

# The San Francisco Call.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901

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BRANCH OFFICES—427 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open  
until 9:30 o'clock. 20 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 428  
McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 612 Leavenworth, open until  
9:30 o'clock. 1541 Mission, open until 9:30 o'clock. 2261 Market,  
corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1096 Valencia, open  
until 9 o'clock. 124 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. NW, cor-  
ner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock.  
2230 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Alexander—"The First Born" and "Gloria."  
Grand Opera-house—"The Queen of Sheba."  
California—"Barbara, Princess of Wales."  
Central—"Shadows of a Great City."  
Tivoli—"The Toy Maker."  
Orpheum—"Vaudville."  
Columbia—"Heartsease."  
Olympia, corner Market and Eddy streets—Specialties.  
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudville every afternoon and  
evening.  
Fischer's—Vaudville.  
Recreation Park—Baseball.  
Alhambra—Benefit Children's Hospital, Saturday matinee,  
June 1.  
Emeryville Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. Watkins—Tuesday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, Horses,  
Mules, etc., at Twelfth and Harrison streets.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER.

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

PARTISAN CONSISTENCY.

THE Seattle Times finds itself enraged by The  
Call's use of the term "Albryangelism" to de-  
scribe that queer political mixture which has  
been on tap in this country since 1896. Our critic  
declares that it is unAmerican to indulge in such criticism  
of the minority party, and asks if it is wise or  
prudent to do so "in a republic like ours, where the  
safety of the nation and the liberties of the people  
depend upon a very equal division of the people into  
political parties."

The public and the liberties of the people seem  
to have stood that sort of thing very well so far, and  
we are unable to comprehend how they are endan-  
gered by criticizing a minority and not by serving a  
majority party the same way. The Times seasons,  
adorns and illustrates its lecture on propriety by call-  
ing Republicanism "Hannism" and declaring that "it  
has unaltingly stood for oppression, while Bryanism  
and Albigeldism have always stood for greater liberty  
and greater benefits to the common people, and as  
between the two every honest man will choose Bryanism,  
even with all the sneers and leers which such  
publications as The Call may choose to make."

Now that is good. Twice the whole people have  
had the chance to choose between the two, and ac-  
cording to this Seattle oracle all the honest ones have  
chosen Bryanism. Then a vast majority of our people  
are not honest.

The Times should go and study logic for a few  
years, and then take such a turn in physics as to learn  
not to sit on a limb and saw the same off between  
itself and the tree.

We believe in freedom of criticism and that the  
same rule applies to minority and majority parties and  
is equally American. The people are the final judges.  
They sift the wheat from the chaff, the true from the  
false, as they did in 1896 and 1900. We deny the  
Times' position that only dishonest men voted against  
Bryan. To admit to disclose the most horrible  
situation that can be conceived for a republic. We  
do not deny that the supporters of Mr. Bryan hon-  
estly believed that they were doing right, but we  
think, as do a large majority of our countrymen, that  
they were wrong.

No doubt Mr. Bryan is a model of the domestic  
and civic virtues, but he can be that and at the same  
time be the most fantastic freak that has ever cavorted  
and kicked high in American politics. His principles  
are certainly not Democratic, when measured by the  
teachings of Jefferson or passed upon by the best  
living experts on the subject of Democracy. If the  
country is deprived of the benefits of two political  
parties, nearly equally divided, no one but Mr. Bryan  
is to blame. He has alienated the common sense of  
the country from the party he has created and led,  
and an equal division is not possible till he gets out  
of the way.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has declined with thanks an  
appointment to act as a volunteer garbage inspector  
in her ward in Chicago on the ground that she has  
arranged for certain social functions for the summer  
at Newport; and so Chicago loses the joy of having  
a society leader for a garbage woman, while Newport  
has the satisfaction of having a garbage inspector for  
a social leader.

Europe owes us a large amount of money on the  
balance of trade, but from the number of Americans  
who are rushing across the Atlantic for a good time  
this summer it looks as if most of it would be burned  
before winter.

## THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS.

It is expected that Mrs. McKinley's gratifying improvement and rapid convalescence will permit the President's party to leave for Washington to-day. The gratification felt by the people at this close of the President's visit originates entirely in happiness at the recovery of Mrs. McKinley. Californians have not tired of his sojourn and would willingly see it extended, if under conditions agreeable to him and his.

While his tour was necessarily shortened by the unforeseen circumstance of his wife's illness, it has been beneficial to the West and to Western interests. He and his Cabinet have received new impressions of the vastness of the country and the rapid multiplication of its very varied interests. They have traversed the expanse of country that has always been spread out under the skies, and have been impressed by the use and development of its resources by the touch of man's hand and his energy and enterprise. East of the Mississippi is a great country wrought upon by a dense population. But this side of that river lies a vaster domain and of more varied natural resources which invites and will sustain an equally dense and a far more enterprising population.

Heretofore this larger part of our share of the continent has been somewhat neglected by the Government. But this condition will be mitigated by such tours as the President has undertaken. It was purely unselfish on his part. He is not looking to a further renewal of the honors worthily bestowed by his countrymen, and has no projected interest as a candidate in the future. His purpose was purely public and economic, and related to the interests of the people. Of our people he has been able to form a most favorable judgment. They have all been his neighbors and his friends, sharing with him the days of anxiety to which he was providentially subjected, and sharing with him also the pleasure and happiness of the passing of the cloud which was for a time upon him.

His influence in national affairs has always been on the side of development of the whole country, symmetrically and harmoniously.

He can certainly point to the triumphant working out of his economic ideas in the prosperity of all the people, and we may depend upon him to urge the application of his policies to the further, more rapid and needed development of the West.

Especially do our Pacific seaports need public attention. This coast wants more and better harbor lights, buoys and signals. We need more lightships. If wireless telegraphy justify the expectations it has raised, we want a wireless telegraph station on the Farallones, and on certain islands of the Aleutian archipelago, in the interest of navigation and for the use of the weather service. We need attention to the interests of navigation on this coast equal to that on the Atlantic. The weather service now enjoys telegraphic facilities in the West Indies. The great storms born there are now notified to the whole Atlantic coast, so that immense saving results from the cautioning of sea commerce, and its warning of the coming storm. Hatteras is shorn of much of its terrors and the losses of commerce are minimized.

If the country is to be great its greatness must extend to all its borders. If it is to be permanently prosperous that prosperity must be general and not partial or sectional.

These ends are brought within easier reach by the tour of the President, and the people will reasonably expect economic results of the greatest value to them.

California speeds the parting guest with a genuine effusion of feeling. Our hospitality is unspent and we would gladly express it in more emphatic terms should occasion require.

Our thoughts will be with the President and his wife on their homeward journey. May its every mile be pleasant, and their return to more familiar scenes only serve to emphasize the pleasure of their experiences in the midst of us.

## ELECTIONS OF THE YEAR.

SUCH State elections as will be held this fall will not be of much interest to the nation as a whole, but in the commonwealths where they are to occur the political pot is already beginning to boil, and in two of them, Virginia and Ohio, it is probable the contests will be quite vigorous.

It has been hitherto deemed fairly certain that in Ohio the Republicans would renominate Governor Nash, but recently there have appeared evidences of a considerable opposition to him. It is quite likely of course that when the convention meets the opposition will prove to have been more noisy than strong, but none the less it is making a pretense at least of getting up an earnest fight against him. In one respect the Governor is fortunate in having such an opposition, for according to the reports that come to us the main argument used against him is that he has made himself unpopular by stopping the Cincinnati prize-fight. It is safe to say that any votes he may lose among the sporting element on that account will be more than compensated by those of good citizens who respect him for the action.

