

The Call

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AUCTION SALES.
By A. W. Lunderback—To-morrow, at 2:30 o'clock, Persian
and Turkish Rugs, at 117 Sutter street.
By Easton, Eldridge & Co.—Tuesday, September 12, at 12
o'clock, Real Estate, at 63 Market street.

THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

ON the question, "Was Dreyfus guilty of enter-
ing into machinations to send secret docu-
ments to a foreign power?" five members of the
court-martial at Rennes voted yes and two voted
no. The accused was therefore pronounced guilty,
but as the majority agreed there were extenuating
circumstances, another vote was taken as to the
punishment to be inflicted, and the official announce-
ment of the result is "The court condemns by a majority
of five votes to two Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment
of ten years' detention."

That is the judgment which the French court pro-
nounces upon the case which for so long a time has
engaged the attention of the civilized world, and
which in France has aroused such antagonisms be-
tween the partisans of Dreyfus and the partisans
of the army as at times to menace the security of the
republic itself.

The decision is not a logical conclusion of the trial,
whatever view be taken of the evidence. If Dreyfus
were guilty of the treasonable crimes charged against
him he should be executed, for it is not easy to
understand how there can be extenuating circumstances
in a case of treason of that sort. If, on the other
hand, he is innocent, he should have received an
honorable acquittal instead of a conviction and a new
degradation.

To the world at large the verdict will appear as an
attempt to evade the issue that has so disturbed
France. Dreyfus, being pronounced guilty, saves the
credit of the army and of the officers of the general
staff who condemned him in the first place. His re-
lease after a short imprisonment, which is said to be
all that is meant by the ten years' sentence, will silence
the clamor of his friends by setting him free from
further punishment. The decision of the court is
therefore a decision of expediency rather than of jus-
tice. It is even likely that the Government, which is
known to be desirous of getting rid of the case, may
pardon Dreyfus and thus summarily dismiss the issue.

Such a conclusion of the trial will satisfy neither
side. The majority of intelligent men throughout the
civilized world will continue to believe Dreyfus in-
nocent and to regard the higher officers of the French
army as guilty of a criminal conspiracy against him.
On the other hand, the enemies of Dreyfus will con-
tinue to assert his guilt and insist that his punishment
should have been death. To the statesmen who rule
France these dissatisfactions will be of little moment.
They have evaded a crisis. The controversy over the
case after this will be hardly more than an academic
discussion. The incident itself is closed. It remains
to be seen, however, whether in the end expediency
will have better results than would have followed the
courage to do justice.

The silver mine owners have given notice to the
Democratic National Committee that if the free silver
issue be dropped or subordinated in the coming cam-
paign they will contribute nothing to the campaign
fund, and that probably explains why Bryan feels able
to take a holiday for a while.

An ingeniously zealous Chicago attorney has dis-
covered in the decision of an American court-martial
a parallel to the Dreyfus case. American generals
have already been subjected to great severity of criti-
cism, but this is the first time that they were con-
sidered below criticism.

The boundary dispute between Alaska and Canada
seems in a fair way to an amicable settlement. Both
sides claim a victory and both admit having granted
concessions. After the fight there is an inevitable
tendency to insist that the other fellow got the worst
of it.

If Philadelphia is as dead a town as its rivals claim,
it takes no clairvoyant to determine the present
whereabouts of the departed. A glance at the record
made by the thermometer there during the passage of
the recent big parade would satisfy the most skeptical
that Philly has gone to —.

SOME BRYANISMS.

SAN FRANCISCO has heard Mr. Bryan again,
has heard him by thousands, cheered him, and
gone home, while he took to the road to make
another speech. His effort at Woodward's Pavilion
was an excellent sample of his assertive style. To-day
we propose to analyze only a portion of it, saying in
advance that the anti-imperial sentiment of the coun-
try cannot be, and will not be, used to elevate Mr.
Bryan to the Presidency.

