

ABOUT THE WATER FRONT

Some Pretty and Varied Sunday Scenes on the Bay Yesterday.

SMELT FISHERS ON WHARVES.

An Efficient Drag or Sea Anchor for Holding a Vessel's Head to the Waves.

The scenes on the bay yesterday were varied and charming, the fine weather tempting many small craft out over the quiet waters.

The CAL's weekly fraternal resume is presented this morning, containing interesting news of all the orders.

John Jones, the Australian handball champion, defeated J. Lawless and J. Condon at the San Francisco court yesterday.

A large number of tourists have sailed for Honolulu by the Oceanic Steamship Company's line to enjoy a vacation on the islands.

The baseball game at Central Park yesterday afternoon between the Pacifics and Olympics was won by the former by the score of 14 to 4.

Green Major spoke at Pythian Hall, 909 Market street, on "Free Silver Coinage" before the Social Economics Club yesterday afternoon.

At Casserly's Park an exciting coursing match was run down yesterday. Sixteen hounds entered and Fullerton won, after a hard day's work.

The Country Club members entertained the Pacific Union Club at a grand luncheon breakfast at their preserves in Bear Valley yesterday.

T. F. Bonnet and John Purcell defeated P. T. Donnelly, the amateur pugilist champion, and Ed Maloney at the Occidental court yesterday.

Owing to unexpected business engagements Frank E. Webb, who was announced as A. D. C. on General Warrick's staff, has tendered his resignation.

Patriotic music in Golden Gate Park was loudly applauded yesterday. It was played in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Edward Wagner, accused of murdering Robert Mulrhead in a saloon on East street on Saturday night, surrendered himself to the police yesterday morning.

The Second Artillery was represented at the rifle butts at Shell Mound Park yesterday by members of Battery C. A match game excited much interest.

P. Alexander broke the Pacific Coast five-mile bicycle record yesterday at San Mateo. His time was 12:03, which lowers the record by two seconds.

In the coursing matches at Kerrigan's Park yesterday Little Tom won the first prize in the open stake, against many of the best dogs on the Pacific Coast.

Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department has ordered flags displayed from the engine-houses in honor of the 119th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

W. H. Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, was the center of some singing exercises, Sunday Jail yesterday.

W. H. Carter, the longshoreman who was knocked down by a Mission street electric car on the morning of the "Sunshine" riot, was at the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The feast of the blessed sacrament was solemnized yesterday in the Catholic churches of the city in honor of the great days of the Catholic church year.

Father Wyman, the Paulist priest, will lecture at St. Mary's cathedral, Tuesday night, on the subject of "The Martyr's Blood," on behalf of the Children's Day Homes.

There were five rifle competitions at Shell Mound Park yesterday, and Schutzen Park was almost given over to the picnic of the officers and men of the troops from Alcatraz and Angel Island will be brought over for the occasion.

Charles L. Fair is endeavoring to break the trust created by the "stolen" Fair will by bringing suit to quiet title to the Lick House block under a record of the Government.

General Wade Hampton, United States Railroad Commissioner, arrived in this city yesterday. He is on a tour of inspection of railways that borrowed money from the Government.

The cruiser Olympia came into port last night with the Naval Reserve on board. The members of the reserve will go aboard again tomorrow morning and to-morrow morning for drill.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give an excursion to Pacific Grove and Monterey June 27. It is safe to say that the excursion and there will be special music for the occasion.

A regular review in honor of General Schofield will take place at the Presidio to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Troops from Alcatraz and Angel Island will be brought over for the occasion.

Durrant has blossomed out as a singer. During the exercises of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association in the County Jail yesterday, he sang Blumenthal's "Sunshine Song" with fine effect.

There is an unidentified body at the Morgue. A workman had an apoplectic fit on the street on the 14th inst., and died without recovering from the business in the City and County Hospital yesterday.

Rev. C. O. Brown spoke last night on the purpose of the Civic Federation and in defense of that organization as a pleasant rum around the corner drinking community in favoring the CALL's cause against lotteries.

A CLASH OF ECONOMICS.

The Debate Between Congressman Maguire and Job Harriman.

SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM.

Friends of Each Seemed to Be Well Satisfied With Its Outcome.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Review of Regular Troops in the Harbor to Take Place Tuesday.

Lieutenant-General Schofield had a good day's rest at the Palace Hotel yesterday.

