



CONTROL OF OCEAN IS SOUGHT

Pacific Mail and American-Hawaiian Companies Join Hands

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATE IS FIRST STEP

Opening Gun Is Fired in Attempt to Force Independent Line to Wall

COMBINE MAKES OFFER TO ACCEPT \$5 A TON

THE American-Hawaiian steamship company yesterday joined forces with the Pacific Mail company for the obvious purpose of running the California-Atlantic steamship company off the ocean, or at any rate from that part of it that lies between here and Panama. Both the Pacific Mail and the American-Hawaiian line have made a deep cut in freight rates, and in New York R. P. Schwerin, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail company, is personally canvassing the street for cargoes for his ships at bargain prices. President Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian line is in this city in personal charge of this end of the fight.

Bates & Chesbrough, general agents for the California-Atlantic steamship company, have refused to meet the cuts and have turned to the shippers for the support promised at the time the California-Atlantic line was started. The continuance of the direct service via Panama and of a water route service that means real competition with the transcontinental railroads now depends entirely upon the shippers, who so far have given every indication of their intention to support the Bates & Chesbrough line.

Incidentally, A. M. Garland, freight traffic manager of the Pacific Mail company and author of the famous boom-orang circular, has perpetrated another joke which tends force to the declaration of the man on the street that "Garland is the best asset that Bates & Chesbrough have in the battle for business." Garland's latest production is a full page advertisement in the northern California citrus fair program calling attention to the Pacific Mail Panama service as "The water route for citrus fruit."

Fruit Shippers Smile

The citrus fruit men did not have to be told that Garland's company for more than 40 years had left them to the mercy of the transcontinental railroads or that the Pacific Mail would not have dared to invite citrus fruit shipments until Bates & Chesbrough, a few weeks ago, successfully landed a cargo of oranges and lemons in New York 22 days from Los Angeles. They also knew that the withdrawal of the Bates & Chesbrough ships would mean a withdrawal of Garland's invitation to ship oranges and lemons by water and a return to the \$22 a ton rate exacted by the railroads.

The local shippers understand the situation as well as the fruitmen and this is the reason, they say, for their support of the new line.

Under oath, before congress, R. P. Schwerin declared that \$8 a ton on freight shipped by water from here to New York was an unremunerative rate. He has now cut the rate to \$5 a ton. Harry Bates, of Bates & Chesbrough, said yesterday that if Schwerin was here he was sure that the California-Atlantic line would be given a square deal. A local shipper received yesterday from New York a telegram to the effect that Schwerin was there personally soliciting freight at a rate of \$5 a ton or \$3 a ton less than the rate he declared under oath would not pay.

Objection One Sided

The participation of the American-Hawaiian line in the fight is not a surprise to those familiar with the history of the war for real competition in the transportation of freight between here and New York. Although President Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian line had no objection to make when the Pacific Mail put its rates down to \$5, he filed a vigorous protest at Washington when the Bates & Chesbrough line began operations on the same basis on the ground that the \$5 rate was unfair to his line.

In a letter written January 19 by Secretary of War Jacob McG. Dickinson to President Taft on the Panama situation the secretary, referring to the service as it was prior to the entrance of the California-Atlantic steamship company, said he had many vigorous protests from commercial bodies and individuals on the Pacific coast who stated that the Pacific Mail service had become so inert as to be of no practical value to the shipping public as against the activity and high rates of the transcontinental railroad lines and

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ADMIRALS' CHORUS: 'PLEASE EXCUSE ME'

Naval Officers Shy at Honor of Commanding the Second Pacific Division

WANTED—Rear admiral to command second division of Pacific fleet. Must be able to play second fiddle gracefully. Speedy advancement insured to the right party. Apply Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The position of commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet is going a begging. Rear Admiral Sutherland, who was appointed to the position, is said not to want the job, and Rear Admiral Cowles, the next choice, prefers to remain in Honolulu, where he took command only a few weeks ago. The other available officers are keeping very quiet, and the secretary of the navy is scanning the horizon for a nice, obedient admiral, who is willing to take life easy in the shadow of comparative oblivion for an indefinite period.

