

# SAYS WAR IS A HAND IN ORIENT

Russian Secret Agent Makes Startling Statement.

Declares That Hostilities Will Be Declared Within a Few Days.

Neither the United States Nor Great Britain Will Be Involved in the Coming Conflict.

HONGKONG, July 26.—A Russian secret agent who has arrived here from Peking states confidently that war between Russia and Japan will be declared in a few days. He adds that Great Britain and the United States will not participate in the hostilities.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, July 26.—The continuation of the Russian menace in the Far East, coupled with the absence of effective British support of Japan in the present crisis, has evoked severe criticism of the management of the British Foreign Office. Arnold White, the well-known writer, severely contrasts its efficiency with the methods of the American State Department. He says in an article just published that the latest phase of England's relations with China is the transfer of all influence in the negotiations on the subject of the open door in Manchuria from Downing street to Washington. Pressure from the United States receives prompt and courteous attention from Count Lansdowne, the Russian Foreign Minister, but the British Foreign Office and the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg are ignored and laughed at. It is deeply humiliating to the British taxpayers that only the protest of the United States at present holds in abeyance complete Russian absorption and assimilation of the province of Manchuria.

PARIS, July 26.—Reports having been printed to the effect that the Japanese Prince Impehama was coming to Paris charged with a mission from the Emperor of Japan to ask the mediation of France between Russia and Japan, La Patrie has interviewed a high official of the Japanese legation, who denies that the Prince is charged with such a mission, and adds that Japan only wants peace, but is determined to enforce her rights.

YOKOHAMA, July 26.—M. Laviolette, the Russian Minister to Korea, having objected to the Japanese telegraph line from Seoul to Fusan, which was connected prior to the Russian line, the Korean Government asked Japanese Minister Hayashi to remove the line. The latter has declined to do so.

## Requiem Masses Are Heard by Vast Crowds

EVERY Catholic church in San Francisco was crowded yesterday morning when the special requiem masses were celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Leo XIII.

The entrances and interiors of the places of worship were draped with emblems of mourning, and the solemn services were indicative of the regret felt by all at the death of the Pontiff.

At St. Mary's Church (Paulist) the funeral mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Hoppen. The eulogy on the deceased Pope was delivered by the Rev. Father Stark, and it dealt with the life and memorable acts of Pope Leo XIII, who was declared to be one of the greatest men of all times. The musical portion of the service consisted of Mozart's "Requiem" and Haydn's "Te Deum," sung by Madame Argenti, Miss Vintin, L. Leca and Signor Borghese. The choir was augmented.

At St. Ignace church, on Van Ness avenue, the mass was read by the Rev. Father Allen, S. J., celebrated the requiem mass, assisted by Fathers Butler and Prellato. The choir was augmented and Capella's magnificent "mass" was rendered. The offertory consisted of Beethoven's "March Funere," rendered on the organ by Professor Zoberle. The choir consisted of the following singers: Tenors—James E. Lane, Oscar Llanen, Joseph Rodman, and the organist, E. M. Hilbert. Dr. Sebastian Schalkhammer, T. J. Walsh; basses—Signor Domenico Borghese, George V. Wood, Professor R. E. G. Kern and Signor Tomaso Panzini.

At St. Dominic's Church, at Bush and Sycamore streets, the funeral service was celebrated by the Rev. J. M. Foley, O. P. S. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. J. Walsh, P. P., and the Rev. F. B. Clyne. The service was delivered by the Rev. J. M. Foley, O. P. S., and the Rev. F. B. Clyne.

At Notre Dame des Victoires, the French church, the mass was celebrated by Bishop Boynens of Hawaii. The mass was celebrated last Saturday. The Bishop was assisted in the service by the clergy attached to the church, and the musical portion of the service was extremely effective. The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Father Hamann, who dwelt feelingly on the characteristics of the late Pope.

In St. Boniface Church, on Golden Gate avenue, the funeral service was celebrated by Father Augustine, O. F. M. Many of

For two years, 1900 and 1901, there was an almost total failure of crop of the best red pepper. Schilling's Best got all that came to United States. Another is redder; not nearly so fine, not nearly so hot. Schilling's Best has always been its cost—we'd rather lose money a year or two of short crop.

Moneyback everything always.