He will no doubt meet many of his friends among the citizens of San Francisco to-day, and probably quite a number of United States Army officers and companions of the Loyal Legion will call at the Palace and pay their respects to the distinguished soldier.

General Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, has decided that the review of regular troops in honor of the lieutenant-general shall take place at the Presidio, Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m.

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Congressman James G. Maguire and Job Harriman had each his share of admirers in the big audience of ladies and gentlemen that filled the hall to almost the last seat in the gallery, and the intellectual battle was a joy and a delight to them.

It was a mixture of acrony and rapture, for at one time Mr. Maguire seemed to have the best of it, and at another it looked as if Mr. Harriman scored some telling points. Both poured hot shot into each other's theories, and when the struggle was over the audience gathered outside on the sidewalk to argue the respective merits of the two schools of social and political economy.

The speakers were introduced and the floor was given to Mr. Maguire for the first twenty minutes' effort. Mr. MacIvor explained the mode of debate, which was that Mr. Harriman was to have twenty minutes in which to reply. Mr. Maguire was to resume for twenty minutes longer, and then Mr. Harriman was to have twenty-five minutes. Finally Mr. Maguire was to have five minutes for a conclusion. Mr. MacIvor read the affirmative as follows:

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There will be an unusually good programme offered visitors to the Columbia Theater on the afternoon on Thursday, June 27, when the annual entertainment

The statement of the "principles" referred to was taken from a page of Schaffle's "Quintessence of Socialism," a book that was subsequently referred to more than once. Mr. Maguire came forward and said:

A mighty conflict of thought is now going on in the world, and portends a complete social change in its consequence. Existing social conditions are altogether unsatisfactory. In the course of human progress as it is going on today too many lives are crushed in misery in the struggle for existence; there is too much of injustice; too much of privilege to some and denial of opportunity to others. Against chaos and disaster must be the ultimate end.

In this great conflict there are two schools of thought, opposing to each other, the production of the entire social system, making the process of production and distribution matters of public function and the other that of individuals, who believe in doing away with all privileges and giving to all equal opportunity to do all the good that is in their power, judgment and opinions, are with the latter.

Mr. Harriman is one of the ablest and most sincere and straightforward representatives of his school. Nor would I praise the man and disparage his movement. The socialists are doing a great work for good in the world, though I believe they will never accomplish their ultimate purpose. At present they are directing the attention of the world to the evils that accompany modern civilization.

The modern socialist is in favor of the collective ownership of all means of production, including all machinery and implements, as well as the natural resources, and an organization of the people to produce goods and distribute them to the people, and whatever the result will be, it will ultimately triumph.

I assert that in all ages of human progress, the only way to progress is by the aid of individual development; that the aggregate result of individual development has gradually brought the race to its present high standard; that there is a differentiation of qualities that can never be brought out save by individual liberty and individual enterprise. Wherever in the world's history any check has been placed upon the natural stimulus and individual development, a period of gradual decay has followed.

If the socialist system is to be substituted for that of perfect individual action, then every right of the individual will be destroyed and nothing substituted therefor. Selfishness in the form of greed and the disregard of the rights of others will be the result. The selfish interest of the race to the highest development of the race, and ought not to be destroyed and the present system has proved some of the evils that it would bring about.

The difficulty with the present system is the displacement of the great body of workers by these workers had free access to natural opportunities and found natural employment, monopolies and grinding combinations of capital could not exist.

Socialism proposes to destroy the present system of individual action, and to substitute for it the monopoly of the land of this earth. On the other hand, the single tax would destroy the special privileges of one man, and to hold more than his natural share of natural opportunities, and allow individual civilization to progress along the lines of the progress that has been made. Never yet have the results of socialism justified the claims of its advocates. They have never demonstrated to the satisfaction of one part of the community that every unit was doing its full duty, and every citizen was doing his other than a natural basis has proved a failure.

Mr. Harriman then took the floor and admitted that Mr. Maguire was correct

THE DEBATE BETWEEN CONGRESSMAN MAGUIRE AND JOB HARRIMAN.

Monopolies, corporations, syndicates and trusts are the ripe fruits of competition. I propose to show the consequences of such a system, and to show that it is not only inevitable, but that it is the only way to progress.

