

The Call

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.
 Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.
 PUBLICATION OFFICE.....Market and Third Sts., S. F.
 Telephone Main 1264.
 EDITORIAL ROOMS.....217 to 221 Stevenson Street
 Telephone Main 1574.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS, 15 CENTS PER WEEK.
 Single Copies, 5 cents.

Terms by Mail, Including Postage:
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), one year.....\$6.00
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 6 months..... 3.00
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 3 months..... 1.50
 DAILY CALL—By Single Month..... .50
 WEEKLY CALL—By Single Month..... .50
 WEEKLY CALL—One Year..... 1.00
 All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.
 Sample copies will be forwarded when requested.

OAKLAND OFFICE.....908 Broadway

C. GEORGE KROGESS,
 Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building,
 Chicago.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:
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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Bells."
 Orpheum—Vaudeville.
 Tivoli—"Romance and Juliet."
 Alcazar—"Christopher Jr."
 Grand Opera House—"El Capitán."
 Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and
 evening.
 Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.
 Suro Baths—Swimming Races, etc.
 Mechanics' Pavilion—Mechanics' Fair and Philippine Ex-
 hibit.
 Sherman-Clay Hall—Concert to-night.

AUCTION SALES.

By A. W. Lunderback—This day, at 2:30 o'clock, Persian
 and Turkish Rugs, at 117 Sutter street.
 By Esten, Eldridge & Co.—Tuesday, September 12, at 12
 o'clock, Real Estate, at 628 Market street.

THE ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

WHEN the embattled hosts in Ohio get thoroughly warmed up and mixed in the coming strife, when the clamors against the barrel of Hanna are met by reduplicated roars against the double barrel of McLean, when all the factions of each side draw their knives and go forth to procure scalps for the adornment of their political lodges, it is probable Ohio will be the storm center of the Union, and from the heavy black cloud that hangs above the State there will descend almost every calamity known to politics except a Democratic victory.

For the present, however, the storm center is Kentucky. The dark and bloody ground is as ensanguined as ever, and the noises that come across the border frighten cats. It is said more than a hundred spellbinders have been sent into the State from Illinois and Missouri to help Goebel, and as the number of native spellbinders is almost equal to the number of native white voters, the uproar they produce can be heard almost at this distance.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, stalwart and fearless in his vigorous old age, declares the whole thing to be a dogfight. He is reported to have recently declared the Democratic party has no ticket in the field. He will not vote for John Young Brown, and as for the other side he said: "If I thought there were a possibility of my voting for Goebel I would be willing to cut my hand off and have some one else cut my head off." When asked what the result would be Buckner replied: "Taylor, the Republican candidate, will be elected, but counted out. Goebel will throw out the votes that defeat him."

That is the way the campaign looks to an honest man. It is likely, however, that Buckner underrates the force and the fervor of the Brown revolt. There may be enough virtue in it to compel an honest count even if it cannot elect its ticket. The importation of more than a hundred orators and campaigners from other States to help Goebel appears like an evidence that he is weakening at home and has begun to despair of the result.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

REPORTS from Washington to the effect that the fourth class postmasters are arranging for an active campaign in the next session of Congress against rural mail delivery have given what appears to be an undue alarm to many of our Eastern contemporaries. Up to this time there has been forthcoming no considerable evidence to attest the truth of the reports, and until such evidence is submitted few people will have much faith in them.

In California, so far as we know, there has been little or no objection to the free delivery of mail in the rural districts where a trial has been made with the system. Some complaints have indeed been heard by the keepers of village stores that the delivery injures their trade, inasmuch as farmers who formerly patronized the village merchants when they came to the postoffice for their mail now make a weekly trip to the neighboring town for their purchases, and the villagers lose the custom. Even such complaints, however, are few and far between, and were more pronounced when the free delivery was begun than they have been since the system has been fully tested and its effects better understood.

If, however, there be any such plans as our Eastern contemporaries announce and denounce, it will be worth while to utter a note of warning to the promoters of it. The free delivery of mail in thickly settled rural districts is one of the extensions of the postal service the people justly demand. The experiments so far as they have been made under anything like favorable conditions have been uniformly successful, and the system has proved of great benefit to the communities where applied. The postal service was not established and is not maintained for the profit of fourth class postmasters, but for the convenience of the public, and if any of them feel aggrieved by the free delivery system it is in his power to resign the office.

