

The San Francisco Call

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QUALIFY AND VOTE AT THE PRIMARY AND HELP ELECT ROLPH MAYOR THEN

Signs that no politician or partisan may disregard indicate that the September primary in San Francisco will amount to election as far as the mayorality is concerned. Those signs point to a majority for Rolph on September 26, which will give him the seat as soon as the incumbent's term expires. Possibly, even probably, candidates of the Rolph type, backed by the Rolph sentiment, will also be finally chosen for office at the primary.

These results, so essential to the forward movement of San Francisco, can be made certain. It is only necessary that the voters appreciate the importance of the primary and the desirability of making it a final election for Rolph and as many as possible of the men who stand for him and with him in this municipal crisis.

Citizens who do not qualify for and vote at the September primary are likely to find themselves deprived of opportunity to cast a ballot for the leading offices at the November poll. By that time it is likely to be all over as far as the important places are concerned. If Rolph gets a majority of the vote in September—and it seems now that he surely will—that verdict will determine the character of the municipal administration for the coming four years.

These considerations are here advanced to impress on citizens the need of getting their names on the register in time to vote at the primary. The register for this purpose will be closed on Saturday night and the citizen who is not on the roll by that time is quite likely to find himself without a vote for mayor as well as some of the other offices.

In former years, under the old system, people were commonly disposed to let the primary elections go by default. The average citizen of that period was not, in fact, permitted to have any important influence on the results of primary elections. The whole thing was largely in the hands of the professional politicians, who manipulated the results in their own interest. The direct primary changed all that, and now, with the charter amendment making a primary majority equivalent to an election at the polls, the September vote has become really more important and decisive than the November election.

In this view it is imperative that citizens should recognize their obligation to qualify and take part in the September election. They owe this as a duty to San Francisco and to the good name of the city which has suffered so much from reports of civic abuses. If the people of San Francisco want to put a stop to the constant backbiting that so injuriously affects the reputation of the city they can do it without loss of time by taking advantage of the September election to put an end to the suspense and to inform the world in the most decisive way where they stand. They can accomplish this purpose by giving an impressive majority to James Rolph for mayor in September, and we believe they will.

Uncle Walt THE POET PHILOSOPHER

It happened once upon a day, a wicked man was sent to jail; he trod the hard transgressor's roll, and swiped a good fat roll of kale. They put him in a cozy cell, with books to cheer his solitude; they washed him and they fed him well, and he grew fat on prison food. He had no troubles on his mind, no worry o'er the bills to pay; removed from life's sad, beastly grind, he beamed with smiles the livelong day. And in a dreary, dismal shack, his wife was toiling at the tub, with aching heart and aching back, to buy her wretched children grub. And often, at the close of day, she went to bed, to moan and sob, and wonder, in her feeble way, if God was really on His job. This is the justice that obtains in this fool world through which we reel; we give the sinner silken chains, and break his children on the wheel. We put the convict in his cell, and place light burdens on his back, and give him books and feed him well, and stretch his wife upon the rack.



WALT MASON

IN JAIL AND OUT

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 designation, 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 at Hyde and McAllister streets is open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. The office of the registrar of voters will be kept open from 8:30 a. m. till midnight August 24, 25 and 26.

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.

TAFT COMES OUT OF THE EXTRA SESSION MUDDLE A BIGGER MAN THAN EVER

Now the extra session stands adjourned and Mr. Taft has come out of it with all of the legislation he sought. When one considers the combination of a democratic house against him on some things, the standpat reactionaries in both houses against him on other things and the La Follette followers against him on all things, it is remarkable that he accomplished anything legislative. The only real defeat that came to him he received at the hands of the reactionaries, who seem determined that he shall get no credit for his arbitration treaties and have held them up on a technicality. Was ever a president so harassed as Taft? The country at large is beginning to have a comprehension of the value of a man of Mr. Taft's character in the presidential office. His broad, almost incomprehensible, tolerance and charity, his patience in the face of misrepresentation and attack, his sane dealing with all public questions, while it does not appeal to the spectacular imagination, brings to the minds of the people a certain sense of safety, which is an invaluable asset when it is once realized.

