

GAG LAW FOR THE TEACHERS

Action Taken by Santa Clara's Board of Education.

VOTES TO CENSURE SUZZALLO.

Persecuting an Instructor Who Offended a Creature of Jim Rea.

OFFICIAL PLEDGES THRUST ASIDE.

Two Members Refuse to Indorse the Action Taken by the Majority.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.
SAN JOSE, Dec. 11.—Santa Clara County's Board of Education undertook today to prescribe a code of professional conduct for the teachers under its jurisdiction. If the expression of some of the

tioned, came the suggestions. Here they are:

It has been found that it is not enough that a person should know the rules and principles of study prescribed in course of instruction and found in books, in order to measure up to the modern requirements of a teacher. The teacher should be able to teach, in the performance of his duty must know more than this, and must be capable of displaying other attributes than those possessed by a mere teaching machine. He must remember that he occupies in a large measure the place of the parent in the minds of the pupils, and that the young minds that are entrusted to his care grow to be; he must therefore be moral in all his teaching and conversation; he must be of a temperate and cheerful disposition in his daily life; he must never forget that by his discipline and the influence of his example he is imparting a daily lesson in obedience to and respect for the laws and institutions of the land; he must remember also that his duties as a teacher and an example do not end with the school hours, but continue throughout all of his relations to the community of which he is a member. He should, therefore, be careful to avoid every action when school is out which might cast discredit upon the lesson of discipline which he has enforced when school was in; he should especially avoid mingling in neighborhood quarrels or sectional disputes, and while it is his right and duty as a citizen to take an active part in the affairs of his State and country, he should not become a partisan in the sense of forming or abetting factions or petty political disturbances in his own community.

We have indulged in these reflections for the purpose of suggesting a standard of duty and of conduct, to which we expect the teachers of Santa Clara County to endeavor to attain, and which we always expect the various district trustees to rigidly require.

In the particular case before the board, the facts appear substantially to be these: For some time there has existed in the Alviso School District a factional fight for the control of its schools and other public affairs. Mr. Suzzallo was elected a teacher there. While occupying this position trouble occurred between himself and another teacher, also employed in the Alviso District School, entirely unconnected with the aforesaid factional fight. The school trustees having this trouble between the teachers brought to their attention, deemed it wise not to re-elect both teachers, and with the wisdom of their action in this regard the County Board of Education concurs. The School Trustees then proceeded to fill the two vacancies by the election of two male teachers.

The dismissal of the two discordant teachers ought to have ended the matter, and would doubtless have done so if Mr. Suzzallo had been mindful of his duty to his profession or had measured up to the ideal of the teacher as above set forth. He did not do so, however. He chose rather to foster a rebellion in his district against his Board of Trustees, and he allied himself with the already existing factions in the neighborhood. By so doing he has set to his former pupils an example at entire variance with every precept of respect and

Suzzallo, but Suzzallo insisted that they had agreed to acquit, and offered to prove it in a court of law given the opportunity. The members of the board whose word was called into question evaded the issue by declaring that they were not under oath, and that the board was not under investigation. In that case they asserted that Mr. Suzzallo's memory was at fault, though several of those present at the former meeting were ready to confirm Mr. Suzzallo's side of the story.

County Superintendent Chipman, who is a member of the board, opposed the adoption of the decision. He declared that the board was attempting to go outside of its jurisdiction. He said that the board had only the right to name upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, but had no right to censor.

"If this resolution is adopted," he said, "the County Board of Education arranges to itself more power than the Board of Trustees, and any teacher may be relieved of his position by underhanded means, without the privilege of speaking for himself. You are establishing a gag law. Upon looking over this resolution it savors altogether too much of Russia and Weyler in Cuba. It is un-American."

W. W. Pettit said that he could not support the resolution, as in his opinion only the guilt or innocence of the accused should be acted upon.

On a vote being taken the decision was adopted by a vote of 3 to 2. Chipman and Pettit voted in the negative.

After the decision was declared adopted, Suzzallo took the floor to say that it was an insult to the intelligence of the community.

Brownell is now principal of the Mountain View school, and is said to be an aspirant for the principalship of the high school at San Jose. Suzzallo is a student at Stanford, and in the fall of 1896 was elected to that university to take part in the intercollegiate debate to be held at Berkeley on February 4.

