

The Call

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

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THE SUMMER SEASON IN TRADE.

THESE are slack days in trade. The summer season is upon us and business always quiets down at this time of the year, remaining more or less inactive until the cooler fall weather brings traders and financiers back to town to resume operations. As years go by this summer lull becomes more pronounced and now amounts to almost a complete suspension of business in some parts of the country. To accentuate the current quietude there were only five business days last week, so there is little new to report in the condition of the markets.

The volume of commerce, domestic and foreign, however, continues large all over the country. While the strenuous times with which we have been familiar for the past five years are gone (and it is perhaps just as well that they are gone), we are still doing a good business all along the line, with nothing in sight to give us cause to worry. The bank clearings last week showed a gain of 6.8 per cent over the corresponding week last year, with only one city of any importance—Baltimore—showing a loss. The clearings themselves aggregated over \$2,100,000,000, which considering the quiet times in Wall street is a good showing. The failures for the week were 200, against 174 for the corresponding week last year.

The two adverse factors mentioned last week—the weather and labor troubles, actual and threatened—still prevail; but the former has improved and the latter is no worse, and indeed there are signs that labor as a class throughout the country is realizing that conservatism is becoming a beneficial policy all around. So much attention has been called by the press and other modifiers of thought to the aggressions of labor against capital, even that which is honestly and judiciously operated, that the best elements in the ranks of labor now seem to be trying to help things along, which is a most helpful and cheering sign. If this policy take definite form it will do more to impart renewed confidence to capital and business enterprises than all other influences combined.

Everything has recently tended to advance the cost of living until the limit has been reached and prices for most of the necessities of life have begun to give way. Provisions and iron have already got well started on the down grade, and as these two lines are almost infallible heralds of trade it is to be expected that the other lines will follow, in which case the country will enter upon an era of liquidation which may continue some years. Conservatism now, like the preliminary vaccination against possible smallpox, may so abridge and ameliorate this liquidation that it will not prove serious.

It is almost impossible to particularize in trade at the moment. There is nothing to particularize. Stocks are weak and retreating downward rather than upward, and the great staples, such as iron, provisions, cereals, woolsens, cottons, clothing in its various forms, etc., are selling along in a quiet and humdrum way, and that is about all there is to it. Some sections of the country report trade fair, others good and a few dull and unsatisfactory. A good and healthful sign is that there seems to be plenty of money everywhere. Even in New York the worst picture the Wall street bears can draw of the financial outlook as far as actual cash money is concerned is that some time or other, along about next fall, in the hazy by-and-by when the crops have got to be moved, money may be scarce. That bridge is a long way off, however, and it will be time enough to cross it when we get to it. For the rest collections are as good as they ever are at this time of the year and the people seem to be paying their bills without much distress.

Crop prospects in California have not improved during the past week. Cold weather in April and the fierce drying winds in May have materially shortened our harvest estimates this season. We will raise enough of everything for our own use and still have some left over for our Eastern and foreign connections, but there will be no superabundance. It looks now as if the coming year will be one of those in which the harvest is moderate and prices are good. Such years are really the best for the State, for the net returns are better. The mercantile and financial interests seem to expect a satisfactory year, all things considered, and a feeling of confidence pervades the whole State.

London tailors are insisting upon the establishment at Oxford and at Cambridge of a professor to teach the students how to dress.

SEEKING A PLATFORM.

BURKE COCKRAN has joined the number of New York leaders who have declared for Cleveland for a fourth nomination and a third term. He has, however, accompanied his declaration with the statement: "His nomination if accomplished must result from an imperative demand, springing directly from the people. It cannot be brought about by any manipulation of machinery, because the management of his party is overwhelmingly hostile to him." Such a qualification of the Cleveland boom virtually puts it out of the domain of practical politics; for there is not the slightest prospect there will ever be an imperative demand for the renomination of Cleveland even from the rank and file of Democracy, while of the country as a whole it may be said the demand is for the renomination of Roosevelt.