In discussing the platform of 1900 he said: "Do
you doubt that the demand for arbitration between
labor and capital is stronger to-day than it was in
1897? I believe it is stronger, and that the demand for
arbitration will grow until the arbitration of disputes
between corporate capital and employes of capital
will be as well systematized and as practicable as the
court of justice to-day for the settlement of disputes
between man and man." Now all that is high sound-
ing and implies a great "Grievance" existing some-
where, to cure which this Don Quixote appears, with
a barber's basin for the helmet of Mambrino and a
basswood stick for the sword of Mundarra, offering
himself, for office, for the healing of the nations. His
talk on arbitration is in apparent ignorance of the fact
that it is in constant operation between employers
and employes. The essence of arbitration is that it
is voluntary. That is the difference between it and a
court of justice. When an issue goes to a court free
will ceases. It is no longer a voluntary matter. The
plaintiff has stated his case and in his petition has
demanded his remedy. The defendant must appear at
the bar and give his reasons in avoidance of judgment.
If these are not good in law, judgment rests upon him
and is enforced by the court. If the defendant re-
fuse or neglect to appear he is in default, and judg-
ment is entered against him. In the arbitration of
differences it is for both parties to assent or for either
to refuse. That is the essence of it, the mutual con-
sent of the parties to the issue joined. This makes
the difference between arbitration and the courts of
justice, and the difference is radical. Keeping in mind
this element of consent, and of a tribunal in which
there is neither plaintiff nor defendant, one may well
ask, What does Mr. Bryan mean when he speaks of
a "demand for arbitration?" Does he mean that there
is to be a Federal or State statute compelling one
party to arbitrate when the other desires it? If so, he
will do away with the difference between arbitration
and the courts, for free consent will disappear, plaintiff
and defendant will reappear, and there will arise an-
other series of courts of justice with the same powers
now exercised by those which we have. The Bryan
arbitration by compulsion plan must of course
have power to enforce its judgments, for why compel
an unwilling and unconsenting party to appear un-
less the finding can be enforced?

It will be noticed that he speaks of corporations
and their employes as if no differences ever arise
between individual capital and the labor it employs!
That is the demagogic way of putting it, and Mr.
Bryan cannot change his habits and methods. Let
us accept his idea of compulsory arbitration, which is
a paradox to juggle with and therefore suits him.
When corporate capital and its labor differ labor will
have the right to force the corporation to arbitrate,
but that right will be valueless unless the despised
corporation can be compelled to submit to the judg-
ment. If labor want \$2 a day instead of \$1.50 the
corporation must be compelled to take back its em-
ployes and pay them \$2. If it cannot be made to do
this Mr. Bryan's paradox of compulsory arbitration is
to labor a delusion and a snare, and to capital an idle
and idiotic threat. But, if labor can compel capital to
arbitrate and to submit to judgment, under the same
compulsory processes capital can compel labor to ar-
bitrate and submit to judgment. If capital can be
forced to take men back into its employ at a wage
fixed by arbitration, men can be compelled to work
for capital at a wage fixed by arbitration. How will
labor look at that side of Mr. Bryan's paradox?

Many laborers, no doubt, cheered him to the echo,
but how would they like to be driven to work for a
certain employer at a wage fixed by his plan of com-
pulsory arbitration? Do they not see that it takes
rights from labor exactly in proportion as it abridges
the rights of capital, and that the only arbitration
must be by consent and cannot be by compulsion?

