

The Call

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899

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BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay open until 9:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 639 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Lorain street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 241 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market street, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh street, open until 9 o'clock. NW. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"Hearseas." California—"London Assurance." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Orpheum—Our Heroes' Fund Benefit, Thursday afternoon, August 17. Tivoli—"Fidello." Alcazar—"Under Two Flags." Grand Opera-house—"Dorothy." Churches, Zoo and Free Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties. Siro Bath—Swimming Races, etc. Mechanics' Pavilion—Filipino Wonder Show, Thursday night.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND JOY. GOVERNOR WELLS of Utah has issued a proclamation setting apart Saturday, August 19, as a legal holiday in that State "for the purpose of general thanksgiving and rejoicing," and advises and requests that "all places of business be closed on that day, and that all the people of the State unite in welcoming home the brave men who have fought so valiantly and endured so well" in the Philippine campaign.

The example thus given is one that should be followed in California. The great mass of the people desire such a holiday in order that working men and women may have an opportunity to join in the glad festival with which our returning volunteers will be greeted.

The demand for a public holiday is so widespread as to be almost universal. It is to be regretted it is not completely so, but in all communities there are men who are adverse to the public, who scoff at popular enthusiasms and mock at loyalty. There are a few such men in California, and here and there they are objecting to the popular will, opposing a holiday and denouncing those who advocate it.

One of these fault-finders is the Sacramento Bee. It has no reason for its course, so by way of justifying its opposition it says: "San Francisco wants this State holiday solely for her own selfish ends. If the First California Regiment were to disembark at Eureka or at San Diego not a whisper would be heard from San Francisco about a State holiday to commemorate it. In fact, every metropolitan paper would vigorously denounce such a suggestion."

A falser statement than that would be difficult to invent. What selfish purpose has San Francisco to serve in a holiday of rejoicing over the return of the California Volunteers? What selfishness can there be in the loyalty and the patriotism that prompt a people to do honor to the men who have upheld the cause of their country in war?

The people of San Francisco will raise \$50,000 to provide for the reception and entertainment of the volunteers when they arrive. Is that selfish? In addition to the sum contributed to be used by the reception committee the citizens of San Francisco will expend in the decoration of their stores, offices and private houses fully as much more. Is that selfish? San Francisco at her own cost will provide a genuine California welcome for the returning heroes and invites the people of every part of the State to come and join in the festival. Is that selfish? San Francisco desires that not the rich only but the working classes of the State have the full freedom of a legal holiday to share in the welcome. Is that selfish?

The Bee is evidently suffering from some sort of concussion of the head which prevents it from thinking straight, and for the time being does not know the difference between its mission as a honey gatherer and that of a kissing bug.

Two Kentucky Democratic orators were recently overcome, in the midst of addresses, by intense heat. It generally takes something of that sort to stop a Democratic orator, but Kentuckians are not going to take any chances. William Jennings Bryan has been threatened that he will be shot if he enters the State.

His Highness the Sultan of the Sulu Islands has sent his kindest regards to Washington and wants to know if the Americans will be his brothers. Here is an exceptional opportunity for Uncle Sam to acquire a harem of sisters-in-law, as his Highness is bountifully supplied with wives.

Oaklanders have been thrown into spasms of indignation at the assertion that their City Hall is a rookery. They should not unnecessarily alarm themselves. The accusation that the City Hall was a "crookery" has passed at times without a murmur.

Richard Croker says it would be a travesty on popular suffrage to name the Democratic candidate for President before the nominating convention meets. It would be worse than a travesty for Croker to name the unfortunate after the convention assembles.

It is assumed that Governor Gage will soon show signs of returning official activity. Burns is busily engaged in planning the policy of his Excellency.

A most remarkable duel was fought recently by two German counts. One of the combatants was mortally wounded.

DISREGARD OF LAW.

SERIOUSLY, if an American were isolated in another country and looking in perspective upon his native land he would be hard pressed for explanations that would make the current events among us consistent with our claim of a high civilization.