There is no wonder that General Otis can't capture Aguinaldo. The insurgent chief must be ubiquitous, for if the dispatches be correct he was cheered the other day in New York.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

AT the meeting of the International Bar Association in Buffalo ex-Senator Manderson delivered an address to justify the Philippine campaign. The great need, among the imperialists, of reasons and arguments in justification of an undeclared war is shown by the eagerness with which they seize upon Manderson's speech. His text was a decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered in 1833, in which that court recognized it as a settled principle of the law of nations that "the inhabitants of a conquered territory change their allegiance, and their relations to their former sovereigns are dissolved."

Admitting this, it has no application to the Philippines. In the first place, we did not treat them as conquered territory. Neither in the protocol nor the treaty were they considered as a conquest. When the Peace Commissioners met at Paris to make the treaty we occupied Manila and Cavite, and no more. Spanish jurisdiction had been ended by conquest. The Filipinos had conquered the whole of Luzon except Cavite and Manila, and all of Panay, Negros and Cebu, and, according to the doctrine of the court stated by Mr. Manderson, their allegiance had passed from Spain to such government as represented the conquerors of those four islands. That was the government to which allegiance passed under the law of nations and the decision of our own courts. The expulsion of Spain and the change of allegiance to their own government had been accomplished on August 14, 1898. That government continued in administration of the civil affairs of the four islands from that time, and there were no disorders, breaches of personal or property rights, and the islands were as peaceable as any nation on the planet. This peace was not broken until the military forces of the United States broke it and the "pacification" became necessary.

The Filipino government was as well organized and far better equipped than was our revolutionary government under the Continental Congress, and no lawyer with a knowledge of international law can dispute the proposition that legally and by the highest law allegiance passed to that government, and we are in the islands simply upon an errand of conquest.

If Spain were in possession of all the archipelago until the treaty was ratified, and if the conveyance of the Philippines were a "cession," we were not asserting a conquest but were making a purchase and paying twenty millions for it. We were buying a country of a nation that did not own it, and therefore are compelled to wrest it from its rightful owners by conquest.

It will be better for all parties when these facts are admitted, for there will be a general desire to go ahead as rapidly as possible and complete a conquest the value of which is now unknown and will remain to be measured after peace comes. Senator Carter and Colonel Denby, the Secretary of Agriculture and many other imperialists, are better friends of the annexation than the preachers who are howling about God on the firing line and indulging in other blasphemy of that sort. They defiantly admit that it is a conquest for dollars and cents, and therefore the blood spilled in it is not for the flag but for peli.

Captain John S. Godfrey, who died the other day at Pasadena, enjoyed a national reputation as a water wizard because he invariably showed great signs of distress at the proximity of water. If that were the only standard established for national reputations we would have to count the fortunate possessors by legions.

If the gang of thieving conspirators, of which Augustus Howard appears to be the accomplished leader, had as many individualities as they have names they would organize a formidable colony of criminals.

JIMENES IN THE SADDLE.

GENERAL JUAN ISIDOR JIMENES, with twenty-seven trunks and a staff of fifty armed men, has at last reached San Domingo and fulfilled the promise of his manifesto. "The people want me and they shall have me." The leading newspaper of the capital has welcomed him with the happy phrase: "The coming of General Jimenes completes the evolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business."

All of these things are promising, but vague. It is gratifying to know the people of San Domingo have their Jimenes and that the long-felt want is filled, not by revolution, but by evolution; but there remains a considerable uncertainty as to what the next phase of the evolution will be and what Jimenes will do for the people and the people do for him when the shouting is over and business is resumed.

For the purpose of solving these doubts the New York Post has interviewed a Mr. Grullon, the chief agent of Jimenes in that city, and also another gentleman described as having been for twelve years a partner of the general in the firm of Jimenes, Hausstedt & Co. of New York. Both gentlemen are reported to have spoken of the aspirations of the general with considerable freedom, and they certainly gave forth some interesting information. Mr. Grullon is quoted as saying: "The long and short of this affair is—and it is an aspect which has not hitherto been brought out—that this revolution is a white man's effort to wrest from the colored element control of the government. Heureaux was a negro; Figueroa is also a negro, and practically all the men in power are negroes. In short, the negro is supreme in the government, notwithstanding that the pure whites of the island—that is, those descended from Europeans and Indians—compose two-thirds of the population. But negro rule might have been tolerable had not the negroes virtually undertaken to drive the whites out. By oppression, confiscation, imprisonment, murder, and what not, they have tried to make the island a place a white man could not live in. The white men, who comprise also the majority of the educated, enlightened and liberal people, have concluded to take things into their own hands and institute a decent government."