# KEARSARGE ENDS HER VIOLENT RACE

Makes Passage to Bar Harbor in Little More Than Nine Days.

Runs as High as Fifteen Knots but Slows Down for Fog and Icebergs.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—The battleship Kearsarge arrived at Bar Harbor at 5:42 p. m. and dropped anchor in the upper harbor at 6:13. All day the shore path had been thronged with people anxiously watching the eastern horizon for the first glimpse of the famous ship, but it was not until 5 o'clock that her immense hull appeared out of the mist in the east. Coming full speed the battleship entered the harbor, passed the other ships of the squadron at anchor and then proceeded to the upper harbor, where the battleship Illinois, with Admiral Barker on board, was anchored. After the usual formality the representative of the Associated Press was received on board and was the first to greet Captain Hemphill, who expressed surprise that their ship should be of interest to others outside the Navy Department. He said: "We left the Needles at 1:35 p. m. on Friday, July 17, and Mount Desert Rock at 12:30 to-day, covering the distance of 250 miles in nine days four and a quarter hours, an average speed of 13.15 miles an hour."

MAKES FIFTEEN KNOTS. The highest speed attained was a little more than fifteen knots an hour and the slowest was ten. Three times during the trip the ship was slowed down, once on account of being in the vicinity of an iceberg and twice on account of a very thick fog. Headwinds and thick weather retarded the speed of the ship and under favorable conditions she would have covered the distance in less than nine days. Captain Hemphill says that he could start on a return trip at once and beat the record made on this voyage. Since the Kearsarge left New York fifty-three days ago she has visited Germany, Denmark and England, has steamed 3300 miles, has been at sea twenty-four days and in port twenty-nine days, and during all this time there has not been a single accident to the machinery or a stop of any kind. She is ready for action.

When she left Portsmouth she carried 1640 tons of coal. She now has on board 410 tons, consuming 1230 tons on the voyage, an average of 135 tons daily. As her coal carrying capacity is but 1591 tons, some coal was taken on deck.

WHAT TRIP DEMONSTRATES. The trip of the Kearsarge has demonstrated that a ship of her class can maintain an average speed of over thirteen knots on a long voyage without injury to her machinery; that her coal carrying capacity is adequate for a trip of 400 miles under full speed; that in case of war, ships of her class can cross the ocean and engage an enemy at once; that the Kearsarge is one of the most perfect ships in the world and fully equal to any emergency.

Captain Hemphill and his officers are very enthusiastic over the way in which they have been entertained while in foreign waters. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes was cheered as the Kearsarge moved in and out of port. A big crowd watched her departure from Portsmouth as she started on the voyage that has ended so successfully. Captain Hemphill will not give out the details of daily runs, etc., until he has made his report to the Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT PLEADED.

Ocean Voyage of the Kearsarge Is Considered Highly Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A great deal of interest was taken by naval officers in Washington in the run of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth to Frenchman's Bay. It was estimated before the vessel left England that, with good weather, she would make the run across the ocean in ten days, and this prediction has been verified. Estimating that she traveled about 2500 miles, the speed of the Kearsarge would average approximately between 12.1 and 13.4 knots per hour. While the run the vessel just made is not at all remarkable, yet it is very satisfactory for a heavy battleship and indicates the engineering in good condition.

Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, speaking about the voyage to-night, said: "There was no test of maximum speed possible, but only a test of the run under ordinary conditions. It is customary in ordinary cruising to use only about two-thirds or three-fourths of the full boiler power of the ship. All the boilers are used when it is desired to make a better time and sustain it for a long period while for short periods of excessive speed forced draught on the boilers is used. This is done, however, only for short periods, because the strain on the boilers and on the engine is too great. The vessel is in very good condition, and the crew is in excellent health. The bottom of the Kearsarge, although not necessarily very foul, is not at its best condition because the vessel is not just out of drydock."

At the church of St. Peter and Paul the congregation was composed of only a few citizens of Italian descent or birth. The mass was solemn with heavy drapings of black velvet and cloth, relieved with white cords. The funeral mass was celebrated by the Rev. B. C. Redehan, and the music consisted of portions of Mozart's and Capella's requiem compositions. The choir was augmented.

In all the Catholic churches the requiem masses were participated in by very large congregations, the musical portions of the services being specially selected.

