

The Call

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville. Tivoli—"Othello." Columbia—"Marie Antoinette," Monday evening, September 26. Alcazar—"Too Much Johnson." Grand Opera-house—"The Drum Major's Daughter." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties. Suro Baths—Swimming Races, etc. Recreation Park—Baseball to-day. Circus—Sixteenth and Folsom streets. Mechanics' Pavilion—Mechanics' Fair and Philippine Exhibit. Glen Park—Grand performance to-morrow. Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO DEWEY DAY.

EVERY proper effort was made to induce Admiral Dewey to touch his country first at San Francisco and cross overland, giving his admiring countrymen in the non-maritime States an opportunity to honor him according to his due. These efforts failed. That they were made at all was more for the purpose of testimony to the esteem in which he is held than in the expectation that the grim old descendant of the Vikings would exchange his ship for a palace car on his way to report at official headquarters. His courteous answers to all our invitations are set like jewels among the treasures of those who received them, and are held to be sufficient compensation for the pains taken to let him know how we felt toward him.

But has all been done that San Francisco owes to him? When poor old demented George III of England lay in physical and mental helplessness, guarded on his royal couch, one day the great guns boomed from the Tower, and among their echoes mingled the roar of other artillery. The stricken King, roused by the noise, asked why the salutes were fired, and was told that it was in honor of the anniversary of one of the battles won in the crisis of the nation's destiny. Rising in his bed the King cried: "It was a great day for England!" The battle of Manila Bay was a great day for America. The day on which the hero of that battle is honored on his return is great for America everywhere, and the coldest heart must beat faster in time to its meaning. Only the cities that are around New York harbor are in physical touch with it. Only their people will see the pageant, fire at the touch of its enthusiasm and live to cherish the day's memory among the things that gild the past with a light that nothing else can kindle.

But that is not enough. The great Admiral went into Eastern waters in defense of San Francisco. No matter what we know now. Then we knew that an unfettered and unresisted squadron of Spanish warships was a paralyzing threat to this port and city. The Government was so hard pushed by that risk that it acquired and prepared to arm merchant craft to stand between us and destruction. Our merchants, with argosies at sea, went to nightly slumber uncertain whether at dawn they would still have their own which was afloat or whether it was gathered into the greedy maw of our enemy. Then came the fight in that far bay, and the fleet of Montijo was besommed off the sea. More than any other people on the continent we owe to Dewey some expression of our gratitude for the fear he turned into courage, for the despair thundered by his guns into joy.

It is an honor to propose that on the day of his reception in New York there be an expression of San Francisco's feeling for the hero and his deeds. The committee which managed the marvelous reception to our own volunteers has on hand a surplus of many thousand dollars. There has been much discussion as to the manner of its disposition. A portion of it should be used in observance here of Dewey day. We have in camp nearly 15,000 soldiers. They are restless in their pent quarters and camp. Let the committee provide music, all the bands in the city if need be, and call out such organizations as can add to the spectacle, and let us have a grand military parade in honor of the hero of Manila Bay.

At the close of the Civil War two hundred thousand veteran troops marched down Pennsylvania avenue in review before Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The country and the world will never forget it. The inspiration of that day survived as the fire of patriotism in tens of thousands of hearts.

The Spanish war is over. Let the troops that are with us pass in review in celebration of the greatest achievement of that war on the water. And as the marching and the music pass let the sentiment of all hearts be: May the service united ne'er sever, But o'er to their colors prove true; The army and navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

The committee should at once institute the measures needed, secure the consent of the War Department to the parade of the troops, the presence of the bluejackets from the warships, and of civic organizations which may add to the scene, and give to Dewey day an expression that will show forth our thanks for what the Admiral did for San Francisco.

To such use of some of the funds of reception day there will be enthusiastic and patriotic assent and approval, and part of the problem before the committee will be happily solved.

ORIENTAL TRADE.