Upon hearing that surprising statement the reporter naturally asked, "Then the civil war is really on racial lines?" Whereupon we are told both the agent and the friend of Jimenes hastened to cry out: "Oh, no, no. We cannot afford to say that. There are too many negroes in the island, and some of them are educated, good people."

We thus learn the evolution is a white man's revolt, but not a racial revolt. Next some information was given concerning the relations of Jimenes to the late President Heureaux. The "friend" said: "Jimenes himself was on excellent terms with Heureaux. The latter has said to me, 'I have nothing whatever against Jimenes; I wish he would come here; I will do everything I can to help him.' But Jimenes knew better than to take Heureaux at his word. They were on most excellent terms, but Jimenes was the only Dominican whom Heureaux feared at the head of a revolution, and so he didn't really want him around in any active capacity."

The business dealings between the two are thus described: "Jimenes built a canal, diverted a river to its old mouth at Monte Christi, reclaimed a large

logwood district from swamps, and in return received from the government a title to all the district. Then Jimenes exported logwood, and it was the foundation of his fortune. By and by Jimenes wrote to Heureaux that he could no longer make such profits on his logwood unless the export duties were reduced. Heureaux accordingly reduced them, and Jimenes again exported at a great profit. It was throughout a perfectly businesslike and legitimate transaction. * * * By and by Jimenes found that he had given Heureaux \$200,000, and that the latter was demanding more. He felt that he had reached the limit of his generosity in this direction, and he refused to give again. Then he and Heureaux ceased to be such cordial friends as they had been."

That much of information we obtain from the agent and the friend of the new President. The rest is known to fame. Jimenes having decided to give Heureaux no more money, retired from the reach of his persuasive friendship. The process of evolution worked along until Heureaux was assassinated, and the people wanted Jimenes and got him. Business will now revive. The logwood trade will flourish again.

Mining at Keswick appears to be an expensive luxury. A man was shot dead the other day for filing on a claim the value of which is considered to be excessive at \$1.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

ONCE more the Alaskan boundary arises out of the obscuring fogs of diplomacy and shows a clear outline. It is announced there are good prospects that arrangements will soon be completed for determining a temporary line between Alaska and Canada which will put an end to the conflict of authority in the disputed territory until diplomacy at its leisure and without disturbance can settle the whole controversy.

Secretary Hay is reported to be very much gratified with the terms agreed upon. It is said he has convinced Great Britain of the impregnable character of the position he has assumed and that Great Britain's friendliness for this country has caused her to make concessions which enable an agreement to be reached as to the location of the temporary line. The proposed line will be located at the fork of Chilkat River, just above the Indian village of Kluckwan. Other points where the line will be located were agreed upon some months ago and are not under discussion at this time. The effect of the location of the boundary line as fixed by the Secretary and practically agreed to by Great Britain will be that the entire Lynn Canal will be under American control and that Canada will not, under the temporary agreement, have a port on that waterway.

There is, however, a little fly in the ointment of that pleasing statement. It appears all of these excellent arrangements are to stand "unless Canada interposes obstacles." Who shall guarantee that Canada will not interpose obstacles? The Government of the Dominion is in the position of a small boy who has a chance to talk big to larger boys without danger of getting whipped. Being fairly well assured the United States and Great Britain will not go to war over any disturbance Canada can make, the politicians of the Dominion have been inclined to profit by their security to make a grand demonstration of firmness in upholding the claims of Canada against the aggressions of the United States and the indifference of the Salisbury Ministry.

Sooner or later, however, the Canadians must come to their senses, and it may be they have about reached that point. Certainly their politicians have done enough for campaign purposes. They have thrown salt on the eagle's tail time and again and have hurled defiance across the border for months with a roar like that of Niagara. It is now time for them to get down to business. There are many questions of importance to be arranged between the two countries, and nothing can be done to settle them until the disputed boundary be at least temporarily determined so that there will be no danger of conflict along the line. That fact may have some effect in moderating the Canadian demand for a port on Lynn Canal. Therefore it is not wholly improbable the Dominion statesmen may abandon their useless contention and permit the agreement now announced to be carried out without further trouble.

The Austrian diplomat who is trying to find out whether or not he has been insulted by General Roget of the French general staff would save himself a whole lot of trouble by consulting his bank account.

KAISER WILLIAM'S AMBITION.

