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THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

ISPATCHES from Washington bring reports of the appearance of a powerful lobby in that city to protest against any further restriction on immigration to this country. The lobby, of course, will not confine itself to protests. It has managed already to present publicly a strong and formidable array of arguments against the restriction sent to a considerable number of Congressmen other arguments, not to be made public, which are still

It is not to be denied that there is some validity in the arguments for unrestricted immigration. There is no issue in this complicated world that has not at least a fair showing of two sides. In every case decision has to be reached by choosing the least of two evils, or the greater of two benefits. It is claimed, for example, with undeniable truth, that there are many parts of the United States whose development and exploitation cannot be immediately accomplished without an increase of labor, and that since Europe offers the labor we ought to accept it. If the prompt exploitation of hidden resources were the only issue involved it might be well to grant the open immigration desired; but it happens that there are other issues involved in the problem, and some of them are of far more importance than that of the immediate supply of labor to the localities that de-

One of the things we have to protect is the American standard of life and citizenship. We cannot afford to sacrifice that for the sake of enabling any man or set of men to get a quicker return from investments. If there are industries that cannot be carried on by American labor at its present scale of the worker it will be better to let the industries wait a little. We cannot afford to fill the country with a class of people who will underwork our own men and women, deprive our own boys and girls of their chances of good employment and degrade our already menaced political system by introducing into it a large element of voters who have no patriotism nor a true conception of the duties of citizenship.

The character of the immigration of late years has been decreasing in quality while at the same time the number of immigrants has been increasing. The recent report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, there was a total alien immigration of 730,798 souls, but that does not include those who entered the country by way of Mexico and Canada. Were those added to the list the aggregate of the alien influx would nearly approach the round number of 1,000,000. The increase of immigrants in 1902 over those of 1901 was 167,930. The larger number came respectively from Italy, 184,083; Austria-Hungary, 175,900; Russia, including Finland, 109,721. The total number from those three countries was 470,304.

Of the immigrants arriving at the ports where the Immigration Bureau made count of them it was found that no less than 483,638 could not write nor read even their native language. Of the entire number that came from Eastern and Southern Europe something like 35 per cent could not write nor read. An educational test of the simplest character would therefore largely restrict immigration from those parts of Europe, while not seriously interfering with the immigration that comes from Western and Northern Europe. It happens that the illiterates correspond very closely with other objectionable classes of immigrants, for included among the illiterates are almost all those whom we would like to shut out because of their squalid, unwholesome and low standard of living.

That the country is receiving from abroad a larger mass of immigration than it can assimilate promptly and satisfactorily is made evident by the extraordinary increase of anarchism and socialism in our large cities. Furthermore the prisons, the asylums and the poorhouses show a very large proportion of foreignborn inmates. It looks as if Europe were unloading upon us her undesirable population, and it is time for us to put up the barriers.

A play founded on the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin has been produced in Vienna, and in order to make it realistic 100 large rats have been carefully trained to follow the piper. Of course a thing of that kind would never work in this country, for the first exhibition of it would raise a cry of "rats" that would stampede the troupe.

Do not make the mistake of waiting too long before beginning your Christmas shopping. Now is the negie recently gave them \$1000, so in the end they the statement may do so, for of course the Justice

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Fold it was the custom in Venice for the Doge to go each year in stately procession and pageantry to drop a golden ring into the sea in symbol of the wedding of Venice to the Adriatic. The ceremony was by no means an idle one. Back of the poetic fancy that played lightly on the surface and made the event seem something like a comic opera, there was a significance of very practical meaning. The pomp of the occasion served to recall to the business men and the workers of Venice the truth that their empire was with the sea, and that it would go ill with them if they permitted local affairs, however interesting, to distract their attention from the trade that ay across the waves in the far-off Levant.

