

THE CALL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER—THE NEWSPAPER OF AUTHORITY

FOUNDED DECEMBER 1, 1856

W. W. CHAPIN, Publisher

It is the struggle toward an ideal, the constant effort to get higher and further, which develops manhood and character.

—E. Rexford.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.

HITS SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco and Los Angeles have a direct pocketbook interest in a resolution for a constitutional amendment which has been reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred by the assembly.

By this amendment it is proposed to wipe out the constitutional tax exemption on property owned by counties and cities and counties outside the boundaries of such counties or cities and counties.

The amendment is directed primarily at Los Angeles. Its ratification would affect San Francisco ultimately even more seriously than Los Angeles.

Under the existing constitutional provisions, Los Angeles pays no local taxes to any of the counties in which it owns watersheds or which are traversed by the conduits and works of its Owens river water system.

Under the same provisions, the watersheds and works acquired by the city and county of San Francisco for the Hetch Hetchy project, its development and bringing the water to San Francisco would be exempt from local taxes.

If the city and county were to purchase the Spring Valley company's properties, the existing constitutional provisions would exempt it from taxation on those properties in San Mateo, Santa Clara and Alameda counties.

Ratification of the proposed amendment would remove those exemptions. Acquisition and development of either or both the Spring Valley and Hetch Hetchy water systems would subject San Francisco to local assessment and taxation in a half dozen counties.

Of course, the argument in favor of the proposed amendment is that, under the existing system, the large cities may deprive interior counties of the revenue from the large tracts of assessable lands.

The weakness of that argument lies in the fact that, unimproved by the cities endeavoring to develop municipal water supplies, those large tracts would have virtually no assessable value. The aggregate of the tax revenue from them would remain, as it has been, almost an absent quantity.

It goes without saying that the revenues from these properties assessed at from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their improved values would make substantial additions to the incomes of several counties.

Nevertheless, such assessment and taxation would seem to be a capitalization of the necessities of their cities, which the people of the state should be loth to authorize.

BRYAN AND CLARK END FEUD

The reconciliation of Speaker Clark and Secretary of State Bryan involves more than an excellent reason for the self-congratulation of their partisans throughout the nation.

The presumption that it is only a political and not a personal reconciliation need in no wise lessen the public's appreciation of the termination of a feud which promised no public good.

Apart from any partisan considerations, the people of the United States may expect to profit most from the administration of President Wilson if all his lieutenants work in complete political harmony.

It is not to be said that the interests of the country would not be imperiled by the existence of a bitter political feud between the speaker of the house, second only in power to the president, and a secretary of state who is regarded as one of the president's first political advisers, and who unquestionably is the greatest individual force in organized democracy.

California has a double interest in this reconciliation. It was brought about through the good offices of two Californians—Theodore A. Bell, leader of the Clark forces in this state, and Ira E. Bennett, head of The Call's Washington news service.

It may affect materially the immediate political situation in this state and the organized efforts of the democratic party in the next California campaign.

Prior to last year, Mr. Bell was generally recognized as the California leader closest to Mr. Bryan. He was made temporary chairman and delivered the keynote speech at the Denver national convention in 1908, in compliance with Mr. Bryan's wishes. He was the field general of Mr. Bryan's fight against Mr. Guffey and his Pennsylvania delegation in that convention.

Last year Mr. Bell espoused the Clark cause in this state, and in the presidential primary carried California by a vote of more than two to one for the Missouri man. Fighting for Clark, he became directly embroiled with Mr. Bryan in the Baltimore convention. Subsequent to that convention he and the Clark democrats generally were ousted from their domination of the California democratic organization.

After the election of the Clark dem-

ocrats, headed by Mr. Bell, and the original Wilson men, as represented by the state organization, came into open conflict on the patronage question.

In California it has been generally believed that the claims of Bell's followers upon any patronage other than that distributed by the members of congress would be opposed, and bitterly, by Mr. Bryan. That belief involved the conviction that Mr. Bryan would be hostile to any recommendations made by California's democratic national committeeman, Senator John B. Sanford.

