

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

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A SOLEMN DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

WITHIN the last few days the political atmosphere of San Francisco, which for weeks has been clouded by false issues, absurd pretensions and the babel of conflicting pleas and aspirations, has cleared. It is well for the voter that now his own good judgment, his own common sense, his analysis of the events which have been agitating the city, point out to him inevitably the correct course to pursue at the polls.

In the triangular fight for Mayor one fact cannot be gainsaid. It stares at the intelligent voter in every sign of the campaign. It speaks in the records of public meetings and in the opinions of men who place the welfare of their city above petty partisanship. It is told in the movement and fluctuation of parties and in the changes in party affiliations. It is plain beyond dispute to every one having interest enough to observe. This fact is pre-eminently that Franklin K. Lane is hopelessly third in the Mayorship contest and cannot by any stretch of sympathy or imagination be considered a factor in the race.

Every voter who has at heart the best interests of his city, who wishes to see it prosperous and progressive, who wishes to see workingmen employed and well paid and merchants successful in their undertakings, who desires a moral, healthful, businesslike conduct of public affairs, must silence sentimental and accept conditions. He must recognize that in this campaign the Mayor counts for much as the representative of policies and principles and as their active administrator in office.

The voter, then, in duty bound must cast his ballot for him who has naturally the best chance to win and who represents in himself and in his personal and party following the better elements of political and civic life. It is plain, therefore, to every one that Franklin K. Lane cannot win, and that Henry J. Crocker can. A vote for Lane is a wasted endeavor, whatever its motive, and a vote for Crocker is a distinct, material contribution to the cause of a growing, healthful, progressive city. This is palpable to every sober-minded observer.

It is plain that the natural partisan support of Lane is divided beyond hope of union, while that of Crocker is enthusiastic, rational, systematic and thoroughly organized in united front. While a vote for Lane does not figure positively in the Mayorship contest, one for Crocker contributes to a result, and that result should be the intimate concern of every well-meaning citizen of San Francisco. Those that have followed the progress of the campaign have noticed, if they have noticed anything, that where Lane was received a year ago with acclamations and every demonstration of sympathy and support he is now greeted with jeers, insults and repudiation that has bordered on personal violence. Wherever he has gone to this, his natural following, he has done so at the hazard of new indignities.

On the other hand, Crocker has entered even this stronghold, that was a year ago Lane's and is now divided, and has met with such marked encouragement as to hold forth every indication of material support from it. Again, to enforce doubly this condition, Crocker stands at the head of a united party which has been cleansed of its parasites. His long career as a man of business and a merchant has won him the emphatic, non-partisan indorsement of men whose only partisanship in municipal politics is an insistent demand for a clean, honest, economical and businesslike administration. Can there be, then, any question to the voter of what to do? On the one hand a vote is wasted and great interests are jeopardized. On the other the cause of healthy city government is indorsed and supported and aid is given to the restoration of the city's good name. It is before the voters to choose.

NEGRO PEONAGE.

THERE is no doubt that the people of the North look with a degree of complacency upon suppression of the negro vote in the South. The constitutions of the Southern States which have been so amended as to strike down the franchise that is conferred upon negroes by the fifteenth amendment all make a remote provision for the electoral rights of negroes in the future, based upon an educational qualification. The merit of this vague promise, however, consists in giving free and ample educational advantages to the young of that race. It is plain that, with the ballot to protect him, the negro can secure for himself the opportunity of education. But without the ballot he must look to the white voters for educational privileges. What he may expect in the matter is shown by recent events in Mississippi. In that State a Governor has been chosen upon the issue that the white people will permit only the taxes paid by negroes to be devoted to schools for that race, and that the expenditure of such taxes for that purpose shall be wholly in the hands of the whites. This limitation and segregation of the school fund is destructive of the purpose of the free, common school system. No one will reasonably expect that even the taxes paid by the negroes will be so used by the whites as to produce what they should of proper school facilities. If the power exists to so limit the endowment of public schools for negroes, it also exists to permit a limitation of the use of the poor facilities that will be provided. It will be seen that under such circumstances the promise that the ballot shall be the prize of intelligence and education is of but little value. It may, as a legal proposition, validate the constitutions of which it is a part, but practically it will be useless.

