

The Call

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JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER

Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

THE STATE AT ST. LOUIS.

DIRECTOR PARKER of the St. Louis Exposition is in California and gives the gratifying assurance that the directory will permit this State to make a unitary exhibit of all our resources in a building on the exposition grounds, in addition to the competitive exhibit in the different departments. This is what California wants. We have the greatest and most valuable variety of resources and products of any similar area on the globe. We want each to compete with other localities, but we also want to show them all together, in an impressive display, with which no other part of the world can compete. The resources of the waters, lands, forests, mines and manufactures of California, and the institutions that are founded on these materials, make an imposing and majestic and impressive display that challenges the competition of the world.

Director Parker says that much is expected of California at St. Louis, and depreciates the appropriation of only \$130,000 by the State for an exhibit. But fortunately the matter is in the hands of the best trained men in the Union, and they have at their disposal the experience and the vast resources of the State Board of Trade. Should it be found that any skimping is enforced through lack of money the State appropriation will be supplemented to any necessary extent by the counties and by private individuals and corporations. As much is expected of California, much will be rendered, and it will be found that, large as the expectations are, they will be exceeded. As far as the exhibit depends upon our annual crops we will have two seasons to draw from, while that part of it which comes from our perennial resources, such as our mines and forests and waters and manufactures and institutions, will be filled to the brim.

Our commission is pre-eminently a working body, and is not created for dress parade. At St. Louis the State will be on exhibition, and not the commission. The directors of the exposition have in hand for their purposes the vast sum of \$30,000,000. It is the largest exposition ever gathered in the world. It will provide the amplest space, the most sumptuous housing, the best administration that have ever been furnished as the means of showing the progress and present standing of the human race. The imagination is staggered by the splendor of the prospect. The lure is so great that the rulers of the mightiest nations desire to be present, and chafe like children against any dynastic or public consideration that keeps them away. Our own eighty millions of people will be represented there by delegates from every community between the oceans.

When the useful pageant is over, the gates closed and the exhibits dismantled, the world will have seen the grandest exhibit of the works of man, and one that will probably not be equaled for centuries to come. California will be there, not only first among the States, but foremost among the nations, crowned with a garland of resources inviting to man, with which none can compete.

The Princess Abigail Helen Katani Kauleiwi Kapiolani Kawananakoa was christened the other day in Honolulu. Is there a sympathetic man or woman on earth who doesn't hope that the unfortunate youngster will have an opportunity early in life to change that name? She ought to bless her lucky star that she is a girl.

Justice Harlan, who is 70 years old and is entitled to retire on a good pension to spend the rest of his life in dignified repose, declines to do so. It is said he has delivered more dissenting opinions than any other man who ever sat on the Supreme bench, and he seems to like the sport.

Bremerton is now a prohibition town. The lash of Uncle Sam has had at least one beneficial result if it has in fact made one less deadfall to ensnare the American seamen, who work hard, fight well and ose everything to the land sharks.

THE WORDS OF A CANDIDATE.

M. R. HEARST is an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. His several papers have so declared, and several other papers of that party have indorsed his self-nomination for the nomination. Under such circumstances what he says in his papers takes on a character entirely different from what it would have were he merely appearing in the character of an editor. It is the expression, the personal utterance, of a candidate, and the enlarging of his opinions concerning others who may be put forward by the people or their friends for the same honor that is coveted by his ambition.

President Roosevelt has instigated suits against the Northern Securities Company, Mr. Hill's railroad trust, and against the meat trust and the salt trust, and these suits have all been won by the Government. Acting upon his declaration that none are above the law and none are below it, President Roosevelt has shown his faith by his works. The Sherman anti-trust law has been long on the statute-books and was the law of the land through two Democratic and two Republican administrations.

Whether lack of its enforcement was due to lack of evidence or not need not be discussed. Suffice it to say that the offending trusts either originated or became offensive under the administration of President Roosevelt, and he was promptly mindful of his great oath to see that the laws are faithfully enforced, and he enforced them. Candidate Hearst finds it necessary, therefore, to deny that it is useful to enforce the law, but unnecessary for a President to be mindful of his oath, so he begins, in his several papers, to spread abroad the falsehood that the trusts that have been hit were not hurt by the blow, but that they will raise a million of dollars to support the candidacy of President Roosevelt! Remember that this is the declaration of a candidate for the Presidency, who has ceaselessly attacked and lampooned the President for not enforcing the law, and who has said repeatedly that there is law enough in the Sherman act to curb the trusts if he enforced.

