

The San Francisco Call

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor
CHARLES W. HORNICK, General Manager
ERNEST S. SIMPSON, Managing Editor

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It would not suffice for San Francisco alone to turn the first sod for the Panama-Pacific International exposition. We could do it most conspicuously, as far as we ourselves and the west are concerned. We could have a parade and a Portola festival, a civic and state demonstration with night illumination and day jollification. But it would be difficult for the full volume of our sound to reach the austere bank of ether which the east erects somewhere in the Mississippi valley to act as a shock absorber for the noises of the west.

The east affects to be blasé in regard to things with which the west is ablaze. It is inclined to look with supercilious tolerance on our plans. As yet it has not been called upon directly, since last winter when the site fight was on, to interest itself in the world's fair of 1915. It would probably be amiable, rather than animated, in discussing the exposition. We want the east to be animated, however—to be alert to the possibilities of the exposition. It will be President Taft is coming to San Francisco to turn the first shovel—or will it be a spade?—of earth in the work of building the Panama-Pacific International exposition. He will come from the east; he will bring easterners with him, correspondents, statesmen. The east will know that he has come to San Francisco to start work on the Panama-Pacific International exposition. He will deliver a speech on the exposition and the Panama canal. This address will be a Panama-Pacific exposition document.

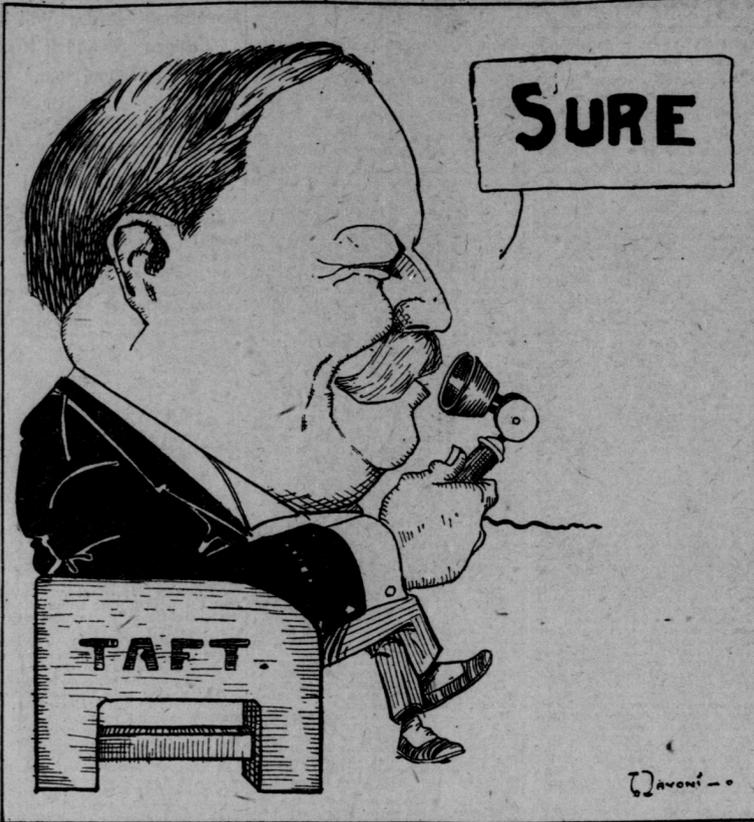
No function, be it a strawberry social in the parlors of the church to stimulate interest in the contribution box or a world's fair on the shores of the Pacific to stimulate interest in world commerce, can succeed without advertising. The publicity, naturally, must be in tune with the importance of the event. The Panama-Pacific exposition demands the most dignified, distinguished and forceful prominence. It will be given an initial dignity and distinction through the presence in San Francisco of President Taft at the ceremonies of breaking ground.

President Taft is to be in San Francisco between October 5 and October 10. Eight weeks is a short time in which to plan a celebration adequate to the event which is to be observed and the visitor to be honored.

There is no time for delay. The exposition officials and the citizens of San Francisco must unite in quick, energetic, imaginative work in planning an inaugural for the Panama-Pacific exposition that will generate a national, an international, enthusiasm with an impetus that can not lose its force before 1915.