Already other aggressions are appearing in the train of those constitutions which nullify the fifteenth amendment. It is in human nature to get something for nothing, and in no direction is this disposition more plainly manifested than in the desire of man to own his fellow man, or to get the benefit of his labor without compensation. In South Carolina and Alabama, it is revealed by judicial proceedings that negroes in large numbers have been reduced to involuntary servitude. The process is cloaked under various pretenses, usually being considered as the satisfaction of an execution for debt. But, under whatever excuse it flourishes, it is practically the reduction of the negroes to a condition of slavery. It is now announced that this system is generally prevalent in Louisiana, and in the parish of Ouachita it has been under investigation by the Federal authorities, and the courts of the United States are appealed to for its suppression.

The people of the North are apparently willing to see the fifteenth amendment fall into disuse, though even the Democratic State convention of Massachusetts protests against its repeal. But between the disuse of that amendment and consequent suppression of the negro vote, and the denial of schooling and his re-enslavement, there is a wide gulf. The Northern sentiment, which listens approvingly to Senator Tillman's diatribes against the political equality and domination of the negro, and believes that white minorities should not be governed by black majorities, will not be found indifferent to this recrudescence of slavery. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments were made necessary by the result of the Civil War. To have won in that struggle and then to have written no new authority into the Federal constitution would have made the war an inconsequential folly, a useless sacrifice, a mighty effort without excuse for its beginning and without glory at its close. So the thirteenth amendment was incorporated, providing that: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Southern peonage, proved to be prevalent in many States, clearly nullifies that amendment. When involuntary servitude for debt is enforced, either by State law or local

custom, or by taking advantage of the weakness or ignorance of its victim, the thirteenth amendment is violated. The fourteenth amendment was likewise made necessary by the Civil War and its result. It makes all persons born or naturalized in this country citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, and forbids the abridgment of their rights as human beings, and deprivation of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Many Republican leaders and wise men devoted to the maintenance of the Union and of the rights of man have admitted that the fifteenth amendment differs from the other two. The thirteenth amendment was declared in force December 18, 1865, before the disbanding of the Union armies had been completed. The fourteenth was put in force July 28, 1868, three years after the close of the war, but after its necessity, as supplemental to the thirteenth amendment, had become clear. But the fifteenth amendment, the enfranchising clause, did not become a part of the constitution until March 30, 1870. As we have said, many wise men admit that in its adoption was the element of a partisan necessity. While history leaves no doubt that before the war was half over its secondary purpose was revealed to be the destruction of slavery, at no time was negro enfranchisement one of its objects. That came later, in response to a supposed political necessity. But, notwithstanding that, there was in the fifteenth amendment a higher purpose than partisan interest. There were those who advocated it as necessary to the preservation of the freedom of the South. Let the South beware of proving that they were right. Let the South beware of proving to the North that nullification of the fifteenth amendment is not for the purpose of saving white people from negro rule, but is for the purpose of returning negroes to slavery.

Purely by accident it has been discovered that the Macedonian Committee thought very seriously recently of kidnapping an American millionaire, then resident in the land of thievery and assassination, and holding him for ransom by the Government at Washington. In their splendid projects of outrage and murder the Macedonians should learn something of American politics. We think very much of our missionaries and very little of our millionaires. We have only one Miss Stone and scores of Cranes.

The wealthy owner of a Tucson hotel looked too long upon tanglefoot the other day and in true Arizona style proceeded to "shoot up" the establishment, frightening women into hysterics, driving men to the tall trees and sending his loving spouse to cover in the cellar. His escapade is like the flavor of old wine, reviving in memory that splendid touch of local color for which Arizona once was famous and unique.

Some of the hysterical newspapers published for the patronage of our Canadian friends are fearful that in our greed of conquest we may set designing eyes upon Greenland and annex it to our expanding and glorious republic. Let the alarmists still their fears. We won't need Greenland until we discover the north pole, and then we may make it a way station for our airships on the journey north.

Invalid bonds, mysterious fatherless notes, gold bricks, dodging directors, crooked officials, gross impositions upon the public, and dishonesty, special and specific, have characterized the revelations in the investigation of the ship-building trust. A few exhibits in convict stripes and the occasional entry of a new arrival at a penitentiary would complete the picture and preserve the unit.

The unfortunate case of the physician of Des Moines who, in his endeavor to save the life of a child, inoculated himself with a deadly poison, presents to Americans one of those rare examples of heroism in which we all take pride. While he waits to know if death be the due of his service his deed will be heralded more sincerely than the exploits of soldiers or of men who give up their lives in strife.

