

The San Francisco Call

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902

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AMUSEMENTS.

Fischer's Theater—"The French Maid." California—"The White Slave." Tivoli—"The Serenade." Central—"Oliver Twist." Alcazar—"A Coat of Many Colors." Columbia—"Arizona." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"The House That Jack Built." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

AUCTION SALES.

By Occidental Horse Exchange—This day, 150 Horses, at 721 Howard street. Auction Sale—This day, Horses, at 721 Howard street. Auction Sale—Friday, March 14, at 10 o'clock, trotters and pacers, at 1100 Golden Gate avenue.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

By the presentation of a comprehensive banking and currency bill to the House the issues involved in the reform of our monetary system are presented to the country in a definite shape, and there is a prospect they will be settled at this session of Congress. It is not to be expected that the bill will satisfy everybody, but it deals so fairly with all the financial interests of the country that while it may undergo amendment it will doubtless receive Republican support substantially as reported.

The time is so opportune for legislation of this kind that Congress might well waive minor objections for the sake of prompt action. The important matter is to put our monetary system upon a well ordered basis, and to get it out of the arena of party politics, so that there will be no political disturbances hereafter in the operations of our banking and currency.

The old saying, "In time of peace prepare for war," has its application here. In times of financial security and business prosperity preparations should be made for meeting panics and hard times when they come. In his message to Congress President Roosevelt urged action upon this question, saying: "In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking functions, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influences of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce."

The banking bill reported to the House is designed to meet just the needs pointed out by the President. It purports to transfer from the Government to the banks a large part of the responsibility of protecting the gold reserve of the country, to provide a currency responsive to the needs of trade that will everywhere equalize the average interest rate and thus remedy one of the most serious drawbacks to industry and business in the West and South, and to remove every doubt concerning our standard of value.

That there will be partisan opposition to the bill is of course to be expected, and yet it would seem that the Democrats of the South and the Populists of the West might well be pleased with the measure since it is designed to give those sections a larger and more elastic currency than they now possess. It provides a means for putting into circulation the money now locked up in the treasury, and, moreover, it enables communities where capital is scarce to obtain currency without having to lock up capital in Government bonds. In short, it offers advantages to districts far removed from financial centers which they have not enjoyed before, and furnishes them an easy way of profiting by the capital of the whole country and having a currency circulation at all times responsive to the demands of their enterprises and at low rates of interest.

ROUGH RIDER BRYAN.

M. R. BRYAN has concluded to seek fame by assaulting the Hill of New York, as a political Rough Rider. The sadly inharmonious Democracy held a harmony service in the New York Manhattan Club on February 22. Governor Hill appeared there and made an adroit speech, a mixture of the methods of Martin Van Buren and Dean Richmond. It outlined the conditions of party harmony, held out the prospect of success by reunion of the ranks, smote Populism in the fifth rib, and altogether was an exceedingly ingenious attempt to pour glue on the cracked party and make it serviceable for the future.

All this was so displeasing to Mr. Bryan that he daubed him with war paint and decked him with feathers and climbed Hill with a whoop. He accuses the New Yorker of making a bid for the Presidency, of jumping on the Populists when they were not looking and of having skulked and skulked in the past campaigns. He serves notice that if Hill is nominated he will bolt and injure him. It is evident that Mr. Bryan regards himself as a candidate again, and proposes to permit no opposition. The place is up at auction, but there must be only one bidder.

The country is amused. It would rather see the Democratic organization in hands better and safer for the public interests than Mr. Bryan's. But he refuses to let go. He has made the organization a carcass, on which he crouches growling at all who approach. As long as he does this he leaves no course for self-respecting Democrats except to snub the polls or support the Republican candidates who suit them best in their personal aspect.

Hill is an intrepid politician, but his intrepidity is modified by caution. He evidently had no idea that his peaceful overtures would make Mr. Bryan turgid. He thought that when he offered that distinguished agriculturist the olive branch, and the pruning-hook and plow, the milking-stool, husking-peg, scythe, hayrake and hoe, and all the other emblems of rural peace and plenty, he would not refuse. But instead of accepting these neighborly tokens Mr. Bryan squirts vitriol, goes to his recrimination pigeon-hole and pulls out enough vengeance to equip a Kentucky vendetta and lets fly his stinger with all the venom of a bald-face hound.

