

The San Francisco Call

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1901

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until 9:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 632
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until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. N.W.
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2260 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.
Alcazar—"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot."
Columbia—"A Royal Rogue."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"Diplomacy."
California—"Tip Van Winkle."
Tivoli—"Little Red Riding Hood."
Central—"Muldoo's Picnic."
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and
evening.
Fischer—Vaudeville.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Piano Recital Saturday afternoon.
Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.
By Wm. G. Lavin—Saturday, December 21, at 11 o'clock.
Trotting Stock, at 721 Howard street.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.
REPORTS from Washington are to the effect
that the merchant marine bill introduced by
Senator Frye is not wholly satisfactory even
to those who are most eager to provide for the
up-building of American shipping. The correspondent
of the Boston Transcript says that Senator Frye
himself "has made no secret of his dislike, relatively
speaking, of the present bill, or of the fact that
his aim in drafting it was to secure something
which would quiet the opposition of Western Republi-
cans in the House and Senate, and so make a start
upon subsidy legislation."

While such reports are somewhat discouraging,
they are by no means so bad as they sound. The
proposed legislation is something like a new depart-
ure in American politics. It is natural, therefore,
that differences of opinion exist as to what are the
best means of providing for an increase of our ocean-
going merchant marine, and also as to what would
be the effects of adopting any particular measure.
Those differences can be harmonized only by experi-
ment in the practical operation of the shipping law.
Experience soon shows wherein any legislation is
effective and wherein it is deficient. In this, as in
everything else, we must learn to do by doing. We
can never build up our merchant fleets and fit them
for competition with the subsidized lines of Europe
if we follow the policy of "hanging our clothes on a
hickory limb and never going near the water." The
only way by which we can get a perfected system of
legislation on the subject is to enact the best we can
devise to start with, and then amend it from time to
time as occasion demands and experience proves best.

The delay of Congress in dealing with this feature
of our commercial needs has reached the point of
dilly dally. Year after year, in Congress after Con-
gress, we have had nothing but delay. In the mean-
time our foreign commerce has expanded to a mag-
nitude which compels us to pay an enormous tribute
to the foreign ship-owners who carry it. In his re-
cent address at the banquet of the Massachusetts
Association Senator Hanna estimated that tribute
at \$200,000,000 a year.

The evil of depending upon foreign ships for carrying
our exports and imports was pointed out by
Senator Hanna in the statement: "England has
taken her ships from us and used them in carrying
troops and munitions of war to South Africa, while
the ore is lying on our docks awaiting transporta-
tion, with no ships to send it in. From October 1,
1899, to June 30, 1900, 173 steamers cleared Boston
for Europe with 639,555 tons. The total exports on
all were valued at \$79,000,000. During the correspond-
ing period in the previous year the clearings for
England were 258 steamers of 958,677 tons. The
total valuation of the exports was \$101,000,000. The
loss to Boston was the difference between these
amounts. If that was true of Boston it was true of
New York and of every seaport in the United
States."

If the transfer of British shipping to meet the
emergency of a comparatively small war like that in
the Transvaal has caused so great a loss to our com-
merce as that specified by the Senator, it is easy to
foresee that if Great Britain became involved in a
war with some great nation like Germany the loss to
ourselves would be enormous. Our industries are
becoming more and more dependent upon our for-
eign trade, and if that trade were interfered with
the home market would be glutted with surplus
products and the whole country would suffer.

We need an American marine adequate to the re-
quirements of our commerce. We cannot obtain such
a marine unless we are willing to pay for it. Ship-
building in the United States is 25 per cent higher
than in Europe, the operation of ships at American
wages is 22 per cent higher than European ships,
and, moreover, Europe pays \$28,000,000 annually in
subsidies. That is the situation. The Republican
party is pledged to promote our merchant marine.
It is high time the pledge were kept.

THE AFFAIR CUBAN.

It is announced that General Wood has returned to his post in Cuba, declaring that the island is to have the tariff abatement and abolition which its planters and capitalists demand of this country. This demand is free admission of sugar and a 50 per cent abatement on the tobacco rate. Free sugar means the closing of most of the beet sugar mills and crippling of the rest, in this country and obsolescence of the cane plantations of Louisiana and on the Brazos in Texas.