Reasonable men, and that means a majority of Americans, looking upon current events, believe that when President Roosevelt attacked a group of the leading trusts, combinations that were typical of all the evil of which trusts are supposed to be capable, and in the courts overcame them, defeated their contentions and got judgment against them, he accomplished greatly in behalf of the law and its equality of restraint upon all men. Such reasonable people know that when the courts sustained the law they sustained and vindicated the President. Candidate Hearst does not say what more the President could have done than win against the trusts which he prosecuted, but contents himself with denying that judicial suppression of the trusts is beneficial to the people, and with publishing the pretended knowledge that the trusts will therefore fill a war chest for the benefit of President Roosevelt's campaign!

The publication by Candidate Hearst of these obvious and palpable falsehoods and slanders means that as far as he is concerned the coming campaign is to be one of slander and detraction. This will discourage those who supposed him capable of changing his methods, and that age and experience had taught him that a lie well stuck to is not as good as the truth. There are others who did not expect him to change. Long enjoyment of the notoriety of boldness in misrepresentation, which he mistakes for fame, has evidently left him incapable of any such change. The marvel is that any one should have expected anything else. He is no doubt convinced in his own mind that the nomination, and perhaps the Presidency itself, is attainable by the methods he has always pursued, and, being so convinced, why should he change?

Every public man of eminence and prominence and worth in all parties has been derided and defamed by him from the beginning of his career. During the first administration of President McKinley Hearst habitually put him and ex-President Cleveland together as a joint target for an abuse so devilish in its nature as to finally excite a portentous and indignant protest all over the country. In his New York Journal of March 31, 1898, Hearst, now a candidate for the Presidency, said: "McKinley plays the coward and shivers, white faced, at the footfall of approaching war. He makes an international cur of his country. He is an abject, weak, futile, incompetent poltroon. All these McKinley does and is. And McKinley, bar one girthy Princeton person, who came to be no more, no less, than a living breathing crime in breeches, is therefore the most despised and hated creature in the hemisphere. His name is hooted, his figure burned in effigy."

It will be seen that in the opinion of Candidate Hearst Mr. Cleveland was the most despised, criminal and hated of men, while President McKinley came second. Candidates for the Presidency are judged, not alone by their conduct while candidates, but by the expression of their whole lives. Judged by that standard, where does Mr. Hearst stand and what credit should be given to his current expressions of hatred for President Roosevelt in the light of his whole career?

As an expression of Hearst's philosophy we find this in his newspaper, May 14, 1901: "You should be, in as many ways as possible, a breeder of discontent among the human beings around you." His ways are well known. He has been and is engaged in breeding discontent by artifice, by misrepresentation, by slander. It is the work of a candidate for the Presidency, and as such is noted. He has been indorsed as a candidate by an ex-Vice President of the United States, by the members of his party in several State Legislatures, and by the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, and by some organizations in California and by the Mayor of this city. At present he moves and talks as a candidate, and what he says and where he goes may be of interest only because he is a candidate.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

SO much has been said of late by British, French and German writers of the probable collapse of the Austrian empire upon the death of the aged Emperor that certain statesmen of Austria have deemed it worth while to enter a protest. Of course their utterances are more or less affected by the responsibilities of office. The Minister of an empire can hardly be expected to admit that the empire is in danger of passing away. Nevertheless so much has been said by the alarmists of Europe on the subject that it is gratifying to have even a politician's statement on the other side.

Such statements have been recently collected by Maurice Gerouthwohl, a careful student of Austrian affairs. From a summary of his review of the situation it appears that Dr. Adolph Stransky, leader of the Young Czech party in the Austrian Legislature, says that any dissolution of the realm of the Hapsburgs is not within the range of possibility. The leader of the Christian Social party, Dr. Albert Gess-

man, says that the empire is not only entitled to further existence on the ground of its historical development, but the most important neighboring states will feel themselves compelled in their own respective interests to insure the continuance of the dual monarchy. Count Banffy, Hungarian ex-Premier, also scots the rumor of a possible dismemberment, and adds that "both Austria and Hungary are aware that, failing the common bond which insures their two-fold independence, neither could survive except through the hardest of struggles."

The grounds upon which the opinions of these statesmen are based are partly political, partly economic and partly sentimental. The diverse peoples and states of the empire are aware that neither of them can hope to attain an independent position in Europe. Should the Austrian empire go to pieces they would certainly pass under the domination of some other empire, and, like wise men, each race prefers the ills it has rather than fly to others it knows not of. It seems that even the German states of Austria are not eager for incorporation into the German empire, and of course none of the Slav or the Czech states have any inclination to enter into the Russian system, or to be bound up with Serbia or any other Balkan country.

