

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL
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Criminal Lawyer's Methods

The San Francisco public is again indebted to a criminal lawyer, named Barrett, for some interesting, if characteristically unreliable, inside information touching the government of its police department.

Attorney Barrett is associated with the defense of Officer Frank Esola, charged with participation in the operations and profits of the army of bunco men which has infested San Francisco for several years.

On Thursday Attorney Barrett on behalf of his client, in effect, told the jury trying Esola, that the charges were the result of a newspaper fight on Chief of Police White.

He told the jury in terms that the morning newspapers of San Francisco started fights on the police department three or four times a year. He told Esola's judges that the morning newspapers had driven every former chief of police out of office and that they were now endeavoring to "get" Chief White.

Attorney Barrett's chief claim upon the acquaintance and confidence of the San Francisco public grows out of his almost habitual association in recent years with the defense of men charged with the prostitution of public officers and the betrayal of public trusts.

In the light of his experience Attorney Barrett may be considered something of an expert in police matters. That his expert knowledge has never been used on the side of the people is beside the question.

When Attorney Barrett told the Esola jury that the newspapers had driven every former chief of police out of office and were now trying to "get" Chief White, he knew he was telling cheap untruths.

He knew that the San Francisco newspapers attempted the impossible in their efforts to support Chief Biggy and make his administration a success.

He knew that the San Francisco newspapers loyally supported Chief Jesse Cook and vigorously, if unsuccessfully, resisted his removal for political reasons. He knew that support was given Chief Cook without regard to the partisan affiliations of the several newspapers.

He knew that the San Francisco newspapers loyally supported Chief John Seymour after his appointment by Mayor McCarthy. He knew that the San Francisco newspapers resisted the removal of Chief Seymour for political and worse reasons.

He knew that almost without exception the newspapers of San Francisco have endeavored to help Chief White make a success of the work to which he was called without experience or anything like practical preparation.

He knew that regardless of their appreciation of the political considerations entering into the appointment of Chief White and subsequently into his retention in office the San Francisco newspapers have accepted the spirit of Mayor Rolph's plea to "give him a chance." For nearly two years they have left nothing undone to "give him a chance."

And in this prosecution of police corruption charges the newspapers of San Francisco have consistently given Chief White every chance to make good and vindicate the reputation of his department as well as his own fitness.

Attorney Barrett knew he was telling the jury untruths; untruths that had no relation to the guilt or innocence of his client. But desperate cases bespeak desperate methods.

Evidently Officer Esola knew what he was doing when he retained Attorney Barrett.

Pacific Immigration

The managing director of the great North German Lloyd's line, Herr Heinekin, is quoted in the New York Times as saying that even if the Panama tolls favoring American vessels are not removed, as he hopes, his line can overcome the discriminatory tolls by the extent of the immigrant traffic which he thinks will come to the west coast.

The position which Herr Heinekin occupies is a guarantee that he does not speak without full knowledge, but does so advisedly as to immigration. This traffic he thinks will be large, so large that "the inundation of the northeastern states will be brought to an end."

It is not likely by any means that the immigration to the Atlantic states will cease at once, but it is more likely that when once the tide of immigration starts to flow his way it will grow larger and larger as the immigrants learn that they can secure virgin soil on favorable terms in an ideal climate.

Railway Crossing Regulations

The state railroad commission has issued the text of new regulations to go into effect on July 1, and which should work to reduce railroad crossing disasters to a minimum in this state.

The regulations provide for full stops at all railroad crossings except those guarded by interlocking devices, and fixes a maximum speed of 12 miles an hour for trains run over main line crossings.

Construction and reconstruction of interlocking plants for crossings must be approved on the plans by the railroad commission. After approval no such plant may be installed without formal notice to all companies interested in its operation.

The regulations covering grade crossings over

streetcar lines provide for full stops and observation.

A half dozen years ago these regulations would have seemed cumbersome and unnecessary. They are no more elaborate than necessary today, and the necessity for their rigid enforcement will become more apparent every year.