Mr. Bryan next took up "government by injunc-
tion," opposition to which he declared would "in-
crease until the people of this nation, acting through
the constitutions and the laws, will make it impos-
sible to take away from people accused of crime the right
of trial by jury to determine the guilt or innocence."
There is material at hand for testing this high sound-
ing sentence. The writ of injunction is used to pro-
tect the rights of property. The people of the Feather,
Yuba, Bear, Sacramento and San Joaquin river
valleys have been living under government by injunc-
tion since Judge Sawyer's time. Hydraulic mining in
the mountains disturbed the equilibrium of their dirt
and bowlders and washed both into the river beds,
causing floods and covering the valley farms with
sluicings. To protect their property the valley people
applied to Judge Sawyer for a permanent injunction
forbidding hydraulic mining anywhere that it imperil-
ed the streams. Judge Sawyer granted the injunc-
tion, and the valley farmers of Butte, Sutter, Yuba,
Colusa and other counties have since lived under
government by injunction. They have enforced their
rights under that government. The Anti-Debris As-
sociation has been watchful, and when the injunction
has been violated in contempt of the court that made
it perpetual the offender has been taken to San Fran-
cisco and the court has punished him by fine or im-
prisonment for contempt of its judgment. Now, what
Mr. Bryan demands is that there shall either be no
injunction at all or that the violators of it shall be
tried by a jury drawn from the vicinity of the offense,
as the constitution requires in the case of juries. Do
not the valley farmers see that under such a system
they are deprived of all means of protecting their
property by law? What chance would the Anti-
Debris Association of Sutter County stand prosecut-
ing a hydraulic miner before a Nevada County jury?
Yet that is the alternative offered by Mr. Bryan
for the present protection by injunction and the power
to enforce it by punishment for contempt of court.

His position on arbitration and injunction is illus-
trative of his mental attitude toward all public ques-
tions. With no profound foresight into the conse-
quences and results of the plans he advocates, they
are used, after the methods of demagoguery, to catch
the unwary, and if he had the power to enforce them
the disasters that would follow would make the curses
of his victims louder than the cheers of his sup-
porters are now.

A backsliding enthusiast of Pasadena is eating the
bread of charity and praying night and day to make
up for lost time. He might try conversion to hard
work and doubly shame the devil.

A Pennsylvania bought his brother's wife, cow
and house the other day for \$200. He probably
placed the wife in the inventory of furniture.

Sir Henry M. Stanley seems to find opportunity
for a sneer in the fact that Oom Paul is an "old"

man. The President of the South African republic
has proved himself to be the most dangerously ag-
gressively young-old man with whom the British have
had to deal in their policy of aggression.

THE DANGER AT COLMA.

FROM the earnestness with which representative
men of San Mateo County have expressed their
opposition to the gamblers' scheme of getting
Colma incorporated it is evident that if the issue were
to be left to the vote of all the people of the county
there would be no danger whatever. The gamblers
would be outvoted by a majority so heavy they would
abandon the scheme at once and forever.

Unfortunately the issue will not be determined by
the vote of the whole county. Only the residents of
the district it is proposed to incorporate will have a
vote, and as they are not numerous it will be a com-
paratively easy task for the political bosses like Buck-
ley and the rest who are associated with the gam-
blers to fill the district with voters who will do their
bidding at the polls. It is that fact which constitutes
the danger of the situation and arouses the watchful-
ness of the people.

The issue is virtually in the hands of the Super-
visors. If that body concede the petition of the gam-
blers for an election on the question of incorporation,
and great care be not taken to prevent the importa-
tion of toughs and touts and others of the gambling
push, it will be a foregone conclusion the gamblers
will win out, for they have stacked the cards, loaded
the dice and fixed the game. It will be in their hands,
and the genuine residents and property-owners of
that pretty suburb will be helpless in the face of the
odds against them.

To the Supervisors, then, the people look for pro-
tection. The incorporation of Colma by the gang
that is now seeking it means the establishment of a
wide open gambling hell of the worst kind. It will
draw to San Mateo the vilest elements of the popu-
lation of San Francisco and blight the county as the
region around Sausalito has been blighted. It will
be a place to be shunned by decent people, and be-
come the resort of knaves and their dupes.

The exposure of the evil effects of the Ingleside
racetrack gambling in this county has been so re-
cently made the Supervisors of San Mateo cannot
have forgotten the dreadful record of crimes and
tragedies that were traced to that source. Moreover,
they must be aware of the disgraceful scenes that have
been again and again enacted in Sausalito in the
strife of one set of gamblers against another. There may
be many points for the Supervisors to take into con-
sideration in dealing with the issue, but surely the de-
termining one must be that of protecting the commu-
nity from crime.