Mr. Harriman then argued that the possessor of natural opportunities cannot possibly compete with the possessor of social opportunities. He said that the machinery, which has so simplified the methods of production and increased and magnified its possibilities that competition is quite out of the question. He continued:

Why not have this vast acrumment of labor power, which is the greatest power of the world, put to use in the production of goods for the benefit of all? The gentleman says it would do away with rivalry. I say it would not.

The difference between state socialism and social democracy was explained by Mr. Harriman in favor of the latter. He said he proposed to take away all preponderance of opportunity and privilege and throw it back into the hands of the people, in which case the individual would become a paying partner in the production of goods, and take his pro rata of the aggregated product. It would not destroy intellectual aspirations.

Mr. Maguire endeavored to show that Mr. Harriman was a disbeliever in a white and not of Carl Marx, and he quoted as follows from Schaffle's "Quintessence," page 52:

It has been proved that Marx's theory of democratic collectivism—the social democracy which is the only social programme that leads down to economic chaos.

It was against Marx's school that Mr. Maguire said he was contending in particular and not that of Schaffle, and then he made many combinations of capital in trench themselves behind legislation in the following:

How do they do so? Solely by the economic ignorance of the people whose legislation they control. It is begging the question to say that the present system of society must exist, and that the new system is a mere improvement. It is simply a matter of intellectual development.

Conclusions, says the gentleman, drive individuals out of production. Of course they do. If labor can prove itself more efficient, it should not be driven out. Combination and subdivision of labor are the results of material progress. Voluntary co-operation and enterprise in production and distribution are in perfect accord with the highest development of intellect along individual lines.

Then Mr. Maguire showed the true value of machinery to the race, when properly used, and asked:

Why should men attempt to compete by the slavish work of their hands with machinery that is doing away with the necessity of such slavish work? They try to compete because of starvation on the one hand, and the deprivation of natural opportunities on the other. Machinery is really a godsend to diminish the work of the hand, and to give to all the products of labor for its service.

But the gentleman says that the private use of machinery, but in the closing of natural resources.

As to the inability of small land-owners to pay the economic rent, which the gentleman says will result from the single tax. I say that economic rent is not only a thing that exists, but which exists after all labor, including its superintendence, has been compensated. If there were no such surplus he would have no tax to pay.

Questions of profit and ground rent were then discussed fully by Mr. Maguire and he concluded by saying that if men had freedom of access to natural opportunities and that the choice of the people as to the use of land would not voluntarily hire themselves out to others.

Mr. Harriman enumerated Mr. Maguire's volleys in his last effort in an analytical and comprehensive manner. He said that he was a Marx socialist, and not a Schaffle socialist. "Schaffle," said he, "was not a socialist, but an individualist, like Mr. Maguire, except that he does not believe in the single tax. Schaffle merely criticizes Carl Marx." He proceeded:

The gentleman says that corporations do trench themselves behind legislation because of economic ignorance. Of course they do, if they were not ignorant they would adopt socialism. [Laughter and applause.]

He says that voluntary co-operation would be the result of socialism. It is not, it is too, that it is not socialism, it is what a number of men here and there—like the few hundred in this city—are trying in their Co-operative Commonwealths.

As to Mr. Maguire's views on the relation of machinery, let me say that the man who can control the largest power of machinery, and crowd out the small farmer under the single tax. Why, he says that if a farmer could not produce more than he could consume, he would not be able to pay any tax. And I say that neither would he be able to produce more than he could consume, nor possibly compete with his more fortunate neighbor who possessed an abundance of machinery, and a great deal of value with little outlay of effort.

The value of a thing is not what you, as an individual, put in a thing, but what society, as a whole, puts in it. A man who owns a large ranch and with a large machine could produce wheat at 60 cents a bushel, you, if you were not able to produce it as cheap would have to go to the wall.

The reason labor does not combine voluntarily and take possession of the machinery, because they are not able to take advantage of the surplus profit of labor.

I do not believe anything of the kind. I have simply been standing here trying to tell you that if you do not take advantage of these things, you will be ruined. You must take advantage of them you can reduce your hours of toil and enjoy a greater amount of product.

Men employ other men because they want to make a profit of them. I do not say that men employ other men to others simply to give the others a profit.