In a certain sense the ceremony connected with the inauguration of the laying of the Pacific cable yesterday may be regarded as symbolic of the wedding of San Francisco to the Orient. From our shores straight to Hawaii, thence to the Philippines, and from there onward and on to China and to all the great, wide, Oriental world, the slender cable is to reach and to bind us with those lands in a bond of business and industry that will never break at any future time within the scope of human imagination. As the annual ceremony of the wedding of the Adriatic reminded the Venetians where their larger interests lay, so this cable when completed will daily remind the people of San Francisco that their larger destinies are to be wrought out in connection with what lies west of us, and not with what lies to the east:

That the laying of the cable will make a radical change in the conditions of the city and of the State is beyond question. In times past we have been getting almost all our news from the world that lies to the eastward, but from this time on we shall get an increasing proportion of the whole news from the west. The minds of men naturally turn to the direction from which come the events that make up the news of the day. Our thoughts and our energies have been almost wholly directed toward getting better trade facilities with the Eastern States and with Europe. We have hardly known of any other markets. The Orient has been to us but a geographical expression. From this time on that far land is to draw nearer and nearer to us, and its markets are going to be matters of daily thought and conversation.

The effects the cable will have upon our business and our industries are sure to be large. To measure them by the influences the cable will exert on existing business would be but an inadequate estimate of the subject. The cable will create new conditions and generate new business possibilities of a kind that cannot now be foreseen. The additional news and information that will come every day from the Orient will bring new thoughts to the people, the thoughts will beget plans, the plans will prompt to action and the activities will in turn touch and affect almost every business interest around us. Thus in the course of a development which will not require many years we shall see San Francisco using the Eastern States as a basis of supply for a trade which moves westward, and the amount of our products which we send East will be hardly more than a petty trade in comparison with the augmenting commerce that will go westward with the sun across the ocean to the thousand ports that await it from China to the Australias.

It was, then, a very great epoch in our history that was celebrated yesterday. What the Atlantic cable did for New York, we may reasonably expect this cable to do for San Francisco. The laying of ocean cables is by no means the startling novelty that it was. It no longer constitutes a worldwide sensation and a mighty wonder that makes bill, and it will doubtless be able to privately pre- the crowd stare. None the less, it remains fully as important as ever. The laying of this cable rightly merits as much of the attention of mankind as did the successful completion of the first one. It represents the culmination of the work of ocean cable laying, for, when accomplished, it will have completed the circuit of the globe and come very near perfecting the world's telegraph system. Therefore it deserves the fullest commemoration that can be given it, both now at its inauguration and later on when it shall bring us the Fourth of July news from Manila.

> John W. Mackay has builded for himself a monument more enduring than brass or marble. He takes rank among the greatest world workers of all time. No other Californian of his generation will be so widely remembered and honored as he, for his fame, already as familiar to Paris and to London as to San Francisco, will hereafter be equally known in Manila and Hongkong. His son succeeds to a mighty heritage of duty as well as of fortune, and it is with pride California can note that, like so many others of her native sons, he is entering upon the heritage with a determination to be true to every obligation it imposes and every ideal with which it illumines the mind.

AN ANARCHIST CATECHISM.

ARCHY has so often been defined by its opponents and the definitions have been so loudly denounced by the avowed followers of the creed that it is interesting to learn of the existence of an "anarchist catechism" drawn up by themselves and used in some at least of their circles in
this country. The catechism was found by the Baltimore police in a recent raid upon a lodge-room of
the "reds," along with other documents, and extracts
from it have been published by the Baltimore

when other cities have troubles. We have
the troubles. We have
the troubles. We have
the creed that it is interesting to learn of the existbeen sorrowing for a long time with St. Louis over
the exposure of her awful boodlers; we have frepitlous moment had arrived. Then the
stopping flag of red was hauled down
from the signal staff on the beach and
room the began slipping
out to sea again. Then there was a mad
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RUNS AWAY Of all the vast throng was Governor
of all the vast throng was Governor
of all the vast throng was downers.

The good old town by Measure the life-saving crew of the company that the provided out."

The good old to from it have been published by the Baltimore

The catechism begins by asking "What is anarchy?" and gives the answer, "A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal-absolute individual liberty." The work goes on to define "civil authority" as "that force which interferes with our daily actions." It is added that civil authority or government makes criminals "by fostering an unjust system of distribution wherein one man is made dependent on another for subsistence."