It is not too much to believe that the reconciliation of Speaker Clark and Mr. Bryan may work a substantial change in the California situation and that the Clark-Bell men may get some direct patronage recognition by way of earnest that the hatchet has been buried for practical party purposes.

THE "MOVIES" AND THE EXPOSITION

Our exposition has already developed a feature which no other one has had. It is a feature of such advertising value that it is certain to be productive of excellent results, even if the work were to proceed no further. Never before, until the recent development of the "movies" had made it possible, have the people of participating states and countries been able practically to see just exactly what is going on, not only in relation to the exposition as a whole, but in whatever concerns their own representation here.

Not only are all the dedicatory ceremonies reeled out by the moving picture men and sent all over the world, but films are made for exhibition to the officials representing the participating states and nations. More than this, a film is taken at every five minutes' interval, during working days, of the progress of machinery palace, a record which will serve more purposes than one, as it will not only be exceedingly interesting when the building is completed to see its development as shown on the films, but the films themselves will be a perfect check on the work as it proceeds.

The uses of the moving picture film seem likely to become of more and more importance in modern life. This extension into the field of exposition work is the most recent and, for the purposes for which it is intended, is most useful to the public.

THE STATE'S LANDS

Assemblyman Johnstone's bill, which has passed the assembly, authorizing the state water commission to examine and report on the state's school lands, as to their resources and power sites, is a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. Aimed, as it is, at conservation, it is worthy in object.

Is it not time for the state to go further in relation to its public lands? Ought there not to be a complete record made, not only of such facts as Mr. Johnstone seeks to ascertain, but of all other physical facts as may be necessary, and such as business enterprises of large undertakings of equivalent value with the state's land holdings would and do have in their possession, such, for example, as nearly all of the land grant railroads have for their own information?

California, in common with every other federal land grant state in the union from Florida to Washington, has in times past squandered her patrimony. Probably California has a larger proportion of her own left than any of the other states. All the more reason then for the state's advising itself of the full value for all purposes of all the state's lands. That the state is not in possession of this knowledge, Mr. Johnstone's bill is proof. The senate would do well to make the measure sweeping, so as to cover everything from soil to climate.

The Sacramento Union fears the 1 to 5 o'clock closing bill will be chloroformed in committee. A number of our most widely advertised citizens would be delighted to share the Union's apprehensions.

Sacramento has arranged for a municipal "clean-up" day. The state would appreciate its immediate arrangement of a legislative "clean-out" day.

Andrew Carnegie says the income tax is a good thing, and on questions of income Mr. Carnegie is quite authoritative.

ABE MARTIN

Th' less a feller amounts t' th' better he stacks up in the pe-rade. This is a funny ole world, fer sometimes we find a feller that's actually huntin' his relatives.

WELL, LET THEM KNOW

The landscape has already taken on a deeper tint of green since the rain of Sunday night, and all nature seems to be brighter and happier. It beats the world how rapidly vegetation will grow in Tulare county soil. If everybody in the east and middle west knew all about it the railroad companies would put on extra trains to accommodate the westward travel—Tulare Register.

CALIFORNIANS APPRECIATIVE

Californians gratefully appreciate the generous support given its two big exposition projects by the states of the Pacific west. They are appropriating liberally for state buildings and exhibits, either at one or both the expositions, and will send enthusiastic multitudes of visitors to San Francisco and San Diego in 1915.—Pasadena Star.

DREAM DISPELLED

A new roof of the Southern Pacific depot shows progress. It also indicates that the sign of the imagination—a new depot, will not be built until the present roof rots away—and they are covering it with three coats of waterproof paint.—Chico Enterprise.

HO! FOR IDAHO

San Francisco's new "Call"—Northward Ho! For Idaho!—Hartford Sentinel.