Mr. Maguire may say that we are going to compel men to co-operate. Do you not see that this is already accomplished? We are already co-operating in the production of goods, and we are already co-operating in the distribution of goods. We are already co-operating in the production of goods, and we are already co-operating in the distribution of goods.

What we propose to do is to co-operate and to own anything—all the machinery, and the wheels go round. Do you see how the brooks would cease to babble or the birds to sing because you take your hand from the brook and the bird from the tree? He proposes to continue competition. From that we dissent. It is competition in producing value in transferring that value to the market, and if you can't compete you must go, and the ability to compete will always be maintained in the market. It is not above what is necessary to pay the hire of labor will be used against you in combinations of capital, such as trusts and monopolies.

In his five minutes' conclusion Mr. Maguire inhaled in some irony at the expense of the socialist plan, saying:

We would free you without compulsion. I would not like to see Mr. Edison put to driving a streetcar, or a Shakespeare compelled to keep his pen nibbed to the ground, or a man to do the best work for them to do. I wouldn't have men determined in any way save by their own free will to do anything that would lower the tastes of dress left to the State's determination—as to what kind of cloth we should wear.

If he were looking for mere bread and butter alone for the human race, said he, socialism would be the method he would advocate, and he remarked that under socialism one-half the race would be shirking work and the other half would be doing it to work along unnatural lines.

It would reduce all humanity to a dead level of inertia, he added, as a clincher.

Rats may be got rid of stuffing their runs with dry hay that has been well seasoned with cayenne pepper.

CORPUS CHRISTI, FEAST.

Solemn Services in Catholic Churches Commemorate the Day.

HONOR TO THE SACRAMENT.

The Devotion of Forty Hours Opens at the Cathedral—A Paulist Sermon.

The feast of Corpus Christi, which occurred on last Thursday, was celebrated in all the Catholic churches of this city yesterday with solemn services and ceremonies peculiar to the day.

Without exception the churches were attended by unusually large congregations both at the morning masses and evening vespers.

As on the occasion of this festival—one of the greatest on the Catholic calendar—the church pays homage to the blessed sacrament, appropriate devotions were held. The altars were all beautifully adorned with flowers and brilliantly illuminated, and music of a particularly melodious and useful joyful strains, was selected for the masses.

In the forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and 11 o'clock, in St. Mary's, St. Francis and the Sacred Heart churches, solemn high mass was celebrated. The choirs were augmented and rendered rich selections from the masses of the great composers. Before mass was over the blessed sacrament was placed in the ostensorium and exposed for the adoration of the congregation in each place of worship.

Immediately after mass a procession of the sacrament took place from the altar around the aisles. In nearly every instance the "Mary Little girls" in white dresses and veils and acolytes in surplice and soutane. At some churches details of boys from the League of the Cross Cadets took part in the proceedings. The sacrament was carried through the churches by the boys in white while worshippers knelt in devotion.

At St. Mary's Cathedral the forty hours' devotion began at the solemn morning mass. The large interior was crowded, and the services, including a procession, were held.

As is customary at the Sacred Heart Church the festival was observed with great fervor and ceremonies that were quite novel in this city. The feast celebrated the solemn mass, and Father White preached on the blessed sacrament. The procession was composed of children dressed in white, altar boys and League of the Cross Cadets, following the priest, who walked under a canopy around the church.

At the Paulist Church, St. Mary's on California street, the "five-minute sermon" was condensed discourse on the feast. The text was taken from the gospel of the day: "A certain man prepared a great supper and invited many guests." Father Wyman said in part:

The parable which our blessed Lord makes use of in today's gospel, dear brethren, brings out in a striking manner the contrast between his goodness to us and the lack of its due appreciation on our part. We cannot know real or true love by words or by deeds. It is of a nature that it must manifest itself in words and deeds. Our divine Lord proved his love for us by his death on the cross. He gave us the love which he bears us, and in the preparation of this great supper he has expended all his love and his strength to give to us the love which he bears us, and in the preparation of this great supper he has expended all his love and his strength to give to us the love which he bears us.

But how is our blessed Lord's messengers to give us the love which he bears us? Precisely as those spoken of in today's parable received their invitation—with excuses and indifference. They refused to give up their thought or consideration. They consider an ox, a farm or a wife of more importance, as a sufficient reason for not giving up their thought or consideration. They consider an ox, a farm or a wife of more importance, as a sufficient reason for not giving up their thought or consideration.

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