The Mole St. Nicholas man seems to have changed
his base of operations to Atlanta, Ga. At any rate the
wild and woolly "German spy" story circulated from
that point by Bentheim bears all the marks of the
handiwork of the man on the mole.

Business men are shy of accepting local Demo-
cratic Supervisorial nominations. Those that over-
come their diffidence are likely to find the day after
election that a shyness of votes in their pile was ample
justification of their first thoughts.

THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

COMMUNICATIONS from Washington fore-
casting the financial recommendations of the
Government agree that at the coming session
Congress will be asked to revise the war revenue bill
for the purpose of correcting certain defects which
have been found in it, and also for the purpose of in-
creasing the amount of revenue derived from it. Such
revision will be in accord with the popular wish, for
ever since the law has been in operation it has been
evident the ambiguities of the language of the act
have made room for tax-shirking on a large scale by
great corporations and the consequent shifting of the
tax upon the public.

Among the largest of these tax-shirkers the ex-
press companies have been notorious. The Call has
repeatedly pointed out the many tricks the Wells-
Fargo Express Company has practiced on this coast
in evading the tax. No sooner was the law enacted
than the express company requested The Call to con-
vict it on a scheme for shirking the tax and promised a
share of the profits. By the scheme suggested the
express company offered to receive from The Call a
whole wagon-load of papers as one package, thus de-
frauding the Government of that much of its just
revenues. The Call as a matter of course refused to
be a party to the swindle and promptly exposed the
proposal. It is quite likely, however, that some other
large shippers may have joined in the scheme and that
the Government has been defrauded all along in that
way.

Recently suit was brought against the company by
a firm of merchants who allege that for a considerable
time the express company took goods from them for
shipment without requiring them to pay the stamp
taxes. That was done for a large shipper, while
smaller shippers were compelled to pay the tax. Thus
a discrimination was made which was unfair to the
public and onerous to those upon whom the injustice
fell. From the nature of the proposition made to The
Call it is fair to assume that when the express com-
pany took shipments from large shippers and agreed
to pay the tax it took whole wagon-loads of packages
and lumped them together and put but one stamp
upon the receipt.

Bad as these offenses are, however, they are but a
minor part of the comprehensive tax-shirking of the
corporations. As a rule express companies have re-
quired the public to pay the taxes which the law im-
poses upon the companies themselves. The issue has
been taken to the courts time and again in many States
and the decisions have been against the claims of the
corporations, but nevertheless they have continued
to rob the public day after day until the aggregate of
the sums extorted now amounts to millions of dollars.

When Congress undertakes the revision of the law
care should be taken to put an end to such tax-
shirking as that which has been exposed. The Con-
gressmen from this State will be expected to insist
upon that point. The people of California are weary
of being robbed by tax-shirkers. The language of
the law should be freed from ambiguities and made
clear beyond the possibility of a legal quibble. More-
over, a heavy penalty should be imposed upon the
corporation that undertakes to evade the law and
shirk the tax. The issue will be one of the most im-
portant to be dealt with at the coming session, and
the delegation from California should stand as a unit
for the people and the Government against the
shirkers.

A Marin County litigant has sued a woman convict
of San Quentin for a sum of money which he loaned
her. He should remember that the lady is State prop-
erty and cannot be sued.

It is said that a neglect of British interests has made
England a laughing stock in China. It is ten to one
there is considerable Chinese uneasiness in the laugh.

EDITORIAL VARIATIONS.

BY JOHN McNAUGHT.

Maurice Grau is reported to have
stated in a recent interview in London
that he would like to have grand opera
sung in English for the reason that
they would be more thoroughly enjoyed
by American and English audiences;
yet it is impossible to do so.