Whatever vagaries might have been expected of Senator Works, it was not anticipated that he would appear as a defender of the criminal, or, to be more exact, as the patentee of a shield for the malefactor. Yet the junior senator from California has introduced in the senate a bill making it a misdemeanor for any newspaper to publish the details of crimes and accidents in the district of Columbia. The report would seem false if the records of the United States senate did not enjoy a high reputation for veracity—a higher reputation, in fact, as Senator Works would admit, than that in which some of the senators may rejoice. The bill introduced by Senator Works does not specify, as far as we know, that a dispensation shall be granted the newspapers of the district of Columbia to publish any variety of crime to the exclusion of another sort of offense. No distinction is made between the publication of reports of burglary or bribery, or the commission of a murder or the enactment of a schedule K. If the Works bill passes no criminal news of any sort may be published in the district of Columbia. To make the senate consistent it must prohibit the passage of criminal laws by interstate telegraph or United States mail. In fine, Washington will have put an embargo on the exportation of any of its scandal. As we said before, Senator Works' bill does not exempt any particular news from its operation. Therefore it must apply with equal force to crimes which may be committed by or on behalf of United States senators as by or on behalf of burglars and vagrants. Senator Works does not object to the publication of news of senatorial crimes. He has been most determined and public in his stand against Senator Lorimer. "I am thoroughly convinced that Lorimer's election was brought about by corruption and bribery, and believe that his election should be declared void," Works asserted in an interview at Los Angeles prior to his departure for Washington to take his seat. His attitude in the senate has not changed. He has been consistently and honorably fighting Lorimer. Works is a public man of long experience. He knows that Lorimer's criminal election would not have been exposed if it had not been for the integrity and enterprise of the Chicago Tribune, a newspaper. But if Works' law were in effect no Washington newspaper could have exposed Lorimer's scandalous election as did the Chicago Tribune. The constitution provides for the impeachment of the president, vice president and other federal officers by the United States senate on charges of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misde-

Will You Come?



meanors. If a federal official had committed such a crime and were subject to impeachment the newspapers of Washington under the Works law could publish no detail of the crime and scandal. That is a logical consideration of the Works law. Will it pass the senate? It may get two votes—Works' and Lorimer's.

IN ITS zeal to be right in theory the last California legislature seems to have overlooked the concomitant virtue of being right in practice. As a consequence several of the constitutional amendments adopted at Sacramento for submission to the voters of the state have been in jeopardy. Secretary of State Frank Jordan is pessimistic regarding the legality of the adoption of at least two of the twenty-three amendments to be placed before the voters, and is quoted as not being too sure of the legitimacy of the others. He is rather inclined to the belief that the legislature, like an unnatural mother, placed the amendments in a basket and left them on the secretary of state's doormat. They do not seem to have been properly entered in the parish register of the legislature—if there was a parish register.

The secretary of state is dubious about the register, or, as the law calls it, the "Daily Journal of the Assembly and Senate." "There is no such thing as 'official journals' of either house on file in my office," Jordan is quoted as asserting. The secretary of state has had to telegraph to scattered officials of the senate and assembly to get affairs straightened out.

Attorney General Webb believes that the legality of the amendments will be established, but it is an awkward situation and one which should shame the members of the last session of the legislature, particularly because of the virtuous attitude they have assumed. The state has a right to expect mechanical accuracy, at least, of its legislature. Details of routine should be followed with precision and exactness. Absolute wisdom and immaculate purity are desirable, but are never expected even in reform years. But that accuracy which is insisted upon and obtained in business ought to be assured.

The legislators were too busy, doubtless, either in crawling out of the path of the administration steam roller or in pushing that implement along, to bother whether the gear was greased or the bolts tightened. If they had mingled a little more form with their reform the session would have been more successful and the secretary of state would not at the last desperate moment have to solder up the leaks in legislation.

NEW ORLEANS has caught the spirit of the Panama canal. It has always believed it had that spirit, and so enthusiastic was it that last winter it wanted to celebrate the opening of the canal with an international exposition. San Francisco had a vigorous fight on its hands against New Orleans to secure congressional sanction for its exposition. Now New Orleans has again shown its enthusiasm for the canal in a way which is independent of any action congress or any other city can take—a way in which it can be admirably self sufficient. Progressive citizens of New Orleans in conjunction with enterprising business men of St. Louis and other Mississippi river points have established the Pan-American Mail steamship line for trade between New Orleans and the west coast of Latin America and the orient. The state of Louisiana has passed most favorable laws on behalf of the steamship company, a \$3,000,000 corporation, which is to use the Panama canal to its best advantage by building up a maritime trade between the Mississippi valley and the transcanal ports.