Speaks About Great Work of Holy Father

BERKELEY, July 26.—Solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church to-day for the dead Pope. Father M. O'Riordan was the celebrant. The church was decorated in mourning colors for the occasion.

A special choir rendered the sacred music. The Rev. J. J. Cantwell acted as deacon and the Rev. Father Carroll of San Francisco as subdeacon.

Father O'Riordan delivered an eloquent address upon the life and character of the dead Pontiff. He said in part:

Pope Leo XIII was one of the greatest masters the church has ever produced. Living in an age when his work was necessarily hard, as well as the spiritual ruler of the world, Pope Leo was confronted with some peculiar problems which were never before met by any pope. But his administration has been eminently successful. Pope Leo was one of the greatest masters the church has ever produced. Living in an age when his work was necessarily hard, as well as the spiritual ruler of the world, Pope Leo was confronted with some peculiar problems which were never before met by any pope. But his administration has been eminently successful.

# PLOT TO DEPOSE PRINCE FERDINAND AND COMBINE BULGARIA AND SERBIA

Conspiracy Against Sovereign Involves Proposed Union of the Two Countries, to Be Governed by Karageorgievitch, and Overthrow of the Sultan's Power



FOUR NOTABLES WHO FIGURE IN A REMARKABLE STORY OF INTRIGUE. The story is discredited here, being regarded as fanatical. The plotters are said to have resolved to carry out their programme, if possible, by legal means, including a vote of the Bulgarian Parliament. The plotters are said to have argued that such a united kingdom could overthrow Turkey, and the Macedonian troubles and guarantee a greater future for both Serbia and Bulgaria.

PRINCE IS A DEGENERATE. Specialist's Report as to the Heir to Serbia's Throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—A specialist on the treatment of backward children, at the command of the Imperial Government, examined and observed Prince George, the eldest son of King Peter Karageorgievitch of Serbia, during the past week and has reported to the Emperor that the boy is a degenerate. Prince George was born in 1883, and therefore is 19 years of age. He was reared practically under the direction of the Russian court and a report printed just after the Belgrade tragedy said that he was educated to occupy the throne of Serbia. On June 12 a Berlin dispatch to the London Times said that King Peter might abdicate in favor of his son.

Simion, said our blessed Lord, speaking to all the apostles, 'Simion, Satan hath desired you that he might sift you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith shall not fail, and thou shalt stand firm on the rock, and thou shalt be built upon, and I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.'

Resting upon that promise, upon the value of prayer, when he found himself beset by difficulties on every side, the Pope at the very beginning of his reign asked the faithful to recite the simple prayer of the rosary, for all the churches, the solitude for all the churches. He has been responsible for the spiritual well-being of the universal church. He has appointed Cardinals and Bishops. He has received pilgrimages. He has encouraged the faithful in all parts of the world. He has written numerous letters on devotional and doctrinal questions. He has restored the hierarchy in Scotland; he has convened the Bishops of this country in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and in 1888 he summoned the 104 Archbishops and Bishops of Latin America in council at Rome. But among the sweetest joys that came to his fatherly heart was the return of the faith of 100,000 schismatic Nestorians, 60,000 Gregorian Armenians and thousands of Copts. He has seen the church rise to a position of spiritual eminence and power which is all the more striking that his temporal power has shrunk to extinction. How, then, were these wonderful results accomplished?

## Capacity of Churches Tested by Mourners for Late Pope

Continued From Page 2, Column 4.

has increased the number of students at the Gregorian University in Rome from 400 to over 1000. And, safeguarding the interests of their Catholic faith, he has made it possible one day for the Catholic young men of England to attend the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He has written an encyclical on the Bible and last year appointed a learned commission to consider scriptural questions. He encouraged Oriental studies, caused new seminaries to spring into existence and gave a fresh impetus to the work of the famous Vatican Observatory. He has written the encyclical on the works of Leo, the statesman, the teacher and the scholar, would seem to be enough to fill up the life and exhaust the strength of one man; but besides these things, which are without, he has had his daily life, the solitude for all the churches. He has been responsible for the spiritual well-being of the universal church. He has appointed Cardinals and Bishops. He has received pilgrimages. He has encouraged the faithful in all parts of the world. He has written numerous letters on devotional and doctrinal questions. He has restored the hierarchy in Scotland; he has convened the Bishops of this country in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and in 1888 he summoned the 104 Archbishops and Bishops of Latin America in council at Rome. But among the sweetest joys that came to his fatherly heart was the return of the faith of 100,000 schismatic Nestorians, 60,000 Gregorian Armenians and thousands of Copts. He has seen the church rise to a position of spiritual eminence and power which is all the more striking that his temporal power has shrunk to extinction. How, then, were these wonderful results accomplished?