Whether the country is responding in its own way to Governor Roosevelt's call to a "more strenuous life," or whether the passions always let loose by war are at large, or whatever may be the reason, the past year has been characterized by a disregard for law and its orderly administration to an extent heretofore unknown in our history. To say nothing of the wage troubles, in which dynamite and missiles, the torch and rifle have been appealed to in more than a score of cases, the issue being between employer and employed, there is the infliction of the death penalty by mobs, the issue being between one or a few individuals, known or suspected to have violated the law, and scores and hundreds of citizens who violate the law to punish its violation.

There have been in the United States within the year one hundred lynchings. The most of them have occurred in the South, and negroes have been the victims. In the majority of cases the exciting cause has been the commission of an unspeakable crime, but in a percentage of them there was no proof that the victim was guilty. The sad truth seems to be that the relations between whites and blacks in the South have become so strained that the fires of a devastating race war are smoldering in more than half of those States. The whites are falling into the habit of considering it their duty to kill a negro when one of that race commits a crime, and one is killed without any nicety of discrimination as to his identity.

The mob habit being abroad, others than negroes are its victims. Within a month fifty missionaries of the Mormon church have been mobbed in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Their churches have been burned or torn down, and every right of free speech and religious toleration has been denied to them. Any one who knows the effect of persecution upon a religious sect knows that these things will do more to propagate Mormonism than preaching can do. Therefore all who believe that sect to be pernicious must be appalled when ignorant and mistaken men put behind it the impetus of martyrdom. Mormonism never became formidable until after Joseph Smith was shot by an Illinois mob in Carthage jail and his followers were banished from Nauvoo. When left alone in their temple they were harmless, but when Illinois politicians began to court their vote and get mad when it went to the other party religious persecution began and the future of Mormonism was assured. The church is now rich and already announces that it will spend a million, if need be, to protect its missions and its missionaries. As a corporation it has just issued \$500,000 in church bonds, all of which were taken by rich Mormons in Utah. Therefore no one need be troubled about the effect on that strong theocracy, which can take care of itself. The solitude of an impartial American runs to his country.

We protect missionaries abroad, among the heathen, and we mob missionaries at home, because their brand of Christianity does not suit us. The race war has more serious features than the religious war. General Stephen D. Lee, a very influential member of the Confederate Veterans, advises that the South proceed to exterminate the negroes, and it is appalling that this proposition is regarded as reasonable, proper and feasible, even in border States like Virginia. Throughout the South if a citizen or a newspaper deprecate the lynching of a negro instantly comes back the accusation from the lynchers of sympathy with the crime committed by the victim. Reason there is not on that subject. We have no doubt that an attempt at universal massacre is impending. A few more simultaneous lynchings in several States will start it. If the negroes resist slaughter they will be treated as insurgents, and even the Federal troops may then be called on by local authorities to join in the hunt. Once started, it is amazing how easily universal slaughter of the blacks becomes legal under our duplex system of government, the Southern States being in the hands of white men.

It would seem that a race which has produced Booker T. Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar would be led rather than slaughtered, but its extermination is one of the great matters now most imminent in this republic.

At a recent meeting of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia the president, Hon. Pope Brown, in his annual address, denounced the people of the North as haters of the South, and said that in the former slave States the whites and negroes have reached the parting of the ways. He advocated the peaceful deportation of the negroes, if possible. If not, their forcible expulsion. He advised consultation with negro leaders and the assumption of the cost by the whites of the forcible exiling of about ten millions of blacks. Hon. Hoke Smith was present and seems to have made the approval of the address unanimous. The issue in this form is serious. It is just as much a violation of the constitutional rights of a negro to forcibly exile him as to kill him. But the feud seems to be irreconcilable. Their deportation into Northern States would demoralize the labor market in both sections, unless there were an immediate exchange of places between them and an equal number of Northern white workmen, who would go South. Against this stands the lower wage scale in the South in the labor field now occupied by the negroes. At present this most distressing issue, generated in a slowly accumulated passion that cannot be reasoned with, is the great American problem.

At a dinner given recently in his honor, Captain Sigsbee said he felt like a whale. Right on the heels of this statement he declined to make a speech. That's where the former commander of the ill-fated Maine is different from other whales of the navy. He isn't inclined to spout.