WE don't know by what extent of commercial experience Mr. John Barrett earned the title of "an expert in oriental trade." He appears before Chambers of Commerce to declaim on that subject, but he leaves one in doubt as to the real object of his mission. In his address to the merchants of this city on Thursday he advertised the fact that he subscribed to the Dewey monument fund and the fund to receive the First California, and then seemed to assert that our oriental trade depends on immediately electing a Senator from California. Mr. Barrett is a gentleman who enjoys large and multiplied contacts with public men; we do not accuse him of this, for he admits it, and he said that throughout the East the Senators and Representatives whom he had the honor and privilege of knowing had unanimously deplored the fact that California has only one Senator, and, inferentially, had requested him to include our Senatorship in his great mission of setting things right. He fears that only another Senator from here can dig the Nicaragua canal, and is sure that we will mourn for oriental commerce as those without hope unless that canal is completed.

For the present we take this part of his address on commerce for a brief review. He pointed out as "an anomaly in transportation the fact that a great part of the American trade with the Orient is done from New York, and not from Pacific ports, which are so much nearer," and at the same time mixed another Senator and the canal together as a remedy.

The west coast of South America lies east of New York. When the canal is built that coast will be nearer to New York than to San Francisco. Therefore, if nearness is an element in the problem, New York will do the trade of that coast which we do now. Again, New York's trade with the Orient now has to go around Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, or, avoiding this doubling of either continent, it passes the pillars of Hercules and travels by the Mediterranean and the Suez canal. When the Nicaragua canal is built San Francisco will be no nearer the Orient than now, but the distance from New York to the Orient will be cut one half! It would seem that Mr. Barrett carries his original system of logic in international politics into his statement of commercial problems.

Perhaps the labor of travel in many countries, and the interesting and often thrilling personal experiences involved, none of which he attempts to conceal, have so occupied his time that he can only appear in the upper air of commerce, and has had no leisure to devote to that part of the subject that is of the earth, earthy.

In commerce transportation begins at the point where the article exchanged is produced. The Orient may want Indian corn, raised in the Mississippi Valley, and when an isthmian canal is built it will go down the Mississippi River, through the canal and away, and San Francisco will never see it. This is to illustrate the fact that if New York control now the American trade of the Orient it is because within the zone of production that pours its surplus into that city for export there are produced the articles of commerce which oriental trade demands. San Francisco has a zone of production whose surplus comes here for export. That zone is nearer the Orient than the one which outlets through New York, but if it does not produce what the Orient wants nor consume what the Orient has to exchange, it might be next door to the oriental market and yet have no oriental trade. Seaports, canals and oceans don't trade with each other; as physical objects they have no exchanges. They are the facilities for use of peoples who trade with each other.

Therefore, to swell our oriental trade we don't need Senators, useful and nice though they be. We need to produce more of what the Orient consumes and consume more of what the Orient produces, and in proportion as we do this our trade will swell.

The Nicaragua canal is not a factor in the oriental trade of this city. We want it built in order to profitably export lumber, base ores and other of our domestic products which do not bear long rail transit. But as far as our oriental contracts and South American trade are concerned the canal will take commerce away from us. Mr. Barrett does not digest all his facts together and present the resulting nutriment, rejecting the waste. After kindly advising us in domestic politics, and upon the canal, he said: "You know, as practical merchants, that it is cheaper to carry anything in the bottom of a ship than it is across a great stretch of country in a railroad train."

Commerce from the Orient comes here now for rail transit East, and figures in the forty millions of foreign trade of this city in the past seven months, rather than double Cape Horn or Good Hope; but open the isthmian canal and that trade goes from us never to return, because it can go all the way by a short route in the "bottom" of a ship, and we may suggest to Mr. Barrett that some of it will doubtless find room in the hold.

Assessor Dodge seems to be an expensive sort of luxury. In his anxiety to fool the public into the belief that he was working for their interest he stuffed the assessment roll of San Francisco with any old thing until it reached this year a figure more than four hundred millions. In consequence the taxpayers of the city have had to contribute to the State treasury \$700,000 more than they did last year. If that is the teaching of the new school of assessment, for heaven's sake give us the old.

