The Call

SUNDAY.....MAY 28, 1899

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Moth and the Flame."
Grand Opera House—"The Gypsy Baron."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Alcazar—"In Mizzoura."
Tivoli—"The Mandarin."
Chutes Zoo and Free Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.
Interstate Panorama Co., Market street, near Eighth—Battle of Manila Bay.
Sutro Baths—Swimming Races, etc.
Ice Toboggan Grounds, Dolores and Twenty-Fifth streets.
Glen Park—Mission Zoo and Circus to-day.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Kneisel Concert, This Afternoon.
Recreation Park—Baseball to-day.

THE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

THE Peace Conference will be abortive. Mr. White has already sufficiently admitted its failure.

The reasons for this outcome are as plain as the result itself. Since the publicists of Europe ceased to write subjunctively of the United States, and the "ifs" and "buts" of De Tocqueville were replaced by the past tense and potential mood in which Professor Brice has told of what we have done and can do, the example of the United States has worked certain transformations in several European Governments. A free people, guaranteed the right to bear arms, increasing to seventy millions, with a little army of only 25,000 men, presented an example that encouraged the friends of free institutions everywhere. Heretofore the United States have been cited as proof that not larger armies but larger liberties were needed by the nations of the Old World for the defense of their institutions and their territory.

Unfortunately, the people of this republic have not been permitted, or have not seen fit, to properly appreciate the value of their policy to themselves or of their example to the rest of the world. From some source a sinister influence has gone abroad inoculating them with a thirst for military glory, for power, for subjects to be ruled rather than for citizens to rule themselves. At present, by these causes, our past example is obscured; it is in eclipse. We have permanently more than doubled our standing army, with the immediate prospect of quadrupling it. We are paying the usual high price of glory in war taxes, which there is no prospect of abating. We are well down the path the farther end of which has been reached by the European nations. We are feared by the weak and hated by the strong.

We might have been present in the Peace Conference in plain clothes, advising the nations to develop larger freedom for their people from the germ of parliamentary government, which all of them on the Continent except Russia have taken from us. We might have pointed to the vast consumptive power of our lightly taxed people and of their correlative power of production, which sends a vast, wealth-gaining surplus into the markets of the world. To the cry of the older countries that markets must be blown open with gunpowder and trade propped by the sword, we could have pointed to the peaceful conquests of our commerce and the mighty measure of results we have achieved by peace by following the arts of construction and abjuring those of destruction.

But every American knows that we are not present in that character, nor able to point with pride to those things. Quite to the contrary. Our flag floats over slaughter in far lands, and the press and the commercial spirit raise the new cry that trade follows the flag—not where it goes in peace, but where it goes in war. We send military delegates in company with our diplomats to consult about peace. We are a new terror let loose in the world, and the awful power we have accumulated in a century and a quarter by peaceful pursuits inspires exactly the same feeling in the world as did the trembling of the earth under the hard heels of the armies of Xerxes, Alexander, Caesar, Gengis Khan and Napoleon.

It is well to look facts in the face. We are no longer propagandists of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, but we are abroad in the world standing on the mere physical brutalities of the Ostend manifesto. The temples of the Prince of Peace are closed and that of Janus is opened. The declaration of Colonel Denby, Commissioner to the Philippines, that having the power to do so we propose by aggression and conquest to take by force, wherever we find it, whatever we think will be to our material advantage, is a frank expression of our present attitude to the rest of the world. Our old policy has demonstrated, in a short century and a quarter, a brief forenoon in the life of a nation, its wisdom in its results in the progress we have made. The opposite policy upon which we have entered is a novelty to us, but its results may be studied in the imperial experiments which have gone before.

In the conference we have nothing to offer in our former character as a non-military republic. We are there just as the other glory-seeking nations are there. Before us and before their vision rises the glorious panorama of Asiatic splendor. The aroma of the bloom islands of the tropical sea is in every nostril. Populations of peaceful people, incapable of defense, numbering three-quarters of a billion souls, bend to their tasks, while their countries welter in sunshine and invite conquest and spoliation. The weak everywhere shade their eyes and scan the horizon in vain for a friend. Justice has no temple in which they can have a day in court against the strong. In the conference we are estopped from pleading their cause. It is doubtful if even the cruelties of war will be checked by agreement. The world's sky is full of hawks, and the dove of peace flutters to the jungle for safety.

Instead of illustrating Christian civilization by returning armies to the arts of peace, it is probable that the twentieth century will dawn in widespread slaughter, or will witness the disarmament of the weak and a movement in retrogression that will retard the rise of man into greater freedom and its consequent happiness. Americans will wish it were otherwise and will deplore the agency of the republic in the perpetration of wholesale bloodshed, but they are helpless in the hands of a sinister influence which hopes to follow conquest, whip in hand, to secure the profits of involuntary labor in lands where white men can live only as masters and rulers of subjects.