Americans have investments in sugar and tobacco plantations in Cuba, but Americans also have about \$40,000,000 invested in beet sugar plants in this country and as much more in tobacco. They may not be as compactly organized as the Cuban capitalists, but they will be heard from if it prove that General Wood's prophecy have any foundation. The present and future prosperity of the American people has its chief value in its diffusion, in its generality, in its prevalence, in every interest having a share in it. The economic philosophy of Mr. McKinley was deeper than that of Clay's American system. Mr. Clay's analysis never achieved the detail and never traced the policy of protection to the store in every pocket, the fire on every hearth and the food on every table, as did that of McKinley.

The McKinley policy contemplated the domestication here of every form of production, manual, mechanical and agricultural, that was not barred by physical conditions. He believed in the variety and the vigor of American capacity, and proposed that its exercise should be invited by a variety of occupations commensurate with its diversified powers. With that capacity in full exercise and addressed to all occupations and engaged in all productions that can supply the complex wants of man, he looked upon the total result as evidence of general prosperity. He also believed that to put any part of the complex operation out of action meant injury to the whole. Obsolete any one form of production by destroying its profit meant so much dead matter in the industrial body.

In pursuance of this theory and policy he domesticated here the manufacture of tin, of plate glass, pearl buttons, beet sugar and a score of other industries. The Agricultural Department under his organization and impulse proceeded at once to explore the world for useful trees, plants and vines, with which to diversify the field, fiber and fruit crops of the country to make the profits of the farmer more secure by making him more independent of accident to a single crop. Therefore, we have the Smyrna fig product firmly planted in California, and also the date about to occupy thousands of acres in our deserts, and new legumes and forage plants introduced to fertilize the soil and add to its profits.

What Americans need is to comprehend the wholeness, the unity, the oneness of this remarkable system which gives to every hand gainful occupation according to its training and to every man opportunity according to his genius.

But the integrity of the system depends upon the presence of each of its parts. It is a beautiful arch, impressing us with its benefits, and, by its strength and power, inspiring the awe of the world. But take out its keystone, or a single stone anywhere, and its curve is spoiled and its strength gone. The removal of a single unit which enters into the structure should be resisted. We make no partisan issue. There is no middle ground between this system of perfect protection and that of free trade. A frank free-trader like Cleveland or Carlisle commands respect. He is understood. He has a philosophy, and, carrying out the reasoning of Cobden, he is for free trade because in his philosophy, though it be false, and by his reasoning, though it be illogical, free trade is for the benefit of his own countrymen. At the other extreme is the protection advocated by McKinley, for the benefit of Americans. Each system pleading the same motive, and free trade therefore deserving of respect, albeit not justified by experience.

Between these two extremes of economic philosophy lie the policies innumerate, with no relation to either, originating in the passing purpose of some class or group of individuals who put their personal profit against general prosperity. They want to remove a stone here and there from the arch, for their own gain, and the spoiled curve does not impress them. They always come with some specious plea. Just now they are trying to impress American sympathy by crying out that when we declared war against Spain we promised stable prosperity to Cuba, and it is our duty to injure ourselves now by free trade with that island in order that we may not have a panic!

This plea is false. We assumed no such obligation. The claim is fantastic. The economic structure built by McKinley must stand. It has but one logical opponent and that is the free trader. When it falls let him build his Utopia on its ruins. But meantime let the innumerate, the mongrel, the anonymous, weaver in the greed that begets them.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER ROCKHILL'S report of the results of the negotiations at Peking has just been submitted to Congress. From the summary which has been telegraphed, it appears the report makes an excellent showing for American diplomacy. By reason of our action in opposing and eventually mitigating the severity of the extreme demands originally made by several of the European powers we have gained the friendship of Chinese officials and may expect that friendship to manifest itself in favorable concessions to American trade.