Theoretically, of course, an admiral obeys without question or hesitation any lawful command issued by a superior, for even an admiral has a boss. In practice, however, the great god Influence sometimes tempers the harsh wind of discipline, and although the god may not be able to give his favorites everything they want he can usually be counted on to save them from anything they may regard as undesirable.

Admiral Sutherland is said to be very comfortable where he is in Washington, which is the god's headquarters. He is ready to go to sea, if he must, so the navy gossip goes, but would very much prefer to command the second division of the Atlantic fleet, of which Rear Admiral Osterhaus, now in command at Mare Island, is to be chief in command.

Admiral Cowles, who is one of the very new rear admirals, is said to have been offered the second division of the Pacific fleet, but is reported to have expressed a desire to linger longer in the tropical climate of Honolulu. In Honolulu he is in full command. At the head of the second division his chance to shine would come only on the rare occasions when he was allowed to take his division beyond the jurisdiction of his chief, and even at that there are only three ships, armored cruisers, in the second division. It is not that admirals have any particular desire to shine, but there is no denying the fact that the commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet goes into practical eclipse, and that no business for an admiral. Meanwhile the second division is a family without a head, and on the West Virginia are spacious quarters at the after end of the ship over the main entrance of which might be tacked the sign, "To let, furnished."

YOUNG GRISCOM KEEPS SECLUDED IN HOTEL

Family Refuses to Explain Solitary Confinement

[Special Cable to The Call]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.—George S. Griscom Jr. did not leave his room in the Chalfonte hotel today. Tonight marks the end of the fifth period of 24 hours during which he has remained in strict seclusion. He occupies a room on the third floor, adjoining that of his parents.

All his meals are served in his room, and his parents are the only persons, except Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, and friends of the family, who so far as is known, have had any communication with the younger Griscom since Saturday night.

The management of the hotel is under strict orders to refuse to send any communication to Griscom except through his parents, and all such communications remain unanswered. It is known that he had a long conference today with O'Mara, but the detective refuses to disclose the nature of their conversation. One of the strangest features of the situation is the impossibility of learning from the family or of O'Mara the reason for the solitary confinement of Griscom.

COMMERCE JUDGE TO HEAR SWITCHING CASE

Testimony Will Be Taken Here in Near Future

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—An order was entered today by the commerce court designating April 3, 1911, as the date of the beginning of hearings before the court. The sessions will be held in this city. Pending the hearing of cases by the full court Judge Mack will visit San Francisco and Los Angeles to take testimony in what are known as the San Francisco and Los Angeles switching charge cases, in which the commission entered an order unsatisfactory to the railroads, the Union Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe. The hearings by Judge Mack will be held early in March.

The home industry league is sending a request to all labor organizations to patronize home industry and suggests that when any union has a meeting for "smoke talk" that it procure cigars made in this city.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY—Mary Brown, Julia Saunders and Cora Pitts were held to answer before the superior court by Judge Shurtall yesterday on charges of robbery. They are accused of having noticed a Japanese in a rooming house and of having taken his purse containing \$2.

TAFT DEMANDS CONSIDERATION OF RECIPROCITY

President Warns Senators to Expect Special Session if They Dodge Issue

Committee Will Report Measure and Leave Objections to Individual Speakers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Canadian reciprocity measure will be considered by the senate committee on finance at a special session Saturday. It is not likely that the bill will be disposed of in the committee in one day, although all its members are agreed that action shall not be delayed unnecessarily.

Lodge and Smoot, who are members of the committee, assured President Taft today that the bill would not be smothered in committee, regardless of how much opposition there might be to it.

From president indications, the bill will be returned to the senate about Wednesday, and certainly not later than Thursday. It may be that no report, either for or against the bill, will be made upon it, chiefly for the reason that the objections which the members of the committee hold to the measure may lead them to desire to amend it, if it is to have committee approval.

Extra Session Probable

In view of this attitude, the members of the committee feel that it would be better to submit the whole matter directly to the senate without recommendation, all members reserving the right to pursue whatever course their individual opinions may suggest when it is considered on the floor.

Senate leaders are not sanguine of reaching a vote. Failure to pass the bill will force President Taft to call an extra session of congress if the administration is determined to press the agreement. This declaration was made by Smoot after a conference with the president. Lodge and Root were present also.