"Concealment, like a worm i' th' bud," will not be allowed to bar the artistic progress of Blanche Bates. She will make her first public appearance in tights some time this week.

TO DEFEAT MR. BRYAN.

WITH a vigor that is surprising, considering the heat of the dog days in the East, the Democratic politicians of that section are working up scheme after scheme to deprive Bryan of his leadership of the party and to defeat his expectations of a renomination next year.

The attempt of Tammany to start a boom for Van Wyck failed at the famous Jefferson banquet. The dollar dinner of the Bryanites eclipsed the Tammany feast and, despite the luxury of champagne and ortolans, made it look like thirty cents at a Democratic primary. The effort made on the Fourth of July was even more futile, for on that glorious day, in Tammany Hall itself, Mr. Hogg of Texas rooted the thing up by the roots and left not a sprout behind.

Later plans laid to bring Gorman to the front with all the South behind him have failed as completely as those laid with so much care in the interests of the Brooklyn man. Some strong papers in the South have advocated Gorman and some able politicians in the North have openly declared for him, but the masses North and South have continued to shout for Bryan with the persistency of parrots that have but one cry.

Repeated failures following one another so rapidly would dishearten most men, to the extent at least of inclining them to give up and take a rest during the summer, but Tammany is tireless. A new plan has been devised and is now being worked up at Saratoga, where a considerable number of Democratic leaders from all parts of the country are gathered. By this plan it is proposed to bring forward favorite sons from as many States as have such precious and popular possessions and present them all at the next convention in opposition to the Nebraska favorite.

If the scheme can be carried out, a good many delegations that otherwise might be instructed for Bryan will be sent to the national convention to support local favorites. New York will be pledged to Van Wyck; Pennsylvania to Pattison; Illinois to Harrison; Ohio to Campbell; Maryland to Gorman; Massachusetts to Olney; Missouri to Stone; and it is believed other States can be found where Democrats have sufficient pride in a local favorite to instruct a delegation for him.

The object of the plan of course is to prevent Bryan from carrying the convention with a rush. By dividing the vote among many candidates the contest will be prolonged until confusion will result, and then the astute politicians who are working against the free silver champion will be able to make combinations that will defeat him in the end.

From reports made by Southerners at Saratoga it appears there is a widespread discontent in that section with the Bryan leadership. In the South the Democratic party is the conservative party, and the better elements of it are naturally antagonistic to the vagaries of Populism, of which Bryan is the representative. They do not like the work of fighting Populists in their State politics and then supporting what are virtually a Populist platform and a Populist candidate in national politics. Tammany will thus have considerable support from the delegations of that section in making combinations against Bryan if it has an opportunity to do so in the convention. Hence the scheme of putting up the favorite sons.

The report of the Samoan Commission has reached Washington, but Secretary of State Hay says he will not permit the details to be made public until after the document has been inspected by the officials. When The Call published the complete report two weeks ago it had no desire to make the worthy Secretary of State act like the ostrich with his head in the sand.

Scientists attribute the recent seismic disturbances in all parts of the globe to the fact that the earth has been on an uneven keel. The fact that Tom Reed has crossed over to this side from Europe will tend to rearrange the equilibrium. Let the procession of the equinoxes proceed!

TWO EX-WORLD CHAMPIONS WHO HAVE TRIED AGAIN AND BEEN DEFEATED

JAMES J. CORBETT is now living at Asbury Park, N. J. for the summer. Con McVey of "through the ropes" fame is with him. The ex-champion plays handball and other out-of-door games, and is suspected by many of having a desire to return to the ring.

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Californians in New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Rev. Dr. Alexander and wife, San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jaynes and E. Wiltsee of San Francisco are at the Holland; Reginald White of San Francisco is at the Hoffman.

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TWO GOVERNORS EXPLAIN WHY TROOPS ARE MUSTERED OUT HERE

Ed Rosenberg, Esq., recording and corresponding secretary, 1153 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th ult. is at hand, and has been carefully noted. As you suggest, the War Department has decided to muster out our regiment with others at San Francisco. This is also the wish of the men, as it enables them to draw a larger amount of travel pay and commutation than they would be entitled to if mustered out here.