DOES HE NEED A MONUMENT?

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, which of late has devoted its editorial page to vagrom fancies and curious statistics, put to itself the question some time ago, "Does Dewey need a monument?" and after wrestling with it announced on Friday that he does not.

The conclusion is just. Admiral Dewey needs no monument, either in his back yard, his front yard or on board his ship. Indeed, it is difficult to see what he would do with one were it presented to him. Such things are useful neither to private citizens nor to naval officers. A man with a monument thrust upon him would be about as embarrassed as the peasant was with the elephant.

Had the Post contented itself with announcing its conclusion on the subject all would have been well with it, but in an evil moment it permitted itself to indulge in the rashness of trying to make an argument. It asserts, in the first place, that a shaft, or a statue, or a monument, in bronze or brass, could not enhance the fame of the Admiral or render more enduring the honor conferred by a great people. His name and his fame, it says, are enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, and he will live in the pages of history beyond the term of crumbling stone or metals corrupted by the rust of ages.

All of which is most excellent fooling. "Because he needs no praise, shall we be dumb?" Had the people never praised Dewey, never sounded their appreciation of his valor and his patriotism, his deed would ere this have been forgotten. A feeling or a thought which is never recalled or never expressed soon fades from memory. It is only by giving it expression in enduring forms through the medium of letters or of art that any sentiment of the brain or feeling of the heart is perpetuated among men.

There were heroes before Agamemnon, but no Homer sang their glory, and the world knows them not. The hero to whose honor no song has been raised, no monument erected, is as obscure in death as the nameless slaves that served in the cellars of "the courts where Jamshyd reveled and drank deep." No hero needs a monument, but a people whose national life must be fed with noble memories need all forms of monuments, that those memories may be forever fresh in their minds and in their hearts.

Pursuing its folly with a fatuous persistency, the Post goes on to say we have no artists, sculptors or architects with the genius requisite to provide a monument worthy of Dewey, and adds: "Let us attain to the genius of building monuments to heroes before we risk the failure that may subject the hero thus 'honored' to the scorn of future generations not so enthusiastic as ourselves over 'deeds of heroism' that may appear less heroic in the pages of a cold, passionless, impartial and accurate history of the event."

The argument that we must not erect monuments until we have learned to erect them is equivalent to the old grandmother's advice to the boy not to go into the water until he learned to swim. As a matter of fact we have in this country many artists quite capable of designing and constructing monumental works of the highest class. Several of the kind erected in the Eastern States within the past few years are equal in magnitude, dignity and artistic beauty to any recently raised in Europe.

The Pacific Coast needs a monument to Dewey as an expression of regard for his glorious service to the republic, as a memorial to future generations of his patriotism and of the honor in which it is now held, and as a stimulus to artists and to genius. The whole republic needs the monument, and it will be erected.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS.

IT is undeniable that in every State in the Union efforts are being quietly made to commit Federal Senators, on the score of friendship, to the reversal of uniform precedents and the violation of clear and distinct constitutional law, by seating Matt Quay, under the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, after he had failed of an election by the joint committee of the Legislature of that State.

It is hard for intelligent and patriotic citizens to conceive that their great national council, filled with the representatives of autonomous American States, occupying a legislative position analogous to the judicial distinction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the plan of its construction and in its historical dignity powerful and grand beyond comparison, should be even suspected of an intention to sacrifice its honor for personal considerations. Such a calamity is not to be lightly anticipated. But there are many indications that it is believed to be possible. Should it actually occur, it will be accepted throughout the world as positive evidence that the Federal Senate is "a millionaire club," and as conclusively proving the necessity of placing the power of selection directly in the hands of the people.

Every Senator swears to maintain the constitution of his country, and, if there are degrees of solemnity in the assumption of obligations, his oath binds him with pre-eminent sanctity. And, on the cases in which Federal Senators can be appointed, the constitution is free of any trace of ambiguity and as pellucid as crystal. By article II, section 3, it provides that when "during the recess of the Legislature," "by resignation or otherwise," a vacancy occurs, it may be filled by the "temporary appointment" of the Governor of the State "until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy."

This language speaks for itself. It needs no expository treatment. It cannot be evaded or doubted by any man of ordinary intelligence, nor its binding force upon the conscience of a Senator pledged to obey it avoided by any quibble or by any sophistry. In the records of a hundred and twelve years, so far as we are advised, no disobedience to its mandate is to be found. When Senator George Reede of Delaware resigned in 1793, and in January, 1794, the Legislature of that State adjourned without electing his successor, the gubernatorial appointee, Kensy Johns, was rejected, because there had been an opportunity to elect. When Lanman of Connecticut reached the end of his term, March 3, 1825, and was appointed the next day to succeed himself, he was refused his seat because it was held that, when a regular term expired, there was no vacancy, within the meaning of the constitution, even though the Legislature was in recess. In the Corbett case there was a Federal Senator to be elected, and when a session of the Legislature of Oregon began a joint convention could not be held because the Senate only was organized and the Assembly failed even to choose temporary officers. In this instance, if ever, there was an opportunity to claim an exceptional situation which justified the appointment by the Governor. But, as in the Delaware precedent, there had been a chance to elect, thrown away through legislative perversity, and Corbett was denied admission by a vote of 50 to 19.

