

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

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Publication Office Third and Market Streets, S. F.

TUESDAY MAY 24, 1904

JEFFERSON AND HEARST.

It is unusual when a campaign is coming on to hear a great deal of Democratic talk about Mr. Jefferson. The further away from his ideas a so-called Democrat gets the more he invokes the founder of his party as he claims. In fact there is but little in common between Jefferson and the modern Democratic party. He founded what he called the Republican party, laid on lines that were rational in his day and from his point of view. But he would not now be found in the Democratic party, for it advocates a style of socialism and communism entirely at variance with his principles.

As the California Democracy have put Hearst and Jefferson on the same pedestal, a sort of Castor and Pollux to lead the hosts in battle, it would be interesting if the two could discuss public questions in the hearing of their admirers. Mr. Hearst advocates a political party made up of a distinct labor class. He wants the artificers to go by themselves and make a party that will advocate government ownership of all utilities, government regulation of hours and wages, and an extensive programme of socialism carried out by a self-constituted class.

Every record left by Jefferson commits him against such a policy. He abhorred classes and class solidarity in public matters. He opposed much government, insisted that government had no business to be in business and that its functions were confined to its legitimate police powers, leaving men free as possible to pursue happiness and fortune. When he heard his fellow statesman advocate the classification of society, appeal to malice and envy as the sole motives of political action and propose that one class only shall have a voice in government, the author of the Declaration of Independence would yell for the step ladder that he might climb down off a perch with such an uncongenial companion.

We would like to see these partisans who think that they are disciples of Jefferson give their followers the benefit of a free quotation of some of his opinions. For instance, he wrote John Jay, in 1785, this opinion of laboring mechanics: "Were we perfectly free to decide this question I should reason as follows: We have now lands enough to employ an infinite number of people in their cultivation. Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds. As long, therefore, as they can find employment in this line I would not convert them into mariners, artisans or anything else. But our citizens will find employment in this line till their numbers become too great, as will their productions, for the demand both internal and foreign. This is not yet the case and probably will not be for a considerable time. As soon as it is the surplus of hands must be turned to something else. I should then, perhaps, wish to turn them to the sea in preference to manufactures, because, comparing the characters of the two classes, I find the former the most valuable citizens. I consider the class of artificers as the panders of vice and the instruments by which the liberties of a country are overturned."

May we venture to suggest that this opinion Jefferson held about the artificers, the mechanics and skilled laborers would make interesting reading in a Democratic platform? He regarded them as "the panders of vice" and the destroyers of liberty. So we have the two figures in the Democratic hall of heroes and of statuary, Jefferson and Hearst, already at war in their diverse and irreconcilable opinions about labor. The debate waxes hot and Mr. Jefferson accuses Mr. Hearst of trying to use the panders of vice to destroy the institutions of liberty. Call out the police and perhaps the fire department, for there's a riot on the Democratic pedestal.

Leading educators in the public schools of California have selected a permanent committee of representative men among them to watch the Legislature while in session and to direct, if possible, the energies of our Sacramento solons toward the best interests of our public school system. It is surprising that our educators, accustomed as they are to difficult and dangerous tasks, care to assume so stupendous a burden upon their activities.

AWAKENING FOR INYO.

ORDERING on Mono at the north, San Bernardino at the south, and Fresno and Tulare counties on the west, lies the great county of Inyo. As a section rich in minerals it has long been widely known. Millions of dollars have been taken from its mines of precious metals. Death Valley, incalculably rich in borax and presumably rivaling Chile in nitrates, is within its wide-spreading border lines. For an eastern neighbor it has Nevada.

It is the point of departure for Mount Whitney for many tourists and mountaineers. In addition to these endowments the county is rarely picturesque and has a geographical position that qualifies it to become a sure and reliable supply point for many products of the soil to Nevada and to a wide range of country.

For many years it has been known that Inyo County, by reason of its elevation above the sea level, in some sections is admirably adapted to the production of apples. The county area embraces every conceivable variety of temperature, from the coolness of the high Sierra to the heat of Death Valley.

The chief desideratum has been the construction of a system to distribute the water that runs through the county, but is of comparatively little avail for agricultural uses under existing circumstances. Light in this direction has begun to dawn upon Inyo and the people of the county are correspondingly pleased.