"It is all right in theory," he said,
"but it is not all right in practice. When
you come to sift the objections you get
down finally to just one, and that is
that the artists, as a rule, don't wish to
sing in English. Some of them, of
course, can't speak English, but that
doesn't matter so much when you come
to consider that Plancon, for instance,
sings an entire opera in admirable Ger-
man without being able to speak a sin-
gle word of that language in conversa-
tion. It isn't the difficulty of acquiring
English, but it seems to be an objection
to the language itself. I dare say that
if we were to ask Mme. Nordica, an
American, born in Maine, to sing grand
opera in English she would object. So,
doubtless, would the other artists, and
all the other singers whose native tongue
is English. It doesn't appear to be so
much that English is hard to sing as it
is that it is considered beneath an artist's
dignity to sing grand opera in
English. They seem to feel that it
would be somehow a degradation."

Inasmuch as there are a good many
men and women who are just as nice
folks if not as fine singers as Eames,
Nordica and the rest, who do sing
grand opera in English without being
degraded, it is evident there is some-
thing wrong with the Grau theory.
Grand opera in English brings about 50
cents an orchestra stall, while in any
other language it brings \$5 a gallery
seat and becomes a social function.
That may have much to do with the
problem. It doesn't degrade the artists,
but it lowers the prices, and that is
enough to make any high-souled devo-
tee to the most spiritual of arts quaver
in the voice and give forth raucous
tones.

It is quite within the limits of prob-
ability that one of the reasons why
gifted singers with heaven-sent voices
scorn to sing grand opera in English is
because there is no fit translation of the
words. I have never studied the En-
glish libretto of a grand opera, and
therefore cannot speak with certainty
on the subject; but lately I have had
occasion to note the English version of
the German of some of Schubert's
songs, and have found ample cause to
believe that English versions of opera
music broken boots fresh anguish causing
recommended to kill cats.

In one of Schubert's songs, "Auf dem
Flusse," the poet addresses a frozen riv-
er whose current is hidden under
thick ice. The translation in Pauer's
edition of the songs contains this gem
of a verse:

As still as death you seem;
A hard substantial flooring
is laid down overhead.
And motionless and dreary
Lies on the sand outspread.

Now, what singer in the world could
pour forth his emotions in song
through the medium of such a bill of
specifications as that calling for a
"hard, substantial flooring, laid down
overhead"? I waive the question of
putting the floor overhead where the
ceiling ought to be, and submit the
proposition solely upon its aptness to
incline any rational creature to sing it.

"Retrospect" is one of Schubert's
songs in which the poetry in the Ger-
man is finest and best. It opens with
an outburst of passion in which the
singer declares that his impatience
and his eagerness to hasten away from
a town of misfortune are such that al-
though his path is through ice and snow
yet his feet burn. In the English ver-
sion the song begins more like the wall
of a tramp than the rage of a poet.
The broken boots fresh anguish causing
My burning feet press ice and snow.

It is not worth while to pursue the
theme. When the burning impatience
of a lover's flying feet is turned into
the anguish caused by broken boots it is
time to abandon translation and stick
to the original. It is, indeed, even bet-
ter to return to our own native, true,
American minstrelsy and give utterance
in melody to the fervor and beauty of
such words as these:

Baby don't go and leave me,
You know it's mine to grieve me.
So hold me tight, I lub you, baby mine.
Don't want a cent of sugar,
Don't want no other nigger,
When you linger by my side
It's honey all the time.

We must go East to learn what is go-
ing on in San Francisco and get a clear
insight into the motives that cause the
going. The Filipino village at the Me-
chanics' Fair affords an illustration of
the dear old truth. In this city we may
believe the Filipinos were brought here
partly to enable us to see what a Fili-
pino is like and partly to furnish a
novel attraction for the fair. In the
East they have a far higher wisdom
than that of the Washington cov-
erment. The Washington Public
Leader informs his paper that the Gov-
ernment has been notified that the Fili-
pinos were brought here for political
effect. He says they are of a very low
order of intelligence, extremely care-
less in the matter of cleanliness, and adds:
"It is believed that the real object in
bringing these degraded specimens of
humanity to this country is to show
what a mass of ignorance and savagery
the United States has become responsi-
ble for, and that the result would be
the creation of a sentiment against
keeping the Filipinos."

