

A good animal story interests everybody. An especially good illustrated story of a play whose actors are all animals will appear next Sunday in
The Sunday Call

THE CALL



The camera tells the best story of what climbing a mountain is like. The trip up Mt. Diablo will be shown in a series of photos next Sunday in
The Sunday Call

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SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1908.

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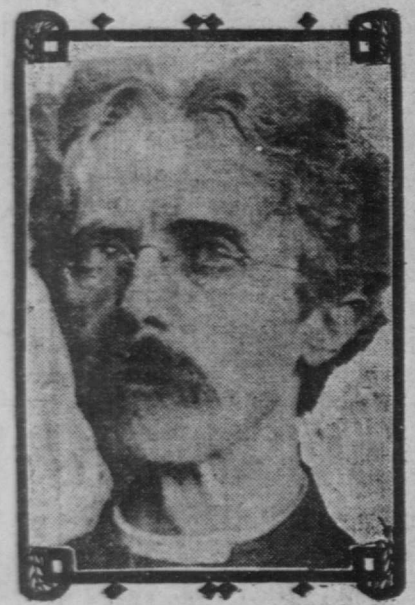
COURT RULING IS DENOUNCED FROM PULPIT

Rev. Dr. Evans Says the Schmitz Decision Is a Mockery of Common Sense

Lunacy Commission Should Examine Men Who Could Formulate Such a Judgment

William Rader Calls Upon Citizens to Assert Their Manhood and Patriotism

Rev. Dr. Evans of Grace cathedral, whose theme yesterday was the decision in the Schmitz case.



The decision of the court of appeal in the cases of the convicted felons, Schmitz and Ruff, was the subject of at least two eloquent, indignant and intense sermons yesterday. One of these was preached by Rev. Dr. Evans of Grace cathedral, who said:

"We of this city are dumfounded by a judicial pronouncement which enables the high officials of our city to rob and plunder without any technical breaking of the law. It is enough, such an audacious mockery of the first principles of common sense, to justify the appointment of a lunacy commission to inquire into the sanity of men who could formulate such a judgment, and it ought to provoke an explosion of righteous indignation from one end of the state to the other. We need not hesitate to declare that such an opinion as this has its inspiration in that place where public sentiment without a single dissenting voice would give it its unanimous approval."

The other address, delivered by Dr. William Rader of Calvary Presbyterian church, was equally strong and impassioned in its appeal for sanity and justice in municipal affairs. The speaker said:

"I purpose speaking this evening on a phrase taken from the prayer that we all know, 'Thy kingdom come.' I purpose speaking more specifically on some of the reasons why the kingdom of God is not yet made manifest in San Francisco. Ministers of the gospel are not supposed to criticize the decisions of the judges of our courts, but I must say that the recent decision of the court of appeal, however ethical it may be, is at least confounding."

"When extortion is not a crime, when bribery is not even a wrong, when a confessed felon can learn that he is really righteous, and that his trial, confession and conviction have all been nothing but a mistake—a slight mistake—I repeat that however correct this may be legally and ethically, it has the effect of making us stand amazed at the rapid revolutions of the legal wheels. Perhaps tomorrow we shall learn that this last decision has been a mistake, too. I hope so; I believe so."

"However, that decision has done more harm to San Francisco than the original crime. There is not a city tonight that does not point its finger at us in scorn. Are we in the hands of men who do not believe in justice? Will the kingdom of God come where justice is invariably stabled?"

"What this city needs is aroused public opinion; a public opinion that is invincibly fierce. What is the matter with character? What is the matter with the American man? Is oak growing weak, iron growing soft, fiber becoming lax? I believe the old doctrine of hell fire and brimstone made better character than is shown today by men who should be the city's protectors in its evil hour. It is not enough to meet in the churches and pray. If we want to save the city we must act. The world would be filled with brightness if we backed up what we prayed for with a little action."