The construction of main line steam railroads in California probably will be almost a negligible commercial factor in this state for the next decade.

The construction of electric main and feeder lines is bound to be a tremendous factor in the commercial development of California in the next 10 years.

These lines are going to cross and recross existing steam lines. Their operation necessarily involves frequent and even irregular schedules. It is going to increase the hazard of travel, naturally, but many fold.

Crossing regulations and their enforcement can scarcely be too strict.

The Naturalization Issue

President Wilson indicated on Thursday, so the Associated Press dispatches declared, that sooner or later the meaning of the federal laws on naturalization would have to be determined by the courts, in order to settle finally the questions raised by Japan, whose latest word was conveyed to Mr. Wilson in the astounding, but quite proper, manner of a personal statement by the Japanese ambassador.

This unusual statement originating at the White House, and the equally unusual action of Ambassador Chinda point clearly to a decisive disposal of the awkward and amazing subject which has, served only to annoy and irritate two friendly nations whenever it has been brought under discussion.

From the very outset of the recent excitement it has been the position of The Call that the passage or nonpassage of any alien land law, or the attitude of California or of any other state in the union toward any foreign people, was not the main point at issue and that the subject was not state, but national in importance.

A month ago The Call said: "There would be little or no occasion for any of the disturbance of the public mind that has recently taken place throughout the country over the alien land ownership question, provided that congress would enact a clear, concise, complete naturalization law, declaring just who might and might not become citizens, and why."

While the press of the country had been reading California out of the union, had been charging that California agitators were trying to make certain a war with Japan, and other equally ill founded charges, we maintained that the federal congress, courts, and administration had tried and were trying to shirk the real question and to make California a national scapegoat.

Now we are glad to see that President Wilson is of the opinion that federal naturalization is the issue, and that sooner or later it will have to be determined in the federal courts. It certainly will.

That it will be determined sooner rather than later will depend on the action of the Japanese government.

The practical result probably will be that the matter will now take the normal course of any suit at law in the federal courts, which will be called upon merely to interpret the existing statutes, which are muddled and obscure. Even when the courts determine what the present statutes mean, congress may, if it so decides, pass a thorough systematic law covering the whole subject of naturalization full of clear definitions leaving no doubt of its meaning, and this is what ought to be done.

The Cost of Smoke

In connection with Supervisor Caglieri's resolution for an inquiry into the smoke nuisance, and the Chamber of Commerce smoke nuisance committee work, the report of Smoke Inspector Roberts of Cleveland is pertinent.

Inspector Roberts estimates that \$6,000,000 worth of coal goes up in smoke in his city, a clear waste of that amount, due to imperfect combustion of coal, and that in turn is due to inefficiency.

Half a dozen American cities, Chicago among them, have shown wastes similar to that of Cleveland, where the loss is equal to \$10 a year for every person, young or old, in the lake city.

It should be borne in mind that this loss is direct loss in waste of so many tons of fuel of that value. The indirect loss is, of course, much more, for it includes injury to health, to vegetation, buildings, clothes and household articles of all kinds.

The smoke problem can be solved wherever it exists, has been solved and with profit and advantage to every one, even to those who create it through their ignorance of the remedies.

"Deal justly with your domestic servants," said talking Tommy, the vice president of the United States, to a girl's school in Washington. If the girls had asked him what a domestic servant is, he would have had to say something in the class with the dodo.

Senator Johnston of Alabama says he is going to stand for re-election on the sole issue of anti-suffrage. Well, he may be re-elected in Alabama, unless the midnight choo-choo shoves him off the track.

A Wall street broker's clerk has been discovered to have been a burglar at night. A reward will be given to any one who can tell the difference in his business.

If mashers knew that any woman they addressed might be a policeman they would soon cease to mash lest they be smashed.

All sorts of learned remedies for grasshoppers are suggested, and no one seems to have thought of a flock of turkeys.

