

The Call

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AMUSEMENTS. Olympia-Vanderbilt. Columbia-"Why Smith Left Home." California-"What Happened to Jones."

OVERLAND FREIGHTS. THE hearing at St. Louis by the Interstate Commerce Commission has developed a great many things of the highest interest to business men on this coast.

It appears that the contention of the mediterranean wholesalers and jobbers is equally against the business of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Chicago and St. Louis look upon both New York and San Francisco as their natural enemies, because between them there is water communication which acts as a regulator of rail rates.

In its last analysis the demand of Chicago and St. Louis is that they have the advantage of location by the ocean artificially bestowed upon them.

In this there seems to be what Sumner called an element of "preposterousness." A man can't live in the center of the land and be on the sea at the same time.

One of the St. Louis witnesses testified that he was able to get such a rebate from the manufacturer as to leave him a profit even when he paid all the freight to the coast and did not charge it to his customers.

We leave it to our merchants here to say how long they can stand up against such business methods as that. It means that the manufacturer dumps his surplus here, through a St. Louis house that pays no rent nor taxes in California, and gives such a confidential statement of prices as to obliterate the freight item entirely!

The commission will sit here in January next to get our side of the story. The representatives of the overland roads and of the Traffic Association are combined in resistance to the demand of the Chicago and St. Louis jobbers.

The Pacific Coast is claimed as the "natural territory" of the St. Louis jobbers, and a freight policy is demanded which will forever forbid profitable prosecution of the jobbing trade here, and will end all dreams of the profitable founding of manufacturers among us.

The issue is of great magnitude. The lines have been drawn. Our commercial enemies have stated their case. From this time until the commission comes here it is necessary that our jobbers, wholesalers and manufacturers fortify their case with all available testimony.

St. Louis and Chicago will be represented by the keenest attorneys they can employ, for the spoil is rich and worth a costly campaign.

The issue presented is: Shall commerce on this coast consist solely of retail shop-keeping? If so, it is of no more importance than the aboriginal trade carried on by the Indians who met annually in the Yosemite Valley to swap California acorns for Nevada pine nuts and jackrabbit skins.

Andrew Carnegie is likely to offend seriously some of the gentlemen who travel in his "set." He has the free literary fever and has made to the city of Tucson the offer of a gift similar to that which created such a stir in Oakland.

The British War Office has accepted 10,000 plum puddings for the soldiers fighting in South Africa. Johnny Bull's warriors evidently believe that even if they may be a little heavy around Christmas time Boer bullets will be at least a sure cure for indigestion.

A British naval official of some prominence says, in criticism of the American soldiers in the Philippines, that they look tired. The critic probably forgot that the Filipinos are sprinters of amazing agility.

Arquinaldo has lost his most dangerous weapon of war. The American troops have covered themselves with glory in a brilliant engagement and have captured the rebel leader's printing press.

One day's record of the conflict in far-off Luzon—seven gallant American soldiers killed and a million-dollar cruiser lost. And still the sacrifice goes on.

THE STANFORD ENDOWMENT.

THE conversion of her various railroad holdings into money by Mrs. Stanford is of the highest significance not only to California but to the whole world's educational interests.

It brings in sight a final endowment of the Leland Stanford Jr. University amounting to thirty millions of dollars. Safely invested at a minimum rate of interest this will yield an annual income sufficient for the administration of the greatest university the world has ever seen.

Such an income can easily be the means of transferring to California the highest teaching talent on the planet. Teachers and facilities for original investigation make great universities.

When the Moorish universities in Spain were keeping the lamp of learning aflame in the middle ages the work depended upon the possession of means to command the best teaching talent of that dark age.

Their managers did not confine them to Mahometans in the faculties, for Jew and Gentile alike were welcome to their ranks if they brought learning and the gift of imparting it.

What was true then as a factor in university policy is true now, and has been true ever since. A university that could command the services of Lavoisier, Humboldt, Agassiz, Huxley, Darwin, De Laplace, Kepler or their peers would always have been great, no matter where located.

The discoveries of science have so immeasurably enriched the modern world with facts, with things known within the physical universe, that there is on hand material to be mentally digested and applied that will occupy the brightest minds for generations to come.

The ancient teachers, outside the school of Aristotle, had an easy task compared to that which is set for their modern successors. Their labors were largely in the field of metaphysics. The problems they had in hand were largely psychological.