The most remarkable fact about this last evidence of consistency and of obedience to constitutional law by the upper house of Congress is that Matt Quay himself is to be ranged with the majority. He was then a Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator Morgan of Alabama, who, like Senator Perkins of California, considered that the special facts of the Corbett appointment took it out of the category of the uniform precedents, was outspoken, as is usual with him, in ranking himself with the minority. The Congressional Record shows that, on February 28, 1898, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported the resolution declaring that Corbett was not entitled to admission. This resolution was adopted by the vote already stated. Senators Morgan and Quay were paired, and neither actually voted, which was legally and fully equivalent to a vote by Senator Quay against Corbett.

On March 3, 1899, the regular terms of Senators White, Quay, Gray and Cannon, respectively of California, of Pennsylvania, of Delaware and of Utah, expired, and, in each of these States, the Legislature in joint convention was then voting for a Senator, and a deadlock existed which remained unbroken until adjournment. On the authority of the Delaware case, as the term of each of these four Senators expired by limitation, even if the several Legislatures had not been in session, there could have been no "vacancy" that it was within gubernatorial authority to fill. But, as there was no "recess," and the four Legislatures simply failed to elect, within the distinct provisions of the constitution no appointment could be made without palpable usurpation, and no such appointment could be indorsed without dishonor. It is true that the Senate of the United States resembles every other legislative body in the fact that it is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, but it has never been understood that, because it possessed the power, it was justified in violating constitutional obligations. It is possible that it might seat a subject of Great Britain, or of Russia, or a Tagal, who had never even declared an intention to be naturalized, and without one of the qualifications prescribed in terms by the constitution. Any of these acts would be no more and possibly less unprincipled and injurious than the ratification of the gubernatorial appointment of Matt Quay or Dan Burns.

Matt Quay at least possesses ability and experience and he has evidently laid up social capital with his fellow members. Dan Burns is a paragon of incapacity and of saturated political corruption, whose record alone amounts to a positive disqualification for any office. But, without reference to the distinctions between the two men, to seat either through the assumption of legislative powers by a State executive would be a revolutionary proceeding that presumptively is impossible in the Federal Senate.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

WERE not public interest in foreign affairs so distracted from one quarter of the globe to another by imbroglios in China, Samoa, the Philippines and Central Africa, there would be much both of amusement and instruction to be gained by studying, or at least closely observing and following, the course of events in the Transvaal. The mutual relations of the British and the Boers, when the characteristics and the comparative strength of the two people are considered, are about as interesting as anything of the sort to be found in all the pages of history.

It was with a zealous willingness to take up "the white man's burden" the British went to the land of the Boers. They found there a people who were not developing the rich resources of their soil, a people so barbarous they would rather take life easy in the herding of cattle than to work hard in digging gold. By way of bearing their burdens for them the British got possession of the gold mines and then tried to get possession of the country also. Just there they struck a snag. The Boer preferred to carry his own burden, and even showed a readiness to fight and fight hard before he would let himself be relieved of it.

As the case stands now the Boer has the burden. He runs the government, and the Britisher has nothing to do except to work. He is relieved of all care and responsibility in the Transvaal. The Boer practices upon him a policy of "benevolent assimilation" as soon as he comes into the country. He is allowed, encouraged and even gently enforced to pay taxes. His children are paternally compelled to learn the Boer language. He is himself educated in Boer customs, given the wholesome discipline of Boer laws, and in every way carefully guarded, nursed and trained to be fit to take part in the government when the Boer in his wisdom sees fit to grant it.

British settlers in the Transvaal are getting, in fact, just what the British in other lands are dealing out to the natives. Yet they do not like it. They are eager to help bear the burden. They desire to undertake some of the laborious responsibilities of holding office and administering public affairs. They cannot see how well off they are in a region where everything is done for them, and where they have nothing to do except pay taxes and learn to speak South African Dutch.

Of course the situation cannot long endure. The Boers are but a feeble folk in comparison with the race whom they have undertaken to hold in leading strings. Their little primitive republic has been surrounded by the swelling and advancing tide of British aggression, and sooner or later it must be submerged. Its doom is as plainly written as was that of the pastoral Spanish Californians in the old days when the first American adventurers crossed the mountains and discovered the richness of their land.