The Democrats of Ohio are approaching the contest with the usual number of faction fights by way of preliminaries. There are some among them who wish John R. McLean to run again and open another barrel. Others would like Tom L. Johnson to make the race. Johnson, however, seems determined to remain out of it himself and to be doing his best to keep McLean out also. He has declared in favor of nominating John J. Lentz, formerly a Congressman of some notoriety. Lentz is known as an ultra-partisan and cannot be expected to win over any Republican voters, so it would seem that Johnson is willing to have a Democratic defeat this fall rather than have a victory that might bring into public view an Ohio Democrat to compete with him for the support of the party as a candidate for the Presidency.

In Iowa as soon as the Republicans have nominated their candidate all will be over but the shouting. The interest in the situation there is due to the relations of Minister Conger to the nomination for Governor. It seems to be conceded he can have it if he wishes, but as yet he appears undecided whether to return to China or to stay at home and be Governor.

From Virginia come reports that not since the days of Mahone has there been such a contest for the Governorship as that now going on between Attorney General Montague and Congressman Swanson. It is said Swanson represents the machine and Montague is making a whirlwind canvass of the State for the purpose of rousing the young Democracy against the bosses. In his speeches he has bitterly denounced the administration of party affairs in the State and is meeting with enthusiastic receptions wherever he goes.

Maryland is to elect two State officers, and the announcement that Gorman would take personal charge of the campaign has given something of national interest to the election. New Jersey is to elect a Governor, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are to elect State officers, but in neither is there any doubt about the result or any considerable campaigning being done.

Perhaps the most interesting contest of the year will be that in New York City, where Hill has organized a Democratic fight against Tammany, and where the citizens of all parties seem determined at last to elect an honest municipal administration. That election, moreover, is likely to be the most important as well as the most interesting, for whatever concerns Tammany Hall concerns national as well as local politics, and consequently the whole country may be affected by the result of the vote in the city.

The British papers have ceased talking about the war and are now discussing the coal tax. The one subject is about as unpleasant as the other, but anything for a change.

Several oil companies in Texas have offered "a limited number of full-paid non-assessable shares at 25 cents each," and one has gone so far as to offer stock at 6 cents a share. That comes very near raking the State financially with a fine tooth comb.

## DEMANDS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

RECENTLY in a discussion of the question of rates of fare offered by railway companies to the Pan-American Exposition some authorities on railroad matters argued that if rates were fixed at what are known as popular prices the movement of passenger travel would be larger than the roads can handle. One of them said railroad officials "should remember that all who travel are not attracted by cheap excursions, and that those who do not want to go to the fair have a right to demand that their regular service shall not be disturbed."

While the validity of the argument may be disputed, it is undeniable that at present the tremendous expansion of American energy in traffic and travel has surpassed the preparations made for handling it by even the most enterprising roads. It will be remembered that some difficulty was experienced in this State in obtaining cars to handle the citrus fruit crop, and the situation seems to be far worse in the East.

A recent dispatch from Philadelphia said: "With orders enough ahead to keep five hundred hands busily employed for months, the blanket mills of William & James Stafford in Manayunk have shut down, to remain closed for two weeks. This unusual condition is due to the fact, it is stated, that all the storage room the company has at its command is choked with manufactured goods, and it is unable to get transportation facilities to carry the products away. Half a thousand wage-earners are thus thrown out of work when, under ordinary conditions, they might be actively and uninterruptedly engaged. Both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads are accessible to the Stafford mills, and both corporations have been appealed to, but owing to the generally prosperous state of business in the Manayunk manufacturing roads are having the greatest difficulty in trying to take care of the business offered them."

The railroad men are of course making every effort to handle the business and to be ready for future expansion. The American Economist notes that within a space of two weeks orders were given by various roads for upward of 2000 freightcars. Of course passenger-cars and locomotives will be ordered in proportion. It will be seen that the prosperity of the country is making the railroad men work hard to keep up with the procession. What would be the condition of the country if at this time our railroads were under Government control and we had to wait for Congress to meet and make an appropriation before orders could be given for new cars and new locomotives?