But the world of those problems has been circumnavigated and thoroughly charted. Its winds and currents are mapped, its shoals, reefs, capes and headlands are all as familiar as the terms in which they are expressed.

The modern problems are physical. They concern the origin and properties of heat, light and sound; the effects of gravity, the origin and properties of cosmic matter, and all the physical phenomena which concern all forms of life.

The modern student delves in the mud slimes, and the relation of every physical force to the development therein of primordial life. He watches the hesitant stage of that life in which it debates a choice between the animal and the vegetable form, and he seeks for the forces which, in either conflict or concurrence, determine its final selection.

The university of to-day is the prompter of all improvements in the application of natural energy to the use of man. Chemistry and mechanics, analysis and synthesis, the correlation of force, all of the problems of matter and motion, are known to be convertible to economic use.

The Alexandrian Museum, with its library and academic organization, which is the model of our present day universities, had royal origin. Alexander the Great and his half-brother, Ptolemy Soter, were pupils of Aristotle, and both put the wealth of the Alexandrian conquests into the equipment of the Alexandrian school, to which the world owes a debt impossible of liquidation.

The two Macedonian boys were moved by the noble sentiment of gratitude to their teacher, and to that the world owes an enlightenment that will never be quenched. It is probable that from that far time until now no school has arisen equaling in the force behind it the one they founded, with the single exception of the Stanford University.

Its founders built and dedicated it to be the monument of a holy sorrow. In its development of all that Aristotle dimly saw, of all that was then inchoate and incipient, this great university will light a lamp in the world that will blaze undimmed in fellowship with that which was lighted by the conquest of the world.

In a wonderful way Mrs. Stanford's energies have broadened with the burden laid upon them. She has now greatly released herself from the distraction of energy and attention inseparable from the management of her large investment in railroad property, and has in hand the immense resources which are to be devoted to the one object and great work of her useful life.

What she has done and proposes is great not only in itself but in its example. Her work is a moral spur to others who cherish plans of the highest usefulness to man. But California, as the immediate beneficiary of her great motives and their conversion into great acts, salutes her with feelings inexpressible.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.

PANAMA has applied for annexation to the United States and the application has been denied. The reports from Washington, which deal but briefly with the negotiations considering their importance, state that while Panama for some time past has endeavored to maintain an independence, no Government has recognized her as a nation.

She continues in the eyes of diplomacy to be one of the United States of Colombia, and it was to avoid endangering our friendly relations with that republic that our Government declined to consider the proposed annexation.

It is probable the movement for annexation on the part of Panama is a part of the plan devised by the Panama Canal Company to induce the United States to back up that enterprise and abandon the plan for constructing a canal at Nicaragua. If by any means the territory of Panama could be brought under the control of the United States and our flag be raised there the victory of the Panama canal over the Nicaragua canal would be virtually won.

A waterway through a country completely under our control would be so much more advantageous than one across the country independent of us that Congress would hardly hesitate in making choice between them.

Abundant evidences exist to show that the promoters of the Panama project are making earnest efforts to have their enterprise taken up by the United States. Some of the most influential papers in the East have given expressions to opinions more favorable to Panama than to Nicaragua and have backed them by arguments of no little force.

The Baltimore American, after pointing out that neither of the rival companies claiming Nicaragua concessions has done anything to construct a canal by that route, recently said: "The Panama canal is built more than a third of the way. There is no obstacle to the construction of it at any point along the route, and it is in the hands of a perfectly safe and

economical company, which is pushing the work as rapidly as is consistent with substantial construction. The marked difference between the Panama and the proposed Nicaragua route, the Consul says, is that the Panama canal, when completed, will have two splendid natural harbors, one at each end, while the Nicaragua canal, if built, will not have a harbor at either end, and these will have to be built at enormous cost and maintained at a similar cost."

The Philadelphia Record takes a similar view of the subject and not long ago declared: "It has been our opinion, subject, of course, to change, if an impartial and thorough examination shows its weakness, that for ship canal purposes the Panama route was to be preferred to the Nicaragua route. If the trade between California and the Atlantic seaboard was alone to be considered, then Nicaragua might be a better location, because it is nearer to our frontier; but when the general trade of North and South America and Australia is taken into account, it seems to us that Panama, as a converging and diverging point, is to be preferred."