Taft inherited a legacy of woe. He came into office during a season of party strife, with an unmatched congress that has not been duplicated outside of a quitting party. With a noisy, insistent, impotent, but popular minority on his hands, he was called upon to deliver legislation that the country needed over the protest of the two extremes of legislative officers, one knot of legislators declaring that no legislation was needed and the other insisting that more than enough was needed.

For two years Taft has been fighting, but he has been fighting for legislation, not for popularity. Had he been insincere, self-seeking, anxious only for public favor, he could have taken advantage of the prevailing hysteria and shouted as loudly as any reformer on earth for things impossible of achievement and impracticable as a remedy. He could have anathematized and denounced those who were opposed to the demands of what seemed to be popular unreason. He could have run the gamut of invective in a mock hunt for the ultimate in reform, with a secure knowledge that honorable and far seeing men would oppose and prevent the crime he pretended to support, and so he might have earned the noisy approval of the rabble at heavy cost to the great body of law abiding people.

This course might have precipitated panics, but it would have indicated to the noise makers his complete "honesty" and "independence" of the "money interests." He would have ruined the reputation of honorable men whose steadfast opposition had interposed a restraining arm between property and hands greedy for loot and destruction, but he would have built up for himself out of the wreckage of these reputations a name that would make the music halls resound with noisy cheers whenever his portrait was thrown upon the screen.

A schoolboy could have found the openings and the opportunities for these tactics, a self-seeker would have embraced them—only unselfish manhood could ignore them.

As Mr. Roosevelt has well said in a recent Outlook editorial: The men whose patriotism is really rational and sincere, the men who really believe in the just rule of the people, and neither in the selfish rule of a mob, stand as equally opposed to the extremists of both classes. Here again the wise men today are those who on this question stood as Lincoln stood toward the questions of his day. It is simple and easy to take a place among extreme fanatics, either of radical reaction or of radical advance, just as it was easy enough in Lincoln's day to be either a copperhead, who demanded that slavery should not be disturbed and declared the war a failure, or an abolitionist, who took the view that John Brown was morally justified in endeavoring to start a slave insurrection and that Lincoln was a time server, whose timidity and indecision were ruining the cause of freedom. But it was an immensely difficult thing actually to work as Lincoln worked, as Oliver P. Morton worked, as the union men in Kentucky worked, so as ultimately to bring about both the preservation of the union and the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Taft has stood for the sober course of permanent good. He has dealt in statecraft rather than in stagecraft. His feet have been planted upon solid ground. Whatever he has done has strengthened, not weakened, the government at the head of which he stands. The people are coming to realize this slowly but surely.

The irresistible force of sane public opinion will eventually sweep "extreme fanatics" and proponents of "radical advance" into the scrap heap and leave Taft standing a heroic figure of real, definite progress.

In the recent conferences between the house and senate committees on tariff legislation a hoary precedent was broken with not altogether fortunate results. It had been the invariable practice to hold such conferences behind closed doors, but on this occasion the public and the press were permitted to listen to the discussions. This of course was a distinct step in advance. The people have become suspicious of hole and corner methods of tariff making and are convinced that these dark lantern sessions are usually the occasion of corrupt bargains between special interests.

But the character of the debates and the more or less informal deliberations during these open sessions do not impress the common

man with the high quality of the wisdom or knowledge that contribute to the making of tariffs. Quoting an account of the session on wool:

Bailey interjects himself occasionally, usually with some orotund generality that reads pretty well, even if it does not clear up any tariff obfuscation. "People ought not to wear woolen flannels next the skin, anyway," remarks Bailey. "I haven't worn flannel next my skin for fifteen years, and I haven't had a cold." "Neither have I," booms out Mr. Payne from across the table—although just what Mr. Payne means is not clear, for he had the cold of his life last winter, and some of his friends were really anxious.