A MASSACHUSETTS SNAP.

THE Democratic Governor General of Massachusetts, ruling under the sovereignty of William the First, is Mr. George Frederick Williams. The organization in which Gaston, William E. Russell, Josiah Quincy, Charles S. Hamlin and Sherman Hoar were the lights and leaders has now shriveled down to the size of Mr. George Fred. Williams' pocket and is carried there like a "luck penny." Mr. Williams is charged with the duty of keeping the party small and manageable and harmonious, and has accomplished it by the expulsion of about 60,000 of its former members, and building a trocha barbed with the aphorisms of Bryan around it.

He guards well his trust and proposes that his suzerain from Nebraska shall receive the tribute demanded, in the form of a unanimous delegation to the next National Convention. In the fear that this may be in jeopardy he has secured the delegation in advance. Mr. David B. Hill of New York was once unwise in his day and generation and called in that State a "snap convention" to get a national delegation opposed to Mr. Cleveland. He got the delegation, but complied with its effect on him the shirt of Nessus was a silk undergarment. The shadow of the snap followed him like his doppelganger, until he retired into a political hole, and it is now believed pulled the hole in after him, for there is no sign of him nor of the place where he disappeared.

Unmindful of his fate, George Frederick, Governor General of the Massachusetts Democracy, has proceeded to elect in September, 1899, a delegation to the National Convention of 1900. As a snapper he ex-

ceeds Hill, as greatly as does that fish, the red snapper, excel a sucker.

At a recent convective of the Governors General of the New Democracy, so new as to be "fresh," indeed, he was warned that his snap in Massachusetts might fire a gun heard around the Union—a sort of an alarm gun that would start a reaction against the present owners of the party. He was requested to give a reason for his snap, and he frankly declared that it was in order to get a Bryan delegation, which might be doubtful in a State convention next year.

This admission is of great importance. It does not imply that the 60,000 incommunicado Democrats of Massachusetts are going to become comunicado with the party. But it means that there are signs of fatigue among the starving concentrados who constitute Mr. Williams' forces. What he can compel them to do now he fears he could not make them do next year.

This Massachusetts symptom is not local; it is general. There is a growing panic among the Bryan forces. They are not in fear of invasion, but are terrified by the prospect of defection. Being anxious that Mr. Bryan shall continue to add to the gayety of nations by again playing an engagement as "The imitation of a man running for President," we have to propose that snap conventions be held in all the States, in order to secure delegations that will pull open the vocal throats of the boy orator, aged 44, and let his mind rest again while he talks.

In the eagerness to get food supplies to the people of Porto Rico rendered destitute by the recent hurricane the Government officials of the War Department chartered a foreign vessel as a transport, but when the ship arrived the civil officers would not permit it to unload because, being a foreign craft, it had no right to carry goods from one American port to another. It was a beautiful snarl for a while, but it is all right now.

The Democratic donkey in Massachusetts made a wild attempt to upset the apple-cart at the State convention on Thursday, but failed, and George Fred Williams will drive in all right at the National Convention with the State delegation in his pocket. Virtually he has "got there" already.

THE ST. LOUIS RESOLUTIONS.

FROM the anti-trust conference at St. Louis the public gets about what it expected—a set of resolutions denouncing trusts in good set terms and demanding "the enactment and enforcement by the several States and the nation of legislation that shall adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraint of trade in any line of industrial activity, with provisions for adequate punishment, both of the individual or the corporation that shall be found guilty thereof, punishment to the corporation to the extent of dissolution."

Among the acts of remedial legislation proposed are a provision for publicity in corporate business, along lines similar to those recommended by Bourke Cockran at Chicago, the subjection in every State of foreign corporations to the same laws as are imposed upon those incorporated within the State; the prevention of one corporation from having another corporation as one of its constituent parts, or of owning or controlling the stock of another corporation engaged in the same or a competing business; the prevention of a corporation from doing business in any State when it is a member of a pool or a trust in another State, and the requirement that all capital stock of private corporations must be fully paid up.

