

# Oroville Gayly Decked Thousands Visit Show

## Butte County Glories in Excellence of Its Products

Special Dispatch to The Call  
OROVILLE, Dec. 2.—The idea that southern California has a monopoly on the great and unexplored art of boosting, of either a plain or a fancy nature, will be speedily disillusioned in the minds of the thousands of visitors who visit this city during the coming week. A visit to the exposition building built by the progressive citizens of this city at a cost of \$25,000, and just now bordering on completion, which will house the exhibits of the second annual olive, orange and poultry shows, will prove to them that the art of boosting is known just as well north of the Tehachapi as it is in the southland.

Everybody was busy yesterday. Scores of local men, women and children were busily engaged putting the finishing touches on the exhibits and the huge pavilion is rapidly assuming the form that it will have tomorrow evening when W. L. Hathaway, the special representative of the United States Pacific Exposition company, who comes from San Francisco, will officially open the show. After he speaks the city will be turned over by Mayor George W. Braden to the thousands of visitors who will be here during the week. The city is ready for the visitors, hundreds of whom came yesterday. Persons interested in the various developments and orchard companies in the county are here arranging their booths.

Never before in the history of Butte have the different communities been united. Chico, Honcut, Gridley, Biggs, Paradise, Cohasset and, in fact, all of the other little communities in the county have their special committees gathering here today to make ready for the opening of the show. Oranges, olives, nuts, raisins, preserved fruits, farm produce, rice, poultry, and, in fact, everything grown in the county will be shown.

Tomorrow evening 100 or more of the executive, freight and traffic as well as maintenance officials of the Western Pacific and its allied roads will come here from San Francisco and the special train of seven coaches will be parked here and the entire day, Wednesday, will be spent in viewing the beauties of the various developments and the Feather river canyon, which opens its way through the high Sierras right at the city limits of Oroville. The first tunnel of this road is visible from this city.

A display of game birds from the state game farm at Hayward arrived here today, and tomorrow more of these birds are expected. A representative sent out, upon viewing the magnitude of the show, decided that more birds should be shown.



Officials prominent in Oroville's second annual exposition

gathering in Transylvania and Bukovina, along the Russian frontier. The southern army will operate partly from the south of Hungary against Belgrade and recently at the meeting of irrigationists held in Fresno. Other members of the committee are A. L. Cowell, Modesto, and R. L. Hargrove, Modesto.

## VAST IRRIGATION PLAN FOR INTERIOR VALLEY

Special Dispatch to The Call  
HANFORD, Dec. 2.—A stupendous undertaking, but entirely within the range of probability. This is the spirit in which the San Joaquin valley has set on foot a movement to irrigate 7,000,000 acres in its confines. There are 1,300,000 acres, approximately a third of the area of the valley, now under irrigation. Conservative estimates place the cost of the project at \$100,000,000.

John Fairweather of Fresno is in Kings county interesting farmers, orchardists, vineyardists and residents generally in the plan. Fairweather is one of the committee of three appointed recently at the meeting of irrigationists held in Fresno. Other members of the committee are A. L. Cowell, Modesto, and R. L. Hargrove, Modesto. Fairweather pointed out today that \$32,000,000 had been appropriated by the government for a preliminary survey of the San Joaquin valley project. This sum is at the command of the board of army engineers at any time the state appropriates a like sum.

The scope of the irrigation project, when contemplated on paper, is so gigantic that it seems almost foolhardy. Two huge canals would carry the storm waters of the Sacramento valley and San Joaquin valley. Under the terms of Newland's \$50,000,000 river regulation bill, \$5,000,000 is set apart for the Pacific coast. San Joaquin valley irrigationists believe they are entitled to a share of this.