A WRITER who conceals his identity under the title "Ignotus" contributes to the August number of the National Review an interesting article on the relations between France and Germany, in which he seeks to explain the motive of the Kaiser in trying to conciliate the French. The article shows the author has given considerable study to the situation, and the theory he sets up has at any rate the attraction of novelty.

A sentence is quoted from the Universal History of Count Yorck von Wartenburg, to the effect there are only four great powers in the world—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and "Central Europe under the hegemony of Germany." At the present time there is no such power as "Central Europe," but it is claimed the Kaiser and the statesmen of Germany are trying their best to establish one.

The writer says: "In this connection the, at first sight, almost unintelligible policy of the Kaiser toward the United States acquires a new significance. What, asks the puzzled bystander, had he to gain by unnecessarily quarreling with a state of such gigantic strength? The answer is that he wished to assume the position of the champion of Europe against the transmarine powers. To Europe the United States before 1898 appeared like some huge and drowsy monster, which spent all its energy in nibbling the lion's tail during its rare moments of wakefulness. No one objected much to this. But when the beast shook itself and planted one paw on the Spanish possessions in the West Indies and another on the Philippines it became an object of real terror to European statesmen." The Kaiser was prompt to seize the moment of alarm to step forth as the Protector of Europe—not that he intended any serious conflict with the United States, but solely because he wished all Europe to look to Germany for leadership.

The policy described in the article appears fantastic, but it is by no means an ignoble one. Europe has nothing to fear from the United States, but it may have something to fear from Russia, and the building up of a great power on that continent under the virile leadership of Germany would be a good thing not only for Europe but for the world. It is quite possible some such ambition may be in the brain of the Kaiser. At any rate he is acting wisely in conciliating the French and making ready to meet any emergency that may arise. A world divided between the four powers, United States, Great Britain, Germany and Russia, is something quite possible in the future, and even at this time the subject is interesting as a speculation.

"IS SUICIDE A SIN"—IN POLITICS?

New York World



SAYS PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS IS A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICER

Editor of The Call: Allow me, a member of the Grand Army, through your valuable columns to enter my protest against the effort now being made by members of the Grand Army to remove from office Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans. It is evident by the Commissioner's last report that he fearlessly and with fidelity discharged the duties of his high office. Millions of dollars are being paid out annually to men who have secured pensions through fraud.

By the system adopted by Mr. Evans the money expended in his department during the past year was cut down \$7,500,000, and many of the pension attorneys are disgruntled and go mourning about the streets. Many Grand Army men have been misled by the plausible representations of the attorneys into hostility to the Commissioner.

There are in force at the present time 591,519 pensions, including those of the Spanish-American war. Thirty-seven thousand and seventy-seven new pensions during the year have been issued. There was a net reduction of 2195. This is the first decrease since the Civil War, and it is not attributable to losses by death but to a vigorous system of examining claims.

Therefore, let the good work go on, and I believe every man who is entitled to a pension will receive it, and that the attack upon the Commissioner is a mercenary one.

J. L. LYON,
 San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1899.

Here's a Chance for Mr. Burns.

Sacramento Bee.
 It would be a fine thing in Burns, and would give evidence of devotion to the State and the Republican party, were he to renounce his Senatorial aspirations, either with or without an understanding that the other Senatorial candidates whose names were before the Legislature last winter would do likewise. Then the Governor could confidently call an extra session in the assurance that it would at least result in the choice of somebody. Were the question left to the people, it is not unlikely that they would prefer a vacancy in the Senatorship to the cost of an extra session and all the possibilities of evil that arise when legislators assemble to tinker with the statutes.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