None of these suggestions are new and several of them have been long under discussion. In particular public sentiment has long been in favor of devising some means of remedying the evil which has resulted from permitting a corporation to obtain a charter in one State for the purpose of evading the laws of the State in which it purports to do most of its business. The Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky has made the people of California fairly familiar with the gross abuses which can be made of that privilege of our law, and of the importance of providing some means of preventing them.

On that issue the conference adopted two declarations. One calls for the enactment by each State of laws that will prevent the entrance of any foreign-created corporation into its limits for any other purpose than interstate commerce, except on terms that will put the foreign-created corporation on a basis of equality with the domestic-created corporation of the State entered, and subject to the same laws, rules and regulations of the State that it enters which are applicable to the domestic corporations of that State. The second calls for the enactment of legislation providing that a corporation created in one State to do business exclusively in other States than when created shall be prohibited from admission into any State.

The second class of legislation demanded would be a body blow at the Southern Pacific, for that company is one of the corporations created by the State of Kentucky with the provision that it shall not do business in Kentucky.

As the men who attended the conference are lawyers, it is fair to assume that the legislation they recommend would be constitutional if properly drawn up. It would therefore be worth while for the States to put some of the less radical among them to the test. An act preventing corporations from being organized on fictitious capital, for example, might go far toward checking the tendency toward fraud and undue speculation which is now so notable in the East. Such laws of course would not prevent trusts, but they might correct some of the abuses which have grown out of the corporation system of doing business.

Bourke Cockran's suggestion that the business of trusts be made public is a most excellent one, but who will audit the books, make up the statement, specify for what purposes all sums were expended and make oath that the figures don't lie?

Goldwin Smith, writing in a Canadian newspaper with reference to the approaching celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, says Canada cannot possibly take part. Well, hardly. Americans do not want any Canuck at the feast.

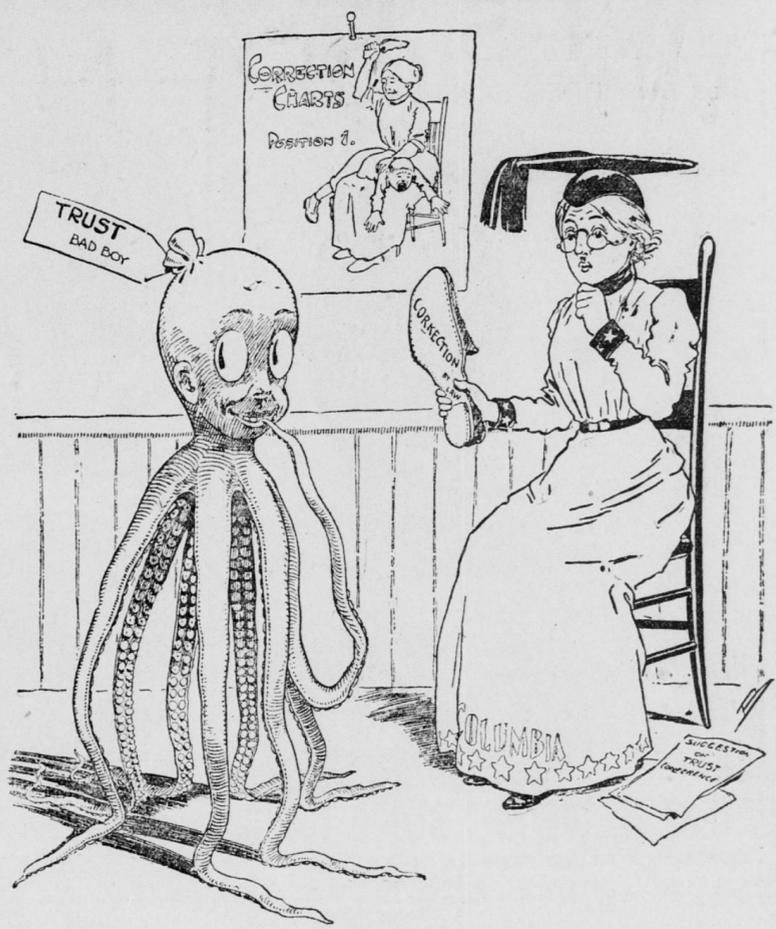
The warmth with which the Eastern press is commending Cornelius Vanderbilt as a philanthropist now that he is dead has never been surpassed except by that with which it denounced him as a plutocrat while he was alive.