## BELMONT'S BRIDE PUTS SHAPELY FOOT DOWN

Debes Papa August and All His Millions to Detach Her From Young Raymond

Special Dispatch to The Call  
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Inelorraine Belmont, the chorus girl bride of Raymond Belmont, was in her apartment tonight, when she said: "Raymond is gone. He left last Thursday with his brother Morgan and I have received no news of him since." Mrs. Belmont's eyes were red from weeping. Her cheeks were pale and her hair disarranged. The plainly dressed woman in deep distress. While she talked between sobs a negro maid maudlinly her finger nails. The white waist she wore was rumpled and the black tailor made skirt showed more wear than would be expected of the new daughter in law of August Belmont.

## GIRL LEAVES HOME AND CAN'T BE FOUND

"I'm Going a Long Way Off," Is Word She Leaves for Distracted Parents

Seven year old Katherine Miller ran away from her home, 1300 Golden Gate avenue, yesterday morning to see the city, and her frantic parents have instituted a search for the little one which in the first 12 hours proved fruitless. No trace of the little girl since she strayed from her home has been found.

## JUDGE W. M. MORROW ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

Judge William W. Morrow of the United States circuit court of appeals announced yesterday that he would retire from the federal bench July 15 of next year. At that time Judge Morrow will be 70 years old and will have served 22 years on the federal bench and will be entitled to a pension of \$7,000 a year, which is the salary of the office.

For many years the logical successor to Judge Morrow has been United States District Judge William C. Van Fleet, but it is more than likely that a democrat will be appointed, as Governor Wilson then will be president of the United States.

In the White on the federal bench Judge Morrow has rendered 600 decisions and has held court in California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, the Philippines and the American quarters in China. He established the United States district court in Arizona when that state was admitted.

Judge Morrow was born in Indiana and came to California in 1859, 10 years after the generation of pioneers. He was born July 15, 1843. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in this state and the next year he was appointed assistant United States attorney, a position he held until 1874.

Among the more important cases Judge Morrow has handled were those which came before the French and American claims commission dealing with property questions arising from the seizure of the United States steamer, which reported the interests of the French government during the war of the revolution, and the Alabama claims commission.

In both cases he acted as special counsel for the United States government. In 1885 he was elected to congress from California and served until 1891. He was a member of the committee which reported the interstate commerce bill and was also on the committee that carried the act through the house of representatives. He incorporated the National Red Cross society.

## 3 DAY CELEBRATION IN NEW TONG QUARTERS

Wong Benevolent Society to Hold Elaborate Ceremonies in Honor of Completion of Home

A three day celebration in the Chinese quarter, marking the opening of new quarters, was begun last night by members of the Wong Wun Society, commonly known as the Wong Benevolent society, the wealthiest and largest Chinese family group in the United States. The new building of the Wong family is at 37 Waverly place and has just been completed and furnished. It is located next to the new Bing Kung Tong building.

# SECURITIES BY SUPREME COURT

## Harriman Deal Meets Same Fate as Northern Securities Case; Ruling Is Unanimous

Continued From Page 1

not prepared to discuss the full effect of the decision upon other railroads. Attorney General Wickersham issued a statement in which he declared that the opinion extended the principles of the Northern Securities case and reaffirmed those of the Standard Oil and St. Louis Terminal association decisions.

Justice Day, in his opinion, spoke of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases of last year as the final authority on the interpretation of the Sherman antitrust act. He pointed to the decisions before the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases and approved in those cases and then proceeded to apply to this merger the principles discussed in all these decisions.

"We take it in this connection," he said, "that it may be regarded as settled that a combination which places railroads engaged in interstate commerce under the control of one corporation, whereby natural and existing competition in interstate commerce is unduly restricted or suppressed, is within condemnation of the act. While the law may not be able to enforce competition, it can reach combinations in such a way as to create an impracticable."

"Nor do we think it can make any difference that instead of reporting the Northern Securities case, the controlling interest in the stock of one corporation is transferred to another. The domination and control and the power to suppress competition, are acquired in the one case no less than in the other and the resulting result, which is the suppression of competition, is equally effective whichever form is assumed."

He added that a more effectual form of combination to obtain the control of a competing railroad than for one road to acquire a dominating stock interest in the other could hardly be conceived. "One by one Justice Day took up the arguments upon which the railroads had urged that the government was not a competitor, but a partner."