Persons who have missed the name of Roosevelt in the news of the day recently may probably be satisfied by the explanation of the Springfield Republican that "he has been swallowed up in the amplitudinous quietude of the Vice Presidency." The fate seems to be a sad one, but as Teddy is vigorous he may yet emerge.

Among the many reasons which have been given to explain the gladness that will attend President McKinley's return to his Washington home is one somewhat overlooked in the general congratulation of the Presidential party. McKinley will be for a time at least scot-free.

Lipton to repair Shamrock II and bring her over to make the race notwithstanding the bad luck that has attended her; and while the affair promises to be a walkover for us it will not do to be too sure of it, for in this world it sometimes happens that pluck wins in spite of luck.

Present Size of the Collections.

An average of 2200 persons visit this building every day. It is a vast structure, housing 6000 electric lamps and its heating requires 2000 tons of coal per annum. Its care and the responsibility for its proper maintenance and its ideal equipment cost \$2,000,000 a year. This is exclusive of appropriations for furniture and shelving which are granted as the gradual equipment of the rooms for particular uses progresses.

The contents of the library proper have now reached the following figures: Printed books and pamphlets not including dictionaries in the Copyright Office, 659,000; manuscripts, 27,000; maps and charts, 55,000; music, 12,000; prints, 8,000.

There is a huge mass of material which of itself indicates the needs of a large force and one competent for specialized service. That force is gradually being provided.

Now this institution is a library. Its work is not merely to administer, like an executive bureau, nor to investigate and compile, like a scientific bureau. The function of a library is, first, to accumulate material; second, to make it useful. The material which it accumulates is of a defined species. A library is not a museum, nor is it an art gallery. It does not acquire specimens in science nor ordinary

## PAGE FOUR: LIBRARY TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR

## THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

What the Federal Government Has Done in One Hundred Years to Create a Great National Library.

By Herbert Putnam,  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

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## XV.—THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

When it was founded, a hundred years ago, the Library of Congress was created, not merely as a convenience to the members of Congress, and it still retains the title which was then given to it, although its functions have broadened. It is now a library of general scope; it is in a building erected by the Government, and it performs a service to the executive departments and to the public at large, and it maintains the Copyright Office, which is as distinctively administrative in its functions as is the Patent Office. But, constitutionally, the library is not classed with the executive departments, and it is not a part of the Government. The Librarian is, to be sure, designated by the President of the United States; but the Librarian administers the library under the direct supervision of Congress; he appoints his subordinates under rules prescribed by Congress. He applies directly to Congress for the appropriations for the maintenance of the library, and he renders his annual report direct to Congress. There is not in the case of the library, as there is in the case of the various scientific bureaus of Washington, a higher executive intervening between it and the legislative authority.

Founding of the Great Library.

The Library of Congress was created by act of Congress in the year 1800. The centennial of Washington as the Capital City is also the centennial of the library. But in 1814 the existing collection (some 3000 volumes) was entirely destroyed by the British when they burned the Capitol. The private library of ex-President Jefferson (6700 volumes) was soon after purchased by Congress, and formed the basis of the new library. Since that catastrophe, however, the growth has been uninterrupted and has had special impetus from several sources. Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated to repair immediate losses, and later two great special purchases were made. The first was the purchase of the Marquis de Rochambeau. In 1866 the books in possession of the Smithsonian Institution were transferred to the library, with an agreement that future accessions through exchange should follow. In 1870 the copyright work was transferred to the library and with it the two copies of publications required by the copyright act. It was since 1870 it has been made the depository, without cost, of two copies of every book and periodical and of most of the other publications of the Government, and for fourteen years prior to 1870 it was the beneficiary of one copy of the publications of other countries do not, however, limit themselves to the literature which is merely domestic with them. It is a library which should acquire everything obtainable and appropriate in a library relating to that country, whether written or printed. For years the library of Congress has been accumulating on this principle. Its funds for purchase were small, but it was aided by the copyright act. 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