Socialists with earnest vehemence declare themselves to be at the opposite extreme from anarchy, and the public has accepted their statement as correct. Certainly it is a logical conclusion that a system of government carried to the full development of socialism would more seriously interfere with absolute individual freedom than any government that now exists. However, in this as in so many other cases it appears that extremes meet. To the question "What economic systems do the anarchists propose" the catechism answers: "Socialist, communist and mutualist." To the further query "Are the terms anarchy and socialism contradictory?" the reply is. "Not in the least, except to those who confuse them." It is added that anarchists "desire that the economic programme of socialism be brought about through the direct action of the people instead of through the trickery of politics."

Further it is stated that protection for property vould be secured by "voluntary protective association among those who wished it, but no one would be compelled to pay taxes to support it." Religion is to be separated from churches and all organized efforts to inculcate a creed or impose a code of morals are to be condemned. Love is to be free of ceremony and of marriage ties.

Upon the question of violence the catechism says but little. It declares, however, that "anarchy is the negation of violence," and says that anarchists who ommit violence are individuals "who argue that under present conditions they are forced to compromise their principles daily and in such a manner as to render any protest they make ineffectual."

Such is the substance of the catechism taught to the beginners in anarchy. It will be perceived that it is comparatively harmless. When, however, the discontented individual has been drawn into the circle of anarchy he is sure to find another teaching awaiting him, and the outcome of that teaching is shown by the assassinations which of recent years have so frequently shocked the civilized world.

With due order and unfailing regularity the "antiimperialists" are holding their conventions and talking about the evils of conquest. It is noted that Car-

A BOSTON TROUBLE

UR municipal troubles are many and therefore we are in a condition to sympathize when other cities have troubles. We have

The good old town by Massachusetts Bay has not a very startling scandal in her municipal government, but it is nevertheless an irritating one. It appears her Aldermen are authorized by law to hire carriages and have the cost charged to the city treasury. Under that law the Aldermen have been riding with alarming frequency. The bills for the first seven months of the fiscal year have just been footed up and the amounts made public by the Auditor, and from them Boston learns that during the seven months her Aldermen have expended for carriage hire the sum of \$9181 50. That is a pretty big bill to pay for little more than half a year, and the taxpayers are calculating that if so many carriages were needed during the pleasant days of summer the expenses for the winter will be startling.

There are twelve Aldermen in the city government. One of them has turned in no bills at all for hack hire. One or two others have bills of less than \$500, but the average is much higher. Three of them exceed \$1000, and one has a bill for \$1366. Commenting upon the latter bill the Herald says: "What does this mean? At \$5 a hack that would supply him with hacks on 273 days-that is, he could have had one hack for every day of the seven months, including Sundays and holidays, and still have sixty days on which two carriages could be used at this rate. Reckoning the seven months as containing 213 days, and allowing thirty days for Sundays and holidays in this period, would make 180 business days. At \$5 a day for hacks this would mean an expenditure of \$900, and five members of the board have bills larger than that amount."

It is stated that the hire of carriages is authorized only for the "Committee on Public Improvements," but the committee includes the whole board. The vouchers show that none of the rides cost less than \$8, that amount being charged for rides within a radius of half a mile of the City Hall. Drives to distant parts of the city cost as much as \$15. When the Alderman who had the biggest bill was questioned he expressed surprise that his bills were not larger, "considering the amount of committee work" he had to do. Other Aldermen agreed with him in saying that an Alderman who has no bill for carriage hire must have neglected his committee work.

Such is the trouble that disturbs the holiday season in Boston. There are some who call it a scandal. It would seem, in fact, to be cheaper for Boston to provide her Committee on Public Improvements with an automobile

In his recent address to the Middlesex Bar Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court said: "Certainty is an illusion-we have few scientific data on which to affirm that one rule rather than another has the sanction of the universe." People who choose to doubt time to get the cream of the bargains and avoid the may direct their energies to the establishment of a cannot be certain that he believes himself to be un-

STRONG TIDES AND BREAKERS PREVENT LANDING OF CABLE



UNCLE SAM CASTS CABLE THAT WILL BRING HAWAII NEARER HOME.