The economic interests of the people are also strongly bound up with the empire. Should it fall to pieces the change would carry loss to thousands of all classes. After all, however, the sentimental ties are the strongest of all bonds that hold the empire together. Dissensions among the different races have not weakened the national instincts of any of them. They are proud of the place of their country in the history of Europe, and will not readily submit to a dissolution of the venerable political structure. It appears, therefore, that despite the arguments of those who profess to see a thousand evidences of the impending dismemberment on the death of Franz Josef, the empire will last many a year yet. Germany may wish for some states and Russia for others, but the Austrian people are not going to divide their empire for the mere sake of giving themselves as subjects to either the Kaiser or the Czar.

Tammany is said to be already making preparations for the greatest Fourth of July celebration in its history, and expects to make a whoop-up that will attract the attention of the whole country and make everybody believe that the big chief is the boss patriot.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

ONE of the results of the massacre of Jews in Bessarabia has been an increased activity and zeal on the part of the promoters of the Zionist movement. In every city where any considerable number of Jews are located mass-meetings have been held to promulgate the plans of the Zionists and to arouse Jewish interest in them. It is thus quite probable that the indignation excited by the Russian outrages will advance the cause of Zionism further than it could have been otherwise carried by years of ordinary argument and appeal.

In nearly every instance where such meetings have been extensively reported the main argument of the speakers was that so long as the Jews are without a nation of their own they cannot have a voice in international affairs. As one speaker put it: "A national nobody can expect no national recognition. If you wish the powers to recognize what you are you must plant the standard of nationality and establish a government." At a great meeting held under the auspices of the Zionist Council in Boston one of the speakers said: "So long as you look for help from anybody but yourselves and God you will look in vain. There is but one nation in the world which can solve the Jewish problem, and that nation is the Jewish nation. It is for you as Jews to help yourselves, and then the other nations will help you. Zionism presents to you a broad platform upon which every Jew may stand. Zionism offers the only adequate or suitable solution for the Jewish problem."

There is, of course, an element of truth in all such statements, and yet to outsiders the Zionist movement appears to be nothing more than a day dream colored by emotion. Sentiment has always been a powerful factor in human affairs, and consequently the Zionist is not subject to derision solely because he is trying to build upon sentiment; but in this case the end to which the sentiment inspires seems to be not only impracticable but undesirable. The Jew born in America, for example, has America for his country. Why, then, should he seek another? A strictly racial nation is in our time impossible. An attempt to establish one in Palestine would be an anachronism. Should the Jews, by their wealth, their energy and their business capacity, manage to redeem Palestine and make it once more flourish like the rose, the country would inevitably attract immigrants from all quarters. It would not remain a distinctively Jewish community very long after it had become prosperous, and the aims of the Zionists would be defeated by the very means they took to accomplish them.

The only hopeful feature of the movement as seen from the outside is the zeal with which it is being supported by many Jews of undoubted ability and sagacity. It is not easy to believe that such men are idle dreamers. Probably they perceive something in the race that outsiders cannot see, and despite outward appearances are not building wholly upon an unreasoning sentiment. The one thing certain is that they are making a vigorous propaganda and from all reports are vastly increasing their strength by the accession of large numbers of new members and the receipt of liberal contributions to their funds. Thus, whether they succeed or not in establishing a Jewish nation in Palestine, they will form a body of Jews powerful enough to make its influence felt in the councils of Russia itself.

Menaced by enemies within and without the kingdom, harassed by the greed of foreign foes and the lawlessness of rebellious subjects, China is now threatened with famine. With almost inconceivable rapidity the gigantic plottings of Europe are making the Flowery Kingdom the Ishmaelite of modern nations.

In a fight the other day between Kansas settlers and cowboys eight men were killed. In the strenuous life of the Middle West this is considered to be an incident of hardly more than passing interest. It is notable to Californians to indicate the high degree of civilization which we have reached in comparison.

Some very venturesome Chinese pirates captured a party of Americans the other day and now a gunboat is in chase to release the captives and punish the captors. Perhaps the Chinese, not being able to distinguish an American from any other Occidental marauder, look upon their action simply as retaliation.

EDITORS FROM SOUTH ENJOY SIGHTSEEING AND LUNCHEON



MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA PRESS ASSOCIATION AND THEIR WIVES WHO ARE TOURING THE COAST. JUST AS THEY WERE PREPARING TO START FOR A TROLLEY RIDE TO GOLDEN GATE PARK AND CLIFF HOUSE.

