

The San Francisco Call

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

Address All Communications to THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL
Telephone "KEARNY 86"—Ask for The Call. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish

BUSINESS OFFICE and EDITORIAL ROOMS, Market and Third Streets
Open Until 11 o'clock Every Night in the Year

MAIN CITY BRANCH, 1657 Fillmore Street Near Post
Telephone Home—A 2375

OAKLAND OFFICE—952 Broadway, Telephone Home—A 2375

ALAMEDA OFFICE—1435 Park Street, Telephone Home—F 2077

BERKELEY OFFICE—SW. Cor. Center and Oxford, Telephone Home—F 2077

CHICAGO OFFICE—902 Marquette Bldg., C. Geo. Krogness, Advertising Agt.

NEW YORK OFFICE—805 Brunswick Bldg., J. C. Wilberding, Advertising Agt.

WASHINGTON NEWS BUREAU—Post Bldg., Ira E. Bennett, Correspondent

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU—516 Tribune Bldg., C. C. Carlton, Correspondent

Foreign Offices Where The Call is on File
LONDON, ENG., 3 Regent Street, S. W.
PARIS, France, 53 Rue Cambon

BERLIN, Germany, Unter den Linden 3

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER DELIVERY
Daily and Sunday, 20 Cents Per Week, 75 Cents Per Month, \$9.00 Per Year
Single Copies, 5 Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY MAIL—IN UNITED STATES
Including Postage (Cash With Order)

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 1 Year, \$8.00

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 6 Months, \$5.00

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 3 Months, \$3.00

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 1 Month, \$1.00

SUNDAY CALL, 1 Year, \$2.50

WEEKLY CALL, 1 Year, \$1.50

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY MAIL—FOR CANADA
Including Postage (Cash With Order)

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 1 Year, \$10.00

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 6 Months, \$7.00

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 3 Months, \$4.50

DAILY CALL (Including Sunday), 1 Month, \$1.50

SUNDAY CALL, 1 Year, \$4.50

WEEKLY CALL, 1 Year, \$2.50

FOREIGN (Daily), \$8.00 Per Year Extra

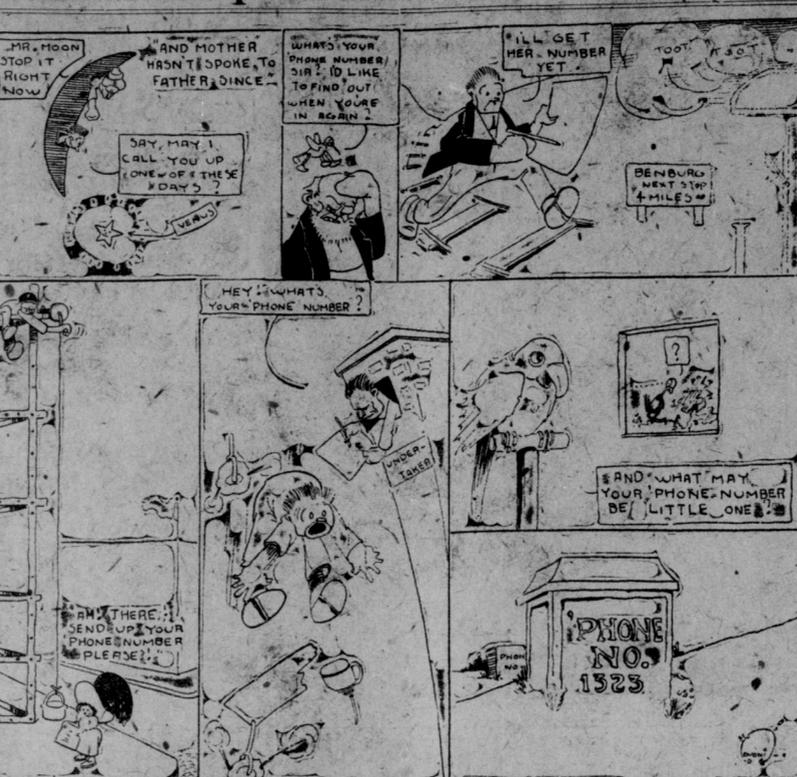
POSTAGE (Weekly), \$4.15 Per Year Extra

Entered at the United States Postoffice as Second Class Matter

ALL POSTMASTERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS
Sample Copies Will Be Forwarded When Requested

Mail subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both NEW and OLD ADDRESS in order to secure a prompt and correct compliance with their request.