New Orleans in its new enterprise has asked but one favor of the federal government. Through the New Orleans Progressive union it has requested of the war department permission to send the first merchant ship through the Panama canal. San Francisco should be the first city in the United States to indorse that request, to use its influence to get New Orleans that honor. The New Orleans Progressive union has communicated with the Chamber of Commerce of this city, asking its co-operation, and that request should meet with a ready response. New Orleans has been a good loser in the world's fair fight and San Francisco should be an equally good winner.

San Francisco should be the destination of that merchant ship which New Orleans enterprise will send through the Panama canal. Our bay will receive the fleets of war vessels from every land that will use the new waterway between the two American continents. We should also receive the peace vessels, the merchantmen, the New Orleans merchantman that will be the first actually to put the Panama canal to its real use, the facilitation of commerce and intercourse between the ports of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific. There is little question that New Orleans will get the honor of sending the first merchantman through the canal. President Taft is favorable to the plan and others have indorsed it. San Francisco will most eagerly await the coming of the ship in 1915. Let it bring us a barrel of New Orleans molasses, that we may stick together the more closely in sweet felicity.

LOCOMOTIVE WAS RETURNED ANYHOW

Superintendent of Railway in South Grateful to His Conductor

A CONDUCTOR on a southern railway, where the fares are collected en route, brought in a trainload of excursionists the other day, and, mixing his coin, turned in but \$2.10 to the company. He was summoned the next day to the office of the general superintendent. He entered the presence of the boss, fully prepared for dismissal.

"Bill," said the superintendent, tersely, "I want to thank you." "For what?" asked Bill, the conductor, in amazement. "For bringing the locomotive back," replied the boss.

C. H. Schlocks, vice president of the Western Pacific, will return this morning from Denver, whither he went with President Jeffery.

E. B. Duffey, traveling agent for the Gould lines at Portland, was in San Francisco Monday night for a brief visit, returning northward yesterday.

A special train will leave Salt Lake August 19 over the Western Pacific, carrying the Eagles of that city to the local convention.

R. W. Baxter, general superintendent of the Illinois Central, with offices in Chicago, is a visitor in San Francisco.

W. A. Bissell, assistant traffic manager of the Santa Fe, left last evening for a visit to Lake Tahoe.

Answers to Queries

JEM MACE—G. F. G. Point Richmond. Can you give me a short sketch of Jem Mace, one of the pugilists of the fifties?

Jem Mace was born near Norwich, Eng., in 1831. His first fight was with Slack of Norwich, whom he defeated. Then he met Bill Thorpe, at Medway, with similar result. He had a battle with Bob Brettie, September 21, 1858, who whipped him in three minutes and two seconds. Mace had several other encounters, being the victor when he again met Brettie in eleven rounds. June 13, 1861, he met and won a fight with Sam Hurst, and in 1862 he defeated Tom King, and then King won a second fight they had in November of that year. Mace defeated Joe Goos in 1863 and again in 1865 and then met Allen, near New Orleans, in 1870, whom he threw in the tenth round. Mace went to Australia where, it is said, he made a fortune. He stood 5 feet 9 inches in height and his fighting weight was about 150 pounds.

COMMON LAW—G. M. Oakland. What is the title of some good book on common law? The common law has never been formally enacted, nor has it yet been reduced to a regular code. It is to be sought for in the treatises of institutional writers and in the decisions of courts of law.

Abe Martin



A cryin' baby, bare feet an' a crex rug is some combination. Some fellers got 'th' reputation for bein' quiet an' indiffernt when they really in 'th' mail order business.

Uncle Walt THE POET PHILOSOPHER

When your breast is full of sorrow take your bale of grief to Laura; spread before that gentle damsel all the sickening details; she will take your heart and glue it, run a copper rivet through it, fix it up while you are waiting, till it is as sound as nails. I was weary and disgusted; all my dreams of love were busted; I proposed to Lillian Russell, and she hadn't time to wed; "I am worked down to a frazzle telling women how to dazzle, and I have no time for bridal," so the genial Lillian said. This rebuff my soul affronted; I was wounded, hurt and slighted; why should I be thus rejected, where so many others won? Why did haughty Lillian Russell tell me to skidoo and hustle, why this rank discrimination, why this scorn of honest fun? So I took my load of sorrow to the feet of gentle Laura, and she plugged my heart with putty, and she cheered and soothed me then; once again I'm brave and cheery and my days no more are dreary, and as soon as I can make it I'll propose to Lil again!