The country is very busy, but will anticipate recreation when the New Yorker is heard from again. Will he try confectionery or a club on Mr. Bryan? Will he soothe or irritate him? Will he make him yell some more, or will they sing together "Blest be the tie that binds"?

One significant thing is Mr. Bryan's defense of the grave of Populism. That body is deceased and interred. But he stands on its grave and eulogizes it. Does it all mean that he hopes for a resurrection with the intention of being the candidate of the Populists and Socialists in 1904?

Those who know his narrowness and the spiteful streak in him believe that this is his plan. Of course it will be intended to defeat Hill or any other who may take his place in the somewhat frosty favor of the Democracy. Republicans care but little about the fight, except as a means of diversion. But not so with Mr. Bryan. He actually takes himself seriously, and estimates his size so generously that he seems to chafe against the universe.

New York has discovered another human freak. This newly discovered curiosity was released from the legal consequences of a jag the other day by a Gotham Judge who inflicted upon the culprit the awful alternative of reading a Journal editorial. It is safe to say that everybody else would have preferred to have gone to jail rather than accept the editorial dose. Such punishments should be placed in the category of those prohibited by law.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

REPORTS carried to Shanghai by Chinese merchants to the effect that they were ordered to remove their families from Port Arthur because preparations are being made by the Russians there for a war with Japan are doubtless exaggerated. It is probable, however, that there may be an element of truth in them. Russia will naturally undertake to strengthen her hold upon China and will fortify more strongly all her posts in that country by way of safeguarding her interests against the recently announced coalition of Great Britain and Japan.

It is now well understood by the world at large that the advancing empire of the Czar seeks domination in China, and probably looks forward to eventual annexation of the whole of it. The old Russian idea of the conquest of India seems for a time at least to be abandoned. China is a far richer country than India. The resources to be developed are far greater. The commercial possibilities are vaster. The people are more industrious and more homogeneous than those of India, and, finally, the chances of conquest are better, for India is well guarded, while China is comparatively open. Such being the case, the Russian expansionists naturally direct their present efforts mainly toward China and are resolved to hold fast to what they have gained.

The current number of Gunton's Magazine contains an article on "The Menace of Russia in China," contributed by an American in China, which carefully reviews the progress of the Russians in that country and shows the power they have already attained. The paper is timely and reveals how much has been accomplished by the Russians within a comparatively few years, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Russian Government that no aggression upon China is intended or desired.

The writer says: "In 1896 Russia arranged a treaty with China to build what is known as the Chinese eastern railways, connecting the main Siberian railway with the Gulf of Pechili. In 1898 Russia arranged a treaty with China by which she secured a great naval station at Port Arthur and an open sea terminus for her Siberian railroad at Talienwan, where she has spent several millions of dollars to establish a great commercial city. Under cover of a name known as the 'Belgian syndicate' Russia is building a railroad from Peking to Hankow and has acquired a concession to build from Hankow to Canton. She has taken possession of the railroad from Neuchang to Shanhaikuan, and from there it will be an easy matter to make connections with Peking, thus giving her railroad connection from St. Petersburg to Peking and an extension through the heart of China to Canton, and, if followed closely with her army, as in Northern China, will give her control of all China."

These are some of the advances Russia has made toward domination in China proper. Her position in Manchuria seems now so well assured that she will never be driven out of that territory. She has therefore large interests at stake, and cannot afford to overlook the menace of the British alliance with Japan. It is not at all probable that she seeks war,

Indeed, her advance in times of peace has been so great that she could hardly expect to accomplish more by the most successful war. Still, she puts her forts in order. Should war come the allied forces would find Russia ready with a warm welcome at Port Arthur, and it is probably the preparations for such a contingency that gave rise to the reports carried to Shanghai.

It is stated that magazine publishers and the lecture bureaus have already opened negotiations with Miss Stone, the ransomed missionary, but as the lady was sworn to secrecy by the bandits before they released her, it is hard to see how she will be able to tell anything the public desires to know. After all, however, for a modern magazine or lecture bureau the name is the main thing. What is said is a matter of no importance.

WHAT HENRY MISSED.

WITH the general run of criticisms upon the reception given to Prince Henry of Prussia in this country The Call has no sympathy. In fact, most of them seem to have emanated from cranks, kickers, blatherskites and yellow journals, and were lacking equally in reason and in manners. The Atlanta Constitution, however, has presented a criticism that merits notice. It is based upon facts, and truth gleams from every sentence of it. It is not an expression of bad manners or bad feelings, but the tender utterance of a friend pointing out a grievous mistake and covering the thorn of criticism with a rose of poetic imagery.