Heyburn Grows Hysterical

That the senate was sitting supine and disgracefully unresponsive, while it was being accused of "crimes blacker than those which occupy the attention of the criminal courts," was asserted in that body today by Heyburn.

The Idaho senator's resentment was aroused by the publication of an article in a local newspaper saying that only by making it plain that he would call an extra session of congress could the president compel the senate to pass the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Annexation Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Bennett of New York, one of the republicans who voted against Canadian reciprocity, introduced in the house today a resolution requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the British government looking to the annexation of Canada by the United States.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. In speaking of his resolution, Bennett insisted that he was serious and sincere. He declared that to his mind annexation was the logical result to be expected from reciprocity.

Borah Discusses Negroes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—That prejudice against the negro was just as intense in the north as in the south and that the north played the hypocrite in its contentions to the contrary was asserted in the senate today by Borah of Idaho.

Borah's declarations regarding the negro were made at the close of a prolonged speech in opposition to the Sutherland amendment to the senate resolution providing for the election of senators by popular vote. That amendment would have the effect of giving congress control of senatorial elections.

The Idaho senator's pronouncement on the race question was made in response to the assertion made recently by Root that without the Sutherland provision the resolution would deprive the southern negroes of federal protection in the exercise of the franchise.

Borah contended that although the resolution gave the state legislatures control of senatorial elections, congress would have the right to interfere in protection of any citizen whose right of franchise had been interfered with.

The Idaho senator expressed deep regret that the race question had been brought into the controversy and asserted that its introduction was intended only to imperil the resolution. "The northern states have exhibited the same race prejudice that has been shown elsewhere," he said, "in the north we burn the negro at the stake and there, as in other sections, we have our race wars. We push our negroes to the outer edge of the in-

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TEARS FLOW AS WOMEN RISE IN HEATED DEBATE

California Daughters of American Revolution Renew Beligerency of Last Year

Mrs. W. W. Wymore Is Elected to Regency After Long, Wordy Wrangle

Heredity asserted itself with overwhelming force at the third annual conference of the California Daughters of the American Revolution which opened here yesterday and war was waged by the opposing factions with a fierceness which increased rather than diminished as the sessions progressed. So heated were the discussions, so contrary minded did the delegates become that the afternoon meeting did not close until 20 minutes past 6, and even then the motion to adjourn was made to another measure proposed by one of the combatants.

The battles today were the result of last year's proceedings, when two annual conferences were held, one here, at which Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird of Berkeley was named for state regent, and one in Los Angeles on the same date, at which Mrs. W. W. Stilson

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SPIRIT OF '76 LIVES ON D. A. R. RIVAL FOREBEARS

The newly elected state regent of the California Daughters of the American Revolution and the two members of the society who led the opposing forces in yesterday's strenuous sessions.



MAN WHO WROTE "GREAT ILLUSION" IS REVEALED

He Proves to Be Citizen of Kern County and Identity Is Made Known Through Dr. David Starr Jordan

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb. 16.—An epoch making work, goes without saying. The work has been translated into every European language as well as into Japanese. Particular attention has been attracted to the book since the very high tribute paid it by M. Jaures of the French chamber of deputies. M. Jaures quoted from the book at great length, according to the press dispatches; and said that the book had done more for the cause of international peace than all the peace conferences and endowments by millionaires since the inception of the peace movement. Henri Turout, a well known French journalist, has said: "The Great Illusion" is destined to have as great an influence on the conception of international economics as Darwin's "Origin of Species" had on our conception of modern biology. This work is the most important reference book in the course on the history of international arbitration now being given at Stanford.

Lane was born in England, educated in France, and came to California when 26 years of age, starting ranching in Kern county. It was while there that he wrote "Under Two Flags." After ten years in California, during which time he took out naturalization papers, "Great Illusion," which is considered an epoch making work, goes without saying. The work has been translated into every European language as well as into Japanese. Particular attention has been attracted to the book since the very high tribute paid it by M. Jaures of the French chamber of deputies. M. Jaures quoted from the book at great length, according to the press dispatches; and said that the book had done more for the cause of international peace than all the peace conferences and endowments by millionaires since the inception of the peace movement. Henri Turout, a well known French journalist, has said: "The Great Illusion" is destined to have as great an influence on the conception of international economics as Darwin's "Origin of Species" had on our conception of modern biology. This work is the most important reference book in the course on the history of international arbitration now being given at Stanford.