The systematic researches of the departments of the Federal Government's service known as the irrigation investigation and the geological survey have, during the past few years, proceeded far in the determination of the amounts of water that are available for irrigation in this and other States west of the Rocky Mountains and also in the ascertainment of available reservoir sites, the details of construction work necessary for the founding of irrigation upon an enduring basis and the calculation of irrigable areas, together with crop probabilities and related topics of first importance. Now a report has been filed by Chief Hydrographer Lippincott of the Geological Survey concerning Inyo County. The essential point in this is that it is estimated there is enough water flowing through Owens Valley to moisten sufficiently for agricultural purposes practically every acre in the valley. This comprehends, of course, the impounding of the surplus water at certain times for economical use at others. A canal, so finds Mr. Lippincott, would be capable of providing water for bringing into use a large area that is

now vacant, surrounding the towns in the southern end of the valley and large tracts north and northeast of Bishop could be profitably devoted to agriculture. Every town in the valley would be benefited. In the valley are improved tracts open to settlement, so that there is a present demonstration of the possibilities under proper conditions.

The Inyo Register unquestionably voices the belief of the people of the county when it says, "If the irrigation canal enterprise is decided upon, and finished Inyo will have such a boom as it never has had."

A female, generously characterized as a woman, created a sensation in a local court recently by seeking to kiss a man who was accused of an atrocious murder and on trial for his life. This is very clearly an indication that the time has come when men facing the desperate emergency of a jury's decision need and should receive the protection of the police. No man should be punished until his guilt is established.

BACK TO SIBERIA.

It is evidently the Russian policy to retire to Siberia in the hope that the Japanese will attempt to follow. If the Japanese content themselves to free Manchuria of the Russian forces and restore it intact to Chinese administration Russia will doubtless wait until it is safe to assume the aggressive and again move into that province.

But the world wants peace and stability in Eastern Asia. Japan, content with the control of Korea, may call upon the nations for a guarantee against further turmoil that would be caused by another advance upon Manchuria. We are unable now to see why such a call to the world should not be heeded. China is placing herself in the right attitude by going beyond her treaties and declaring ports open to all nations as fast as Russian influence is withdrawn. We think it is the right conclusion of all who wisely observe events and soundly forecast the future that it is best that China preserve her territorial integrity.

When the Empress Dowager dies there will be a forward movement in China. The spirit of progress is a ferment among the people. The large number of Chinese who have been educated in the United States and Great Britain see the reforms that are needed. Prince Pu Lun, who is now in this country, will probably be Emperor of China in a short time. He is an enlightened man who knows the world and appreciates the importance of conforming to its standards. With him as ruler at Peking we will not have a China like India under the Moguls, or the Khanates under Russia. But we will have a country awakened as Japan is. Not with ambitions directed against other nations, but confined to internal progress and development.

Such a China will build railroads and distribute its congested population to a more roomy field. It will have more wants, demand more exchanges with other nations and will put the physical force of four hundred millions of people into self-elevation and civilization. The yellow peril will be made a myth by equality of wants and standards with the rest of the world. With such a transformation in prospect the apparent Russian plan of campaign will result in undisputed Chinese sovereignty of Manchuria by command of the world.

By official decree the women of Prague will no longer be permitted to wear in public places gowns that trail upon the streets. This measure recommends itself for a double virtue. It will not only force the gentler sex of Prague to be more artistic in their apparel, but it will take from them their extremely dangerous capacity as disseminators of germ disease. In this golden age of the microbe life is precarious enough without multiplying the dangers of infection.

THE PLATFORM.

THE platform adopted by the Republican State Convention may well be taken as a model by the National Convention. It is all said in less than 500 words. Yet it is a complete statement of the party's principles, policy and achievements. It is conceived in the belief that such a statement is sufficient reason for a continuance of power, and that any indictment of the Democracy is unnecessary. Therefore there is no "viewing with alarm" nor ringing accusations, such as make up the body of the Democratic platform. The hopeful view of the future and the sane analysis of the reasons for that view widely differentiate the two parties.

The Republican platform represents the constructive purpose of the party. It recites, using the noble rhetoric of understatement, the work done in the past and the steps taken to advance us to the position of the world's creditor nation, by giving us sound money and a creative power that makes the world our debtor. No guarantee of the future is offered except the purpose to continue therein the constructive work of the past.