At the present time it appears the conservative Democrats, the mugwumps and the free traders are willing to accept Mr. Cleveland once more as a leader. To that extent they present a united front and have therefore an advantage over the Bryanites, who are still beating the bush in the hope of rousing somebody who can run. We have thus the curious situation of the outsiders of the party fairly well organized and ready for a struggle, while the insiders and controllers of the machine are without either a leader or a policy.

Meantime the issue has shifted from candidates to platforms. The Bryanites insist upon a platform of what they call principles, while the reorganizers are willing to accept anything for harmony. In that phase of the fight the Bryanites have the advantage. They know their platform and are confident of their following. The conservatives have a leader, but they do not know what course they should pledge him to take. They are willing to pass the money question in silence and to say nothing about the Chicago or Kansas City doctrines, but a platform cannot be made up of silence. It must say something even if it be no more than a promise to turn the rascals out and put none but good men on guard.

We learn from New York that conferences are being held by the Brooklyn Democratic Club with the Tilden Club for the purpose of framing some kind of a platform for presentation at the national convention, but as yet the conferences have been futile. Some of the leaders are in favor of declaring for straight out free trade, but others insist that such a platform would frighten the business interests of the country, and recommend a general demand for tariff revision. Still others oppose even that much and hold that any kind of tariff fight would alarm the country because of the experience with the last Democratic tariff tinkering.

In the midst of this confusion there are voices that propose a campaign of attack without promising anything definite except a change of administration. Smith Ely, a former Mayor of New York, is quoted as saying: "The errors and absurdities of our present President and his administration afford abundant material for a successful fight. I think the only issue will be a negative one. We shall confine ourselves to attacking the errors of the present administration." It is to be regretted that Mr. Ely did not specify one or more of the errors he proposes to attack. Such a statement would have been a valuable contribution to the campaign, for up to this time the most conspicuous feature of the Roosevelt administration has been the widespread approval with which every act of it has been received.

Another platform has been suggested by Mr. Towne. He proposes something in the way of an appeal to the memories of Jefferson and Jackson with a studied avoidance of anything done by the Democratic party since the time of Van Buren. In a speech at the Brooklyn harmony banquet he said: "To restore the ancient landmarks of the constitution, to wrest from private interest the control of the Government and bring the people to their own again; is not this a programme in which all genuine Democrats can unite? And if a man honestly joins in such a cause is he not a Democrat?"

Such is the condition of the party. The demand for a platform is becoming urgent. Bryan has fortified himself on the old camp ground and if the reorganizers have a better position to offer it is time for them to make it known.

A red-headed candidate for Congress in a Kansas district appealed desperately for favor to every sorrel-topped fellow citizen within reach and he scored a triumph in every county in the district. What a startling array the illuminated topknots of his constituents would make.

A BERLIN REFERENDUM.

RECENTLY the Berlin Tageblatt submitted to its readers the question, "Who are the most distinguished ten men now living?" The returns of the referendum disclosed the Berlin vote of greatness by giving Tolstoy 502 votes, Mommson 476, Marconi 445, Ibsen 425, Edison 368, Nansen 270, Roentgen 264, Menzel 248, Koch 228, William II 232. The most instructive feature in the vote is the low place assigned to Kaiser Wilhelm. It is quite safe to say that a similar vote taken in any large city of the United States among intelligent readers would have given the German Emperor a much higher rank. It seems evident that Kaisers, like prophets, are more honored in other lands than in their own. In fact, it is not impossible that the men who counted the Berlin vote felt it incumbent upon them to force the tally a little bit for fear they might violate the law of lese majeste by publishing a list of the ten most distinguished men of the time without including the Kaiser at all.

Another interesting feature of the vote is that, with the exception of the Kaiser, not a single ruler, statesman or warrior is included in the list. Not even the Pope gets a place. In Berlin distinction is attained not in war nor in politics, but in letters, sciences and arts. Perhaps there is no other city in the world where such a vote would have been given.

That Germany should get five men out of the ten is not surprising, for of course each country hears most of its local men and accounts them the most distinguished, but it is rather surprising that out of the six who stand at the head of the list there is only one German.