These are but illustrations of the expressions which are now common in the Eastern press. Public sentiment continues to be overwhelmingly in favor of an isthmian canal, but the term is no longer used as synonymous with Nicaragua canal. The Panama enterprise has found many supporters in this country and may yet prove to be the successful one.

SANDING MARKET STREET.

SOMETHING must be done to protect horses from the dangers of traffic on the bituminous paved streets when rendered slippery by moisture. The firemen have represented to the Supervisors the difficulties which confront the department in hastening to fires over such streets, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has protested against the sprinkling of bitumen pavements, and members of the Driving Association, draymen and teamsters of all sorts have long been aware of the urgent need for the application of an effective remedy for the evil.

San Francisco is not the only city that has suffered in this way. Wherever bituminous pavements have been laid it has been noted that when they become wet with rain or even moist with fogs or heavy dews they become so slippery as to be a menace to every team passing over them. The remedy which has met with most favor is that of sprinkling the streets with sand at night or in the early morning and leaving the sand upon the streets so long as it remains moist. That remedy works a double benefit, for it not only affords a gritty surface giving a good foothold to horses while it is on the streets, but when swept away it carries with it the dirt and grease which accumulate on the pavements and leaves them cleaner than they would be otherwise.

At a meeting of a committee of the Supervisors yesterday Supervisor Aigeltinger introduced a resolution providing for sprinkling Market street with sand, and the matter was referred to a meeting of the full board on Monday. The resolution brings the issue directly before the people as a question of practical improvement. It should therefore engage the attention and have the support of all who have any concern in the welfare of teams passing along the street whether for business or for pleasure.

The experiment will not be costly. San Francisco has an abundance of sand within reach. The material will virtually cost nothing. Nor will it entail any considerable expenditure to have it carted and sprinkled along the street. That the results will be beneficial is sure, for the experience of other cities has been invariably of that nature.

Our rainy season has now begun, and for months to come Market street will be wet and slippery to some extent almost every day. Unless something be done to prevent, there will be a daily recurrence of slipping and falling horses with attendant danger of accidents to persons as well as to the horses themselves. It therefore behooves all who are interested to urge the Supervisors to take immediate action upon the resolution when it comes before them. There should be a strong representation of citizens at the meeting on Monday to advocate the reform. Every day of delay means a further menace of serious accidents, and after the experience of the past our horsemen and teamsters can hardly need more to convince them of the necessity for providing a sure and safe footing for horses along a thoroughfare so crowded as Market street.

BRITISH PRESS CENSORS. BRITISH military authorities have complete control over the telegraph lines connecting South Africa with the rest of the world, and accordingly can regulate the transmission of news to suit themselves. They have established a censorship which amounts to an almost complete suppression of news, and as a result very little is known concerning the progress of the war and the comparative successes of the two forces.

When a press censorship was established by our military authorities during the war with Spain the British never wearied in pointing out the folly of suppressing the truth. They condemned the censorship with all the warmth and zeal of candid friends. They informed us again and again that no such censorship would be permitted to British generals by the truth-loving British people. Very quickly the tune of the critics has changed. American censorship was mild in comparison with the extent to which the suppression of news has been carried out by the orders of General Buller, and yet the British public that was so clamorous against the American military authorities is silent or impotent under the denial of any comprehensive information concerning a war in which that public is far more interested than it was in the fight between ourselves and Spain.

What the British officials hope to gain by depriving the world of any but the scantiest bits of information about the war is not wholly a matter of conjecture. It is very well known that at the start the conflict was not popular. A strong party in Great Britain, comprising not only the Liberals, who were naturally opposed to the Salisbury Ministry, but a host of men of eminence in science, art and letters, was by no means pleased with the aggressive tactics of Chamberlain, and was engaged in an active campaign of education among the people when the war broke out. It has therefore been felt necessary by the Ministry to avoid anything likely to make the war unpopular. When Parliament was called together to vote supplies care was taken not to ask for an increase of regular taxes or the imposition of a war tax lest that might render the taxpayers unwilling to prolong the conflict. A victory would of course stimulate enthusiasm and make the war popular as nothing else would. If the Government had anything like a victory to report the news would be given out promptly enough. About the only conclusion to be drawn from the enforcement of the censorship, therefore, is that the British are being beaten. Why else should the news be suppressed?

If the election tragedy in Kentucky reaches its threatened climax there will probably be fewer votes to quarrel over at the next election.