It is neither policy from the standpoint of the men nor possible so far as the State authorities are concerned to secure the muster out of the regiment here. I have carefully considered the points that you suggest, and agree with you that it is for the best interests of all concerned that, although the men are mustered out at San Francisco, they should be transported to their homes as expeditiously as possible.

By inquiry you will ascertain that those who have already arrived belonging to our regiment have been furnished transportation home as soon as they were able to travel, and I am now endeavoring to perfect arrangements by which our entire regiment will be furnished transportation to this State without cost as soon as possible. With such an inducement very few if any of them will remain in San Francisco. Yours truly, JOHN LIND, Governor, Executive Mansion, Minnesota, Aug. 8, 1899.

Ed Rosenberg, Esq., Recording and Corresponding Secretary San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Your circular letter of the 28th of July calling attention to the possible and probable evil effects of the mustering out of the volunteer army at San Francisco and asking the co-operation of the people of this State to secure a reversal of the order of the War Department has been received.

I realize your situation and agree that your fears are well founded, but I think it will be impossible to prevent the mustering out of the troops at San Francisco. The War Department is primarily interested in the political fortunes of its chief, the President. Its motive in ruling

that the soldiers would be deprived of their travel pay if mustered out at home has a double significance. First, the effect upon the political situation if the soldiers were returned immediately to their States in a worn and debilitated condition would be disastrous to the party in power. Second, the soldiers, if mustered out on the coast, will be more readily recruited into the new regiments if they should meet with misfortune and be forced to live by charity or receive a premium for their services in an unjust war. The Government pays a premium to those who will consent to be mustered out at San Francisco, and the soldiers, who have received little compensation for their services in an unjust war, cannot be blamed for wishing to be mustered out where they will receive the most pay, though it is clearly a rank injustice to force them to lose their travel pay as an alternative for being mustered out. To thus force them, from financial considerations, to be mustered out two thousand miles from home and then to disguise the act under pretense that the soldiers have done so of their own free will and desire is still more unjust and outrageous.

How many of them will be forced upon the labor market of San Francisco, there to compete with the laborers of your city, can hardly be estimated now, although there is reason to believe that there may be many. It will affect men only who are compelled to work. If there are any benefits derived these benefits will go entirely to employing capitalists, in whose interests the Philippine war is being prosecuted.

So far as the South Dakota troops are concerned we shall do all that can be done to bring them home, where they can be really absorbed in the population and given employment, and where they may be among their relatives and friends, to be cared for and nursed back to health and strength.

I assure you that the people of this State desire to have their boys returned to them in a solid body if possible, and that whatever influence is exerted upon the returning soldiers will be to that end. Sincerely, EDWARD E. LEE, Executive Chamber, Pierre, S. D., Aug. 6, 1899.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS W. E. Veazie, a hotel man of South Ben Lomond, is at the Lick.

A. R. Katz, a merchant of New York, is registered at the Palace.

E. P. Gifford is registered at the California from his home in Auburn.

John Sparks, the Reno banker and capitalist, is staying at the Palace.

L. T. Hatfield, a prominent attorney of Sacramento, is a guest at the Lick.

W. R. Crutcher, a wealthy merchant of Santa Rosa, is a guest at the Lick.

F. L. Broadman of the Boston Marine Corps is registered at the Occidental.

Frank Hazen, a prominent merchant of Healdsburg, is a guest at the California.

Robert Stevenson, a wealthy mine-owner of Calaveras, is registered at the Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laws of Honolulu are among the recent arrivals at the California.

Lieutenant W. S. Overton, U. S. A., was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Occidental.

F. H. Dunden, a lucky mining man of the Klondike, is registered at the Grand from Dawson.

Dr. and Mrs. Perral of Marysville are staying at the Grand on a short pleasure trip to the city.

A. F. Walker, one of the prominent men of New York, is at the Palace accompanied by his wife.

Dr. A. D. Prentice has returned from Panama, where he has been a surgeon



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