It happens that the submission of this report to Congress coincides with the publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing that American commerce with China suffered more during the disturbances of the past year than that of any other country. Just why it should be so in view of the earnestness with which American officials were protecting China from her enemies is not clear, but the facts are unmistakable. They appear in the official figures of the Chinese Government, and it would seem, therefore, that trade does not follow the lines of national gratitude.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics says: "Imports into China from Great Britain in 1900 exceeded those of 1899 by more than five million Haikwan taels, those from Russia increased a million Haikwan taels, those from Turkey in Asia, Persia, Egypt, Algiers, etc., showed a considerable increase, and those from Continental Europe, a slight increase; while from the United States the imports fell from 22,288,745 Haikwan taels in 1899 to 16,724,493 in 1900. This was a reduction in imports from the United States of about 25 per cent, while the United Kingdom showed an increase of more than 10 per cent, Russia more than 25 per cent, the Asiatic countries above mentioned 40 per cent, and Continental Europe a slight increase."

The United States condemned Spain for ill-treating Cuba, Germany condemns the United States for grabbing the Philippines, France condemns Germany for oppressing the Poles, Great Britain condemns France for invading Tonquin, while Spain pops up to join in the condemnation of Great Britain for the war in South Africa; and thus do the people of each of the great powers prove themselves champions of liberty and friends of the oppressed.

It has been stated that the German tariff bill now under consideration was drawn up as a hit at the United States, but now it is reported that Russia threatens Germany with reprisals if the bill be passed, so it appears the bill has a back action movement and menaces the fellow behind Germany much more than the one in front.

A coterie of girls in the Harvard annex intend to don trousers in a play in which they are to take part. Perhaps they want to secure an amateur experience in a role in which some day they hope to win professional success.

Miss Stone's stay with the Bulgarian bandits promises to be long enough to enable her to convert them or else to grow up with the country and be a bandit maid herself.

An examination of the details of the import trade of China during 1900 as compared with previous years makes the showing for us even worse than appears in the general statement. The largest imports into China from the United States consist of cotton goods and kerosene. These come into competition with British, Dutch and Japanese cotton fabrics and with Russian and Sumatran kerosene. The figures received by the bureau show that in cotton drills the imports of English goods fell from 78,887 pieces in 1899 to 69,047 in 1900, a reduction of less than 10,000 pieces; that the imports of Dutch drills increased from 40,170 pieces in 1899 to 44,624 in 1900; but that those of American drills fell from 1,626,107 pieces in 1899 to 805,892 in 1900, a reduction of more than one-half in American goods; while those from England showed a reduction of less than 15 per cent, and those from the Netherlands an actual gain of more than 10 per cent. Kerosene oil importations of the American product fell from 40,724,989 gallons to 34,447,112 gallons, a decrease of more than six million gallons; that from Russia fell from 35,695,116 to 32,708,757 gallons, a decrease of about 3,000,000 gallons; while that from Sumatra showed an increase of over 4,000,000 gallons, the figures for Sumatran oil being for 1899 11,993,202 gallons, and for 1900 16,424,155.

It will be seen from these figures that the diplomatic work done by Commissioner Rockhill has been more beneficial to China than to us. We have made friends among Chinese officials while Europe has made customers among the merchants. It is possible, of course, that the effects of our diplomacy will be more fully felt in the years to come and that we will from this time on gain instead of lose in the Chinese trade. At any rate there is large room for improvement.

The new register of Federal office-holders is said to include 222,000 names exclusive of enlisted men in the army and navy. It is noted that there has been a large increase in the number of office-holders since the Spanish war, and it would seem that if we could only have a series of wars the time would come when there would be offices enough to furnish one for every citizen who voted right.

The Supreme Court of New York has made another encroachment upon the acquired rights of woman. This august tribunal has decided that married men under certain conditions are not responsible for the debts of their wives, even when these debts are for necessities of life. And brutal man rejoices.

A few days ago General Dewet, with two thousand troops, almost surrounded Kitchener's forces. The gallant British general has not, it is almost needless to say, sent to his home office one of his "I regret to report" communications.

Democratic Senators are wondering what to do with McLaurin of South Carolina, and Republican Senators are wondering what to do with Wellington of Maryland, and the chances are an effort will be made to swap troubles.