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

AMBITION NOT ENOUGH

Editor Call: "Kathie Aleiss," who writes so interestingly in today's issue of The Call about the working girls' wage question, and the temptations that are alleged to surround her, seems to me to have the same want of complete knowledge of her subject that she charges some of your other correspondents are lacking in.

Like others, she does not appear to take into account that men and women are not mere automatic machines, and that nature has never intended that they should all think and act alike. Whether nature is wise in this and other respects I, being only an insignificant atom in this vast and complex sea of humanity, will not attempt to say. But I do know that we are born with different temperaments, with different dispositions, different physical and mental equipments.

"Kathie Aleiss" says that she has worked in several offices during the last 10 years and has "yet to be offered the first temptation." I am an elderly bachelor. I have traveled considerably and have lived among and done business with all classes of men and women, and I have known girls who were really good morally, but who were of pleasant and friendly dispositions, to have temptations offered them by evil men who mistook the meaning of their high spirits and jovious laughter.

A pleasant disposition and mild manner are considered desirable, and yet any man of the world knows that a girl of this type is more likely to be insulted and tempted than one who has a quick temper and a sarcastic tongue. And is it not so with men. The farmer, who falls a victim to the bunko man, is usually ingenuous and unsuspecting. The business man who practices the golden rule will generally fall, and the employe who is not born with aggressiveness will generally remain at the beck and call of his superiors.

"Kathie Aleiss" does not seem to have much feminine romance in her disposition, if I may judge by her letter, and this is a state of mind that seems to be common to many women, especially American women, of today. She does not appear to agree with many famous authors and dramatists that "love is the greatest and finest force in the world." "Kathie Aleiss" thinks that a "business woman should marry the man who is getting the highest salary, apparently irrespective of whether she loves him or he loves her. Well, I am acquainted with one business girl who married the \$60 a month elevator operator, and is happier with him than another office girl is with her husband, although she married the head book-keeper, and he is drawing a salary of \$15 a month.

"Kathie Aleiss" puts ambition as the desirable attribute for the husband of a business woman, and yet the immortal Shakespeare has said, "Piling up some powder, the gulfie gie us 'To see ourselves as others see us." Yours faithfully,

A SCOTTISH ALIEN. San Jose, April 17.

THE TAXPAYERS' INTEREST

Editor Call: The public cares little about the Hammond hall row, but the tax payers do feel that the city has paid just about double what the "Cherry Creek, etc." water rights were worth. If the negotiations had been properly managed the property could have been purchased at half the price paid, and then returned to the owners more than 10 times what it cost them.

A TAX PAYER. San Francisco, April 18.

IN THE STATE PRESS

THE ALIEN LAND LAW

That the alien land bill before the legislature should become a law is the unanimous opinion of all those who have recently traveled over the farming districts of California, where convincing evidence of the necessity for such a measure may be gained.—Reedley Exponent.

PERILS

At first they accused Secretary of State Jordan and his underlings with selling advance information. Now comes a counteraccusation against Governor Johnson's messenger. Well, if we can get the officials all fighting we might get to the bottom of things and purify politics.—Oroville Mercury.

FOR GOOD PUBLICITY

California needs all the advertising it can get and the \$90,000 that will result from licenses imposed upon those doing business in the real estate market will materially aid in good publicity.—Stockton Independent.

CALLER

Booker Washington, as all the world knows, believes in the salvation of his race lies in industry. Thus, if a young man wants to be a clergyman he will meet with but little encouragement from the head of Tuskegee; but if he wants to be a blacksmith or a brick layer his welcome is warm and hearty.

Doctor Washington, in a recent address in Chicago, said: "The world is overfull of preachers, and when an aspirant for the pulpit comes to me I am inclined to tell him about the old uncle working in the cotton field who said: 'De cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot, ah 'clare to goodness ah believe dis darkey an called to preach.'"

HOTEL NEWS

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S. B. Stevens, a business man of Rome, N. Y., is at the Palace.

A. E. Tomaniak, a rancher of Petaluma, is staying at the Manx.

Fred Sutton, a business man of Sonoma, is registered at the Manx.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Olmsted of Manteca are registered at the Stewart.