The Telephone Number Disease



Vest Pocket Essays

By GEORGE FITCH
ON BILLS

THERE are a great many Bills in this nation who are greatly beloved, including Bill Taft, Bill Bryan, Bill White and others of almost equal size, both nationally and equatorially.
There are also a large number of Bills which aren't loved at all. They wear their last names first and include the well known and despised Gas Bill, Grocer's Bill, Coal Bill, Overdue Bill and Millinery Bill. It is of these Bills and their ilk that we propose to speak.
This sort of Bill is a bigger nuisance than the mosquito bill and is much more serious. No screens or smudges can keep it out of the home. It can not be settled by a slap of the hand. Cold weather has no effect upon it. It sneaks into a happy household by way of the mailbox; or when the sleepy citizen has drawn on a pair of window curtains and has stumbled down stairs at 7 a. m. to answer the door bell, it is waiting, in the hands of a collector, to pounce upon him and drain his pocketbook dry.
Bills arrive on the first of the month in vast flocks and remain persistently around, blocking off pleasure in the most hopeless manner. Many a new overcoat has been pushed forward a year by a burly ice bill. Many a hat bill has oozed craftily into the house just in time to slaughter a summer vacation; and many a dream with a bright blue automobile in it has been shattered by the arrival of a bill for last year's coal with hurry marks all over it.
Bills are remorse to the extravagant man, bloodhounds to the unfortunate man and boon companions to the dead beat. A bill, next to a weed, is the quickest growing thing in creation. You can start a tiny bill at a department store and when it comes to visit you the next month it will have a tail like Jailer's comet.
A brand new bill is not disagreeable to have around, but its disposition sours very fast. A month old bill is grieved when you meet it; a two months' old bill is surprised; a three months' old bill is indignant and a four months' old bill is a raging lion. Some people can live happily with bills three years old. But then other men live happily with bearded women, indigestion and a last year's bath. There is no accounting for tastes.
Bills are dangerous but not fatal and can be easily rendered entirely harmless. To dehorn a bill take a sum of money equal to the size of the bill and give it to the perpetrator of the latter. He will then stamp the bill on the face with the word "Paid." Bills are harmless as a fly that has been stamped on the face with a flatiron.
(Copyright, 1911, by George Mathew Adams)

something of the same kind. The question for debate is what limitations shall be placed on these powers and to what extent centralization shall be permitted.

SAN FRANCISCO has always been noted for its generous encouragement of enterprise in the way of musical productions of the best order. Last week the city was offered its choice of the performances of two grand opera companies and simultaneously preparations were afoot for the institution of a symphony orchestra, which there is every reason to believe will be the equal of any organization of the kind on the American continent.

The value of this enterprise in a commercial sense is realized by the business community and finds evidence in the active support for the project given by the Chamber of Commerce. A first class symphony orchestra will constitute an attractive asset, bringing visitors from all over western America.

San Francisco has always been ready to give liberal patronage to good music. We all remember with affection the old Tivoli, which year in and year out used to give grand opera and light opera to crowded houses at popular prices. When the big opera troops came here from New York for a short season they made more money in this city than in any other town west of Chicago. These performances were not merely society affairs, because the top gallery was always as well filled as the boxes.

The city has produced some noted musical composers. Edgar Kelly began his work here and the Bohemian club annually produces musical scores of the highest order of merit by such men as Doctor Stewart and J. D. Redding.

SECRETARY STIMSON recently suggested that the regulation and adjustment of tolls for use of the Panama canal by shipping be assigned to the interstate commerce commission. The country has the fullest confidence in the wisdom of the commission, but the suggestion may be regarded as impossible of accomplishment.

The fact is the interstate commission has already more work on its hands than it can accomplish. The regulation of railroads is by itself a colossal task which appears to grow in magnitude day by day.