MRS. LOWENBERG GIVES A BREAKFAST IN COMPLIMENT TO PHILOMATH CLUB

IN the maple-room of the Palace Hotel yesterday, Mrs. E. Lowenberg was hostess at one of the largest breakfasts San Francisco has seen for many a day. The banquet was given in compliment to the ladies of the Philomath Club, of which Mrs. Lowenberg is president. The invitations included the members of the Laurel Hall, of which she was formerly president. Mrs. Lowenberg also invited the officers of the California Club, Century, Forum, Sorosis, Corona, Contemporary, Ebell, Town and Gowen, Adelphean and Mills clubs. Covers were laid for 240 guests. Five tables the length of the room were prettily decorated with scarlet poinsettia grouped with foliage and red and silver candelabra. The



menu was elaborate. The scene was a brilliant one. The ladies were faultlessly attired, most of the gowns being as artistic as their wearers are clever—and that is saying a good deal, for these San Francisco clubs are composed principally of bright, progressive women, working along some particular line to the best of their ability. After the luncheon came the following toasts, Mrs. George W. Haight being toastmistress: "Greeting," Mrs. E. Lowenberg; "Telepathy," Mrs. J. Brandt; "Undercurrents," Mrs. E. G. Denniston; "Houses of Glass," Mrs. Lovell White; "The Worst in Man," Mrs. Herman Heyeman; "Domestic Tyranny," Mrs. W. B. Harrington; "The Wane of Tradition," Mrs. Julius Kahn; "Literary Indigestion," Mrs. Ella M. Sexton; "Modern Miracles," Mrs. John F. Swift; "Nothing for Nothing," Mrs. A. L. Brown; "The Best in Man," Mrs. Louis Weinman; "Lapses Linguae," Mrs. M. C. Sloss; "Shadows," Mrs. John F. Merrill; "Wire Pulling," Miss Mabel C. Craft; "The Nation," Mrs. L. L. Dunbar.



The toasts were received with warm applause and proved particularly entertaining. After the final toast, "The Nation," the programme closed with "America," by the orchestra.

A short reception followed in an adjoining room, and Mrs. Lowenberg was congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Those who assisted in receiving were: Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. Sylvain Weil, Mrs. I. Hecht, Mrs. M. Heller, Mrs. J. J. Jacob, Mrs. Benjamin Arabold, Mrs. Gertrude Sabella, Mrs. J. Sultan, Mrs. J. O. Hirschfelder, Mrs. Irving Will, Miss Eva Winburgh, Mrs. William Frank, Mrs. Charles Ackerman, Mrs. M. J. Brandenstein and Mrs. A. Brown.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baldwin, 975 Golden Gate avenue, was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of relatives and friends of their daughter, Miss Vera A. Baldwin, last Sunday afternoon, as Miss Vera was to depart on the following day to become the bride of Lorenz J. Stuenkel of Houston, Tex.

The parlors were prettily decorated with smilax, Christmas berries and lilies. There were presents from her many friends. Dainty refreshments were served. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baldwin, Mrs. A. H. Baldwin, Miss Edna Baldwin, Miss Alice Vice, Miss Bowen, Fred Ross, James Armstrong, Mrs. Ellen Ross, Miss Gail Van Kirk, Miss Louise Van Kirk, Thomas Beckvoegen, M. E. Rafael, James Rafael, Miss Emily Peterson, Miss Daisy Peterson, Miss Jennie Gay, Miss Alice Murray, Miss Essie Nosberg, Miss Eunice Blythe, Charles McKaron, Fabian Finch, Professor and Mrs. Walter Frank Hall, Howard Van Kirk, Miss Ella Delano, Mr. Cowen and Miss Geary.

The California Club's department of

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. T. Marsh is among the arrivals at the California. Dr. T. A. Keables of the Veterans' Home is at the Grand. W. H. Wilbur, a rancher of Tulare, is a guest at the Russ. C. C. Crow, a cattleman of Crows Landing, is at the Lick. W. E. Guber, a fruit grower of Sacramento, is at the Palace. Dr. T. P. Tooley of Willows is among the arrivals at the Lick. Charles G. Lamberson of Visalia is spending a few days at the Lick. James McCudden, a naval contractor of Vallejo, is a guest at the Grand. C. A. Gerst, a wine manufacturer of Livermore, is a guest at the California. G. W. Crystal, a fruit grower of Vacaville, is spending a few days at the Grand. C. T. Rogers, a milk condenser patentee of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days at the California. J. G. Hamilton, a merchant of Hollister, is up here on a short business trip and has made the Russ his headquarters. W. E. Woolsey, one of the most extensive fruit growers of the State, is down from Santa Rosa and is at the Occidental. George A. Batchelder is up from Menlo Park with his wife and family to spend the holiday season in town. He is at the Occidental. Deputy United States Marshal A. L. Farish leaves this city this morning for his fruit ranch near Rumsey, Cupay Valley, to spend the holidays. Chief Clerk E. B. Jerome was not at his desk in the Custom-house yesterday, his physician having ordered him to refrain from office work for several days. Jerome has a severe attack of neuralgia in the chest.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