Nathan Klein, a clothier of New York, is registered at the St. Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Clark of Boston have taken apartments at the Palace.

E. W. S. Woods, a business man of Stockton, is stopping at the St. Francis.

James G. Stafford, secretary of the Los Angeles real estate federation, is at the Sutter.

W. L. Terry, a planter of Hilo, Hawaii, and Mrs. Terry are registered at the Sutter.

C. P. Norwall, a wood tank manufacturer of Fort Bragg, is registered at the Argonaut.

E. A. Warner, well known in Los Angeles business circles, is staying at the Fairmont.

Monte Hotel, and Mrs. Warner are at the St. Francis.

L. P. Branstetter, a real estate dealer of Fresno, is at the Argonaut with his wife and daughter.

H. R. Warner, manager of the Del Monte Hotel, and Mrs. Warner are at the St. Francis.

G. A. Arthur Kelly, government commissioner for Victoria, Australia, is staying at the Stewart.

H. E. Burden, superintendent of the Southern mines at Sonoma, and Mrs. Burden are stopping at the Sutter.

Sunday Sermons

Lessons drawn from the gospels, together with topics of the present day, constituted in the main the subjects for the sermons delivered yesterday. Affairs of immediate interest, as well as those touching on the general trend of contemporary thought, were given due attention.

"What Prevents Us From Understanding God?" was the subject of Rev. Joseph P. McQuaid's sermon yesterday morning at Sacred Heart church, in which he said:

"On reading the words 'I have yet many things to say to you, but you cannot hear them now' it seems strange to us that our Lord, who had come to teach the world His heavenly doctrine, should, after three years of constant intercourse with His disciples, tell them that there are some things which He wishes to tell them, yet which He keeps from them until the Holy Ghost comes to declare them through His divinely instituted church in the apostles and disciples of our Lord, although of good disposition and full of admiration for the things which He had not as yet divested themselves of certain prejudices which made them refer to the promises of Christ as their king to an earthly kingdom and to worldly advantages.

"They were still subject to doubts and fear, to human attachments which betokened a want of confidence in God; they, who became the greatest of the apostles proved by their liberal denial of our Lord that the sin of human respect had still a strong hold upon him who had promised so confidently that he would not forsake them."

"Therefore, in order that faith, the life-giving element placed in our hearts, may bear its proper fruit we should take care that we do not act against those warnings and lights which conscience and the natural law hold before us.

"Every man knows the ten commandments. They are hardly taught, for they are written upon the heart. The child blushes when it tells a lie, long before it has learned the catechism. Why? Because the Heavenly Father gives the knowledge of our Christian truths which can not be known by natural reason, but are the subject of faith as taught in the Catholic church.

"If any man do the will of him he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." (John xv, 17.)

"Those who live a natural, good life, doing the things which they know in their hearts to be right, to them God gives the light of faith and as a rule they become Catholics sooner or later. And if they are already possessed of the priceless gift their fidelity to that which they know makes them continually better and better; they grow like the Heavenly Father who has adopted them as his children.

"As many as receive him, says the beloved disciple, he gave them power to make the sons of God, who do not stand fast. Do not be carried away with every novelty of doctrine, but leading sober and good lives, let your hearts and minds be open to the mercy of Christ, the truth which is as old as God and never changes."

"Rainbow of Hope" was the theme of Rev. J. W. Horn, preaching at the Century Southern Methodist church, took for his topic "The Rainbow of Hope." He said in part:

"Rainbows never form on a clear, blue sky. They must have a black cloud for a background, and also rain and sunshine to paint it. But clouds are as common in human life as the sky above us, and no life escapes them. 'A life, all sunshine and pleasure,' is a dead language to the earth's inhabitants, but if you talk of adversity, loneliness, heartache, pain, affliction, clouds and sorrow—then all understand what you are talking about and they feel that your message is for them; and this dark background is the mercy of a hurricane and the sailors were about to give up in despair, when a white bird came down and sat on the mast, and the men were cheered and hope came back to their hearts. When Alexander the Great was about to embark on one of his world's conquests he divided his estate among his friends. Alexander said to him: 'What do you reserve for yourself?' The king answered, 'Hope.' May we not emulate his example as we embark for the conquests of a future world?"