THE visiting members of the Georgia Press Association saw a large portion of San Francisco and its environments yesterday under the most pleasant auspices. The programme was planned and carried out by George L. Alexander, representing the American Type Founders Company, and Hamilton Wright of the California Promotion Committee, while the courtesies of the Press Club were extended for the luncheon and the arrangements for the trip through Chinatown.

Returning, the car stopped at the Chutes entrance to the park, where the travelers alighted. A visit was paid to the museum, Japanese tea garden, the park band stand, tennis courts and children's playgrounds, the car being again taken at the Haight-street entrance.

They were met at the Golden Gate, where a luncheon was spread on a long table in the billiard room. In the absence of the president of the club, E. C. Leffingwell, Secretary W. C. Holliday presided and made the speech of welcome. He was very happy in his remarks extending the freedom of the club. H. H. Cabanis, president of the Georgia Press Association, replied. He was most profuse in his praise of California and the reception that had been extended to the members of the association.

The next step was made at Fillmore street and Broadway, where a fine view was obtained of the Golden Gate, Fort Alcazar, Belvedere, Sausalito and the waters of the bay. From there a quick return was made to the Press Club, where on arrival at 2:30 the visitors found a fine luncheon spread on a long table in the billiard room. In the absence of the president of the club, E. C. Leffingwell, Secretary W. C. Holliday presided and made the speech of welcome. He was very happy in his remarks extending the freedom of the club. H. H. Cabanis, president of the Georgia Press Association, replied. He was most profuse in his praise of California and the reception that had been extended to the members of the association.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

F. C. Lusk, one of Chico's attorneys, is at the Palace. C. D. Wright, an attorney of San Jose, is at the Lick. Captain B. Vincent of the British army is at the Palace. The Rev. E. Jay Cooke of Schuylerville, N. Y., is at the Palace. George I. Cochrane, an attorney of Los Angeles, is at the Palace. Dr. Fred Ross Fairchild of Mount Bullion is registered at the Grand. Major C. J. Berry, a prominent rancher of Woodland, is at the Grand. John A. McIntyre, a wine merchant of Sacramento, is at the Occidental. Banker T. J. Field of Monterey is stopping for a few days at the Palace. Captain F. H. Jones, who served with the British troops in South Africa, is at the Palace. Charles Francee, former Mayor of Sausalito and a prominent merchant of that town, is a guest at the Grand. B. F. Dillingham, banker, railroad manager and steamship owner of Honolulu, is a guest at the Occidental. D. F. McMahon of New York, a prominent member of the Tammany organization, and wife and son are at the Palace. Ross Cline, traveling passenger agent for the Wash. line, arrived from Los Angeles yesterday and is registered at the Grand. Thomas Fitch, familiarly known as the "silver-tongued orator," arrived from Honolulu yesterday and is at the Occidental. Dr. and Mrs. Bilch of West Australia arrived from the Antipodes on yesterday's steamer and are registered at the Palace.

California's in Washington: At the Shoreham—W. O. Wood and Eliza Avis Hall of San Francisco. At the New Willard—George B. McLain of Los Angeles. At the St. James—P. R. Mabury of San Jose and Frank W. Gale of San Francisco. Public Lands Are Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the withdrawal from entries of 800,000 acres of public lands in Idaho in connection with the Blackfoot irrigation project, and 500,000 acres in Nevada in connection with the Rock Creek, Humboldt River, North Humboldt and South Humboldt projects. Townsend's California place fruits and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etches. A nice present for Eastern friends, 715 Market st., above Call bldg. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 220 California street, Telephone Main 192.

Well, laugh if you want to. The clever, catchy, sparkling New Comic Supplement FREE WITH THE Next Sunday Call Will give you something really funny to laugh at. It is a brand new feature and every one of the four pages is brilliantly illustrated in color by the cleverest funny artists in the world. Just read what will tickle your risibles. LADY BOUNTIFUL TAKES THE BOYS OUT FOR A HUNT (With awful results). By Gene Carr. THE OFFICE BOY'S LOVE AFFAIRS LOOK UP A BIT By Sid B. Griffin. THE JOLLY JACKIES ALMOST OUT-HOBSON HOBSON By Geo. Herriman. CLARENCE THE COP GETS PROMOTED (To a new batch of trouble). By C. W. Kahler. THE PREMATURE PRAISE FOR TIDY TEDDY By F. M. Follier. PHYLLIS GAVE THE BABY WHAT HE WANTED By Gene Carr. There's enough more besides to give you a laugh to every square inch.