"Men of San Francisco, I beg you not to speak in whispers of this decision. Speak in trumpet tones. I beg of you to be patriots; I beg of you to save this city; I beg of you to work for its salvation and your own."

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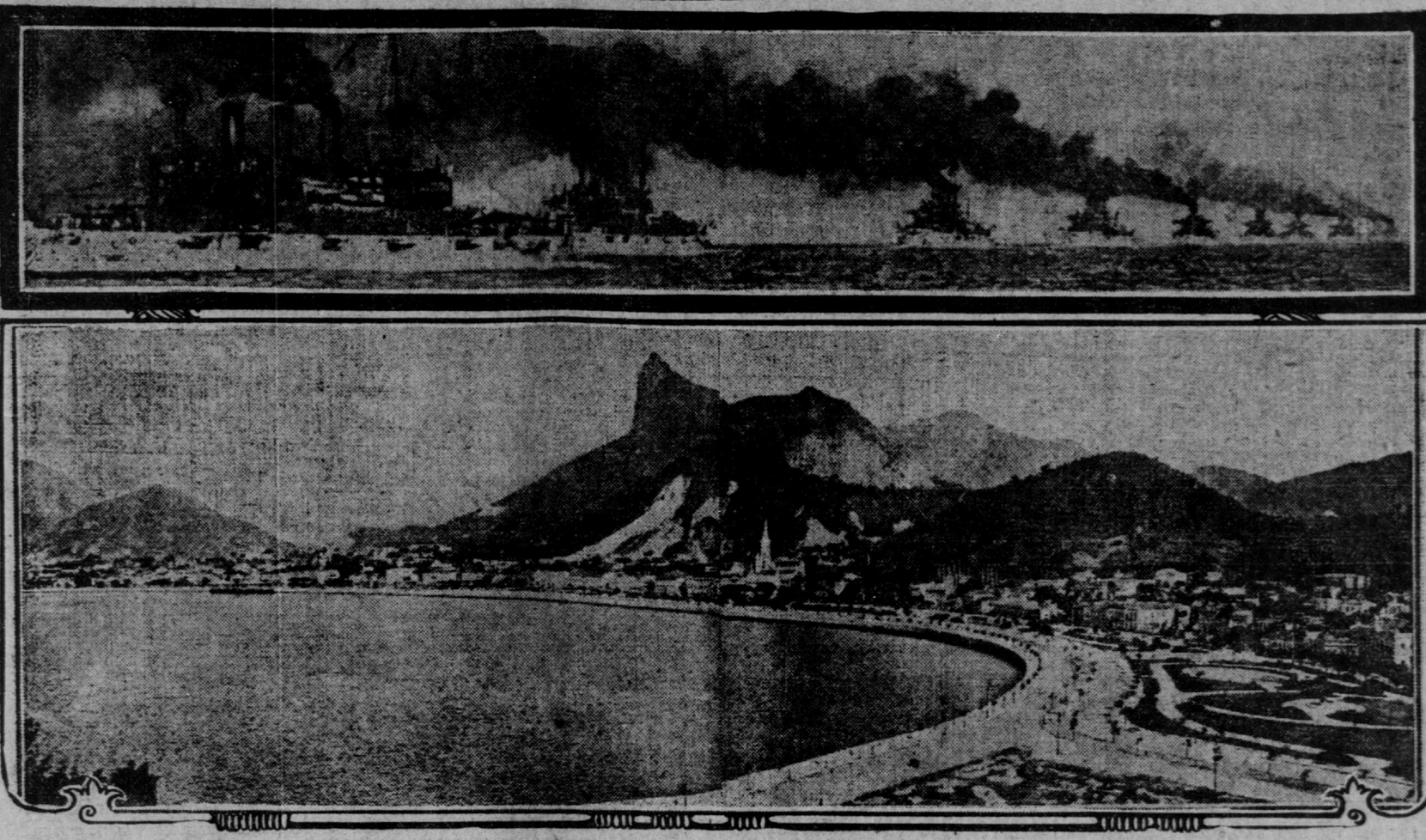
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Daughter of Ambrose Bierce Awaits Coming of Husband to Effect Her Rescue