FERRY TALES

By LINDSAY CAMPBELL
WHILE the city dwellers are studying summer resort literature, packing away the Turkish rugs with moth balls and generally occupying themselves with preparations for the annual exodus to beach or mountains, the city is filling up with visitors from the country. This is particularly noticeable in the ferry depot, which is popular as a place of meeting in spite of the fact that it lacks nearly everything that constitutes the modern idea of "waiting room" facilities.

If the harbor commissioners will inquire among their own employees and among the employes of the state's tenants in the big building, they will discover the existence of a very general demand for an observation deck somewhere in the ferry house. As has been stated in this column before the ferry depot is probably the only public building in the world located to command a view of unusual interest and beauty which has no accessible windows on the view side.

I have a letter from a country visitor who had seen pictures of the ferry depot, and who was sorely disappointed upon his arrival here to find that he could not get a view of the bay from any part of the building. He suggests, and I pass the suggestion along, that an observation terrace be built around the tower and that visitors be permitted on this terrace during certain hours.

There should have been a promenade outside the upper deck of the depot, on the harbor side," he writes. "I realize that to provide this now would mean the reconstruction of that side of the building and would involve an expenditure that could not be spared at this time. In the opinion of a 'country jay,' however, who has done some traveling, it would be money well spent and the city of San Francisco could well afford to provide the money if the state can not spare it.

The reduced rates for commutation tickets between the city and points on the Northwestern Pacific railroad are now in effect. They went into effect June 3. The selection by the railroad commission of that date has caused a more general howl than ever the high rates did.

Here is how it worked: "I am spending the summer at Larkspur," writes a temporarily transplanted San Franciscan. I bought a commutation ticket June 1. I left the house that morning, intending to get breakfast on the boat. I had just \$5 in my pocket. The new rate is \$4.50, and I figured on that half dollar change for breakfast money. I threw down my gold piece and received my commute.

"What are you waiting for?" asked the clerk. "My change," I said. "Nothing doing," he replied; "the ticket costs \$5." "I thought the new rate was \$4.50," I protested. "New rate doesn't go into effect until June 3," he replied and closed the window.

"As I have to go to the city every day it would have cost me 90 cents to save that half dollar. If the railroad commission didn't mean us to get the benefit of that rate in June, why didn't they fix the date for the new rate to begin on July 1?"

LITTLE MOVIES

Favorite Fiction
"Not a Headache in a Gallon of It."
"Why, of Course, I Got no Breakfast When You Can, but..."
"French When in Six Easy Lessons."

"No, She Wasn't at Home—and I Was Glad of It."
"Doctor, I Watch Every Bite That Goes Into His Mouth."
"Costs Me Next to Nothing for Repair."

"All Business Strictly Confidential."—Chicago Tribune.
Post Meridian
"You talk about being on the 'sunny side of 50'! Why, I happen to know that you're past 50!"
"Well, isn't that being on the sunny side of 50—the afternoon sunny side of it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Genius and Pains
Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, has a great horror of amateur musicians. The practicing of amateurs, indeed, has often caused him to change his hotel. His last change was due to this cause, and, discussing it in New York, he said:
"Musical genius, it appears to me, is often an infinite capacity for giving pain."—New Orleans States.

Suspicious
"Would you go through fire and water for me?"
"See here, Maria, are you a militant suffragette?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Money Saver
"Thinks he's got a scheme for getting rich, eh?"
"Yes, he has invented pneumatic tires for silver coins, so that a man's wife can not hear them rattle."—Houston Post.

A Better Crop
"Why don't you raise something on that vacant lot, potatoes, for instance, or beans?"
"I am raising good citizens," said the owner. "Don't you see those boys playing ball?"—Kansas City Journal.

Always Something
I find this life upsetting, quite things never seem to come my way. It's hard to get asleep at night and hard to keep awake by day.—Kansas City Journal.