ACROBATIC DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT.

HOW THE BRITISH ARMY IS FORCED TO WIN VICTORIES BY TELEGRAPH.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD. No. 1—"Terrible defeat. Our forces cut to pieces."—General White.



AT DURBAN. No. 2—"I will make this: 'Force cut to pieces.'—General White."



AT ADEN. No. 3—"I presume this means that the Boer forces were cut to pieces."



AT PORT SAID. No. 4—"Boer forces cut to pieces. It must have been by the Irish Fusiliers. I will put that in."



AT GIBRALTAR. No. 5—"Boer forces cut to pieces by the Irish Fusiliers! The Scotch must have had a hand in it, too. I'll put that in."



IN LONDON. No. 6—"General Wolseley: 'Put this on the Bulletin board right away, and let the band play 'God Save the Queen.'"

PRACTICAL USES OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Bulwer, in one of his novels, takes his hero to a region underground where the people are more highly developed than those on earth. Among other things, they have a mysterious and invisible force at their disposal which enables them by wafting the hand to kill their enemies at any distance. It is a plausible inference that he had, at the time he was writing, some vague presentiment of wireless telegraphy, and that electricity was the mysterious force. The successful experiments thus far made in wireless telegraphing have been in a narrow compass—not more than forty or fifty miles having been covered; but it is given out that Marconi will now endeavor to send messages five hundred miles. He believes that this can be done, and it is no difficulty in sending it farther, provided there is some one at the other end to receive it.

Marconi is talking of being able to destroy fleets in time of war, but many have regarded his predictions as dreams. If, however, his invention can be perfected so as to send electricity in any quantity, there does not appear to be any obstacle to the realization of Bulwer's fancy given to the public nearly forty years ago.

The new system of wireless telegraphy will be put to a practical use for the first time in actual war, by the British in South Africa. Even if it does not accomplish all that is claimed for it, the invention is undoubtedly superior to any mode of signaling hitherto available for military purposes. Its adoption by the British War Office for the South African campaign explains the "hurry call" received by Marconi at New York to return at once to England, and he was obliged to go without completing the promised series of experiments under the auspices of the United States Navy Department.

There will be much interest on the part of electrical experts, and all who are watching the developments of the new system to see how far it can be utilized advantageously in connection with military operations on a large scale. Some of Marconi's assistants have already started for South Africa with thirty-two sets of instruments, and others will follow. Marconi is represented as anxious to go himself, but that if a message can be sent fifty miles by this process there ought to be no difficulty in sending it farther, provided there is some one at the other end to receive it.

Buffalo Commercial. The new system of wireless telegraphy will be put to a practical use for the first time in actual war, by the British in South Africa. Even if it does not accomplish all that is claimed for it, the invention is undoubtedly superior to any mode of signaling hitherto available for military purposes. Its adoption by the British War Office for the South African campaign explains the "hurry call" received by Marconi at New York to return at once to England, and he was obliged to go without completing the promised series of experiments under the auspices of the United States Navy Department.

THE CALL'S POSITION ON THE PACIFIC COAST

"Pacific Coast Advertising." The Call as an advertising medium for legitimate goods is without a superior on the Pacific Coast, for the reason that it offers quantity and quality. The daily average of circulation during the first six months of 1899 was 53,902, almost entirely in the homes of people of discrimination. The paper, in the point of artistic arrangement and the selection of literary attractions, is easily in the lead of all competitors. The Sunday edition of The Call presents each week pages of half-tone illustration which is not excelled even in the best monthly magazine. In every issue The Call is foremost in telegraphic news service. Its great scoop in regard to the Samoan Commission agreement was one of the most brilliant pieces of news-gathering on record. The Call dares to tell the truth at all times, to print all the news that is new, stands for pure politics in city, State and nation.

"OFF" AND "OFF"—G. E. H., City. "Buy of the manufacturer" is correct, for it means "buy from the manufacturer." "Buy off the manufacturer" would not be according to rule, because usage has recognized "off" as the proper word. If you desire to be "odd" and do contrary to established custom, you can have printed on your billheads "Bought of G. E. H.," but people might think you were away off.