This may be interesting in the way of personal information, but its bearing on schedule K is not otherwise apparent. But the actual process of fixing the duty on wool is simple enough as one learns from the account:

The colloquies are systematically good natured, as a rule. They could hardly be otherwise, for the task of the two conferees is simply one in easy mathematics. The La Follette rate on raw wools was 35 per cent, the Underwood 20 per cent. The difference is 15. Half of 15 is 7 1/2. Therefore, in order to "readjust" the rates on woolen manufactures, La Follette has only to come down or Underwood to go up either 8 or 7 per cent, and there you are.

This in fact was the actual process by which the bill was finally licked into shape. The committee split the difference between the figure submitted by La Follette and that proposed by Underwood, the democratic leader.

So does science broaden slowly down. The new plan is a distinct improvement on the old, whose most conspicuous and instructive example was supplied by an old fashioned conference concerning the duty on coal held by a former congress. The senate conferees wanted a duty of 50 cents a ton, but the house representatives favored 25 cents, and so they compromised by making it 75 cents. Congress does move.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, has done some admirable work in the enforcement of the pure food laws, but he is a man of unfortunate temperament, obstinate, self-opinionated and intolerant. He is quite unable to understand, once he has made up his own mind, that any man may honestly and intelligently differ from his fixed idea. If eminent scientific authorities such as the men constituting the Remsen board of chemists see reason to overrule his decisions he loses no opportunity to throw out injurious imputations attacking their character.

Now, it happens that Doctor Wiley has clashed with this board in a matter affecting the conduct of an important branch of manufacture, being the use of benzoate of soda in moderate quantities as a food preservative, and it seems not unlikely that there will be another conflict of authority on the subject of the use of sulphur in the dried fruit industry of California.

Doctor Wiley's opposition to the use of these preservatives is based wholly on chemical grounds. It is scarcely contended, and there is absolutely no proof, that these substances in the moderate quantities ordinarily employed exercise the slightest injurious influence on the health of consumers. But Doctor Wiley is obstinate in their condemnation, with the result that he has brought the department of agriculture to a condition that might be compared to a free fight, with the further result that his continuance in authority threatens the prosperity of important industries of a wholly beneficial character. Doctor Wiley, in fact, destroys his own admitted usefulness by his obstinacy.

The new apportionment of the electoral college as it will be constituted next year for the choice of president of the United States has already set the politicians busy figuring out the potentialities as far as the arithmetic of the position may give light. The Christian Science Monitor summarizes the figures thus:

Exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico, the new electoral college, under the apportionment law just approved by the president, will have 525 members; the admission of the territories named, however, may as well be assumed, in which case the number will be increased to 531, or 48 more than in 1908, the last presidential year. The states that went republican at that time have gained under the new apportionment 32 votes; the states that went democratic have gained only 10. If the same states should vote in the same way next year the republican electoral majority would be increased from 159, the majority of Taft over Bryan, to 181. In order to win next year the democratic nominee will have to gain 91 votes in addition to those won by Bryan, and these, of course, must be obtained in the states that went for Taft in 1908.

The arithmetic is, of course, strongly in favor of republican success, and there is a certain indisputable advantage for that party arising from the reapportionment. In the new relation of political sections the solid south loses something in a proportional sense. But in the calculation based on the last election it is not safe to count Missouri or Maryland as factors in the republican column. In the last election Missouri, Delaware and West Virginia voted republican and Maryland was split.

The arithmetic of politics does not always work out, and it must be recognized that there are a great many uncertain factors in the present situation. It depends to a large extent on what course the insurgent republicans will pursue. The democrats hope for large gains from that faction, but we are persuaded that they will be disappointed in their expectations, provided Mr. Taft is nominated.