Success Is Due to Potency of Prayer to God

WE have seen the human agencies of diplomacy, teaching authority and scholarship. But we are not yet at the source of Leo's power. Paul may plant and Apollo may water, but God alone can give the increase. And so, while Leo used all human means to accomplish his work, he did not forget that the fruiting agent must be the grace of God. There is a celebrated portrait of the Pope painted by the French artist Chattrain which represents him on his knees, his arms resting on a prie-dieu, his hands clasped in front of him, his head bowed, and on his face an expression of intense earnestness. It is Leo at prayer. This has been the source of all his wonderful power. He consecrated all his energies to God, and God gave them fruitfulness. He understood St. Chrysostom's beautiful saying, 'There is nothing more powerful in the world than a man who prays. He remembered the Papal chair, its gift of infallibility in teaching revealed truth, is a direct result of prayer.'

Though Leo Is Dead His Work Will Continue

LEO's work is done and Leo has passed away. But the Papacy remains. The throne of Peter was already old when the oldest of existing thrones was first set up, and it alone has the divine promise that it shall never fail. Neither time nor decay nor war nor revolutions nor any of the vicissitudes of earthly things shall bring it to ruin. God, who watches over the church as the greatest creation of his wisdom and the dearest object of his love on earth, will raise up another to take Leo's place. And so while the church to-day kneels in mourning, repeating for Leo the prayer of his liturgy, 'Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him,' there is in her heart no shadow of despair, but the spirit of hope born of her trust in her founder's word. And so she adds that other part of her funeral liturgy, which is a song of triumph, the canticle of the benedictus, 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who hath visited and wrought the redemption of his people and has raised up the horn of salvation to us in the house of David, his servant; to the end that, being delivered from the hands of our enemies, we may serve him in holiness and justice before him all our days.'

And so we pray God that in his mercy he will design to give us another shepherd, who, taking up the staff which Leo's tired hand has laid down, may from the ancient throne of the fisherman stretch it out in beneficent sway over new peoples and alien lands. And may he by his wisdom and prudence give knowledge of salvation to his people unto remission of their sins, and enlighten them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, and by his sure guidance direct our feet into the way of peace.

# PROCTOR MAKES REPLY TO SMITH

Chairman of the Civil Service Commission Fights Back.

Refutes Statements Made by Former Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Chairman Proctor of the Civil Service Commission has made reply to the recent letter of former Postmaster General Smith concerning the latter's attack on his report on the investigation of the Washington postoffice and also to an editorial article in the Philadelphia Press. The reply to Mr. Smith's formal letter is as follows:

The Honorable the Postmaster General, Sir: My attention has been called to the letter, dated July 14, of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, in which the commission is charged with the purpose of evading the law, and of the commission in regard to the administration of the public service, in the cases of office. If this letter were based upon the facts disclosed by the records, or could be read in connection with the commission's letter and the report of the investigation, upon which it was based, there would be no necessity for remark or reply. Under the circumstances there are certain parts of Mr. Smith's letter which seem to demand attention.

QUESTION OF RELEVANCY. The relevancy of a portion of the commission's letter has been denied by Mr. Smith, although the essential facts it contained have been stated in the commission's letter and the report of the investigation, upon which it was based, there would be no necessity for remark or reply. Under the circumstances there are certain parts of Mr. Smith's letter which seem to demand attention.

This was especially true with regard to persons appointed to the office of the commission, and to the purpose of classification and afterward transferred to the Washington postoffice and later to the department, as well as in the cases of persons appointed as laborers, but irregularly assigned to classified duty in the Washington postoffice, who were afterward appointed to rural free delivery service just before its classification.