Continued From Page 1, Column 4.

ernor and Mrs. Henry T, Gage, little Lu-

life-saving crew of the Government station was ordered to launch its boat and pick up the line just beyond the breakers. With a wild cheer from the crowd the sturdy horses dashed down the beach and with a clever turn brought the big boat to the water's edge. Then, at a word from Captain Varney, the boat was given shove and caught the crest of a rece ing wave, while the horses started up the beach again with the heavy truck. used to such a throng, however, the ani-mals became unmanageable and broke through the crowd, knocking people down right and left. Fortunately no one was hurt save a little girl, who was thrown beneath the truck. She escaped by a miracle with only a slightly bruised an-kle. It might have been different, though, but for the bravery of a young man the tide considerable slace named Joseph Wright, who caught one of the frightened horses by the head and of it could be taken in. brought the team to a halt just in front of one of the tents where Mr. Mackay's guests were sheltered.

By the time the excitement over this incident had subsided the lifeboat had reached the other boats and headed for shore again, with the towline fastened astern. It was a pretty, inspiring sight as she mounted high on the ridge of a curling breaker or sank out of sight for a brief instant in a smother of fleecy foam. Finally one huge roller landed the boat high on the beach and an eager crowd raced down to meet her. Fleeter than all the rest, however, was Mr. Mackay. Dignity and station were for-gotten for the moment in the pulsing de-sire to be the first to lay hands on the line that was to bring in the mighty cable He succeeded, too, but was quickly joined by 500 or more excited men and college students, who waded kneedeep in water to grasp the rope and haul it up the beach to the splicing station. There the end was rove through giant iron pulleys and made fast, while a team of twelve big

Expectation ran high, but a long wait ensued and at 12:35 the ship signaled to the shore that the tide was too strong and the cable would not be started for an other hour. This was a damper to the high spirits of the crowd, but they bore it with good nature and filled in the time with raids upon wholly unprepared road-houses and restaurants in the neighbor-

At 1:54 the blue flag of action went up again and the big team started on its long pull up the boulevard. But the hoodoo had not yet been laid. First a pulley broke and the team had to be switched for a straight pull up Fulton street. It was slow, hard work and many stops had to be made to take in the slack.

During one of these waits Mr. Mackay and a number of his friends were standing near the slack towline. Suddenly the borses started again and the literates.

horses started again and the line tight upon his back in the soft sand, but sus-tained no injury beyond a scratch on the chin, made by the rope. George W. Mc-Near was struck and rendered unconclous, however, and did not regain con-

Mr. Mackay and his associates anxious

ly gathered around Sidney Marsham and R. Hansford Mance, the signalmen on shore, to learn the trouble. Presently take rope on shore when we tell you. We will take rope on board ship." At about 2:30

too much risk in passing the cable ashore o'clock the rope was disc against such a strong tide and the Silvertown was coming into port. Still all hope was not abandoned until 3:22 when the ship signaled to let go the rope on the Silvertown replied: "Back tide is too the ship signaled to let go the rope on the Silvertown replied: "Back tide is to shore so it could be hauled on board strong. Telephone Rosenfeld that we are

That was the finish and Mr. Mackay

ernor and Mrs. Henry T, Gage, little Lucille Gage, Mayor and Mrs. Schmitz, L. W. Storror, George C. Ward, William H. Baker, Edgar C. Bradley and Irving M. Scott. They were immediately escorted within the inclosure to seats in front of one of the tents. This was the signal for the ceremonies to begin.

A telegraph instrument was attached to the protruding end of the land cable, and Superintendent Storror knelt in the damp sand and ticked off a message to the New York office of the company that the pro-

to have had the honor of christening the new cable by breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end as soon as it appeared upon the beach. She still clings to her bottle, however, and means to try

THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHER

Continued From Page 1, Column 7.

utes to 2 o'clock W. H. Fuller gave the word and the horses commenced to tug at the rope. Owing to the strength of the tide considerable slack rope had been paid out and it was some time before all

While the slack was being taken in the second accident of the eventful occasion occurred. The rope was pressing dangerously against a post. Mr. Mackay feared that the post would break and some of the people be injured by the rope, so requested that the tow line be pu away from the post. He himself caught hold of the rope to pull it back and many other prominent people went to his as-sistance. The rope was pulled back so that it resembled an arcner's bow. While the people were still tugging it back from the post the horses were suddenly started up and the line sprung back to its orig-inal position with a snap.