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY



WALT MASON

You Can Elect San Francisco's Governing Officers on Sept. 26

The men who will be intrusted with the government of San Francisco for the next four years can and should be elected at the first, or so called primary, election on September 26.

If every San Franciscan does his duty they will be elected then. The election to be held on September 26 is not merely a nominating election. The candidate for any office who receives a majority of all the votes cast at the election will be elected to that office. His name will not appear on the ballot voted in November.

If all the voters of San Francisco could be induced to vote at the first election, all the uncertainty, expense and turmoil of a second campaign would be avoided.

Every citizen who has registered from his present address since January 1, 1910, is entitled to vote at the first election on September 26.

The fact that he registered as a partisan or declined to designate his partisan affiliations has no effect on his eligibility to vote at this municipal election.

Every citizen who has not registered since January 1, 1910, or who has changed his residence since such registration, must register to preserve his right to vote at any election this year.

Registration for the first election is open until August 26. The registrar's office in the old city hall is open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and again in the evening from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

Branch registration offices have been established at Fourteenth and Valencia streets and at Market and Battery streets. Only new registration may be enrolled at these branches. Changes of residence must be registered at the registrar's office in the old city hall.

If you are a citizen of the United States, have lived in California one year, this county 90 days and precinct 30 days or will have such residence on September 26 you are entitled to register and vote at the election on September 26.

Register today.

Commendation of The Call's Stand on Woman Suffrage

Resolved, that we note with interest the stand The Call has taken with regard to the question of equal suffrage, that we appreciate the good to accrue to the cause through the effort, and we hereby express our appreciation of the work being done. THE LINDEN WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Linden, Cal., Aug. 14, 1911.

ANOTHER LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Editor Call: While away on my vacation my attention was called to your editorial in the Sunday issue of August 6, in re the enfranchisement of the women of California. I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of the attitude you have taken on this occasion, for this is far more than "the woman question." It is a human question, and your very substantial support will go far toward helping us to win this measure.

GENEVIEVE COOKE. San Francisco, Aug. 14, 1911.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

- B. W. BAXTER, general superintendent of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Chicago, is a guest at the Palace. He was formerly superintendent of the Union Pacific and later with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
CHARLES CASSIN, an attorney of Santa Cruz, is a guest at the St. Francis. Benjamin Knight, district attorney of Santa Cruz, accompanies him.
JOHN M. GAMBLE, one of California's foremost painters, is up from Santa Barbara and is spending a few days here visiting friends.
W. H. BETTLE, C. A. Sapp, R. M. Owen, Luke Wilson, business men of Kansas City, are among the recent arrivals at the Palace.
MRS. F. FINNELL, of Salt Lake City is at the Victoria, accompanied by her mother.
H. E. BULLOCK, a merchant of San Jose, is at the Colonial with Mrs. Bullock.
H. K. NEWHALL, a business man of Portland, is staying at the Stewart.
EDWIN ABBOTT, a merchant of St. Louis, is a guest at the Argonaut.
R. A. SPENCER, a mining man of Goldfield, is at the Belmont with Mrs. Spencer.
S. W. McNEIL, a lumber man of Tacoma, registered at the Baldwin yesterday.
J. W. MURDOUGH, a hotel man of Eureka, is a guest at the Marx.
MRS. E. A. GARLINGTON of Washington, D. C., is at the Victoria.
MISS D. McGOSSY of this city has taken apartments at the Belmont.
S. E. WAILES of Los Angeles registered at the Bellevue yesterday.
W. M. TAYLOR of Portland is at the Bellevue staying at the Turpin with Mrs. Taylor.
H. L. WILSON of Newport News, Va., is at the Arlington.
A. R. CHANCE, a cigar man of Los Angeles, is at the Stanford.
DR. C. E. REED of Redding and Mrs. Reed are at the Colonial.
C. T. JONES, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Baldwin.
MRS. J. L. GAGE of Alaska is at the Adena.
MRS. G. HANFNER of Los Angeles is at the Turpin.
A. FONTANA, a banker of St. Louis, is at the Turpin.