The French general staff gives evidence of improvement since the termination of the Dreyfus court-martial. A dispatch from Paris announces the death of another of its members in the person of General Brault.

The American Society of Dancing Masters, according to a Chicago paper, has taken up the question, "How to hold your lady in the dance." The answer seems obvious—don't introduce her to a handsomer man.

After having borne the brunt of the rhetoric of two conferences, the trust problem stands just where it did before and has the same aspect.

A STRUCTURAL DIFFICULTY.



IT MAY NOT BE EASY TO CORRECT HIM, EVEN WHEN YOU KNOW HOW. —Chicago News.

AUDITOR WELLS TO ABIDE BY THE LAW WILL ESTABLISH A TEACHERS' SALARY FUND.

There is apparently some little trouble ahead of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education in the segregation of its funds for the current fiscal year. At its meeting on Thursday the committee outlined its funds as follows: Teachers' salaries \$1,000,000. Office and shop salaries 22,500. Janitors' salaries 55,948. Rents 8,100. Supplies, not for other use 1,000. Auditor Wells, however, adheres to his resolve to follow the law passed by the Legislature with regard to teachers' salaries. That law provides that the supervisors shall create a fund to be designated teachers' salary fund, and shall apportion to it an amount equal to the sum expended for the purpose during the previous year. The fund can be drawn upon for no other use than for the salaries of teachers.

Last year there was paid out in teachers' salaries \$850,453. Add to this the November and December salaries which were held up, amounting to \$179,546, and the fund which should be made this year under the law is \$1,029,999. If the \$1,029,999 more than the Finance Committee intends using for that purpose. Different members of the School Board contend that the law of the last Legislature is unconstitutional, and Auditor Wells is also inclined to that opinion, but says that until the courts have passed upon the question there is nothing for him to do but obey the law as it stands. The Finance Committee will meet with the Auditor on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and there is little doubt that some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at between them.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