THELEN STUDIES EASTERN LAWS

Attorney for State Railway Board Returns From Extended Trip

MAX THELEN, attorney for the state board of railroad commissioners, returned yesterday from an extended trip through the eastern states, where he made a special study of railway laws. He gave attention to the operation of the statutes and the methods pursued by the various commissions. He also investigated at first hand the public utility problems of the eastern states.

J. M. Duckworth, who recently resigned as city passenger agent of the Santa Fe, will leave today for Sydney, Australia, where he will enter the lumber business. He will return to San Francisco for the exposition in 1915, if not before.

All of the locomotives of the Southern Pacific company are being equipped with electric headlights. The system, which is the invention of one of the men in the Sacramento shops of the company, consists of a small turbine engine and generator.

John M. Eshleman, president of the railroad commission, has returned from his vacation.

The railroad companies report one of the heaviest movements of the year in the coast passenger travel. It has been occasioned by the special rates for the Eagles' convention.

The Southern Pacific has the distinction of owning the only pink road in the west. It traverses the Sierran mountains. The company has recently uncovered a huge deposit of volcanic ash in that country which makes fine ballast. It has been used on the road and its pink coloring has added to the attractiveness of that already picturesque route.

Answers to Queries

NOBEL PRIZE—J. H. M., City. When did Theodore Roosevelt receive the Nobel prize? For what was it given? What is the value of the prize?

It was awarded to Roosevelt in 1906 for his composition on peace. The value of the prize is on an average \$40,000.

THE VETO POWER—E. N. P., City. Is there any state in the union in which the legislature can not pass a law over the veto of the governor?

No.

PALGRAVE—O. S., City. Can you tell me when the British ship Palgrave arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of the eighties, and when did it leave? What kind of a vessel was it?

The Palgrave, Captain Thomas, arrived at this port July 19, 1886, 141 days from Greenock, with a cargo of coals, iron, etc. It sailed from San Francisco November 6, 1886, with 107,467 cents of wheat and barley and arrived at Liverpool April 23, 1887, passage 158 days. It was an iron ship, four masts, full ship rigged and carried four skysails; registered tonnage, 3,112.

SOLDIER—S. C. B., Veterans' Home, Does

Abe Martin



This has been a unusually wonderful record breakin' year, but up t' late no-buddy has beat th' booze game. Late Bud has resigned his job at th' tile works, as it took up too much of his time.

An honorably discharged soldier of the civil war require a license to sell articles in the streets of San Francisco? Yes.

SCHOOL—A. B. J., Midway. Which is correct, "All the school were leaving" or, "All the school was leaving"?

The latter.

MAJORITY—A Reader, City. What was Governor Pardee's majority over Franklin K. Lane for the office of governor of California? George C. Pardee received 148,332 votes, Franklin K. Lane 143,753, giving Pardee a majority of 2,549.

INSPECTOR—J. R. M., Berkeley. What is the minimum and maximum salary an immigrant inspector in the United States? The salary of immigrant inspector runs from \$1,350 to \$1,400 a year.

HOTTEST PLACE—Reader, Leornore. Which is the hottest place in the old world? How about Yuma, Ariz.? The following published in an eastern paper some time ago is an answer to your question: "The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of that name. For 40 consecutive days in July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, day or night, and often to run up as high as 128 degrees." The greatest heat for Yuma, Ariz., is 115.

EASTER ISLAND—H. W. K., Sacramento. Where and what is Easter Island? Easter, originally Davis Island, is in the Pacific, latitude 27 degrees 10 feet south, longitude 109 degrees 26 feet west. It is of volcanic origin, rising 1,300 feet above the sea, and is moderately fertile, but almost destitute of water. It belongs to the Polynesian archipelago, of which it forms the eastern extremity. On this island, inhabited by a few savages, there exist multitudines of rude stone statues, some of colossal size, and standing on long platforms of Cyclopean masonry. The inhabitants, whose language very closely resembles that of Tahiti, have no tradition of the race that made them. The existence of the statues has strengthened the conclusion, arrived at on other grounds, that the Polynesian islands are relics of a submerged continent.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

A. F. WALL, a prominent jeweler of Honolulu, who has been staying at the Bellevue, left this morning on the steamship Mongolia with Mrs. Wall and family for home.