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL
 RENO, Nev., Jan. 12.—Far from any habitation and hemmed in by barriers of snow averaging 10 feet in depth, Mrs. Harry Cowden, formerly Miss Helen Ballard Bierce, daughter of Ambrose Bierce, is held an unwilling prisoner at the Index mine near Index, Cal. Her husband passed through Gardnerville yesterday on his way to rescue her. It was imperative that he go at once, and he made the journey from the railroad to the mine on snowshoes. It will be impossible for Mrs. Cowden to leave her prison until aid arrives, but she is not in danger of suffering, as an ample supply of food and fuel will be taken to the camp. She formerly lived at Carson and is well known here.

General view of the harbor front of Rio Janeiro, where the American battleship fleet under Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans arrived yesterday and received a great welcome from Brazilians



BRAZIL'S GUNS BOOM WELCOME TO OUR FLEET

Evans' Battleships Anchor Safely at Rio de Janeiro After 3,000 Mile Trip

Thousands Cheer as Flower of Yankee Navy Proudly Sails Into Bay

Riot of Tars at Pernambuco Mars Reputation of Jackies for Orderly Conduct

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL
 RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 11.—Steaming majestically into the harbor here at 3:15 p. m. today, the American battleship fleet bound to the Pacific was vociferously cheered by thousands on thousands of enthusiastic Brazilians. By noon 300,000 people in holiday attire and mood gathered along the Beiramar boulevard and on the hills of Tijuca and Corovodo and wildly cheered the grandest spectacle ever witnessed in South America.

Stretched out in one long line, the battleships steamed slowly through into the bay. The Connecticut, Admiral Evans' flagship, was in the lead, with the escorting Brazilian squadron in gala rig on either side.

Passing the fortresses the Connecticut fired a salute of 21 guns, which was responded to by the Brazilian warships, the German cruiser Bremen and the shore guns. The yards and fighting tops were manned, and cheer upon cheer were given for the splendid passage of the flagship and her sister ships. At 4:20 p. m. the American ships anchored in four rows, each a mile and a half long, stretching toward the mouth of the bay. The division flagships moored abreast of Cobra island, directly in front of the city.

The sky was cloudless and the thermometer registered a temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit.

As soon as the anchorage was made the Brazilian minister of marine, Admiral Alencar, the captain of the port, the American consul, G. E. Anderson, the commandants of naval divisions and the civic authorities, went on board the Connecticut and extended a hearty welcome to Admiral Evans, his officers and men.

Hundreds of launches, tugs and sailboats circled about the battleships until long after the sun had gone down. Not less than 15,000 to 20,000 persons were aboard these boats.

Tonight the city was beautifully illuminated.

TARS RIOT AT PERNAMBUCO
 News from Pernambuco yesterday told of ugly rioting on shore by 200 American sailors of the torpedo flotilla arrived there the day before. This was a sad blow to the reputation which had preceded Admiral Evans' sailors.

It had been reported that when the fleet left Trinidad a week ago last Sunday the British governor of that island wrote to Admiral Evans asking to be allowed to congratulate him on the "irreproachable behavior" of his men, adding:

"A residence of years at Gibraltar, a rendezvous of the fleets of the world, has given much experience with jackies ashore, and I can assert that your men established a record hard to equal and impossible to beat."

So, after pondering the matter, the Brazilian officials determined to give Admiral Evans a hand to keep his sailors up to the reputation they made at Trinidad, asking him to police this city with a corps of his marines, who are authorized to make arrests and will be held responsible for the conduct of the men of the fleet while on shore. The trouble at Pernambuco began among the American sailors themselves.

CLASH WITH POLICE
 The police of the city undertook to restore order and the men from the flotilla attacked the police for interfering, and the net result of it all was that large numbers of sailors were severely handled and 20 were locked up.