"Nations and kingdoms may rise and fall and the map of earth be changed, but calvary's rainbow of hope, with one end resting on the law of Moses and the other on the cross of Christ, and the highest point of its rim leaning against the throne of God in heaven, will remain in all its glowing splendor, spanning the gloom of earth, and time and light up the valley of death for God's children until all the motley prattling, millions of Adam's race have been redeemed, and are deeming love, and had an opportunity to accept or reject his boundless love for the race of man.

EVANGELISM TOPIC OF MORNING TALK

At the first Baptist church, Oct 21 street at Market, Pastor George E. Burlingame delivered yesterday morning the fifth of a series of sermons on "Successful Evangelism," his topic being "Reaching the People." He said in part:

"To be an evangelist one must have an evangel. He would be an odd newspaper, indeed, who cried his wares when he had no paper to give to his customer. Water pipes in a house are but a plumber's trappings unless they convey streams of living water for those who live in the house. It is cruel mockery to drive a nail through the dusty streets of a country town on a summer day offering ice for sale, with no ice in the wagon. If the church is to offer to minister to the need and spiritual hunger of men it must be sure of its message.

"Successful evangelism is conditioned on a vital experience of Christ, a profound sense of the reality and guilt and power of sin, a positive confidence in Jesus as the redeemer of sinners and a passion for souls. These conditions make up the dynamic of evangelism, the compelling force of the ministry and activities of the church. The evangelist must reach the people with his evangel if it is to benefit them. This presents one of the most acute and baffling problems of Christian work in our generation.

"The stated services of the church constitute a means of reaching the people; but the real ministry is in the faith in Christ. Where the church is hospitable and its services adapted to the need of the common man with a burden of sin, the people will flock to the good news of God's grace is faithfully declared, the regular church services must effect the conversion of many among those who attend.

"This message of evangelism, however, has its serious limitations. It assumes sufficient interest on the part of the people to induce them to come to the church. A carpenter displays his goods on a counter or window shelf for the convenience of those who desire to buy; and those who need an article and wish to buy it must enter the store. A dispensary exists for the relief of those who need medical attention and can go to the place where it is offered.

"So the services of a church offer to those who desire salvation the gospel which promises it; to those who realize their sinfulness the cure for their malady; but this does not provide for the much larger multitude who are in need of the gospel. The church initiative which will bring them as inquirers to God's house. This receptive or passive evangelism, therefore, of the church services is entirely inadequate to reach the people with the gospel."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

SKIDDOW—Subscriber, City. The origin of "skiddow" is not known, but it is believed that it is an abbreviation of "skidole," which means going or "get out of the way" when an automobile shoots across a street crossing at the rate of 40 miles an hour. It is the general opinion that this slang word is derived from the Greek word, "skedais," to scatter or run away.

TALKS ON LAWS AND LAW MAKERS

CALIFORNIA IN CONGRESS—C. R. City. California's representatives in congress are: Senators George C. Perkins and John P. Wadsworth; congressmen William Kent, J. E. Baker, Charles F. Curry, Julius Kahn, John I. Nolan, Joseph E. Keown, D. S. Church, Everett A. Hayes, C. W. Bell, William D. Stephens and William Ketterer.

COLLISION—R. E. H. Berkeley. The collision of the bay of San Francisco between the Sausalito and the San Rafael in a fog occurred on the night of November 30, 1901.

HAUNTED HOUSES—A. T. C. Fruitvale. "All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses" is from "Phantoms," by Longfellow.

SLAVE OWNERS—Reader, City. Before the civil war slave owners were entitled to cast one vote for every male slave they owned.