"He quoted the testimony of railroad men that this was what the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were doing at the time of the Harriman interests. He first considered the argument that the systems were not competitors, but partners. "He said that the law is to be construed in favor of the public and to be active seeking and wishes to gain."

## POWER GUARDED AGAINST

He quoted the testimony of railroad men that this was what the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were doing at the time of the Harriman interests. He first considered the argument that the systems were not competitors, but partners. "He said that the law is to be construed in favor of the public and to be active seeking and wishes to gain."

"It is the scope of such combinations and their power to suppress and stifle competition or create monopoly which determines the applicability of the act," Justice Day declared. "The argument that the competition was infinitesimal he dismissed with the statement that it amounted to many millions of dollars."

Next he took up the argument that the Union Pacific was only a connecting road and really had no line to San Francisco, and dependent upon the Southern Pacific for its access to California from Ogden to San Francisco. He said that that was going too far, and that the Union Pacific was available and it would have been detrimental to the Southern Pacific to have declined an arrangement to carry the Union Pacific's business from Ogden to San Francisco.

## D. F. DUNNE GIVES MERGER'S HISTORY

Attorney Peter F. Dunne, who handled the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific merger case for the Harriman interests, said yesterday that he was not in position to discuss the supreme court's decision in that he had not received enough information concerning it to speak intelligently upon it. He made the following statement in review of the case.

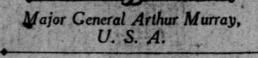
"In 1900, at the time of C. P. Huntington's death, and, indeed, prior to his death, it had been understood that the Gould line, namely, the Denver and Rio Grande, which comes west to Ogden, was anxious to acquire control of the Southern Pacific between Ogden and California, in order to give it a thorough transcontinental line. It was also understood that the Burlington was contemplating an extension of its line from Denver to Ogden with a view also, of acquiring by purchase the through line of the Southern Pacific from Ogden to California."

"It was also understood that the Chicago and North Western system was planning to acquire the Burlington and Ogden with the same purpose in view as the Gould line and Burlington. The Union Pacific at that time was simply an intermediate line between the Missouri river and Ogden, dependent on its eastern connections at the Missouri river and dependent on the west on the Southern Pacific line from Ogden to California, as its only outlet to the Pacific coast.

# Murray May Be Chief Leonard Wood to Retire

## Commander of Western Division Named As Successor

Major General Arthur Murray, commanding the western division of the army, will supersede Major General Leonard Wood as chief of staff of the United States military forces, according to a well founded and persistent rumor in San Francisco army circles yesterday. General Murray, who is noted as a soldier of unusual attainments, and was practically responsible for the reorganization of the western division, which he has commanded for nearly 18 months, heads the list of likely candidates for the coveted position, which carries with it the almost complete control of the United States army.



Major General Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

The only two other major generals in the service who would be considered for the high honor are Thomas H. Barry, of the department of the east, and William H. Carter, of the central division. General Murray outranks either of these soldiers in point of service.

It is pointed out that General Murray is looked on with favor by democracy in congress, and he is a lifelong friend of Champ Clark, the speaker of the house, whose influence would go a long way in the selection of a chief of staff.

One of the first things that President-elect Wilson will do when he takes his seat in the White House, will be to fill the vacancy which will be made by the retirement of General Wood, March 4, as chief of staff. While President Wilson is empowered to select whomever he sees fit, it is argued that a general whose military service has attracted the favorable attention which Murray's has received will be considered.

General Murray's aids said yesterday that in their opinion he would receive the nomination without a doubt. They pointed out that his military fitness for the position and his intimate friendship with the new democratic leaders would stand strongly in his favor.

General Murray had little to say when the subject was brought to his attention. He said it would be rather indelicate for him to discuss a matter that was purely up to the president.

General Wood has already indicated a desire to command the western division if he is not detailed chief of staff under the Wilson administration. Owing to his rank in the army it is considered a strong possibility that his preference will be respected.

Generals William H. Carter, T. H. Barry and W. S. Thorne, who will be the senior minority members of the appropriations committee and an influential minority member of the military committee, has also been mentioned.