Women Defy Sabers of Berlin Police

Monster Demonstration of Socialists Followed by Riots in Prussian Capital

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The determination of the socialists to secure universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor von Bulow's curt declaration refusing their demands, gave rise today to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized socialists participated, while 30,000 sympathizers from time to time joined in the manifestations.

One of the most remarkable features of today's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations, and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than the men. The authorities took the sternest measures to prevent disorders and the strictest precautions to protect the assembly and other public buildings and Prince von Bulow's residence against the outburst of fury. Groups in the streets were dispersed in the most vigorous manner, and collisions between processions of manifestants and the police resulted in the injury of a considerable number of the demonstrators, but so far as is known no fatality occurred in this city. The police refrained from making arrests except in cases of extreme violence.

The movement extends throughout Prussia, where the socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

DISREGARD POLICE WARNING
 Notwithstanding the police commissioners' warning that repressive measures would be applied, many thousand socialists gathered in the morning at the 600 local headquarters of the various districts of the capital, and thence proceeded in groups, singing revolutionary songs, toward the eight halls in the city, where mass meetings had been announced.

From 10 o'clock in the morning the entire police force had been on duty. Two hundred men with officers were hidden in each of the fire stations and large bodies were held in reserve at the police stations, while public buildings were requisitioned also, where the police forces were quartered to act in any emergency.

In the gardens and outhouses and the landtag, before which the demonstration on Friday occurred, heavy guards were stationed. Streetcars and other vehicles were permitted to drive in front of the building, but no group of more than two pedestrians were allowed to pass on any pretext. Chancellor von Bulow's palace on Wilhelmstrasse was entirely cut off by cordons of police, as violent manifestations against the prince were feared, while the environs of the Imperial palace, with the square in front, were closed to the public. Squads of police, both on foot and mounted, patrolled the central thoroughfares.

DENOUNCE VON BULOW
 The socialists showed great determination in their attempts to hold processions, although the police made energetic endeavor to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the time fixed to begin the meetings, all the halls were completely packed, and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could not get within the buildings were driven into the adjoining streets by the police. Inside the halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement increasing as the speakers denounced von Bulow.

The report further says: "There is absolutely no question that if the state of Nevada and the county of Esmeralda exercise the powers at their disposal they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that so far these authorities have done nothing but rely on federal aid, and their attitude now is expressed by that of refusing to do anything and desiring to throw their own burdens on the federal government for the maintenance of those elementary conditions of order for which they, and they only, are responsible."

ADVISE EARLY WITHDRAWAL
 The signers of the report express their conviction that the troops should remain in Nevada until the assembling of the legislature, so as to preserve the status quo in order that the legislature may deal with the situation as it exists, but that shortly thereafter the troops should be removed.

Troops Must Leave Goldfield, Is the Announcement of Roosevelt

Report Charges That Mine Operators Used Military as Wedge to Reduce Wages

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt has determined to withdraw the federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., shortly after the legislature begins its special session Tuesday. This intention was made known at the White House today, when the report of the special investigating committee was made public, together with a letter from the president to Governor Sparks dated January 4. The president says he shall be governed by the recommendations in the report unless the governor can show that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts. The report says the conditions did not support the general allegations in the governor's request for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any such extent as to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of getting federal troops.

It concludes with this recommendation: "But we must firmly believe that upon the assembling of the legislature, or within a few days thereafter, the troops should be removed, regardless of any request for their retention that may be made by either the legislature or the governor of Nevada, it being the essential that the state of Nevada shall understand this situation completely; shall recognize the fact that there will at that date be thrown upon it, and it alone, the primary responsibility of keeping order, and that recognizing this responsibility, it may take such action as is the duty of the state and as will be sufficient in the premises."