Let a patriotic Democrat read that platform and say whether he can object to any part of it. It speaks for the protective policy; so does the Democratic platform. That difference is eliminated. It declares for an American merchant marine. So does the Democratic platform. It wants a sufficient navy, the Panama canal, Chinese exclusion, protection of American citizens at home and abroad, the preservation of forests and the reclamation of our arid domain. Does any Democrat object to any of these things? Does any doubt that, in view of its capacity for action, the Republican party will work for their accomplishment?

New duties are upon us as a nation. The prejudice against the Republican party held by Democrats inheres in history and relates to anti-slavery, the Civil War and the reconstruction period. But those issues are all past and accomplished. The party must be judged by its present aspects and tried by its relation to things of the present and the future. So judged, what reason, outside of prejudice, is there for refusing to support it?

A Michigan burglar, who seems to have neglected the lessons of many years devoted to his thieving craft, was sentenced the other day to serve the remainder of his life in a penitentiary for stealing three dollars and two hats. It is highly probable that all self-respecting members of the fraternity of burglars will accept the court's decree as just retribution for an idiosyncrasy so palpable as that exhibited by the offender in being caught for so small a matter.

Investigators have made the interesting discovery that underneath London and its millions of people there is a great lake of pure water. Can't somebody suggest a means by which this body of water may be made to find an outlet in Whitechapel?

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPICS OF THE TIMES



The Joker Joked.

It has been said that no man should perpetrate a joke who would not be willing to take a joke in return. An instance brought to memory by the story that appeared in The Call a few days since, telling how Alexander Badlam secreted lead under a wheelbarrow, exemplifies this truth.

Badlam in his day was one always ready to joke with his acquaintances, but strange to say could not accept a joke when the tables were turned on himself. At the time he was Assessor it was his habit to drive his horse and buggy into the basement of the City Hall and hitch the animal up until it was time to drive home. At that day there was a poor, little hunchback elevator boy attending to the crude rope elevator in the hall. This little cripple conceived the idea one day of hitching Badlam's horse and reversing him in the buggy, placing his head toward the seat and in that position fastly securing him. By using the harness and some ropes which he found in the building he made a good job of the operation. Then he gave the tip to the City Hall employes to be on hand to witness Badlam's discomfort when he appeared on the scene.

The gang was on hand and lost no time in enjoying the joke. Not so with the man at whose expense it was played. The Assessor got good

the galleon in the course of a few days. The success already obtained has caused great excitement.

Some astonishment is expressed that the galleon should have been found intact, as in many previous attempts that have been made by treasure hunters dynamite has been used, and it was feared much damage was done.

The French Duel.

Recent legal actions growing out of a fatal duel in Paris between Charles Ebelot and Henri Lautier show how dueling is regarded by the French law. Ebelot, the survivor, was charged with "having by blows and wounds caused death unintentionally." Judging from the wording of the indictment, the law does not take duellists seriously, or it would not admit the supposition that they do not enter into the encounter with any deadly intention. In this case proof was forthcoming that the affair had been carried out fairly, according to the recognized rules of the duello, and the prisoner was acquitted. The family of the deceased took no part in the criminal prosecution, but obtained, in the civil action, one franc damages and costs.

Goethe and Panama.

In view of the formal taking over by the United States of the Panama canal works, it may be worth recalling, as an instance of the political presence of Goethe, that, so long ago as 1827, in the course of a conversation with Eckermann, he declared it to be indispensable that the United States should have such a passage between the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific, and he was sure they would execute it, although he would not live to see its accomplishment. On the same occasion the poet also expressed the wish that he might see the Danube and the Rhine linked together by a waterway, and, thirdly, the English in possession of a canal from Suez. To see the realization of these three great projects would, he declared, be worth living fifty years longer.—Westminster Gazette.

The Long Bow.

"In certain parts of the Himalaya Mountains the native women have a singular way of putting their children to sleep in the middle of the day. The child is put near a stream of water, and by means of a palm leaf or tin scoop the water is deflected so as to run over the back of the child's head. The water pouring on the child's head apparently sends it to sleep and keeps it so, while the mother proceeds with her work in the field. No one seems ever to fear that the baby may be drowned."

The Chicago Journal says this, but like the man from Missouri, it will have "to show us."

Answers to Queries.

PEDRO—E. T. N., City. In the game of pedro points on the last play are determined in the following order: High, low, jack, game and pedro.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Constant Reader, City. The public schools of San Francisco will close for the summer vacation June 10, and remain closed for six weeks.

PINOCLE—Player, City. The rule in the game of pinocle is that if a player looks over his tricks, further than the last trick, he shall lose all scores for cards.