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPICS OF THE TIMES

"Quartz" Billings Talks.

Down in one of the hotels on lower Kearny street, where every old miner who comes to town to spend his "wad" sits around the checker table and mingles yarns with his chewing tobacco, old "Quartz" Billings of Tonopah was declaiming against the peculiarities of Nevada Justice the other night. "There was that roger in the Bagtown milkin' to prove that there ain't enough justice in that State to put in your eye," quoth Quartz, accurately flooding a fly at ten feet range. "Now, there was Smoky Watson, who squired 'spiculous Yaller Dick'—I di-remember his last name—of milkin' the cows belongin' to him and sellin' the milk after skimmin' off the cream to feed his bullpups with. Smoky didn't mind the stealin' of the milk, but he was free and isid'ed with the cream to Yaller Dick's bull pups; but anyway he had Yaller Dick arrested.

"Well, they got a jury together before Old Tribunal in Washoe City. The evidence that cum in in the case was enough to strick forty horse thieves, but the most of it showed that Yaller Dick's wife did most of the milkin' of Smoky's cows, so the jury came in and found Yaller Dick guilty of milkin' a cow in the second degree.

"The Judge he couldn't find a punishment to fit the milkin' of a cow in the second degree, and he wore out the town dishonary lookin' for one, so Yaller Dick went free and isid'ed again.

"And then there was the case of the feller that killed and et up Bueno to Hell's calf. Bueno to Hell was purty fond of that calf, and when he found its hide hangin' in a big greaser's cabin he caught up the Sheriff's office and had the greaser landed in the calaboose. Well, that greaser certainly put up a good case of self-defense.

"He said he was workin' in a tunnel, and was befo' the side of a hill when he looked up into the face of that calf. The tunnel was so narrow the calf couldn't turn round, and it had the string-halt and couldn't back up. The greaser took his trick to get over and over the calf, but he couldn't make it, and the critter wouldn't lie down. So he took a pick and dug his way through the calf to liberty.

"The Judge didn't believe the story, and told the greaser to go and bring the tunnel into court as an exhibit. Well, the greaser lit out, and some say he pulled the tunnel in after him; but anyway he ain't been seen since, no more'n has the man that got took in that busted milkin' camp Excelsior, about who Charley Goodwin wrote:

"The last of him that was ever seen was at Huffaker's drinking nitro-glycerin."

The Sleeper in the Dark. "I won't wake the poor devil up. I'll just shove his feet off the sidewalk into the doorway and let him have his sleep out. Thus soliloquized a big, burly police officer out on Laguna street the other night as he stood over the figure of a man that was stretched out on the pavement. Stopping, he grasped the ankles of the sleeper and carelessly swung the outstretched legs into the doorway.

An hour later he passed the spot again. The sleeper was still there. The officer looked at his watch and noted that it was after 3. "I'll have to get him out of here before the sergeant shows up," he muttered; "I'll give him a half hour more to snooze."



gies were made to fit very closely, and Mr. Glampe displayed much skill in building it. The cover was varnished the same as the balance of the coffin. When the time came for putting the mortal frame of Mr. Glampe into his self-made home, it was found that the coffin was several inches too short. But it was recalled that that was the way his builder had intended it should be. And, in accordance with his request, his body was placed in the coffin with his feet protruding out at the bottom end."

Italian King's Simplicity. "One great source of the popular sympathy enjoyed by King Victor Emmanuel is his complete absence of vanity, in which he again presents a striking contrast to his friend, the Emperor William," says a Paris correspondent of the London Times.

"On a certain festive occasion, in reply to a pompous and florid discourse by one of his Ministers, the King, instead of a regular speech in the same style, contented himself with a warm shake of the hand and a 'Thank you,' to the scandal and dismay of the court. In concert with the Queen, he suppressed 'le ridicule quadrille d'honneur' at the court balls, and thus relieved a number of gaudy and decrepit celebrities of the necessity of taking a turn on the floor with Princesses and ladies of honor. Victor Emmanuel considered that to be an absurd and humiliating spectacle and abolished it. His taste for the avoidance of tedious and expensive official receptions. He is opposed to all state parade, and has quite excluded it from his private life. He loves to slip on a number of slippers, and of his island retreat of Monte Cristo—a solitude suspended between sea and sky—as his moral sanitarium."