TRANSPIRE—C. H. C., Berkeley, Cal. Transpire and perspire are from the French and from the Latin. Both are used to signify to emit or exhale through

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

Willis Pike, an extensive fruit grower of Fresno, is at the Grand. A. Albrecht, a well known real estate man of Fresno, is at the Lick. E. S. Holmes is registered at the Occidental from Washington, D. C. J. Well, one of the leading business men of Sanger, is a guest at the Grand. R. E. Smith, a well known lumber merchant of Stockton, is at the Grand. F. S. McCormick has come up from his home in Los Angeles and is a guest at the Occidental.

W. Jackson, a lucky mining man from Dawson, is among the arrivals of last night at the Palace. E. S. Churchill, the banker and capitalist, is at the Palace with his wife. They arrived yesterday from Napa. J. S. Allen, an American merchant, whose home is in Yokohama, is at the Occidental, on his way to the Orient. Edward de la Cuesta, a prominent politician and chairman of the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors, is at the Lick. Joseph R. Ryland, a wealthy capitalist of San Jose, is at the Occidental, where he registered yesterday with his family.

F. V. Gooch, a traveler from England, is at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday from the southern part of the State. H. P. Stabler, a wealthy fruit grower and packer of Yuba City, is registered at the Lick on a short pleasure trip to the city. Dr. F. Talcott, one of the leading medical men of Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace while on a flying visit to this city.

R. A. Pryor, a wealthy merchant of Melbourne, who arrived on the Australian steamer yesterday, is a guest at the California. E. R. and C. D. Broadbent, English gentlemen, who are traveling for pleasure and recreation, were among the arrivals of yesterday at the Occidental. P. J. Gildemeester, who is connected with one of the leading piano manufacturing concerns of the East, is a guest at the Palace. He arrived from New York a few days ago, and is now fully recovered from a recent indisposition.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Assessor Squires of Santa Clara County is at the Shoreham; H. A. Wyncoop of San Francisco is at the St. James. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. ROSEMARY—J. C., Berkeley, Cal. The play entitled "Rosemary" was written by Louis N. Parker. LAMENESS—C. C., La Panza, Cal. The question asked in regard to lameness of a horse's shoulder is one that can only be answered by a veterinary surgeon after an examination of the animal.

THE MINT—A. S., City. Those who seek positions in the United States branch

the skin. Perspire is more commonly used, but transpire means literally to breathe through the pores of the skin. The modern use of that word in the sense of to happen, to occur, to become known, etc., is greatly censured by accurate scholars. People talk of a business or an event transpiring, when all they mean is that the business was transacted or that the event happened.

SMITH OF NEW JERSEY—A Reader, Mare Island, Cal. The full name of Senator Smith of New Jersey is James Smith Jr. His home address is Newark, N. J., and his Washington address "The Arlington."

UNITED STATES COINS—A. S., City. The market value of a silver three-cent piece, 1892, is from 30 to 40 cents; a half-dollar of 1838, from 35 cents to 45 cents; a copper cent of 1852, from 15 cents to 25 cents; a copper cent of 1798, from 25 cents to 35 cents, according to pattern and condition; a cent of 1825, from 5 cents to 15 cents. The only one of these coins for which the dealers offer a premium is the half-cent, and that premium is but 25 cents.

Peanut taffy, best in world. Townsend's. California glace fruits, 50c lb. in stretched boxes or Jap baskets. Townsend's.

Look out for St. Fourth St. N. E. barber or grocer. Best eyeglasses 10c and 40c.

Order your Christmas candies for Manila before Nov. 20 and have them sent free. Townsend's, 627 Market St., Palace Hotel.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Loren's), 53 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Grand Jurors at the Morgue. J. C. Wolf and Pierre Dreyfus, members of Coroner, Morgue and Public Fouage Committee of the Grand Jury, visited the Coroner's office yesterday and made a cursory inspection of the books.

Tourist Excursions. PERSONALLY conducted Tourist Excursions, with latest improved Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, through from California to St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Get full information at 63 Market St.

The best appetizer and regulator of the digestive organs is Angewandte Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegest & Sons.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color. Hindercom's, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

California Limited. SANTA FE R. UTE—Connecting train leaves at 2 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, giving passengers ample time to see Los Angeles and Pasadena. Finest equipped train and best track of any line to the East. Get handsome folder an. full particulars at 63 Market street.

Advertisement for Sunday Call Magazine Section, November 19, featuring 'A Night With the Provost Guard' and 'Lessons of the War' by General Nelson A. Miles.