Another instructive feature is the fact that most of the men named are old men. Evidently the Berliners do not take much interest in young aspirants for fame. Marconi is about the only new-comer in the world of publicity who gets a winning vote. Another peculiarity is that no musician gets a place. Wagner is dead and Berlin recognizes no one living who is worthy to be his successor. Russia gets one man, America one, Italy one, Norway two, Great Britain, France and the rest of the world get none.

The most surprising feature of the whole is that in a list of this kind, made up mainly of men of science, no place is given to Herbert Spencer, who in

the English-speaking world holds the foremost place among living philosophers. His name is just as conspicuous by its absence as that of the Pope. No American would pick Edison as the most distinguished living man of the United States, but Berlin knows no other—that is to say, no other is widely known. It is worth noting, however, that Mark Twain got one vote.

Our next door neighbor, Mexico, is having all sorts of trouble with her political campaigns. As she has only touched upon the murderous edge of these divisions she may console herself in the knowledge that trouble is an evitable indication of healthy life.

THE RIVAL YACHTS.

A SUFFICIENT number of tests have now been made with the challenger and the defender of the America's cup to justify the belief that in the coming contest all previous records will be broken and the new century will be started with a yachting event which it will strain the yacht-builders of the future to the uttermost to surpass. Shamrock III has easily beaten her predecessor, and the Reliance has defeated the Constitution and left the Columbia outclassed. Both the yacht-building firms have exceeded their best work in the past, and the captains and the crews who are to handle the craft appear to know how to sail their boats for all that is in them.

While the outlook is in that respect satisfactory to all lovers of yachting, it is evident that the contests can no longer be rightly deemed international. They have now become mere racing matches between the New York Yacht Club and some one of the several clubs of Great Britain. The boats no longer represent national types of yacht construction, nor are they handled by national crews. The British yacht-builders have availed themselves of every feature of excellence in American yacht construction, and our builders have been equally prompt in taking lessons from the British. Thus the rival yachts are essentially of the same type of boat and the differences between them are mere matters of detail. So, too, in the selection of the crew and the sailing officers the New York club has not limited itself to Americans, but has sought the best men it could get, regardless of nationality.

Another departure from the national rivalry of former times is reported in the statement that the American yacht is to be equipped with British canvas. That action on the part of the New Yorkers appears to have disgusted some of the British yachtsmen, for the Pall Mall Gazette complains of it, and in a recent issue said: "This is a most sportsmanlike proceeding. If the race is to be a real test of merit each yacht should be completely equipped in the country to which it belongs. If the defender wins by means of British canvas it would not be an American victory at all. The only consolation would be that the superiority of the British workmanship received so fine a testimonial."

There is of course an element of justification for the complaint. In a strictly international race the American yacht should carry American sails, be handled by an American crew and sailed by an American skipper; but the British have no right to complain, for they have copied as much—if not more—from us than have the New Yorkers from them. As a matter of fact, however, the contest is no longer international. The race is not open to the competition of all yachts that choose to enter under the regulations. No American yacht can compete unless under the control of the New York Yacht Club, so that this country is by no means rightly represented in the match. The race will be interesting as a yacht race merely. It is not a match between Britain and America, but it is a match between the two best yachts upon the sea, and that fact will be sufficient to make it interesting to all lovers of the sport.

The announcement that George Francis Train has the smallpox will serve to remind the world that he is still living and, under the circumstances, we presume, still kicking.

THE EASTERN STORMS.

WITHIN a week the deaths caused by cyclones in the upper Mississippi valley number one hundred, and the loss of property by wind and flood goes in to the millions.

Science may tell us about the origin of these whirling horrors, but can offer no remedy. They are generated in natural forces that no human power can curb. The unfortunate resident in those regions has no recourse except to seek his cyclone cellar and fasten the door, while his houses and cattle are lifted into the air and dashed to destruction upon the ground from a great height. Planted fields and growing crops are eradicated, and when the man issues from his cave he finds all of his possessions gone except his tit, to his clean shaven real estate. That region was always subject to these storms, but they became a human calamity only as the country was inhabited, and their destruction grows worse as the population increases. No place is safe from them and the great cities are as likely to be destroyed in their place as the open country. No structure yet devised by man seems to be proof against the force of the cyclone. Running locomotives are lifted from the rails and twisted into corkscrews, and stout buildings collapse as if they were made of straw.