Dr. B. Dean of Stanford is registered at the California.
 H. E. Corbett, a wealthy oil man of Fresno, is staying at the Russ.
 A. T. Reynolds, an extensive rancher of Walnut Creek, is at the Grand.
 William Jennings Bryan arrived at the California yesterday from Sacramento.
 Judge J. A. Stanly has come down from his home in Napa and is at the Palace.
 Fred H. Dakin of the Uncle Sam mines, in Shasta County, is a guest at the Palace.
 D. R. Oliver, a prominent mining man of Sonora, is among the late arrivals at the Lick.
 L. W. Blinn, one of the most prominent capitalists of Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace.
 Dr. G. D. Marvin, one of the leading medical men of Blue Lakes, is a guest at the Grand.
 J. S. Robinson, a well-known fruit man of St. Helena, is among the late arrivals at the Lick.
 Dr. Edward G. Parker, U. S. N., is staying at the Occidental, where he arrived last evening.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cooley have come up from Menlo Park and are staying at the Occidental.
 James Judge, an official of the Philoff Islands in the Bering Sea, is a guest at the Occidental.
 Knox Maddox, well known attorney and wealthy capitalist of San Jose, is staying at the Occidental.
 George W. and W. H. Harvey, two mining men of Shinglet, are among the recent arrivals at the Grand.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Denike have come up from San Jose to make a short stay in the city and are at the Palace.
 T. S. Ansly, a wealthy mining man of Carson, Nevada, is one of those who arrived in the city yesterday and went to the Russ.
 Dr. L. A. Noyes, physician of the Alaska Commercial Company in Alaska, is registered at the Grand where he arrived yesterday morning.
 W. F. Purnell, one of the leading merchants of Sacramento, and W. W. Middlecough, an attorney of Stockton, are both registered at the Lick.
 W. J. Trask, one of the leading attorneys and most influential politicians of Los Angeles, is registered at the Grand for a little stay in the city.
 Among those who have lately arrived at the Palace is Mrs. K. H. Wardle, widow of the late general manager of the Santa Fe system in Southern California. She is on a visit to the city from Coronado where she has been spending the summer.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.
 NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—G. Gerst and E. A. Gerst of San Francisco are at the Marlborough; Dr. J. Medbury of San Francisco is at the Plaza; Mrs. M. L. Powers and Miss Angie E. Donovan of San Francisco are at the Westminster; F. Mandelbaum of San Francisco is at the Empire; J. O. Harly of San Francisco is at the Bay State.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Charles Nelson of San Francisco is at the Arlington; H. D. Morse of San Francisco is at the

furnishes obtainable information in relation to such. Dealers in coins offer a premium of from 15 cents to \$1.50 for a silver dollar of 1799. They sell such at an advance of \$1.25 to \$5.50 above the face value.

STAGE TRAINING—Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. There are a number of persons in San Francisco who train people for the stage, but this department cannot advertise them. If you will send self-addressed and stamped envelope to this department a list will be forwarded by mail.

BOYS IN THE NAVY—W. P. City. There is no rule of the Navy Department that requires that boys who wish to enlist in the navy shall have been pupils of the public schools, but it requires that they shall be able to read and write. For information as to rules for admission to the training school for boys address a communication to the commander of the Pensacola, Goat Island, San Francisco Bay.

STAMPS—Subscriber, City. The "intrinsic value of a 3-cent unused stamp, George Washington series," is just 3 cents, for a postage stamp issued by the United States Government is always worth its face value unless it is used. A "recent used stamp" has no "intrinsic" value. Possibly by "intrinsic" you mean premium. Without knowing the color of the stamps referred to in the letter of inquiry it is impossible to state what the value is. Correspondents writing about stamps should fully describe the same.

WEAK LUNGS—A. B. San Rafael, Cal. It is claimed that the climate of Southern California is beneficial to persons affected with weak lungs because the atmosphere is clear, allowing the full force of the sun's rays, and because at the same time the dryness has a compensating effect by taking up the moisture from the system, and the further fact that the temperature is uniform. As to what part of the section of the State is best for those affected with weak lungs depends upon conditions, some individuals requiring an exceedingly dry atmosphere and others one in which there is a little moisture. These places that are in proximity to the ocean are not as beneficial to such patients as localities farther inland. The sudden climatic changes in the Philippines render them an undesirable place for persons whose lungs are weak. A person seeking a suitable place to take up a residence in on account of weakness of lungs should, before deciding, consult a first-class physician, who will be able to suggest which is the most suitable locality.

Cal. glacier fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 310 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Big Cargo of Sealskins.
 The steam schooner Del Norte arrived in port yesterday from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, with 16,812 sealskins on board, which is regarded as a very good season's catch.
 Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use, has become famous as the best appetizing tonic.

FROM SOCIETY SWELL TO PAUPER.

The man who introduced the Prince of Wales to New York society belies in now in one of our charitable institutions.

WHICH WILL WIN?

Complete story of the contest for the America's cup.

THE GREATEST WINERY IN AMERICA.

YOM KIPPUR.

Its significance to the Jews.

THE GIRL BACHELORS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Who they are and how they enjoy their independence.

STORIES OF THE CAMP.

A boy who "beat" his way to Manila to nurse his sick brother and a Colorado volunteer who has fallen heir to \$4,000,000.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Who will visit San Francisco.

FICTION, FASHIONS AND HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

September 10, 1899.