To that statement there is hardly any
repartee possible except to say to
Washington, Philadelphia and the
whole East: "You are another."

It is not only the Filipino in sight in
this country that disturbs the imperi-
alist, for the Filipino out of sight in his
own tropical paradise is about as irri-
tating. In fact, there are some Eastern
jingoos who believe the Filipino is a
kissing bug. A correspondent of the
New York Sun thus pictures the enemy:
"The whole campaign illustrates some
features of the situation in the Philip-
pines admirably. We are fighting a
reckless, irresponsible enemy who can
scatter his men like scared chickens at
will whenever he is pressed too closely.
When we think we have him com-
pletely demoralized and ready to give
up he takes advantage of the slightest
lapse of vigilance on our part to gather
his robed-in-the-garments-of-peace sol-
diers together again and give us a
whack. By the time we can gather our-
selves up to wipe him off the face of the
earth he is back in the garments of
peace again, and we can't find him."
It is to be hoped the Philadelpha

Ledger and the Washington authorities
will give attention to that statement of
the Sun. A race of people whose sol-
diers when slaughtered next day on the
field of battle rise next day in the gar-
ments of peace and on the third day are
ready to fight again is certainly a race
worth putting on exhibition. In fact,
the sight of a single one of them is
worth the price of admission. This is
the time for Eastern tourists to come
West and see our show.

In these days a new form of political
jobbery is about as hard to invent as
was a new pleasure in the days when
Sardanapalus offered a province to any
man who would devise one. Neverthe-
less a novel job has been forthcoming,
and Pennsylvania is the land of its tri-
umph. The State Zoologist of that good
State wrote a small treatise on the dis-
eases of the enemies of poultry. When
printed it formed a pamphlet of less
than 100 pages. He submitted it to the
Legislature as a work which should be
in every household, and the legislators,
believing him and seeing no harm in a
poultry pamphlet, nor suspecting any
in a zoologist, authorized its publication
by the State "with such alterations and
additions as the author should see fit to
make." The author saw fit to make a
good many. His little pamphlet ex-
panded to a volume of 74 pages. The
courts were appealed to in vain. The
act authorizing the book is valid, and
it is authorized to be published even though
it makes the treasury.

In its expanded form the work seems
to be a treatise on universal knowledge,
with special adaptability for use in pub-
lic schools. One critic says of it:
"Without doubt the volume is worth
an extended review if only because it is
an example of probably one of the most
barefaced perversions of the plain in-
ter of an act ever presented in the his-
tory of the State. There are a few col-
ored plates illustrating diseases of poul-
try, and there are upward of 100 pictur-
es of birds, mammals and wild birds'
eggs. There are numerous half-tone
pictures illustrating picturesque spots
in Pennsylvania and of men dressed in
grass ginning suits. There is a two-
page story pathetically describing how
twelve ducklings belonging to a 'cross
old hen, who scolded' because her fos-
tered offspring took to the water, disap-
peared one by one in the most mysteri-
ous manner; how several innocent cats
were suspected and shot; how a faithful
pointer was beaten and tied up for the
same reason; how a boy was held under
surveillance because of a belief that he
was the guilty one, and how a snapping
turtle was finally found to be the crim-
inal by a 'sturdy son of Vulcan'; how
the dog was released from imprison-
ment and signaled his joy by half kill-
ing a favorite kitten belonging to 'an
old maid'; how the boy was petted, and
how, in fact, all were made happy ex-
cept the poor, slaughtered cats, whose
bodies were used as fertilizers for some
grapevines which needed rich nourish-
ment. There are other stories scattered
through the book which may be consid-
ered very entertaining even though
they have little relation to diseases of
poultry."