Yet people go on plowing and planting in that vast region; they build towns and trust to luck and chance to protect it all from the power of the storm. We live some disadvantages in California. Here are a few perturbations in the orderly procession of the seasons, but we have nothing that compares in destructive force to the Eastern cyclone. It is odd that our little earthquakes are appalling to the Eastern mind. Since California was known by civilized man the fatalities from earthquakes do not number a half dozen. Yet Eastern people look on from afar in terror at our temblors, while in the midst of them one week of cyclones takes a hundred lives and destroys millions of dollars in property.

To those unfortunately located people California reaches out her hands in invitation, asking them to come here where the air does not commit murder, and the rivers run to the sea without destructive flood.

It is strange how apparently sane and sober people in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness will tempt fate to rob them of all they possess. Some of the editors of Berlin newspapers have taken upon themselves the dangerous task of criticizing Emperor William's notions on church embellishment.

The Oakland undertakers have formed a trust. The people ought to retaliate, refuse to die and drive these purveyors to the dead out of business. It seems an outrage to make death a luxury in Oakland.

CHOOSING FOR HIS BRIDE PRETTY CHURCH WORKER



CHARMING SAMARITAN WORKER WHO HAS PLIGHTED HER TROTH TO A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN WHO HAS MADE A NAME IN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN FIELDS.

TWO prominent families, one of Bakersfield and the other of this city, will be united by the marriage of Dr. C. A. Morris and Miss Jessie Galbraith, which will be celebrated on the evening of Wednesday, July 1. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ellen Galbraith, 712 Castro street.

The nuptial knot will be tied by Rev. J. P. Turner, pastor of the Cathedral Mission of the Good Samaritan. Miss Galbraith has taken marked interest in the work of the mission ever since its founding by the late Rev. W. L. Kip.

Dr. Morris will have for his best man Dr. Crayton C. Snyder and the bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Alma Galbraith, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Ruby Reid, Miss Jay Craig, Miss May Helen Lowmyer and Miss Katherine Reed.

After a wedding reception at the bride's home, to which a number of guests have been invited, the contracting couple will leave for a honeymoon trip to the southern part of the State. Upon their return they will go to housekeeping in this city.

Dr. Morris was until the last few years prominently identified with the business and social affairs of Bakersfield. He is at present a member of the house staff of the French Hospital.

RUSSIA'S NEW MINISTER OF MARINE POPULAR AT MARE ISLAND YEARS AGO

VICE ADMIRAL AVELAN has been named as Minister of Marine of Russia by a ukase dated April 13, 1902. He is 63 years of age, joined the navy in 1855, and since 1896 served as member of the admiralty. In 1892-93 Avelan, then a lieutenant, spent several months at the Mare Island navy yard, where his vessel, the Bogatyr, and three other ships of a Russian squadron were being repaired. The officer was then exceedingly popular, and is kindly remembered by the few survivors of forty years ago who met and knew him.

The Russian navy personnel of the line includes twenty-four vice admirals, thirty-five rear admirals, 105 captains, 351 commanders and lieutenant commanders, 500 lieutenants and 775 junior officers, making a total of 2137. The engineer corps has twenty-two flag engineers, 238 engineers, 208 assistant engineers and 230 in lower grades.

The cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, of 2685 tons and 17,900 horsepower, expertly sailing with mixed fuel, used 125 tons of oil and 2,000 pounds of coal per square foot of grate per hour in developing 9072 horsepower.

The old French coast defense ship Tonnant, 6251 tons, built in 1880, has been

demanded and sold, together with the dispatch vessel Bisson, built in 1874, and the wooden cruiser Chateau Renault, launched in 1868.