The complaint of the Constitution is that the committee having charge of what it calls "Henry's zig-zagging" gave him too much bad weather and too little good weather. They took him where he saw America at its worst, and denied him the joy of seeing that portion of it which at this season is sun-lit and gemmed with flowers. They took him, says our contemporary, through "about the coldest succession of snow scenes and dissolving views of fog banks, floods and frost-bitten populations that the country affords. His chiefest ideas concerning the United States are bound to be that when we are not frozen up we are afeet. The Board of Bumology whooped him around New York through snowdrifts nine feet deep, whisked him about the national capital in one of those Washington rains that make faith in the Noachian deluge dead easy, slammed him into a washout at Philadelphia, and caromed him into Chattanooga under conditions that made Lookout Mountain seem like a peak of salvation."

It is not necessary to follow the whole of this complaint. It is, alas! too true. Consider rather what Henry missed. The Constitution says he might have seen, among other things: "Charleston, with her famous fortresses; and her splendid West Indian and Cotton States exposition, showing the wealth of resources of the most opulent domain under the sun; Savannah and her State-making memories; St. Augustine, with Spanish ruins and modern palaces that Aladdin might have envied; the climate of a regnant sun, of breezes saturated with the perfumes of the orange, the magnolia and the jessamine; the ambient, wooing airs of the gulf stream; New Orleans and her marvels of ancient and up-to-date enterprises; Montgomery, the cradle of the Confederacy; and—Atlanta, the peerless phoenix, sprung from the ash heaps of war to dazzle imagination and challenge the dominion of a new and triumphant southland!"

It will be admitted that this criticism is lovely and is fairly stated, and yet let us do the committee justice. What would it have availed to show Henry those things without showing him California? Since he had not time to come to this coast and see the true Eden of America it was perhaps well that he was permitted to see none of it. He will now go home knowing that he was shown the best of our cities and realizing that he saw the worst of our climate. Some day he may wish to see the best of that also, and then he will come direct to California.

A Boston man of reputation has created some comment by asserting most positively that he has seen ghosts. The veracious correspondent does not say with what brand of spirits the gentleman associated himself.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

GEORGE J. SEABURY of New York, in a recent review of the industrial and commercial situation of this country with reference to future development, points out that three things are now essential to the expansion of our prosperity. These are an increase of the American merchant marine to carry our products to market, the establishment of a Department of Commerce to give an intelligent supervision to our international trade, and the construction of an isthmian canal.

Mr. Seabury speaks of these as "the constructive and reconstructive forces that are essential to maintain American international and commercial prosperity." He rightly assigns the first place to the upbuilding of our merchant marine. Without that the others would avail us little. Strangely enough, however, it is against that need that the strongest opposition is arrayed. For years past the Republican party has been pledged to enact some measure to promote our industries on the sea, and bills for that purpose have been repeatedly introduced, but as yet nothing has been accomplished. Even now the Frye shipping bill is being opposed and assailed by every form of fault-finding that opposition can invent; and where opponents dare not avow an open hostility to the measure, they seek to defeat it by objecting to this or that clause of it, and demanding a bill that in every detail will satisfy everybody, even the most captious and most cranky.

The opposition, as described by Mr. Seabury, constitutes a formidable body. It includes, he says, "every foreign manufacturer, banker, shipowner, ship agent, steamship line, marine insurance company, every foreign wage earner and skilled workman, every foreign manufacturing nation, exporters of foreign goods, and also persons living in America but holding stock in foreign steamship lines, importers of foreign products, and every citizen who does not care to see the American flag flying at the topmast of an American built and owned steamship." Such is the nature of the antagonism that the friends of American shipping must overcome. The fight has already been a long one, but there is reason to believe victory is now in sight. The expansion of our foreign trade has made it evident to all classes of people that we are paying too heavy a tribute to the foreign shipowner. It is not likely, therefore, that the lobby at Washington will be able to resist the public demand for the upbuilding of our merchant marine.

Rudyard Kipling has taken another fling at us—this time for our methods in subduing the Filipinos. One would think that Mr. Kipling had punished us enough by persuading us to read his books.