## DECISION AUGURS A SHAKEUP HERE

The decision of the United States supreme court holding the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to be unlawful has struck beyond the calculations of the officials of the railroad. It was entirely unexpected, so said Attorney Peter F. Dunne, who handled the case for the Harriman interests. The decision, it is believed, means the breaking up of the tremendous power and a decentralization of the management of the Harriman interests, temporarily at least.

Whether the ramifications of the decision will result in a shakedown of the executive management of the two lines is beyond the conjecture of local officials and President William Sproule and Vice President and Chief Counsel E. B. Seger, were silent, refusing to discuss the matter on the ground that they did not understand just how far reaching the decision will be.

It is conjectured that five powerful men of the Harriman organization will be left without positions as a result of the decision. These men are: Louis J. Spence, director of traffic of both lines; William Mahl, controller of both lines; Maxwell Everts, general counsel of both lines; W. Y. S. Thorne, director of purchases of both lines; and Alexander Millar, secretary of both lines, and E. B. Seger, deputy controller of both lines.

## TUG SAVES NOTED SHIP FROM WRECK ON ROCKS

County of Linnhrow Goes Ashore While Beating Up Straits of Juan de Fuca

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 2.—Mistaking the new light at Otter point for the old light at Race rocks while beating up the straits of Juan de Fuca to Victoria, the Dunrovery Pacific steamer, early this morning, the Chilean four masted sailing ship County of Linnhrow, Captain Mueller, ran aground just east of Otter point, about 18 miles out of his course.

# VOILA! SAGRE-E D'ELLE! WHY ASK BALLOT ALSO?

## American Women? Ah—They Need It Not! So Says Divine Sarah Bernhardt

By Margaret Watts de Peyster

Special Dispatch to The Call  
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—"If a French woman were to be translated suddenly to New York she might imagine that she had awakened in heaven. American women are monarchs—French women are martyrs. The liberty of thought and action among your women is unparalleled throughout the world, and I find that they make only the highest use of it."

"This is just what Mme. Sarah Bernhardt said just before she started west to open her first season in vaudeville. Continuing, the great French actress said: "I am sure that when an American woman dies and goes to heaven she must be astonished and a little grieved by the change in her surroundings and the curtailment of her rights and privileges."

Bernhardt's tribute to American women was prompted by the repetition to her of the comment made the other day by the French ether, Helieu, that American women have less heart than French women; that their beauty is of a soldier type—the result, M. Helieu thought, "of a hundred years of Puritanism."

"But America is no longer Puritan," Mme. Bernhardt exclaimed. "Years ago, when I made my first visit, I remarked on the great differences between the two countries. Now, tell me," ended Sarah, with a bewildered smile, "what can you gain with your votes that you could not win with your femininity?"

Mme. Bernhardt is anticipating much pleasure from her trip to the coast. "I love California," she said. "What artist can help loving that beautiful country and those dear, warm hearted, appreciative, artistic people?"

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# GRAND AND GIGANTIC

## Conditions Upon Which the Protocol Is Based Are Said to Be Unsatisfactory in Athens

## HELLENIC DELEGATE AWAITS A DECISION

### Should King George Repudiate Action of His Allies War Will Be Resumed

settlement than they were two weeks ago. There is no disposition to back down, either on the part of Belgrade or Vienna. Austria has placed itself in a position where it can not recede without such a disastrous loss of prestige as to endanger the existence of the empire. It is, therefore, up to Serbia.

It may be that after the war, with Turkey is over, Serbia may be induced to make apparent concessions which will save Austria's face and at the same time set the substance of the name of what it wants. Otherwise it is hard to see how a clash can be avoided. It may be that even if Austria decides to try to take what it wants by force of arms, the ensuing war may be localized.

## AUSTRIA MIGHT BE HEATEN

Military experts here are not at all sure that Austria would be victorious in a war with the Balkan states. It would confront a compact, thoroughly organized army, smaller perhaps than its own, but equipped with the best and full of the confidence which only comes from successful fighting and battle-worn confidence in its leaders.