Lane is a citizen of Kern county, having lived there for ten years before he went to Paris as editor of the Paris Daily Mail. Lane has hitherto preserved his anonymity, having refused the international news service permission to reveal his identity. He has held a position of great importance in Paris and has been in close touch with international affairs. It is considered a foregone conclusion that he will come into even greater prominence when the Nobel prize is awarded next year for the greatest contribution to the cause of international peace.

SMOKE OVERCOMES WOMEN LODGED IN BURNING HOTEL

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—Six women were rescued unconscious tonight from the upper floors of the Hotel Euclid during a fire which threatened for a time to destroy the building.

All the rescued women were overcome by smoke, but none was seriously hurt. The fire was stopped with a loss of \$10,000.

NATIVES PAY HONOR TO GRAND TRUSTEE MOOSER

OAKLAND, Feb. 16.—Presidio parlor No. 194, N. S. G. W., with its drum and piccolo corps, came from San Francisco tonight to take part in the parade up Broadway, escorting Grand Trustee Louis H. Mooser on his annual visit to

CZAR WARNS CHINA TO EXPECT WAR

Russian Note Insists on Compliance With Six Demands Regarding Commerce in Mongolia

VIOLATION OF TREATY OF 1881 IS ALLEGED

Foreign Powers Notified of Intention to Make Military Demonstration on the Frontier

PACT ABOUT TO EXPIRE AND CHANGES DESIRED

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The strained relations between Russia and China have resulted in decisive action by the Russian government. According to instructions, M. Korotovitz, the Russian minister to China, has presented to that government a note, bearing on the treaty of 1881, which China had seemed disposed to abrogate.

The note contains six points, and Russia insists on compliance, on pain of complete cessation of friendly relations.

Demands by Russia

These points follow: 1. Russia's right to impose import and export duties unlimited, except in the 50 verst zone, which is duty free.

2. That the extraterritorial rights of Russians in China shall not be infringed; that legal suits involving Russians and Chinese shall be considered by a mixed jurisdiction.

3. That Russians shall enjoy special privileges of trade and duty free commerce in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.

4. That Russian consulates can be opened immediately at Kobdo, Khami and Guchen.

5. Due respect of the local authorities for Russian consuls.

6. Russians to enjoy the right to acquire real estate and erect structures in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.

Demonstration Intended

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The relations of Russia and China are strained to the breaking point. Russia today notified the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany of her intention to make a military demonstration on the Russo-Chinese frontier owing to China's persistent violation of the St. Petersburg treaty of 1881.

Treaty About to Expire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There have been rumors recently of an intention by Russia to bring pressure to bear on China because of alleged violations of the Russo-Chinese treaty. That the situation was acute, however, has been denied both by the Chinese foreign board and the Russian legation at Peking.

It has been admitted that there were differences in the interpretations of the international agreements as made at St. Petersburg and Peking. The treaty adopted in 1881 expires this month and it has been reported that China was unwilling to renew it, at least not until certain modifications had been made.

The exchanges have been closely guarded by both powers and what stage the negotiations have reached was not indicated until yesterday, when the St. Petersburg Gazette announced that an important conference had been held at the war ministry to consider "China's persistent flouting of treaty stipulations."

Troops Ordered to Border

The province of Ill, to which Russian troops will be sent, lies in the northern part of the Chinese empire. By a provision of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1881 the western portion of Ill is incorporated with Russia in order to serve as a place of establishment for the inhabitants of Russia who adopted Russian dependence and had to abandon the lands, which they possessed there.

The frontier between the possessions of Russia and the Chinese province of Ill is defined in the treaty.

The whole incident comes as a great surprise to the diplomatic service in Washington, for, although it was known that sharp issues had arisen between Russia and China over conflicting claims of jurisdiction in Manchuria and in connection with commercial privileges in Mongolia, the situation was not regarded as critical.

It was believed that in view of the deplorable conditions existing in China as a result of the frightful famine and the terrible ravages of the plague, Rus-