In springing back it struck George W.

McNear, the well-known grain merchant, on the back of the head and laid him unconscious on the sandy beach. He was carried into one of the tents, but the shock was so severe that it was an hour before he recovered from it. Clarence Mackay was also struck by the

rope, but he escaped with just a scratch or two on the chin. Frank Hoatling of New York was severely cut on the face and lost two teeth. There were several others slightly injured. The rope sprang back with terrific force, and had it struck bility it would have fatally injured him.

The accident did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd, however. Hundreds of young men and school children caught hold of the huge line as it came dripp from the sea and assisted in pulling it shoreward. Even Mr. Mackay lent his help. In their eagerness to catch hold of help. In their tagerness to catch hold of the line a number of the boys got closs to the water and were soused by the waves, but they did not seem to mind it much. Every one was anxious to have the end of the cable pulled ashore. At 2:25 o'clock the following message was received from the Silverton. received from the Silvertown; twelve more horses and keep the cable going." This was, however, the last en-

couraging message that was received.
At this time just twenty-five fathoms of cable had been paid out. At 2:10 o'clock the tide turned and commenced to run out with great speed and strength. It then became apparent to the men aboard the Silvertown that work for the day was

Then came a hitch on board the Silver-town. Some twenty fathoms of cable had already been drawn into the sea when the signal came to cease work.

Mr. Machan and black of the silver town gave up the at-tempt. They sent the following message ashore: "Too much risk to ashore: "Too much risk in passing cable to land. Coming into port." A few min-

going to return."

When the crowd learned that the a tempt to land the cable was at an en responsible for the postponement, but that the crew of the Silvertown did not want to take the risk. In the last mes sage that was sent from the Silvertow it was stated that another attempt would

RUNS AWAY ON OCEAN BEACH

THOUSANDS witnessed an exciting scene at an early stage of the proceedings. The surfboat had be brought down to the edge of the beach to be launched for the purpose of taking to the shore the line that had been towed from the cable ship. To the farther or sea end of this line the ocean cable was fastened, to be pulled ashore when all was in readiness. The carriage upon which was the boat was drawn by a span of powerful and well-trained horses, accustomed to the performance of their duty at the beach's edge, a part of which is to launch the boat. To do this they run back up the beach, drawing taut the line that passes under the carriage and is fastened to the hoat.

When all was adjusted the signal was given by Captain George H. Varney, who was in the boat, to start the horses u the beach in the ordinary fashion, on the run. Surfman Kleiner had charge of the horses. At the word his steeds rushed

over the sands of the beach as usual.

Thousands of spectators had crowded down upon the beach and all the efforts that were made to drive them back were insufficient to restrain them within safe

The horses of the lifesaving service were headed directly for them and could not be forced to turn to the north, toward the Cliff House and away from the ter-rified thousands, by the most frantic ef-forts of Surfman Kleiner. Thousands started back in fear and with shrieks.

There was nothing that could avert the rush of the now frightened animals against the wall of human beings in front of them. There were cries of "Back, them. There were cries of "Back.ck!" Like magic the crowd managed although densely wedged together but the instant before, to separate and leave a path for the horses and boat carriage to pass through. One person only was struck. This was a little girl named Hutchins, aged nine years. As she turned to flee she fell or was knocked down and the horrified spectators on the banks above, who were out of danger, saw the horses and carriage rush over her pros horses and carriage rush over her pros-trate form. By a miracle her brains were not dashed out by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses. The carriage did not touch the little girl. A glancing blow of a hoof injured one of her ankles, but not se-riously. No bones were broken. She was taken to one of the tents that had been erected by the management on the beach and there she was attended by a physician. The girl was sent home as soon as

Prunes stuffed with apricots. Townsend's.* A man seldom exhibits his temper until

Townsend's California glace fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 639 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

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