TITLES TO CHURCH LANDS IN ALASKA

Claims of the Greek-Roman Bishop Approved by Secretary Bliss.

Property Acquired From Russia Not to Be Disturbed by the Laws of This Country.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.
CALL OFFICE, ROOMS THREE, 1 CALIFORNIA ST., DECEMBER 11.

Secretary Bliss has approved an important decision prepared by Assistant Attorney-General Vandewater relating to the claim of the Orthodox Greek-Roman church to lands in Alaska at Sitka, St. Michael, Unalaska, Belkofsk and Kodiak.

While Alaska was a Russian province the Greek-Roman church erected edifices at different places in the Territory and from the Russian Government acquired extensive and valuable lands. Article 2 of the treaty of cession provided that the church property should belong to the members of the church residing in the Territory who should choose to worship therein. Recently Nicholas, bishop of the church in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, has complained that the organization has been disturbed in the possession of its property, some of the buildings being removed by intruders who had invaded the lands, and it was in response to these representations that the decision is made.

The Secretary holds that any land, right and title to which was acquired from Russia by the church, is not public land and therefore is not subject to entry, and that land owned by the church at the time of cession continues to be owned by it. Further, the private lands "that in addition to its private land acquired from Russia, the church, under the laws relating to its occupancy of public lands as missionary stations, each station being limited to 640 acres."

The conclusion is reached that the department has no authority by which it can remove the trespasses on the private land owned by the church, nor to restore the physical possession thereof to the rightful owners, that being a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the courts. Legislation is recommended providing for the establishment of a commission whose duty it shall be to survey and determine the boundary of the church and private land claims in Alaska and to confirm the private titles obtained from Russia.

ZANOLLI DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

He Wants the Bodies of All His Wives Taken Up.

Police Believe He Will Confess if Traces of Poison Are Found.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.
NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It has been determined by the District Attorney that the bodies of the four wives of Zanolli the barber, and those of his mother-in-law, an employe, and his daughter be exhumed. While the police believe that most, if not all, of the seven persons died from poison, those in charge of the disinterment will carefully examine the bodies for any wounds or indications of injury.

Permission to raise the body of Jennie Sumner, wife No. 4, was given in the Supreme Court to-day. A noted chemist has been engaged to make the analysis and determine if poison was used to bring about her death. If the presence of poison is proved in the case of Mrs. Sumner, it is believed Zanolli will break down and confess.

Zanolli was taken to court this morning and again was remanded to police headquarters, where the young son of the barber was taken to him. The idea was that at the sight of Zanolli would confess. He broke down and wept.

"I demand," he cried, hugging the boy with one arm and waving the other, "I demand, for the sake of this child, that the bodies be taken up and that I be proved not a murderer."

It was learned to-day that all of Zanolli's marriages were bona fide, though he changed his name in taking on new partners after a brief period of mourning.

Voted on a Bond Proposition.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11.—The election on the proposition of refunding the present county bonds by the issuance of 4 per cent bonds to the amount of \$89,000 was held to-day.

A majority of the city precincts a good vote was cast in favor of refunding, but in many of the outside precincts there will probably be a majority in opposition to the measure, which may defeat it. The Board of Supervisors will canvass the vote on Monday.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE AND MASONRY, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

SUSPECTED NEGRO PUT TO DEATH

Alleged Murderer of the Smith Family Lynched.

POINTED OUT BY A CHILD.

Evidence of the Little One Regarded as Sufficient by the Mob.

LISTENED NOT TO PLEAS FOR MERCY.

Vain Appeal From the Husband and Father of the Assassin's Victim.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

BROOK HAVEN, Miss., Dec. 11.—Details of the killing of Mrs. Brown Smith and her four children in Lawrence County on Wednesday, and the subsequent lynching of the supposed murderer, were received to-day.

After capturing Charles Lewis, the alleged murderer, the mob placed him alongside of several other negroes, and asked the little girl who was spared by the murderer to pick out the one who killed her mother. She at once pointed to Charles Lewis. This strong evidence to the mob made it difficult for Sheriff Gazzell to induce the people to turn Lewis over to him for safekeeping. He assured them he would have the negro at Bankston Ferry yesterday morning for trial.