One would suppose an official having
such small opportunities as fall to the
lot of a zoologist, who could make a
coup of that kind, would be at once
placed upon a pedestal as a standing
candidate for higher honors, but such
public favor has not been awarded him.
He has been forced by the clamors of
an unlearned populace to resign his
office, and he is now tormented by in-
quiries from librarians as to whether his
book could be catalogued under the classi-
fication of agriculture, ornithology,
mammalogy, ichthyology or general
sports.

From the designs submitted for the
buildings of the University of California
it is evident the competing architects
took our large words literally. We said
we desired the "biggest thing on the
globe, and they prepared their designs
accordingly. Such superb masses of
architecture have not been seen since
the days of the Caesars. One enrap-
tured gazer upon the plans said to an-
other: "What do you think?" and the
other responded: "I think I should like
to live to see the last building of either
set completed."

The vastness of each structure de-
vised for carrying out the vaster plan
of the stupendous whole has staggered
the general public. We expected some-
thing that would surpass Stanford, and
we have received something into which
all Stanford could be placed and lost to
sight, remaining not even to memory
dear. If we make a stagger at accom-
plishing such a marvelous aggregate
of palaces in our present mood it will
be something like a case of blind stag-
gers. For the moment we are "beat,"
and feel much like the peasant to whom
the rajah gave the elephant.

Fortunately for us, the human mind
grows up to the level of whatever it
contemplates with a sincere aspiration.
Magnificent as the plans are, they are
in truth none too magnificent for Cal-
ifornia. They present to us an ideal of
architectural beauty, and it is now our
duty to live up to it. Something like a
fortune will be required to construct a
single one of the principal edifices of
either of the designs, and it is not likely
any Legislature will vote a sufficient
appropriation for it. We must rely
upon the munificence of millionaires,
and I, for one, believe the reliance will
not be in vain. At any rate, we have
started out upon a big venture, and
something monumental will come of it
even if it be no more than a bust.

In commenting last week upon the
fact that the Eastern press in referring
to university education in this State
nearly always speaks of Stanford and
ignores Berkeley as if it were not, I
said unless something be done promptly
to advertise Berkeley the report of the
great architectural designs would be re-
garded in the East as the announce-
ment of an annex to Stanford's family
monument. That was intended for ex-
aggeration, but there is many a true
word spoken when we do not intend it.
On one of the designs for the new build-
ings there is laid out a broad thorough-
fare through the grounds, and it is
marked "Stanford avenue."

It is to be hoped the people of
California will grapple in earnest with
the noble task that has been set them
at Berkeley. It is certainly an inspiring
one, for superb architecture more pro-
foundly affects the imagination than
any other art. It appeals strongly to
that which is greatest in the human mind,
and accordingly kings and conquerors
and all sorts of vast ambitions have
been great builders. Nations that have

cherished high ideals of grandeur,
whether Imperial or republican, have
shared with their aspiring leaders the
delight in magnificent structures. The
turbulent freemen of old Rome yielded
a more willing submission to the rule
of Augustus Caesar because he trans-
formed their city of brick into a city
of marble and made it truly majestic.
Napoleon won the people of artistic
Paris by adorning that city with
new palaces and stately monuments,
and in our own country even so
vulgar a leader as Boss Tweed
long held the favor of the voters
of New York by reason of the elaborate
works he undertook in the way of
splendid public buildings and park de-
corations.

"Man," said Cicero, "never works so
like a god as in the building of a na-
tion." Now, the spirit that animates a
people to make a great commonwealth
can best manifest itself in artistic
forms through the medium of architec-
ture. To that art all other excesses
are accessory and subordinate. A
generous, patriotic woman, through a
happy inspiration, has given us an
impetus to a genuinely noble and
achievement in architecture and has
furnished us with the best designs
for its attainment the skill and the
genius of our age can provide. It
remains to be seen how well we will
respond to the leadership. California
holds a proud pre-eminence in the Union
by reason of the grandeur of her scenery.
Shall we now add to her glory a tri-
umph of architecture not unworthy of
the land of Yosemite, of Tahoe and of
Shasta?

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