THINKS TROOPS UNWARRANTED
 In his letter to Governor Sparks, after reviewing the steps so far taken in the Goldfield mining trouble, the president continues:

"I have just received the report of these three gentlemen (Murray, Smith and Nell), which sets forth in the most emphatic language their belief, after a careful investigation on the ground, that there was no warrant whatever for calling on the president for troops and that the troops should not be kept indefinitely in Goldfield. The report further states that there was no insurrection against the power of the state at the time the troops were called for; that nobody supposed that there was such an insurrection, and that none of the conditions described in sections 5297-5-9 of the Revised Statutes as warranting interference by the federal government existed, and that the effort was and is plainly an effort by the state of Nevada to secure the performance by the United States of the ordinary police duties which should, as a matter of course, be performed by Nevada herself."

The report adds: "While this cut in wages and refusal to employ members of the western federation of miners was not announced until after the arrival of the troops, every indication confirms the belief that such action was in contemplation before the arrival of the troops, was part of the general plan of the mine operators to establish their independence of the union, and that the coming of the troops was expected and urged by them to make such a plan feasible."

MISREPRESENTED CONDITIONS
 Conditions at Goldfield, the report asserts, did not justify calling for the troops. The single case of the unlawful use of dynamite, which failed to accomplish any damage, was surrounded by such circumstances, the report says, as to raise a reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the

USED SOLDIERS AS WEDGE
 "The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction of wages and the refusal of employment to members of the western federation of miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and put their program into effect."

When the troops arrived the mine operators issued a statement in which they indicated a reduction in miners' wages from \$5 to \$4 a day, also their intention not to employ miners who belonged to the union.

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Standard Oil Makes War on State Rival

Raises Prices, Hoping California Authorities Will Get in the Fight

The Standard oil company has declared war on its most powerful rival in California and has undertaken to force opposition from the state by the unique method of raising prices. As a rule the American trusts have destroyed competition by lowering prices temporarily, but the Standard, with system and methods peculiar to itself, has decided to raise the stakes to the point where it believes its rival will be unable to sit in the game.

The Standard is directing its attack against the big English corporation which operates in the state under the name of the Californian petroleum refineries and Californian oil fields. In the Santa Maria territory the concern goes by the former name and in the Kern county districts by the latter designation.

The English company has gained a foothold both in producing oil and in the refining business. It had just begun to operate on a large scale when the Standard opened its campaign by raising prices. The high prices will make it impossible for the English company to fill its contracts with any degree of profit.

Great surprise was expressed in local oil circles on Friday when it was learned that the Rockefeller company had raised prices in the Kern river, Coalinga, Midway and McKittrick fields to 40 cents a barrel and to 85 cents in the Santa Maria country. This surprise was natural in view of the fact that the Standard was receiving a large part of the Santa Maria production on 50 cent contracts.

The English company has a contract with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship company for 2,000,000 barrels a year at 42 cents a barrel. The company found it difficult to fill this big contract and was forced into the open market for oil. Just as the English concern was arranging to sign with the independents the Standard jumped the price to a figure which the foreign corporation could not afford to pay in view of its low price contracts. Reduced to its simplest terms, the California refineries company had sold short in the oil market and the Standard has seized the opportunity to turn bull and embarrass its rival.

The English company has no thought either of abandoning the field nor of selling to any other concern, according to Manager Phillips.

"We have met some obstacles," said Phillips. "Our wharf has been destroyed at Oilport, but any report that we are to sell out or give up our refinery is false. We are arranging to

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The report adds: "While this cut in wages and refusal to employ members of the western federation of miners was not announced until after the arrival of the troops, every indication confirms the belief that such action was in contemplation before the arrival of the troops, was part of the general plan of the mine operators to establish their independence of the union, and that the coming of the troops was expected and urged by them to make such a plan feasible."

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Impertinent Question No. 33

What Is Your One Best Bet?
 For the most original or wittiest answer to this question—and the briefer the better—The Call will pay FIVE DOLLARS. For the next five answers The Call will pay ONE DOLLAR each. Prize winning answers will be printed next Wednesday and checks mailed to the winners at once. Make your answer short and address it to
IMPERTINENT QUESTIONS, THE CALL