MARQUISE—Subscriber, City. Marquise is the French name for the wife of a Marquis. In the French language it is pronounced as if written mar-keys, with "mar" sounded as in March.

NO FLOWERS—Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. The poem entitled "There were No Flowers When the First Child Died" is to be found in a volume of poems, by the author, Maurice Francis Egan.

CURIOS—Subscriber, City. If you have a number of curios that you wish to dispose of, the best way to bring them to the notice of such as might desire them is to advertise them in The Call.

CHINESE—Subscriber, City. Chinese cannot be naturalized in the United States under the laws thereof, but children born to Chinese parents in the United States are citizens thereof by reason of birth, and as such, on attaining the proper age, are eligible to any political office.

AN AUTHOR WANTED—A Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. This correspondent would like the name of the author of a poem in which occur the following lines. Can any of the readers of this department furnish the desired information?

But whether she came as a sweet perfume, Or as a spirit in stole of white, I feel as I leave the darkened room, She has been with my soul to-night.

DEPARTMENT HORSES—Citizen, City. The horses of the San Francisco Fire Department are trained before they are assigned to companies.

Townsend's California Glass fruits in artistic fire-checked boxes. 715 Market st.

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MEN and MATTERS IN THE FOLK of the WORLD MOVIES



The Deaf and Dumb Baronet. Special Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CALL, 5 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, May 12.—At the recent entertainment of the St. Saviour's Social Club, all of whose members are deaf mutes, the central figure was Sir Arthur Fairbairn, the "deaf and dumb baronet," as he is widely known all over England. Possessed of an abundant fortune, a keen and cultivated intelligence, and rare artistic tastes, Sir Arthur would hardly have been deemed a selfish man had he devoted his means to getting all the en-



SIR ARTHUR FAIRBAIRN, THE PHILANTHROPIST 32 YEARS MUTE WHO AIDS FELLOW SUFFERERS.

joyment possible out of an existence in which he is doomed to play a silent part. But his own sore affliction has only stimulated him to devote his time and means to ameliorating the lot of those who are similarly stricken, and have in addition the burden of poverty to contend with. And that this work has brought him happiness in far greater measure than would have come to him had he simply used his wealth to minister to his own pleasures no one who notes his bright, animated countenance, his sparkling eyes and above all his cheery smile can doubt. In his philanthropic labor he is ably seconded by his sister, Miss Constance Fairbairn, who is also deaf and dumb. To enumerate all the associations for promoting the welfare of the deaf with which Sir Arthur is connected would require a long catalogue. The various offices he fills in them are no sinecures. They entail a vast amount of correspondence and much traveling. Any invention, idea, or suggestion which promises increased educational facilities or other advantages for those who dwell in silence receives his prompt attention and support if good for anything.

Though he cannot talk there are few men in England who "address" more public meetings in various parts of the country, his audiences being like himself all mutes. With his fingers he can "speak" as rapidly and, judging by the effect on adepts in sign language, quite as eloquently and persuasively as many who have a wide reputation for oratory. No important meeting of the deaf is deemed complete without a "speech" from the baronet. His home in Brighton reveals his many-sided culture. Beautiful pictures hang on the walls. The library is well stocked with books. Many rare works of art and historic mementoes adorn the various apartments. Travel is one of his passions. He has been all over Europe and has visited the principal cities in the United States. His collection of bric-a-brac is largely the result of these peregrinations. Some of the objects were discovered in slums in Paris, Christiania or New York. A lock of the great Napoleon's hair, finely framed and accompanied by three autograph documents attesting its genuineness, was bought by Sir Arthur in a mean little back street in Paris for six louis. It stands near to an exquisite vase, a gift from the Emperor William I, who in his old age humiliated the descendants of the man who wore that hair. This superb vase, with its artful Cupids upholding a female form, was the Kaiser's present to Sir Arthur's father, who was chairman of the great Manchester exhibition of 1856 and of the International Exhibition in London in 1862. Another large vase was the gift of the third Napoleon, as well as an exquisite tea service, each piece marked with the imperial cypher and crown.

Sir Arthur is now 32 years old. He enjoys vigorous health, which may be attributed to the fact that despite the great amount of hard work he does he finds time to indulge his tastes as a sportsman with the pod and gun. Cycling is another form of recreation of which he is very fond.

Gambling in Poorhouses.

The poorhouse is about the last place in the world where one would expect