JUDGE A. C. ELLIS, Fred A. Hale, an architect, and Louis A. Bailey, a wholesale liquor merchant, make up a group of arrivals from Salt Lake at the Palace.

STERLING O. LINES, a mining man of Novato, Mex., is at the Palace with Mrs. Lines.

J. W. KONNING, an orchardist, is starting at the Turpin with Mrs. Konning and daughter.

E. M. PRESCOTT, a raisin grower of Fresno, is staying at the Victoria with Mrs. Prescott.

A. T. ATKINSON, a lumberman of Eureka, is staying at the Victoria with Mrs. Atkinson.

L. H. BRINK, a merchant of Effingham, Ia., and Mrs. Brink are guests at the Colonial.

C. C. TATUM, a real estate man of Los Angeles, is at the Palace with Mrs. Tatum.

CHARLES A. STANTON, a business man of Honolulu, is registered at the Stewart.

A. C. HILL, a cattle man of Lovelock, Nev., is at the Argonaut with Mrs. Hill.

MAJOR G. W. HUTCHINSON, U. S. A., from San Jose is staying at the Colonial.

G. H. NORMAND, a capitalist of Santa Cruz, is at the Stewart with his family.

C. E. GOODALE, a stockman of Lemon Cove, Cal., is registered at the Stanford.

MR. AND MRS. T. C. VAN NESS of Boston have apartments at the Fairmont.

C. F. BERRY, an importer of New York, registered yesterday at the Turpin.

DR. S. T. POPE of Watsonville is among the recent arrivals at the Fairmont.

H. REISS of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Reiss and son are guests at the Victoria.

E. S. WACHSBERG, district attorney of Sacramento, is at the St. Francis.

G. LONDON of Eureka is staying at the Baldwin with Mrs. London.

SHERIFF A. S. DINGLEY of Modesto is at the Stanford.

MRS. G. SMITH of Honolulu is a guest at the Bellevue.

A. LAWRENCE of San Bernardino registered yesterday at the Adena.

HENRY ACH, the attorney, registered at the St. Francis yesterday with Mrs. Ach. They have just returned from a three months' trip in Europe.

W. T. WALL, general manager of the United States and Mexico Trust company, is at the Palace, registered from the City of Mexico.

J. L. SIMMONS and A. W. Church, both of Riverside, are among the recent arrivals at the Adena.

A. A. ADAMS of Cincinnati and B. Hastings of this city are among the recent arrivals at the Belmont.

SHIRLEY M. CRAWFORD, an attorney of Los Angeles, registered yesterday at the Union Square.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, a flour manufacturer of Austin, Minn., arrived yesterday at the Union Square.

MANUEL LOPEZ, a cigar manufacturer of Tampa, Fla., is at the Argonaut with Mrs. Lopez.

J. R. THOMAS of Chicago and Mrs. Thomas are registered at the Von Dorn.

CHARLES WIDEMAN, a capitalist of Gonzales, is staying at the Turpin.

R. L. MACLEAY, a capitalist of Portland, is a guest at the St. Francis.

W. B. GELATT and R. E. Eagle of New York are guests at the Mann.

S. C. BALCH and Mrs. Balch of Los Angeles are guests at the Mann.

J. B. AGNEW, a business man of Visalia, is staying at the Baldwin.

W. S. VAN DYKE and wife of Ukiah are registered at the Von Dorn.

J. A. YAKEL and Mrs. Yakel of Baltimore are guests at the Arlington.

DR. D. A. MOULTON of Chico is at the Palace with Mrs. Moulton.

HANS REIG, a brewer of Milwaukee, is a guest at the Argonaut.

W. W. LEH of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Jefferson.

T. N. HALL and wife of Los Angeles are guests at the Jefferson.

J. GERONSKI, a merchant of St. Louis, is at the Arlington.