As promised, he and his deputies arrested three men with Lewis. Two hundred men armed with shotguns and Winchester quickly surrounded the officers and insisted that they give up their prisoner. Brown Smith, the man whose family was murdered, pleaded with the crowd to be patient and not to rush hastily into a thing they might regret. He said that while he did not doubt his child's word, yet she was so young that there might be a chance of her being mistaken. He pleaded for some time, then pressed under the leadership of a few determined men, made a rush for the negro, and succeeded in getting him from the deputies after a hard struggle. They then placed a noose around the negro's neck, put him on a horse and drove him under a tree. The halter was fastened to a limb and the horse driven under the poor wretch, leaving him in a triangle to death. He denied his guilt to the last.

VENGEANCE WAS SWIFT

Negro Kidnapped With Bullets For Assaulting a White Woman.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 11.—Bill Underwood, a negro recently released from the penitentiary, called last night at the home of Christian Pabst, a farmer living four miles southwest of here, and demanded money. Pabst refused and Underwood drew a revolver and made him down on the floor. Then he pressed the revolver against Mrs. Pabst's temple, and commanded her to bind her husband's arms and feet with twine.

The poor wretch obeyed. The brute then took her into another room and assaulted her. In the morning she managed to elude him and ran to the house of her brother-in-law, Louis Pabst, a mile distant.

Louis returned with a shotgun. Underwood met and disarmed him and made him walk into the room where his brother, Christian, still lay bound. Louis suddenly came in from the street, brandishing a terrible scuffle, obtained the gun, and a moment later the riddled corpse of the negro was stretched on the floor.

Mrs. Pabst may die.

LYNCH LEADERS ARE WELL KNOWN

Fear Prevents a Prosecution of the Men Who Took Uber's Life.

Douglas County Commissioners Will Consider the Offering of a Reward.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

CARSON, Dec. 11.—The County Commissioners of Douglas County will hold a special meeting on Monday, when the question of offering a reward for the lynchers of Uber will come up. The citizens of Genoa to a man favor the reward, and the taxpayers generally are in favor of legal steps being taken at no matter what cost.

District Attorney Negal is classed as a sympathizer with the lynchers and is charged with exhibiting bullets taken from the body of Uber, showing them to persons who should not know that he had the evidence. One of the bullets is a peculiar one in shape and can be traced to the rifle it came from.

The people of Gardnerville protest against the charge that the mob came from that place. They can account for nearly every one in the little town, as the leading citizens were attending an Old Fellows' meeting at Harris Hall until nearly midnight. They claim the mob came from Millerville and vicinity, where most of the friends of Anderson lived. Nearly all the ringleaders are known, but no one cares to take the responsibility of warning them.

Adam Uber, the victim of the lynchers, formerly lived in West Point, Cal., and word comes from there that instead of being regarded as a worthless character his record there was good.

River Convention Called.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 11.—The river convention which has held several sessions in this city has been called to meet here again on the 21st inst. It is composed of residents of the counties along the Sacramento River who are interested in the improvement of that stream. The Supervisor of this county to-day appointed the following delegates: William Beckman, E. B. Willis, J. H. Roberts, R. T. Devlin, V. S. McClellan, Fred Cox, J. H. Burnham, T. C. Perkins, F. H. Harvey and Dwight Hollister.

BATTLE OF MONARCHS OF MONEY

Struggle for Supremacy in the Great Wheat Market.

LEITERS HAVE THE BEST HAND.

Phil Armour Making a Mighty Effort to Cover His Shorts.

HAS AGENTS EVERYWHERE BUYING WHEAT.

But It Is Believed the King of Packers Will Not Get Enough to Break the Price.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The floor of the Board of Trade in this city is now the scene of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, financial and commercial battles of modern times, and the leaders of opposing factions are recognized as reigning monarchs in the world of money.

Levi Z. Leiter, who has to all intents and purposes cornered wheat, is fighting for supremacy against Philip D. Armour, the multimillionaire pork packer, who for the first time in his history has met a foe man worthy of his steel. To use a stereotyped phrase, it is veritably a battle of the giants. Each is backed by unlimited capital, and each is fighting for what to him is dearer than life. Every resource known to men of resources is being drawn on by each to defeat the other, even to overrunning the laws of nature. It is a battle which is putting all previous cliques and "corners" and deals to shame. Leaser operators on the board can do nothing but stand by and look on in wonder.