No More Waste of Powder. According to English naval reports Admiral Sir John Fisher, chief of the naval command in chief and Governor of Portsmouth, who is regarded in naval circles in Europe as among the most eminent of the English naval commanders of the present day, has introduced a reform at Portsmouth which might be copied with advantage both in this country and abroad. He has issued an order abolishing the great advantage of guns, the salute being acknowledged in the same manner. In future visiting ships are not to fire salutes. The captains are, as heretofore, required to pay their respects to the admiral, but Sir John Fisher does not want any more of what the renowned Mr. Mantalini would describe as "dem'd nonsense" in the form of salutes of some twenty-four guns. Of course, this order only applies to English ships. But it would be the great advantage of our navy were to adopt the reform as well, as a large amount of money is wasted each year in these salutes.

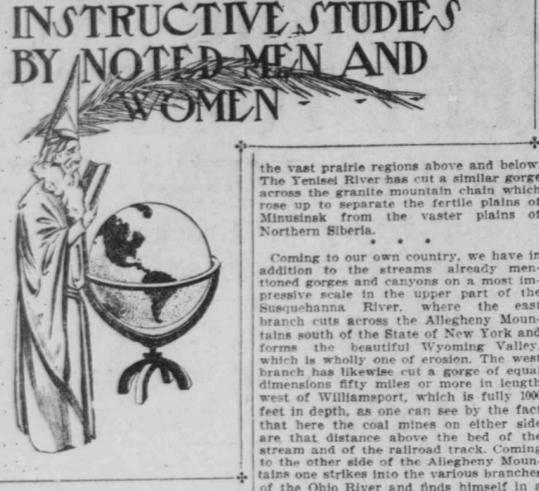
Smoking in Sunday-School. (At Wellington, Somerset, not long ago, boys were charged with smoking in school by bribes of cigarettes and tobacco. On certain of the scholars this is said to have had disastrous effects.) Oh, teacher, I'm so happy. In my little Sunday-school. In my pipe I draw nice. For my pipe I draw nice. And I find it smoking cool. Just to sit here blowing rings. Why you give me no reflections. On the Babylonian kings. On a morning in October. I resolved to change my ways. When I sawed the pipe, I sawed it. Why you had me many days. I was a smoker for many years. In vain I strove to quit. I have smoked for little children. Who attend their Scripture class. Oh, teacher, I'm so happy. For a moment, if you will. I'm feeling mighty—mighty still! The bench on which I'm sitting. Am I as frisky as a lamb. Am I—am I going home. Am I going to—yes, I AM! —London Globe.

Answers to Queries. UNITED STATES TREASURY—J. C. City. The assets of the United States Treasury December 31, 1903, were \$88,738,148. Twelve months later the amount was \$72,754,230.

PAJARO VALLEY—Stranger, Oakland, Cal. Pajaro Valley in Santa Cruz County was so named by Father Junipero Serra, who discovered it in 1769. The name means bird valley.

CRIBBAGE—Subscriber, City. It is an old time rule of cribbage that should either party neglect to play when he can come in, under thirty-one; his adversary may mark two holes.

EGGLESTON—E. C. J. City. The address of Edward Eggleston, the writer, is in summer Joshua Rock on Lake George, New York; in winter Century Club, New York City.



INSTRUCTIVE STUDIES BY GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT

THE vast prairie regions above and below. The Tenmile River has cut a similar gorge across the granite mountain chain which rises up to separate the fertile plains of Minusinsk from the vaster plains of Northern Siberia.

Coming to our own country, we have in addition to the streams already mentioned gorges and canyons on a most impressive scale in the upper part of the Susquehanna River, where the east branch cuts a narrow but deep channel through the State of New York and forms the beautiful Wyoming Valley, which is wholly one of erosion. The west branch has likewise cut a gorge of equal dimensions fifty miles or more in length west of Williamsport, which is fully 1000 feet in depth, as one can see by the fact that here the coal mines on either side are that distance above the bed of the stream and of the railroad track. Coming to the Allegheny Mountains one strikes into the various branches of the Ohio River and finds himself in a trench several hundred feet below the general level of the land and extending for more than 1000 miles in length until the river emerges into the center of the Mississippi Valley. The upper part of the Mississippi occupies a similar gorge for a still greater distance. Everywhere along this portion of the course of the river either side of the river to the summit one will find himself upon a vast plain, extending off in either direction, whose main superficial irregularities are those which result from the action of the wind on the countless smaller streams which joined together make the great rivers.