In commenting upon that part of the commission's letter which deals with the classification of clerks, Mr. Smith says that the department has been guilty of a 'safe margin, the facts disclosed by the investigation.' It is a civil service rule provided by the President, which provides for the classification of clerks at free delivery offices and the removal of clerks from such offices, organizing only bona fide employees as acquiring a classifiable status. It was the department's duty to remove from the list of clerks the names of eighteen residents of Washington or its vicinity on the rolls of postoffice clerks, who were not bona fide employees, without reference to the needs of those offices, for the sole purpose of getting them out of classified positions in the Washington postoffice or the department.

Mr. Smith says in reference to the same subject that, before the appointment of Mr. Smith as Postmaster General, some persons were appointed to offices about to be classified and after classification they were transferred to other parts of the service. This practice thus introduced continued in a limited degree.

As a matter of fact, there were only four such appointments made during the latter part of 1897 and the early part of 1898, prior to the appointment of Mr. Smith as Postmaster General. Mr. Smith's letter does not state that the commission has been guilty of a 'safe margin, the facts disclosed by the investigation.' It is a civil service rule provided by the President, which provides for the classification of clerks at free delivery offices and the removal of clerks from such offices, organizing only bona fide employees as acquiring a classifiable status. It was the department's duty to remove from the list of clerks the names of eighteen residents of Washington or its vicinity on the rolls of postoffice clerks, who were not bona fide employees, without reference to the needs of those offices, for the sole purpose of getting them out of classified positions in the Washington postoffice or the department.

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# BOYSHOTS ANSWERED FOR MURDER

Torture of Nine-Year-Old Companion Results in Death.

Reading College Stories Leads Vermont Youngsters to Try Hazing.

Compel Naked Victim to Stand and Sit on Red Hot Stones and Then Trample Upon His Body.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL. BARTON, Vt., July 26.—Three young boys of this place, Alva Day, 11 years old; Raymond Adams, 10 years old, and Raymond Waterman, 7 years old, are on trial before Justice Guild charged with causing the death of a schoolmate, Ralph Canning by name, a delicate boy of 9 years. The elder boys had read of hazing in college and they determined to try a little original hazing on their own account. They induced their victim to go with them to a lonely pasture back of the schoolhouse, where they built a fire and heated a number of stones red hot in the flames.

The testimony is that they compelled the lad to both stand and sit with his naked flesh upon the red-hot stones, holding him there in spite of his screams and pitiable supplications for release. After that the big boys walked on the little one and performed other horseplay tricks until the victim became nearly unconscious. When young Canning was at last allowed to go he managed to crawl home. He was taken at once with great pains about the stomach and died two weeks later.

The case is exciting great interest, as the boys were so young they probably did not realize the enormity of their acts. The lads are members of prominent families and have had a good reputation in the past. The hearing room in progress will determine their punishment. There are about forty witnesses on each side.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—The Government has issued a decree granting to the railroad companies an increase in their passenger and freight rates as well as practically put them on the same basis as though their receipts were in fifty-cent dollars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Tyfold Collar

The picture shows how the collar is cut out on each side to allow for adjusting a neck tie without springing the collar open. The collar comes close together in front, it keeps the tie in place and you don't see the cut-out part. Besides the tie is retained just over the button, which is also kept out of sight. Your summer comfort will be increased if you wear one, and you'll thank us for the style. Dealers sell them.

Cluett Brand, 25c each Arrow Brand, 15c each

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

A.B.C. BOHEMIAN

KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WILL OF LATE POPE READ IN CONGREGATION

ROME, July 26.—The will of the late Pope Leo XIII. was read in the meeting of the congregation of Cardinals. Only that portion which deals with material matter of the personal papal estate was made public. The religious testament was not disclosed. The will is written on large sheets in the small, clear handwriting of the Pontiff, presenting no trace of uncertainty. It was opened by Cardinals Mocenni, Cretoni and Rampolla, the executors. The relatives of the late Pontiff were not present, although invited. That portion made public is as follows:

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, I, Pope Leo XIII., do hereby bequeath to the Holy See, to be used for the benefit of the Holy See, the sum of one hundred million francs, to be paid in five equal installments, the first installment to be paid immediately after my death, and the remaining four installments to be paid at intervals of one year.

We also bequeath to the Holy See, to be used for the benefit of the Holy See, the sum of one hundred million francs, to be paid in five equal installments, the first installment to be paid immediately after my death, and the remaining four installments to be paid at intervals of one year.

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