Where is the victory going? No one can tell. All the brokers know is the facts, which are indicated in what follows. Mr. Armour is "short" on a long line in December—that is, he has sold many bushels which he agrees to deliver this month, but which he has yet to purchase. The Leiters, Levi and Joseph, have purchased still more wheat, all of which is to be delivered to them this month. The amount is estimated by outsiders at from 7,000,000 to 10,000 bushels, and the Leiters stand ready to pay for every bushel of it. Mr. Armour cannot purchase in Chicago all the wheat he has already sold, and which he must tender to purchasers before December 31. Most of this wheat Mr. Armour sold at 85 cents and less, and he is sorely grieved to know that the market price of wheat is \$1.04, and the Leiters, Levi and Joseph, are overjoyed at that bit of news. All the wheat in Chicago put together would make only 3,600,000 bushels—less than half of what Mr. Armour needs.

So the Leiter brothers, the demand of the market has set in motion all the vast machinery of the trade which his long business career has built up. Like so many tentacles, his fingers are reaching out to the wheat in every part of the world. "Sell me wheat." Agents are working through the West, buying every pound of foodstuff for sale. Mr. Armour's eyes look most enviously upon the city of Minneapolis, where there are in store 3,000,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern. He can get most of that wheat, but he will have to pay for it. Some of it he already has succeeded in purchasing, and this morning 600,000 bushels slipped very quietly into Chicago harbor.

Throughout the Western country agents are buying wheat, and railroads are being choked with business. The vast cereals-transporting power of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is aiding the cause. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois dealers are selling all the grain they own at a big profit, and it is rumormongered toward Chicago in the big box cars.

So great has Mr. Armour's greed for grain become that the eastward course of grain has been stopped and now the tide has set back again. It is estimated that a hundred thousand bushels in transit for Buffalo have been ordered shipped back to Chicago, from which port it was cleared only a few days ago. The fields of the 600,000 Michigan farmers are to get ready to unload their crops in Chicago.

The price of wheat is so high in Chicago to-day that it would have been profitable to ship it from New York to the lower end of the Michigan. But still the cry is "Sell me wheat." For, after all has been said, the crushing information is given out that the Leiters are preparing to ship 5,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, thus increasing the supply of the market.

To add to the woes of Armour the system of grain inspection in Chicago never was so rigid as it is now. And there is reason for this, too. Joseph Leiter's son is a colonel on the staff of the Governor of Illinois. The office of grain inspector is one wholly within the gift of the Governor. A word to brokers is sufficient on that score. The Leiters do not want to see their father's name in the papers just yet. It is too early in the month. They realize that wheat at \$1 or more on the Chicago Board of Trade will bring in grain from every section of the country. So when cereal dealers are to get ready to unload their crops in Chicago, they will check the upward march.

But what if they did and the end of the month they are willing to see wheat sell at any figure, \$1.50 preferred. It will then be too late to flood the Chicago market enough to break the price, and they will be left with the job of securing wheat and enough and at the same time profitable enough to cause an ordinary man to get head disease.

Meanwhile, Mr. Armour is taking no chances, even with the elements. He has hired trucks to keep the harbor at Duluth and the Straits of Sault St. Marie open. He has even sent boatloads of dynamite to those ice-locked bays and straits to keep open passages for his wheat-laden boats. The situation is one which would make men of less nerve sweat blood and walk the floor of nights. Will Armour be able to get enough grain to break the market? Many say no, and they back their assertions by the fact that the West and Northwest have marketed almost three-fourths of the crop.

But why they say, already has parted with 85 per cent of its holdings, Minnesota with 70, South Dakota with 75, Iowa and Nebraska with 72, and the Northwest with 75 per cent of its crops. Some go even to far as to say those theorists and extremists who some time ago predicted that America would be importing wheat for its own use before spring were not altogether insane.

CASSELLS HELD FOR HIS CRIME

Must Stand Trial for the Grover Murder at Lone.

Evidence Disproves the Theory That He Shot to Prevent Robbery.

His Victim an Old Acquaintance Whom He Could Easily Have Recognized.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

LONE, Dec. 11.—The preliminary hearing of Lewis Cassells, charged with the murder of Fred Grover on Thanksgiving night, was held before Justice of the Peace Combs to-day, and resulted in Cassells' being held without bail to appear before the Superior Court.