A cold meat store house has recently been completed at Gibraltar at a cost of \$445,000. The building was originally erected by the army as a naval ammunition store, at a cost of \$210,000, and charged to the navy, but it was found to be too dangerous to keep ammunition therein, and the structure was therefore converted to its present purpose at a further cost of \$235,000. The public accounts committee disapproves of such waste of money and recommends that in future the construction of buildings by one depart-

Professor Loeb at Bolinas Bay. SAN RAFAEL, May 31.—Professor J. Loeb of the University of California left a few days ago to spend the summer months in a tour of investigation at Bolinas Bay and the rocky wastes of Duxbury Reef. The waters at Bolinas are particularly rich in sea life of all kinds and the professor is now enthusiastically at work. He has taken with him a large amount of apparatus to wage war on the denizens of the deep.

PERSONAL MENTION.

M. Goldstein, a merchant of San Jacinto is at the Grand. C. E. White, a jeweler of Los Angeles, is at the Grand. T. J. Patton, a merchant of Placerville, is at the Grand. F. E. Holman, a lumber man of Salt Lake, is at the Grand. George Ackermann, a merchant of Shanghai, is at the Palace. N. J. Ball, a merchant of Tacoma, is registered at the Occidental. Frank Burt, the well-known fruitgrower of Yacaville, is at the Palace. D. H. Blake of the American Trading Company of Japan is at the Palace. G. M. Palmer, who owns a large ostrich farm in South Africa, is at the Palace. M. Samuels of the Samuels Wine Company of New York is paying a visit to this city. Captain P. G. W. Eckford of the English army is at the Occidental. He is on his way home from the Orient. Kozaburo Sakuma, managing director of the Oriental Emigration Company of Tokio, arrived yesterday, en route to Mexico. Baron and Baroness von Glimmingen, who have been touring the Orient, arrived here yesterday and are stopping at the Palace. J. A. Worden of Philadelphia, one of John D. Rockefeller's original partners in the oil business, and his family are registered at the Palace.

Mrs. W. T. Helmuth, who has been engaged in missionary work in China, is a guest at the Occidental, having arrived on yesterday's steamer.

Major and Mrs. A. H. Morgan of London, who are making a tour of the world, arrived from China and India yesterday and are stopping at the Palace.

K. Sugimura, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to Mexico, and his secretary arrived from Tokio yesterday and are at the Palace. The Minister was formerly secretary to the Japanese Legation in Russia.

Harold J. Baring, a member of the Lloyds' erpool banking firm of Baring, Brothers, who failed several years ago after undertaking the financing of a number of American railroad enterprises, is at the Palace with his wife, they having arrived from the Orient yesterday.

E. W. Longfellow, son of the late poet, Henry W. Longfellow, and who has recently entered at the Palace. They are making a trip around the world. He is a painter of considerable fame. He graduated from Cambridge in 1845 and was a student under the noted artist Couture of Paris.

John Waybrant is Missing. The disappearance of John Waybrant from his home at 42 Natoma street was reported at police headquarters yesterday afternoon by his daughter. She said he left home at 7 o'clock Saturday night, saying he would return soon and had not been seen or heard of since by his relatives. She described him as 33 years of age, of medium height, of slim build, and wearing a sandy mustache. Police Sergeant Fitzhenry telephoned to the district hospital, but could get no trace of the missing man. Miss Waybrant left the Chief's office crying and fainted as soon as she got outside. She was carried back to the Chief's office and soon recovered.

Immaculate Conception Graduates. The Immaculate Conception Academy will hold its graduation exercises in St. Paul's Hall, Twenty-ninth and Church streets, on Friday, June 5. Archbishop Montgomery will award the diplomas.

Fownsend's Cal. glace fruits. 715 Market. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 250 California street. Telephone Main 1042.

The total business of all kinds, including money orders sent and received, transacted by the New York postoffice last year was more than \$225,000,000.

Townsend's California glace fruits and candies, 80c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. Moved from California Hotel building to 715 Market st., two doors above Call building.

TILLMANN & BENDEL, Pacific Slope Distributors

CAUTION NOTICE. As imitations of the genuine La Flor de Sanchez y Haya famous Clear Havana Cigars are being offered under brands and in packages closely resembling the genuine goods, smokers are liable to be imposed upon, unless they make sure that the full firm name—SANCHEZ & HAYA—appears on BOX and LABEL and that THIS BAND IS ON EVERY CIGAR.