S. Moderow, a traveler from Berlin, is registered at the Palace. Sig Wormser, a heavy oil speculator of Fresno, is registered at the Lick. A. W. Fox, a wealthy mining man of Carson, Nev., is at the Grand. Walter von Cleff, a big manufacturer of New York, is staying at the California. Captain William G. Cutter, U. S. N., is one of the recent arrivals at the Palace. G. A. Bottsford, one of the prominent attorneys of Visalia, is a guest at the Lick. Judge W. H. McGee, a prominent jurist of Pasadena, is among the late arrivals at the Grand. Dr. G. H. Fleet, one of the leading physicians of McCloud, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand. W. H. Hulbert, a prominent railroad man of Portland, Or., is in the city. He is staying at the California. J. W. Churchill, a wealthy lumberman of Yreka, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife and son. E. D. Goodridge, a prominent Maidenland jeweler, is registered at the Lick from his home in New York. Arthur Page, the well-known ship, insurance and grain broker, has gone to New York for a six weeks' vacation. Rev. Allen W. Cooke, a missionary to Japan, is staying at the Occidental, where he arrived yesterday and registered from Tokio. William Selever, a well-known flour man of Portland, Or., is one of those who arrived in the city yesterday and went to the Lick. George B. Dall, assistant postmaster at Dunedin, New Zealand, is at the California, where he went yesterday after landing from the Mariposa. Judge E. M. Ross has come up to the city from his home in Los Angeles and is staying at the Palace, where he can be found for the next few days. C. C. Kennedy, a big business man and planter of Hilo, H. I., is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife and family. They arrived yesterday from the islands on the Mariposa. Dr. G. B. Somers left last night for an extended tour of Europe. Mrs. W. J. Somers accompanies him to New York, where she will spend some time and then conclude her trip by visiting in New England and Washington, D. C. General Manager W. G. Nevins, his secretary and Chief Engineer R. B. Burns of the Santa Fe Pacific arrived in the city yesterday. They come on business connected with their road and are registered at the Palace from Los Angeles. A number of the members of an English football team that has been winning laurels in the Antipodes arrived yesterday on the Mariposa from Australia. They are scattered through the different hotels in the city and will shortly leave for their homes in the old country.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN HAS BEEN ACQUITTED JURY FINDS THAT HE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Cornelius J. Sullivan has at last been acquitted of murder. On August 27, 1888, he shot his stepfather, J. L. Pratt, in a little house on Minna street, near Eighth. Four times he has stood trial for the offense. The first, second and third juries disagreed, but a majority of each favored an acquittal. Judge Lawlor refused to discharge the prisoner and he was placed on trial a fourth time, before the following jury: Martin Joost, Charles Cole, Frank H. Thrall, Leon S. Greenbaum, William S. Redington, William T. Adams, Charles J. Wentworth, William J. Conard, Roland H. Powell, Alfred J. Kennedy, Benjamin J. Upham and Antonio Devoto. The jury retired at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning and fifteen minutes later returned with a verdict of not guilty. The now free man was complimented by Assistant District Attorney Salomon on his final escape after vigorous prosecution by the complacent during four different trials. Sullivan then left the court.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DUELS—G. B., City. In France the law does not prohibit duels, but if one of the duellists is killed the survivor may be prosecuted for homicide and the relatives of the deceased may sue the survivor for damages. In Germany dueling is punishable by imprisonment. A MAN'S STRENGTH—M. C. R., City. The muscles of a man, in common with all the organs of the body, have their stages of development and decline. Physical strength increases up to a certain age and then decreases. A great many tests have been made, with the following average figures resulting for the white race. The lifting power of a youth of 17 is 280 pounds; at 20 it increases to 320 pounds;

at 30 or 31 it reaches its height, 356 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year it begins to decrease, slowly at first, but surely; by the fortieth year it has fallen to 348, and at the age of 50 it has fallen to 320 pounds. After that strength falls rapidly until the weakness of old age is reached.

FLYING THE FLAG—A. S., City. If an American orders a ship built on any foreign territory he must sail her under the flag of the territory on which she was built, and cannot sail her to the United States under American colors. She can carry the American flag by special act of Congress or by being rebuilt on American territory to the extent of more than one-half. Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042. Yesterday's Insolvent. G. W. Dearborn, insurance agent, East Oakland, \$533 28; assets, insurance policy for \$300.

Northern Pacific Railway. Upholstered tourist sleeper through to St. Paul every Tuesday night. No change. This car is nicely upholstered in leather and is extremely comfortable in every respect. Pullman sleeping cars of the latest pattern on every train. Tickets sold at lowest rates to all points. T. K. Stetler, Gen. Agt., 633 Market st., San Francisco. Cheap Rates. September 29 to October 5 inclusive, the Santa Fe Route will sell tickets to Chicago at very low rates. Occasion, corner-stone laying Government building and fall festivities. Get full particulars at 628 Market street. Nothing contributes more to digestion than the use of Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters. Don't accept an imitation. The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with Parker's Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15c.

THE SECRET SOCIETY That incited the insurrection in the Philippines—its inside history and secrets revealed. THE WOMEN OF THE DREYFUS CASE, Who they are and the parts they played. FOUR DAYS ON A PILOT-BOAT, The exciting life of the hardy men who guide ships into our harbor. FATHER MCKINNON, The soldier-priest. THE INDIAN Who claims Lake Tahoe as his heritage. STORY OF THE OLDEST TUGBOAT On the Pacific Coast. THRILLING EXPERIENCES Of an Irish regiment in a thunderstorm—One of the most remarkable incidents recorded in the English War Department. THE WAR TELEGRAPHERS Meet and swap stories. STEPHEN CRANE'S THRILLING STORY "Active Service." HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT And a host of interesting features IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.