On the other hand, it is doubted if the great percentage of Slavs in the Austrian army could be depended on in such a war, while it is known that the Magyars and Czechs, Bohemians and Hungarians are honeycombed by disaffection.

It hardly is likely that Germany would consider itself bound to go to the aid of its ally in the Balkan conflict. Austria and the Balkan alliance. Russia hardly would take a hand in the fight if Austria were getting the worst of it.

If Austria and Serbia come to blows, therefore, a general European war may still be avoided.

## GREECE NOT IN ACCORD

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration of the solidarity of the triple alliance, which is now in effect, is determined to uphold Turkey in an economic sense, is likely to influence the delegates of all countries assembled to discuss peace conditions in the spirit of moderation already shown in the armistice negotiations.

Although there is no change in the actual situation tonight, some misgiving is beginning to be expressed with regard to the attitude of Greece. Various reasons are assigned for Greek reluctance to sign the armistice. According to the Greek minister in Paris, Greece opposes the proposal that the besieged garrisons shall be provisioned during the winter and thinks that the allies ought to have insisted upon their surrender.

There is no doubt that jealousy exists between Greece and Bulgaria. Greek asserts that the Bulgarian fleet played an important role in the war, and especially in preventing Turkey from moving her troops by sea, and that without this navy the armistice would not have been achieved such a brilliant success. The race between the Greeks and the Bulgarians for the occupation of Saloniki and the delegates which have been proposed to discuss the ill feeling, and the Greeks now consider their interests are being sacrificed in the peace negotiations.

## TURKISH TERMS NOT ACCEPTABLE

An Athens dispatch to the Times says the Hestia publishes an article on the services rendered by the Greek fleet to the allies and cites an official communication which points out that the Greek fleet in 10 days was able, while executing its chief mission of blockading the Dardanelles, to occupy the islands of Chios and Lesbos and protect the disembarkation of the Bulgarians sent from Saloniki to the Dardanelles. In addition, the mail service of the Greek mercantile marine, which requisitioned 95 ships, is emphasized.

The article refers to the feasibility of a combined land and sea attack on the Dardanelles and says that the Serbian and Greek armies are in a position to render substantial aid to the Bulgarians. Therefore, the terms proposed by the Turks as the basis for an armistice are not quite acceptable to the victorious Balkan allies.

The Sofia correspondent of the Times says: "The Turks would only consent to raise the Turkish blockade on the Black sea on condition that the Greeks raise the blockade on the Aegean. It is doubtful whether the Greek government will agree to this."

## SALONIKI AGREED UPON

A Saloniki dispatch to the Times, dated November 23, says that as a result of the exodus of Greek troops to Monastir and of Bulgarian troops to Dedeagatch, the town at that time was regaining its customary calm. There was then the probability of any outbreak between the soldiers of the allied armies.

Both Greeks and Bulgarians agreed that the final disposition of Saloniki should be left to diplomatic negotiations.

There were 40,000 refugees in Saloniki, all in a deplorable condition. After the arrival of the troops they were directed from the mosques and other buildings and driven to the open spaces around the town, where they were without shelter, exposed to the cold and wrenching rain, starting and ending in 10th. Numbers died from exposure and hunger, while smallpox and other diseases had already appeared.

The Turkish prisoners in the camp were living under similar appalling conditions. Although the Turkish Red Crescent was well equipped, the Turkish military hospital was in a terrible condition, without bandages, medicines or comforts, and the only food was moldy bread.

## AUSTRIA HAS THREE ARMIES

The Belgrade correspondent of the Chronicle gives an outline of the Austrian war plans and says: "Austria is forming three armies, two directed against Russia and one against Serbia. The first or northern army, to defend Galicia, is being concentrated in the fortified triangle formed of Cramo, Tomaszow and Przemysl. Around Lemberg, and along the frontier, intrenchments are being dug and the vast plain covered with wire intanglements to check the possible advance of Russian cavalry. The second or eastern army is