Warren Kirkendall, who saw the shooting, testified that he stood just across the street from where the crime was committed, and that Cassells' stood under the light in front of May's saloon when Grover walked down the sidewalk toward Cassells. Some words passed between the two men in an ordinary tone of voice. Then Cassells fired and Grover staggered and fell.

Ralph Sutton testified that he was opposite, in Muldoon's ivery stalls, when he heard the shot and heard Grover fall to the walk directly afterward. Upon stepping to the door he saw Cassells standing under the street lamp.

Constantine Kelley testified that Cassells surrendered himself upon the night of the crime. Cassells claimed at the time that he thought Grover intended to rob him and declared that Grover followed him into the street before he fired the fatal shot. Grover walked on the sidewalk and staggered and fell. Kelley took Cassells to the County Jail that night. Cassells expressed no regret over the killing of Grover, though they were intimately acquainted.

The testimony of several witnesses at the hearing to-day was that Grover's shoes were not muddy and that he had not been off the sidewalk. The fatal bullet passed straight through the body, completely shattering the right auricle of the heart. The physician who made the autopsy testified that Grover could have moved only a step or two before falling after having received the wound. The defense offered no evidence at the hearing.

The case is a peculiar one. No motive for the crime has so far been brought out, and Cassells could not have made a mistake in his aim, as the light was plainly burning at that time and people could be identified at that spot from across the street. Besides, Grover was a man over six feet in height and broad-shouldered, and one readily singled out from those about him. He was respected, and left a widow and six small children.

Cassells was remarkably cool and unconcerned during the hearing to-day.

ORION CLEMENS DEAD.

Brother of Mark Twain Dies Suddenly at the Age of Seventy-Two.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 11.—Orion Clemens, brother of the famous author, Mark Twain, died suddenly at his home to-day, aged 72.

Clemens came to Keokuk during 1855 and, with his brother, the humorist, engaged in the job printing business. He served as Secretary and Treasurer of Nevada Territory during Lincoln's first term. Nevada had been a part of Idaho until the gold and silver discoveries which made the big Bonanza mine famous caused an influx of population into Nevada and it was declared a Territory. Clemens held the office until it became a State, from 1861 to 1865. He came to this city again in 1872, since which time it has been his home.

St. Johns After a Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chauncey St. Johns is in Washington laying his wires to secure the appointment of Deputy Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco.

THOUSANDS VIEW THE LAUNCHING

Lightship No. 70 Slides Into the Water at Portland.

Christening of the Vessel the Occasion of a General Ouing.

Substantial Craft Designed for Service Off the Golden Gate Bar.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 11.—Lightship No. 70 was successfully launched from the ways at Wolf & Zwickler's yard at 11:30 o'clock this morning and is now moored at the contractors' wharf waiting to receive her boiler, masts and spars before leaving for her post at San Francisco. Three thousand people saw her enter the water. Not an accident nor a hitch marred the event.

An hour before the time set for the launching the drenching rain which had been pouring all the morning ceased, as if for the occasion, and the sun came forth and shone warmly until noon.

This started crowds of people across the bridges, and soon every available space on the platform about the ship was taken, and the spectators overflowed on the river banks and into the terped-boat sheds, every crossbeam of which on the side toward the lightship was swarming with men and boys.

When floating on the bosom of the river, lightship 70 is not a thing of beauty, although she may be a joy forever to sailors whose lives are saved by the timely sight of her beacon or the sound of her foghorn.

She is built to be heard and not seen, except by night. Her clumsy-looking, tubby bow will meet and repel the bounding billows, however, far better than would the fine lines of an ocean greyhound, and those to whom she gives warning of dangerous reefs or welcome harbors will hardly stop to criticize her appearance as a work of art.

The framework of the new vessel is of iron, her keel and the first plank sheathing over the iron is a covering of oak, which in turn is covered with sheet copper, a metal which is not a diet suitable to the nourishment of barnacles or other parasites of the briny deep. The bulkheads are of iron, thick and strong enough to hold out when made a target for the howling tempest to fling mountains of water.

A brief summary of her dimensions and equipment follows: Length over all, 125 feet; beam, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 13 feet 6 inches; displacement, 569 tons. The vessel will be provided with a single condensing engine, capable of developing 300 horsepower, driven by a 12x22 steel corrugated boiler. There are also two donkey boilers to furnish power to the engines for the dynamo and which when the ship is at anchor, drive a large boiler engine which will be used only to move her from place to place and to hold her head to the wind during a gale.