Wonders of Human Body. BY W. R. C. LATSON, M. D. (Editor Health Culture Magazine, New York.) The human body is the result of nature's best efforts through millions of years to build a perfect machine. A simple and beautiful illustration of this is found in the arrangement of the fibers which support the rounded ends of the long bones. In the femur, the long bone of the upper leg, the strain upon the upper end comes in every direction, because not only must this portion of the leg support the entire weight of the body, but it must also bear a ball and socket or "universal" joint, the head of the bone must resist pressure in every direction.

Man must have been well on toward civilization before he began to use pipes and tubes to conduct water from the spring to his garden, kitchen or horse trough. And yet, in his own wonderful body, there are at least 2000 miles of tubing—pipes to carry blood, to carry lymph, to carry all the fluids of the body, from one point to another. The human body, in fact, is more than four-fifths water, and this water, in the form of various fluids, blood, lymph, chyme, chyle, perspiration and sweat, is constantly fluctuating. Every flushing, paling, shiver—every laugh, yawn or movement—means a change in the wonderful tides of the body. The tides of the body—a volume of water, which always surrounds these tides, for the most part, occur through the medium of the tubes of the body.

The tubes range in size from the alimentary tube, which has a diameter of from one to several inches, and a length of about thirty feet to the smallest blood tubes (known as capillaries), from their supposed resemblance to a hair, although they are much smaller than any hair, some of which are less than one twenty-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The finest hairlike tubes (capillaries) penetrate the tissues everywhere in a delicate network. This capillary network is the theater of several very important and interesting operations, of which we will speak more fully in future articles.

Then we have the filters of the body, which are among the most striking of all the body's marvels. First of all their number is beyond all comparison. All the organs of the body—saliva, gastric juice, bile, intestinal fluid, pancreatic juice, tears, perspiration, sinovial fluid and many others—are all elaborated out of the blood by means of cells, each of which is a minute filter. And the most wonderful thing about these filters is, after all, not their number or their minute size, but the fact that they are living filters, what it wants and takes up from the blood just that and nothing else. Usually these tiny filter cells combine, placing themselves side by side and forming what is called a gland. The glands are always situated in the neighborhood of the tubes of the body (capillaries) just described, out of which the collection of filter cells, called a gland, selects the elements it needs to produce the particular fluid which is to be secreted. Each gland is numerous and vary in size from those too small to be seen with the naked eye up to the liver, the largest gland in the body, which is about a foot long and weighs four pounds. The glands carry out the most important work and will be given a chapter to themselves later.

Other interesting mechanical devices of the body are the bellows and the camera. The former is found in the lungs, rather in the action of the trunk, which permits the operation of the lungs. The chest, like the bellows, tends always to return to the collapsed condition. The muscles, however, which are attached to the ribs and to other fixed parts above them, have an action which forces them upward and farther apart, and thereby increases the capacity of the chest cavity. This increase of the size of the chest causes the air to rush in, and thus the lungs are filled.

The eyeball corresponds most perfectly to the darkroom of a camera, and the eye to the sensitive plate. The resemblance is complete, even to the inversion of the image. It is not generally known perhaps that the image thrown on the retina of the eye, like the image which the photographer sees when he ducks under the black cloth in a studio down. Yet in reality everybody sees everything upside down. This matter will be more fully discussed in an article on vision.

One more item mention that many of the most ingenious attachments invented for the camera are merely clumsy variations of nature's beautiful devices installed many millions of years ago in the visual apparatus of the animal.

Notes From St. Louis.

The United States fisheries building at the World's Fair at St. Louis is finished. Mr. Snyder, the representative of the United States Fish Commission, is on the grounds and is nearly ready for the installation of exhibits.

The World's Fair landscape department will plant hundreds of Lombardy poplars along the national French promenade, the work when finished will be a reproduction of the beautiful gardens of Versailles. The landscape department had laid 25,000 square yards of blue grass sod by the middle of September. Twice the amount will be laid before the work is complete. The sod is taken from St. Louis County and hauled to the exposition grounds by the carload.