For example, in the intermountain rate cases, brought on behalf of Reno and Spokane under the long and short haul clause, the commission sought to establish an automatic plan or rule by the establishment of freight zones, under which the traffic managers could adjust rates by doing a sum in arithmetic. If this rule were of legal authority the railroad officials could calculate to a fraction the myriad details of rates by reference to the territorial zones laid down by the commission, with allowance in each case for the classification of the article carried.

But here comes in the new commerce court and rules that the commission has no power to institute a rule for the adjustment of rates by wholesale, because the law only authorizes the making of rates in specific cases after consideration of the circumstances governing each ruling.

Presumably this is the law, but the result is unfortunate as a general proposition, because it places on the interstate commission an impossible task.

So much may be said without reference to the policy of the commission in the intermountain cases, which sought to lay down an arithmetical rule that ignored to a very considerable extent the geographical facts of the situation.

Interstate Commission Has a Big Job

THE CONFEDERATE SEAL—Subscriber, Oakland. Give a description of the seal that was used by the Confederate States of America.

THE SEAL HAD THE FOLLOWING DEVICES: An equestrian portrait of George Washington surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the south—cotton, tobacco, sugar, cane, corn, wheat and rice. Around the margin were the words, "The Confederate States of America," with the motto, "Deo Vindice," and under the feet of the horse the date of the adoption of the seal, February 22, 1862.

KEELY MOTOR—Reader, Oakland. Can you give me some information about the Keely motor?

In the seventies a man named Keely claimed that he had discovered a hitherto unknown force which would accomplish more than any then known force. He claimed to have discovered etheric vapor, but it was proved that this vapor had been known and acknowledged before Keely was born. He exhibited his new force to a favored few and induced some persons to purchase stock in a concern to develop and put it to practical use, but when experts declared and proved that Keely's claim that he "brought something out of nothing" was without foundation he and his motor disappeared.

YANKEE—M. S. Oakland. What is the origin of the term "Yankee"? Is it proper to apply it to all natives of the United States or to natives of the New England states only?

Thierry in an article on that subject says that the word is a corruption of Jankin, a diminutive of John, given by the Dutch colonists of New York to their neighbors in the Connecticut settlements. Dr. William Gordon, who in 1739 wrote and published a history of the American war, gave it as his opinion that "Yankee" was a cant word in Cambridge as early as 1713, used to designate special excellence, as "A Yankee good horse," "Yankee good cider," etc. He says that it was probably a word in the college and being taken by the students into other parts of the country, gradually obtained general currency in New England and finally came to be applied to New Englanders as a term of slight reproach. Aubrey, an English writer, says: "It is derived from a Cherokee word—yankee—which signifies slave and coward. This was applied by the

THE CHEAPEST—I guess I'll have John go in for literature," said Farmer Cornstossel. "Has he ability in that direction?" "I dunno. But he's broke the ax on 'em ruined the saw 'an' spoiled most everything he touched his hand to. I reckon it 'ud be cheaper 'en to let him sit down 'an wear out pens."—Washington Star.

ON THE JOB—Jack—Have they got an up to date football board up at your school? Billy—You bet. They're already at work figuring out new rules for the year after next that will do away with the accidents that are certain to happen this year.—Puck.

ACCURATE—A Brooklyn Sunday school teacher asked a little fellow how many commandments there were. The lad answered, "Ten, m'sam." "And now, Sammy," asked the teacher, "what would be the result if you should break one of them?" "Then there'd be nine," answered the youngster.—Fun.

HE BEAT IT TOO SOON—I have beaten my sword into a plowshare," remarked the young officer who had resigned. "Dear me!" exclaimed his sweetheart. "I wanted that sword to decorate my cozy corner with."—Washington Herald.

Answers to Queries

RIGHT TO VOTE—J. F. S. City. A boy is born in the United States and parents who were never naturalized. Would he, on attaining his majority, be entitled to vote? (2) A man, native of a foreign country, marries in this country and a son is born to them. The husband comes to this country, becomes a citizen of the United States, and then his wife and son join him. Would the son be entitled to vote?

CONFEDERATE SEAL—Subscriber, Oakland. Give a description of the seal that was used by the Confederate States of America.