SETH LOW—J. H. S. City. Seth Low, recently elected Mayor of New York City, was Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1881-5. PIERPONT MORGAN—A. Santa Cruz, Cal. The residence of J. Pierpont Morgan is 219 Madison avenue, New York City. HARRY HILL—Sport, City. Harry Hill, the veteran sportsman, died in Corona, L. I., August 27, 1896, at the age of 71. ST. JOHN'S PARISH—W. C. R. City. Catholic service in St. John's parish is held in Mission street, opposite St. Mary's avenue. Rev. Peter D. Brady, rector. TWO PARKS—C. E. F. City. The area of Central Park in New York City was originally 776 acres, but it has since been increased by the addition of sixty-eight acres and of Manhattan Square, eighteen acres, making a total of 862 acres. The area of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is 1400 acres. FROM THE ORIENT—Mrs. M. E. R., Palermo, Cal. Communicate with the Merchants' Exchange, this city, about making arrangements to notify you by telegraph when a certain steamer from the Orient is sighted. A steamer generally makes port in three hours after being sighted. Passengers from such vessels are not allowed to land before daylight. Choice candies, Townsend's Palace Hotel. Cal. Glace Fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Townsend's California glaze fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends, 833 Market street, Palace Hotel building. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042. Two-pound handsome fire-etched box of California Glaze Fruits, express charges prepaid to Chicago, New York and Eastern points, \$1.25. Time to send now. Thousands of packages ready. 833 Market st. It is now an established fact that dates of a good quality, and in commercial quantities can be produced in the warmer parts of Arizona, Mexico and California. "The Overland Limited," via Union Pacific R. R., is the only train making connection in Chicago with the fast Express Trains leaving Chicago in the morning for New York. By this route you can remain in San Francisco until 10 a. m., reaching Chicago six hours quicker than on every other Limited Train. This train runs Every Day in the Year. D. W. Hitchcock, Gen. Agt., No. 1 Montgomery at S. F.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT BREAKFAST TO WOMEN'S CLUBS AND THE HOSTESS.

education entertained all the members of mothers' clubs in the city at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium yesterday afternoon. The programme was a lecture on Japanese art by Henry Payot. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. The entertainment offered was of a very high grade and thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. Las Lomas Parlor No. 72 will give a Christmas party on Friday evening, December 20. Besides the Christmas tree

a short programme will be in order, dancing closing the evening. Mrs. Edward Eyres gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Henry Page and her daughter, Miss Ruby Page of Valparaiso. Mrs. Page has come up from Chile to spend the winter in San Francisco and visit relatives. She has taken apartments at the Plymouth with her daughter.

B. KATSCHINSKI PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. 10 THIRD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



\$1.45

Do You Intend to Make Any Presents? The holidays are drawing near and if you intend making any gifts you must decide on them pretty soon. Why not give a sensible present, something useful as well as ornamental? We have a complete stock of fancy slippers for men, women and children, and this week offer some strong novelties. Ladies' Black, Green or Red Velvet Puritan Julietts with buckles on the wings, warm flannel lined and fur trimmed, and THE PRICE ONLY \$1.45. Sizes 3 to 8.

MR. B. KATSCHINSKI

Will be 20 years in business on Friday, December 20, 1901, on which occasion a handsome picture of ex-President McKinley will be given as a souvenir.



\$1.45

SOMETHING NEW—Ladies' Green, Red or Black Velvet Fur Trimmed Julietts with fancy colored French heels and flannel lined. THE PRICE FOR THIS WEEK \$1.45. Sizes 3 to 8. OUR STORE has been enlarged and seating capacity increased. WE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS during the month of December. NEVER MIND THE SIZE. Just buy a shoe order. No present more acceptable. PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. 10 THIRD STREET, San Francisco.