THIS QUAKER CITY BABY IS A MUSICAL WONDER



JOHN McLAUGHLIN, WHO IS ONLY TWO YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS OLD, HAS A WONDERFUL SOPRANO VOICE AND CAN SING WITH EASE EVERY HYMN HE HEARS.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, a 2 years and 8 months old youngster of Philadelphia, is a prodigy in the world of music. His family and friends believe him to be the youngest child singer in the world. He appears regularly at the People's Bethel Mission in the City of Brotherly Love. The boy is still in kilts, but proudly boasts that he will soon grow out of them and into trousers, with real pockets in them. His voice is a clear soprano, and he sings with expression far beyond his years. The boy singer has been appearing at the mission concerts and other entertainments since he was a year old. He sings hymns requiring a considerable compass of voice with the greatest ease, and at every concert he is obliged to respond to several encores. His repertory covers almost the complete hymnal of the church. He has what musical critics call a remarkable ear for music. When he hears a melody once his memory retains it, and he can sing it without accompaniment immediately afterward. The boy's talent was displayed when he was a year old. He heard the hymn, "I'll Be Ready When the Roll is Called," and later he was heard humming the melody in clear soprano tones. His parents at once began to train the small singer, and soon he had mastered "Holy City," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Mother's Prayer" and other hymns.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Robert Roberts of Santa Cruz is at the Palace. E. B. Waterman, a Bakersfield oil man, is at the Grand. J. Rummelburg, a merchant of Winters, is at the Grand. A. Nowell, an extensive coffee grower of Guatemala, is at the Lick. L. T. Hatfield, a prominent attorney of Sacramento, is at the Occidental. William Pollard, a mining man of Sutter Creek, is a guest at the Lick. Dr. H. T. Woodward of Los Angeles is at the Grand, accompanied by his wife. W. B. Banister, a well known resident of Fresno, is among the arrivals at the Occidental. D. A. Soel, a theatrical manager of Manila, is at the Palace. He is en route to Europe. Thomas O. Toland, a member of the State Board of Equalization, is registered at the Lick. Customs Collector Stratton returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip to Southern California. F. B. Chandler, a merchant of El Miró, is here on a short business trip. He has made his headquarters at the Lick. Railroad Commissioner E. B. Edson of Gazette is at the Occidental. He is accompanied by his brother, J. R. Edson. Californians in Washington. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following Californians arrived here today: At the Raleigh, W. Green of San Francisco; at the St. James, J. P. Slinow of Santa Rosa.

Treasury of Abdul Hamad.

Turkey may be poor and oppressed, but the Sultan has in his treasury a collection which even at a forced sale would pay the entire debt of the country. The treasury consists of three large halls full of all sorts of precious objects, but, unfortunately, the light is so bad that a close inspection is almost impossible. At the entrance a splendid throne, captured from the Persians, is the first object seen. It is one mass of pearls, and is studded all over with precious stones. The first hall is filled with a vast collection of gold and silver cups and plates, ancient stones, jeweled daggers, swords, knives and suits of armor. From the top of a second throne hangs a huge emerald, which looks too large to be real. Cases around the room contain necklaces, brooches and rings by hundreds. A dressing table covered with pearls is exceedingly beautiful. Among this mass of treasures it is rather surprising to find such articles as modern silver-mounted dressing bags, telescopes, photographic cameras and even a case of razors. The next hall is given up to gold and silver ornaments and blue china, and lovely sets of coffee cup holders worked in gold and silver and precious stones, with a magnificent collection of enameled copper bowls. Among the ornaments were many toys made out of the most precious material. The body of one little doll was formed out of a single pearl. The third hall contains quantities of coins. No attempt has been made to classify them, but they are beautifully arranged in large cases. No one in the treasury, not even the guardians, seems to know anything about the history of the articles confided to their care. Ex. strong hoarhound candy, Townsend's. Cal. glue fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Look out for St. 4th st. front barber and grocer; best eyeglasses, specs, 10c to 50c. Townsend's California fruit glaze, 5c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap. 1c tins. A nice present for Eastern friends. 600 Market st., Palace Hotel Building. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen) 61, 63 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 102.

SOME ANSWERS TO QUERIES BY CALL READERS

NOT IN BOOK FORM—R. G. City. The racing charts asked about are not issued in book form.

LA TOURNAINE—Subscriber, City. The transatlantic steamer La Touraine was launched in 1880.

PUGILISTS—R. G. City. There are a number of records of pugilists that may be obtained from booksellers.