Two electric lights of 1000 candle-power each will be placed on her masthead. They will flash five seconds in every fifteen, and in clear weather can be seen for seventeen miles. On deck is a heavy fog bell, and a fog horn with a voice like the bellowing of a thousand bullocks. The appointments of the vessel throughout will be modern in every respect, and she will be as near to a model home as a ship can be.

This is the third Government vessel launched in Portland. The first was the old revenue cutter Corwin, which was built in Portland in 1876, and the second was the lightship 67, built by Wolf & Zwickler, and launched May 8, 1897.

California Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following California postmasters were appointed to-day: P. O. M. Hennessey, at Burnt Ranch, Trinity County, vice A. McWhorter; removed, J. M. Booth, at Oakville, Napa County, vice E. W. Gardner, resigned. H. E. Ford, at Wroclia, San Diego County, vice Louisa Ford, deceased.

Any thing that you lose is misfortune. But of all the big losses that you know of, what would you regret most? The one thing that you fear most. And that is your vigor. The poor creatures that you see on the road to weakness you pity. Are you sure that you are not on the verge of going there yourself? Just stop one moment and consider the matter. Are you as vigorous as you were a year ago? Do you not see the spots before your eyes? Do you fail to recognize the fact that pleasures are not as great as they were? Heed the warnings! "Hudyan" would never have been submitted to the severe test that it has been but for the fact that weaklings like you need it. It makes man. It saves life. It brings back confidence. "Hudyan" has cured no less than 18,000 or 20,000 people on this one continent. Do you think you are the most afflicted man that ever lived? Even if you are, "Hudyan" will cure you.

Call at the Institute and see the doctors. Their advice is free to you. If you are out of the city, write. Advice by mail is free, too. Get circulars showing what "Hudyan" has done. And it's not every time over it. This is your day. Who will tomorrow? If your blood is tainted in any way "30-day blood cure" will remove all the taces.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco.

Circulars and Testimonials About "Hudyan" and Blood Cure Are Quite Free.



Professor A. H. Suzzallo, Formerly Principal of the Alviso Public School.

teachers who were present when this action was taken is to be considered as a criterion, there promises to sweep over the county a wave of indignation that may bode trouble for the members of the board in the future.

This action was taken incidental to the rendering of a decision in the now celebrated Suzzallo case of the Alviso district. At the session of the board a week ago a decision was deferred, owing to the absence of a full board. The three members then present—H. M. Bland, E. E. Brownell and L. J. Chipman—announced that in their opinion the charges of unprofessional conduct preferred by Trustee Hollister had not been proved by the evidence, and that they would not vote to revoke the certificate of Mr. Suzzallo. How well two of these gentlemen kept what was virtually an official promise is shown in the adoption of the decision submitted by the president of the board, H. M. Bland.

So at variance with the facts and the evidence were some of the assertions contained in the decision that Suzzallo, who was present, confidently expecting an honorable acquittal, took the floor and charged those who voted for the adoption of the decision with misstating facts, making assumptions and with violating their pledged official word. In one instance Suzzallo called attention to the assertion made in the decision that he had been removed from office, when in fact he had simply failed of re-election. It was denied by the members who voted for the decision that such a statement was made, but when he insisted that the particular clause containing the false assertion be read, it was found that it read: "The school trustees * * * deemed it wise to remove both teachers."

Suzzallo was one of the teachers referred to. Miss Cornelia Farley, one of the members of the board who subsequently voted for the decision at this point, volunteered the information that this statement had got into the report by "mistake." How the mistake was overlooked in all the stages of the preparation of the decision and its subsequent passage by all the members she failed to explain and no one else volunteered the information. President Bland admitted that he had written the original draft of the document and that he had also made the typewritten copies of it.

To none of the charges made by Suzzallo was there any attempt to reply.

The decision opens as follows: The County Board of Education of the county of Santa Clara, having fully heard the evidence in the charges preferred by Miles Hollister against A. H. Suzzallo for non-professional conduct as a teacher, hereby renders and files his decision, to-wit: The board deems it advisable as a preface to its decision in the particular matter before it to indulge in a brief review of educational conditions in the county of Santa Clara, and to offer a few suggestions upon the subject of the organization and development of our public school system and the qualifications and duties of a teacher therein.

Following the review on the lines men-