HOTEL NEWS

R. Bancroft of Merced is a guest at the Dale.
P. C. Morse, a rancher of Merced, is at the St. Francis.

T. F. Hayes of Woodland is registered at the Dale.
W. H. Davis of Palo Alto is stopping at the Sutter.

Lillie Smythe of Medford, Ore., is a guest at the Baldwin.
Bernard Symonds of Los Angeles is staying at the Stanford.

R. H. Bradley, a lumber man of Seattle, is at the Bellevue.
H. O. Kercheval of New York is registered at the Sutter.

J. H. Arnhem of Kansas City is stopping at the Stanford.
Mrs. E. Barnicot of Newcastle is stopping at the Baldwin.

D. W. Shanks, a mining engineer of Los Angeles, is at the Palace.
Alden Anderson, former lieutenant governor, is staying at the Palace.

Max B. Fields, a land owner of Los Angeles, is registered at the Mann.
George H. Simmons, a merchant of Los Angeles, is at the Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Evans of New York are registered at the Fairmont.
H. H. Langley, a grain merchant of New York, is stopping at the Fairmont.

Mrs. F. A. Marlott and her daughter of Palo Alto are staying at the Sutter.
W. P. Smith and Mrs. Smith of Columbus, Mont., are guests at the St. Francis.

C. W. McKilly, head of the Sacramento Gas and Electric company, is at the Bellevue.
H. P. Wood, a plantation owner of Honolulu, and Mrs. Wood are staying at the Stewart.

S. E. Tryman and Charles Chapman, both of Los Angeles, are registered at the Baldwin.
Morris Walling of Duluth, a foundryman, is at the Union Square on his way to the Orient.

Fred W. Milverton, who recently arrived on the Sierra from Honolulu is a guest at the Sutter.
J. S. Lee of Roswell, N. M., who is on his way home after a lengthy visit to the east, says that the west outstrips the east. Mr. Lee, who is at the Sutter, said:

"When I went to the Pecos country 32 years ago it was necessary to dig your way almost every foot of the trail. When I first went into the country I was a deputy sheriff and was one of the posse that captured the 'Kid,' probably the most notorious renegade the southwest ever knew. Our trail led us into the wildest country. Now the city is cultivated and there are many thriving cities and towns.

"The east doesn't know what advancement is. The west outstrips the east, and yet the east thinks it is the greatest part of the United States. If one would know real progress let him come to the west."

F. W. Gago and Roger W. Statham, business men and auto enthusiasts of Los Angeles, motored to San Francisco and registered at the Palace yesterday. In speaking of the trip Mr. Gago said:

"Excellent weather, good roads, no tire trouble or accidents made the trip a pleasant one and we covered the distance in 13 hours, which is good time for amateurs. I don't think any better recommendation could be given concerning roads in California than the record of our tour. It would not surprise me if the world's record for this distance in a road race will be broken July 1 by the big cars. We passed several touring parties on the road. California is recognized as the mecca of auto tourists."

Henry Jackson, a politician of Denver, who is stopping at the St. Francis, says the democrats will have a hard fight to keep control of Colorado. Mr. Jackson says:

"The republicans and progressives split what was normally the republican vote, enabling the democrats to win the aid of President Wilson's administration to continue in power. If the democratic congress passes a free sugar bill or reduces the duty to a great extent it probably will mean the loss of Colorado in the next election. The future control of Colorado by the democrats will depend in a great measure on just what President Wilson does."

The Buffer



TRUE PURPOSE OF CLEANLINESS

With fly fighting in progress in different parts of the country and the idea of sanitation for the purpose of eliminating disease bearing insects spreading rapidly, it will be but a few seasons before the average of health in American communities is materially raised. Regardless of the direct result in the reduction of the fly evil, the institution of a campaign for its extermination is a step in the right direction and therefore valuable in increasing the individual citizen's effectiveness in the maintenance of wholesome conditions. Every time a citizen is awakened to the fact that uncleanliness leads to illness, whether through the propagation of flies or otherwise, he is induced to raise his standards of sanitation. After the specific warnings that are given by science pointing unmistakably to the influence of dirt as a breeder and carrier of disease, it is impossible for the person thus enlightened to continue indefinitely along the old lines of slovenly indifference. Some people are naturally neat and abhor dirt. Others are undisturbed by the thought of dirt. Others seem to relish it. The present effort of sanitarians is to convince all of the second and third classes that their bodily health and possibly their lives are dependent upon the degree of