SWALM—H. T. City. A. W. Swalm was appointed United States Consul to Montevideo by McKinley during his first term.

PROBLEMS—F. A. Cupertino, Cal. This department does not solve problems nor pass upon the correctness or incorrectness of any submitted.

VEFOES—R. C. S. Stanford, Cal. Cleveland during his first administration vetoed 201 bills, mostly private pension bills, and during his second administration two.

OF FOREIGN BIRTH—Inquirer, Benicia, Cal. An alien who comes to the United States and becomes a citizen thereof is not "a foreigner," but a foreign-born citizen.

NOT EXEMPT—J. S. City. A resident of California who is over 21 and under 69 is not exempt from the payment of poll tax because he is either a discharged soldier or a married man.

PALMISTRY—N. B. City. The query relative to hands, fingers and joints depends much upon their condition, and as the description is so meager it is impossible to give an answer.

ENTERTAINMENTS—D. F. Bowman, Placer County, Cal. There are a number of books on the subject of evening entertainments and home parties. Such can be obtained from any first-class bookseller.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX—A. S. Napa, Cal. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was born in Johnston Center, Wis., in 1853. Her residence is "The Bungalow," Short Beach, Conn. In 1884 she was married to Robert M. Wilcox.

ALCATRAZ—Call Reader, City. Alcatraz Island in the bay of San Francisco was never used as a military prison by the Spanish. The fortifications were erected by the United States and a prison was erected at that time.

BATHTUBS—H. City. A porcelain bathtub that has not been used for a long time and resists soap and hot water in cleaning may be cleaned with oxalic acid and water or with lye and then washed with hot water and soap.

VINCENNES—A. S. City. Vincennes, name of a French town, is pronounced as if written Vang-senn, with a in fat and e in met. Vincennes, a city in Knox County, Ind., is pronounced as if written Vin-sen, with a in pin and e as in met.

NO PREMIUM—D. S. H. City. There is no premium offered for five dollar pieces coined after 1836. Dealers in old coins offer to sell 5 pieces of 1840 for \$7.50, so that gives you the market price of the coin of that date which you have.

A LEAKY ROOF—City. If a contractor put up a house and agreed to keep the roof in perfect condition and repair for one year and has not complied with the contract and the roof is hot water tight the owner of the building has, no doubt, grounds for an action to recover damages.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER—R. M. City. A copy of the United States army is located and wish to communicate with an enlisted man of that company direct the letter to his name, letter of his company, regiment, and send it to Washington, D. C., War Department, with request to forward.

CALIFORNIA'S REPRESENTATIVES—W. A. W. Soquel, Cal. The following named are the Representatives from California in the United States Congress: First District, F. L. Coombs; Second District, S. D. Wood; Third District, V. H. Metcalf; Fourth District, Julius Kahn; Fifth District, E. F. Loid; Sixth District, James McLaughlin, and Seventh District, James C. Neeham.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN—Inquirer, Benicia, Cal. The children of persons who are citizens of the United States are though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof. For instance, if a child is born to American parents while temporarily in a foreign country, that child is a native of the country in which born, but a citizen of the United States.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY—N. City. There is no national holiday in the United States. Congress has at various times decided special holidays. The several States accepted through their lawmaking bodies what are legal holidays. Washington's birthday is a holiday in all the States (including the District of Columbia and Arizona), except Mississippi where it is observed by exercises in the public schools only.

LAND FOR SAILORS—A. B. J. Vallojo, Cal. A sailor who served not less than ninety days in the United States navy may take up Government land and have deducted from the time required to prove up the time he enlisted for in the Spanish-American war without reference to the length of time he may have served. Write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for information relative to land open to settlement in the several States.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Best Liver Medicine, Vegetable Cure for Liver, Biliary, Indigestion, Constipation, Malaria.

PADEREWSKI EVENING by The PIANOLA The Piano Player used and endorsed by Paderewski himself. Assisted by MISS GRACE FREEMAN, Violinist. METROPOLITAN HALL WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, at 8:15. The last and best of the "Great Pianists" series of PIANOLA Concerts. The compositions and favorite pieces of Paderewski will be rendered by the PIANOLA and Miss Freeman will be accompanied by means of this most marvelous instrument. All seats free on application to KOHLER & CHASE, 28 O'Farrell street, where seats will be reserved upon request. "The Pianola is Perfection"—PADEREWSKI.