THE SEAL HAD THE FOLLOWING DEVICES: An equestrian portrait of George Washington surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the south—cotton, tobacco, sugar, cane, corn, wheat and rice. Around the margin were the words, "The Confederate States of America," with the motto, "Deo Vindice," and under the feet of the horse the date of the adoption of the seal, February 22, 1862.

KEELY MOTOR—Reader, Oakland. Can you give me some information about the Keely motor?

YANKEE—M. S. Oakland. What is the origin of the term "Yankee"? Is it proper to apply it to all natives of the United States or to natives of the New England states only?

THE CHEAPEST—I guess I'll have John go in for literature," said Farmer Cornstossel. "Has he ability in that direction?" "I dunno. But he's broke the ax on 'em ruined the saw 'an' spoiled most everything he touched his hand to. I reckon it 'ud be cheaper 'en to let him sit down 'an wear out pens."—Washington Star.

ON THE JOB—Jack—Have they got an up to date football board up at your school? Billy—You bet. They're already at work figuring out new rules for the year after next that will do away with the accidents that are certain to happen this year.—Puck.

ACCURATE—A Brooklyn Sunday school teacher asked a little fellow how many commandments there were. The lad answered, "Ten, m'sam." "And now, Sammy," asked the teacher, "what would be the result if you should break one of them?" "Then there'd be nine," answered the youngster.—Fun.

HE BEAT IT TOO SOON—I have beaten my sword into a plowshare," remarked the young officer who had resigned. "Dear me!" exclaimed his sweetheart. "I wanted that sword to decorate my cozy corner with."—Washington Herald.

UNCLE WALT THE POET PHILOSOPHER

When Joseph James Kerplunk was married, the village cutups all broke loose, and all the junk in town they carried to his abode, and raised the deuce. They shot off guns and banged tin boilers, until the bridegroom, sore distressed, appeared and begged those bughouse toilers to chase themselves and let him rest. And then, to still their foolish ravings, and get some peace for self and bride, he had to blow his hard earned savings for punch, and other things beside. Next day he said: "Though I should tarry for ages in this world of men, you bet your life I'll never marry a female woman e'er again. A bridegroom's treated like a sinner by all these sporty village guys, whereas he should be called a winner, the center of admiring eyes. And men will shy at matrimony, old maids will haunt this dreary land, until these sports of conduct phoney are rounded up by law and canned. Both men and maids are sad and lonely, they haven't got the nerve to wed; they'd marry twice a year if only the noisy cutups all were dead."

THE CHARIVARI

Virgilians to the inhabitants of New England for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees." Hecker, in his work on Indian tribes, says that the Indians, in endeavoring to pronounce the words English and Angles, made it Yengoes and Yangees. It is believed that the name comes from the Indian pronunciation, and that the British applied it to New Englanders only. During the Civil war the southerners applied the name to all inhabitants of the northern states, but properly it should be confined to native New Englanders.

LICENSE—Soldier, Napa. Does an honorably discharged soldier who served in the civil war have to have a license in order to sell articles on the streets of San Francisco?

The municipal law says: "It shall be unlawful for any person to peddle goods, wares or merchandise, or any article, material or substance of whatsoever kind, on the public streets, unless duly licensed so to do."

O'BRIEN—A. I. S. City. When and where was Thomas O'Brien, United States ambassador to Italy, born? Is Rome a more diplomatic center than Tokyo, Japan?

O'Brien was born in Jackson, Mich., July 30, 1842. (2) This question has already been answered if the correspondent were a little more explicit as to what he wants to know by "more diplomatic."

FURNITURE—Subscriber, City. Can household furniture be attached for nonpayment of any kind of debt?

Yes, except certain pieces which are exempt. Consult the code at the Hayes street public library for list of such exemption.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST—E. L. City. What has been the highest and the lowest temperatures in this city since the weather bureau was established? The absolute maximum, 101, was September 8, 1904, and the absolute minimum, 29, was January 15, 1888.