TOLD AND RETOLD

Why They Cried
Two Irishmen who had just landed were eating their dinner in a hotel, when Pat spied a bottle of tabasco. Not knowing what it was, he partook of a big mouthful, which brought tears to his eyes.
Mike, seeing Pat crying, exclaimed: "Phwat be ye crying for?"
Pat, wishing to have Mike fooled also, exclaimed: "I'm cryin' fer me poor old mother, who's dead 'way over in Ireland."

No Laughing Matter

An American, visiting in England, encountered one afternoon in the hotel in London, where he was stopping, a Scottish kinsman. The Scot agreed to dine with the American, the cousins repaired to the grill, and after suitable preliminaries a steak was set before them. It was tough. The waiter was summoned. He was all apologies. Another steak would be forthcoming—or chops if the gentleman preferred. "Hold on," said the Scot as his eye fell upon a dish of asparagus, which supported the steak on one side. He carefully consulted the bill of fare. Asparagus was expensive just then. "I'll tell ye what we'll do, my man," he went on; "if ye'll no charge us for the asparagus we'll keep the steak."

The waiter seemed a bit startled, but accepted the compromise, and the American, who was paying the bill, concealed his amusement and allowed his guest's arrangement to stand. He even ate—sparingly—of the steak. A few days later he related the incident to another kinsman, also a Scot. "It is what I should have done myself," said the other kinsman solemnly. —New York Evening Post.

No Exceptions to This Rule

"Willie," said a fond mother earnestly, "you should go to bed early. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, you know. You should go to bed with the sun—the chickens go to bed with the sun."

"Yes, I know they do, mamma; but the old hen—she always goes with 'em!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

California Outdone

Talk about being progressive! Old Massachusetts has taken a step which some of our so-called California reformers would hesitate a long while in taking for the fear that it might deprive them of the vote of some builder of class hatred and social strife. The governor of Massachusetts has just signed a bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the carrying of any flag or emblem in any parade excepting the stars and stripes and the state flag of Massachusetts, and also prohibiting the display on parade of any sign or banner bearing an inscription derogatory to organized government, or one that is scurrilous.—Hartford Sentinel.

San Leandro's Fire Force

The fire boys are still without any power to haul the heavy apparatus to fires, and as far as can be learned by the Standard, no steps have yet been taken to provide a better way for the firemen. It seems a shame that this important branch of property protection can not be furnished with proper equipment for the successful performance of its duties.—San Leandro Standard.

The Boy and the Bank

No wonder there are boy wizards of finance, when one who makes a deposit of \$500 at a bank can then borrow \$11,500.—Chicago News.

Dr. Jordan and the Bowl

David Starr Jordan has left his university position to work for international peace. He should be something of a worker because he is the man who took the bowl out of football on the Pacific coast.—Boston Advertiser.

THE STATE PRESS

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SHARP POINTS

No Use

A number of the more prominent hotels of Switzerland have started a crusade against tipping, announcing that 8 per cent of the bill will be charged for service. Tipping will never be stopped, however, so long as there are travelers who will pay for special services whether or not they get the special service.—Boston Globe.

King, Captain, Baron

Mr. Carnegie is reported to have refused a dukedom on the ground that he is already an American king. He might have added that he is also a captain of industry and a tariff baron.—St. Louis Republic.

The President's Term

"It is a settled principle of this country that a platform is binding upon every man that runs on that platform," declared Secretary Bryan in his Harrisburg address. It's a poor opportunity that doesn't give him a chance to harp on that one term plank.—Boston Transcript.

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