AGUINALDO—Subscriber, City. Where is Aguinaldo of Spanish-American society at this time, and what is he doing? Captain W. H. Shutan of the Philippine constabulary, who came to this

PIUM smoking on a large scale has existed in San Francisco notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the federal laws prohibiting importation of the drug except for medical use. It is quite evident that extensive smuggling is carried on, and in fact the newspapers of last week explained how the traffic was conducted through tramp steamships landing opium in great quantities in Mexico. From that country, apparently, the job of smuggling the drug across the border is not difficult. Indeed, it was stated on authority that the stuff was smuggled by the ton.

A similar traffic although probably not so extensive, is conducted via the Canadian border. The occasional finds and confiscations of the drug coming to this port by means of the Pacific liners are chiefly a blind to distract attention from the main traffic conducted through Mexico and Canada.

In the absence of prohibitive co-operation in Mexico and Canada it is evident, therefore, that the enforcement of the law in this country is given by the associated druggists of California is most welcome. It requires a popular and organized movement to back up any sort of prohibitive legislation directed against habitual vice, and the druggists are giving just the right kind of assistance in this regard.

Opium smoking constitutes a perpetual drain on the moral and physical qualities of a not inconsiderable part of the population of America and is probably more prevalent in California than in other parts of the continent owing to our close contact with the Chinese. It may or may not be impossible to reclaim the habitual opium fiends now here, but we can at least make the vice so expensive and so difficult of gratification that few recruits to the army of drug fiends will be made, and we may expect that the rising generation will be delivered from the affliction.

We hope that the druggists will persevere in their crusade against the use of opium and other poisonous drugs of the narcotic order.

IN Oroville last week C. R. Kellogg, a San Francisco business man, was held up and robbed. In the course of an hour the town marshal put a suspect under arrest. Some of the property was found in his possession and he was identified by Mr. Kellogg as one of the robbers. Two days later he was convicted in the Butte county superior court and was at once sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

It appeared from his own admissions that he had served two terms previously in the San Quentin prison.

This was speedy justice of the sort that should be more common in California. A footpad is always a potential murderer, and for the safety of honest men he should be put where he can do no mischief. Although the man pleaded guilty, that course was forced on him by the finding of the property in his possession, and, being on his own confession a habitual criminal, the safest place for him is the penitentiary.

It would be a good thing for San Francisco if we had a little more of this kind of justice and we should call a truce to leniency for footpads and highwaymen.

INDEPENDENT organization designed to promote free debate and discussion of the plans for currency reform is the purpose of the National Citizens' league, with headquarters in Chicago. A great deal has been printed and said in this subject in the last year, but the discussion has run chiefly to propaganda in support of the Aldrich plan, with occasional voices raised in protest or criticism.

Apart from the Aldrich plan, which appears objectionable for many reasons heretofore stated in these columns, little or nothing has been offered in a constructive way. The league offers a tentative platform for general discussion, of which the following articles supply the outline:

Co-operation, not dominant centralization, of all banks by an evolution out of our clearing house experience.

Protection of the credit system of the country from the domination of any group of financial or political interests.

Independence of the individual banks, national or state, and uniform treatment in discounts and rates to all banks, large or small.

Provision for making liquid the sound commercial paper of all the banks, either in the form of credits or bank notes redeemable in gold or lawful money.

Elasticity of currency and credit in times of seasonal demands and stringencies, with full protection against overexpansion.

Legalization of acceptances of time bills of exchange, in order to create a discount market at home and abroad.

The organization of better banking facilities with other countries, to aid in the extension of American trade in foreign countries.

The clearing houses of important financial centers would necessarily constitute the units of the financial system. These organizations handled the stringency of October, 1907, by an extemporized device, which, although it did not altogether meet popular approval, sufficed to tide the country over the period of panic by the issue of guaranteed certificates, passing as money for the moment. This device was, of course, extra legal, but it served its purpose indifferently well. It indicated the general lines on which relief for panics may be secured by a massing of credit endowed with power to issue money based on the resources of strong financial groups.

Any plan for currency reform must necessarily be based on

WELCOME CRUSADE AGAINST USE OF NARCOTICS

THEY DO THINGS RIGHT IN BUTTE COUNTY

METHODS FOR DEALING WITH PANICS



Abe Martin

WELCOMING CRUSADE AGAINST USE OF NARCOTICS

THEY DO THINGS RIGHT IN BUTTE COUNTY

METHODS FOR DEALING WITH PANICS