No amount of courage, patriotism or dogged stubbornness can protect a people in this generation who stand against civilization. The Boers must either swim with the current or perish. That much is sure; but, nevertheless, they are making a good fight and giving the world its most interesting lesson on the subject of "burden bearing" that is now being taught in any part of the world.

The three Judges of the criminal division of the Superior Court have announced that, unless the Supervisors furnish the wherewithal to feed men engaged in jury duty, they will hear no more criminal cases. Next thing we know relief committees for the succor of starving jurors will be all the go in San Francisco.

The direction of the fence that Collis P. Huntington is trying to build around the earth will have to be changed again. The Supreme Court has just decided that there are several very valuable sections of land in Los Angeles County that the Southern Pacific Railway will have to yield up.

The dispatches announce that Nicaragua is animated by an intense hatred of Americans. There have been instances where fear proved to be the only highway to popularity, and Nicaragua seems to have been looking for a sound thrashing for some time.

Oom Paul desires reform in the Transvaal, and the British in that republic desire reform also. Such being the case, it is a pity that the reform which each desires is some law providing a means for running the other out of the country.

What a godsend it would be to California if its Legislatures could be made up of members from the Cuban army! Uncle Sam has been trying hard recently to give each of them his share of $3,000,000, but not one sems to be out for the stuff.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PROTEST AGAINST EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The Call: As a parent of four children, all of whom attend the public schools, I wish to submit a vigorous protest against the rehabilitation of the ancient "tried and found wanting" system of examinations in our public schools.

In last Monday's Call there appeared a communication from one of the oldest and best-known teachers, every word of which must have struck a responsive chord in the heart and mind of all parents who in any degree follow the work done in our public schools.

It happens that I was a pupil in one of the high schools of this State at the time of the change from promotion by examination to promotion by the recommendation of the teacher. The principal of our high school at the time was a man from Columbia College, and he was the direct instigator of the change in our city. He appeared before the Board of Education and urged that the teacher in the grammar and lower grades be made personally responsible for the pupils promoted from his or her class. He contended that promotions made on the records, monthly reviews, classroom work and general proficiency of the child during the year is of far more satisfaction to the teacher about to receive the child than is the record that he has received (perhaps in return for honest work, perhaps not) 60 per cent on ten questions.

The principal of whom I speak raised our high school to a standard which caused it to be one of the first whose graduates were accredited to the university, and when I afterward entered the public schools of our city as a member of its corps of teachers I found the standard of excellence elevated by the doing away with examinations. There was less "working for credits," more work to satisfy the demands of the teacher, who was the one to be satisfied from day to day and month to month. Another phase of the subject to me is that as a pupil I have seen boys and girls who had done wretched work during the year succeed in passing an examination by having salient points jotted down on the linen cuffs, on the under side of an innocent appearing white apron and divers other ways (veritably did the cheating become a science), so that even under the never-resting vigilance of the keenest teacher did they gain the required per cent; while right alongside of them sat children who had done good, honest work, but who became so nervously wrought up that they bungled their answers and made failures of their examinations, and the record of their year's work and their teacher's testimony had to be called in to pass them to the grade for which they were in reality well prepared.

As a mother of children, each one of whom has always ranked among the "honoraries," I fully realize that a most unfortunate fact of the case is that both boys and girls are passing through the stage of most rapid physical development during the very years devoted to their grammar school work, and that while to keep up a steady, honest devotion to their work from month to month does not harm them, six weeks of the feverish, nervous strain which those children are now under, not to mention the days of examination, is actual robbery from them of good red blood, which goes to supply the forced draught they are now under, and which, after their year of study, belongs to them to "have and to hold."

I believe in the schools being conducted for the "greatest good to the greatest number," and do not believe in punishing the many because a few succeed in being promoted who should not be. In place of being, as President Bergerot claimed (according to the newspapers) that the order was a step forward, it certainly is a leap of several steps backward in the work of education.

The trouble is not there. When Superintendent Webster shall have been able to familiarize himself with the work of such teachers as do not receive the commendation of their principals, and the Board of Education shall as valiantly "back him up" as they have in this examination proposition, then will the city be supplied with good teachers. Until then it will not help matters any to add to the burdens the poor children and their parents, as well as the many faithful teachers, already have to bear.

If to have these examinations this year is inevitable, then at least should the year's average on monthly examinations, which have doubtless in almost if not quite every instance been good monthly tests, stand as a half in making up the required percentage. Sincerely yours, A MOTHER.

THE TEACHERS' SIDE.

To the Editor of The Call—Some daily papers are saying that the proposed examination of pupils in our public schools reveals loose methods of teaching, and that the course of study has been ignored; that now pupils are being pushed to make up for the deficiency of instructors.

While this may be true of a few it is a libel upon the large majority of teachers. As a rule they are hardworking and conscientious. They give more time to their classes and make greater efforts than is required by their contract. I think the poorest of them has never been known to sit with her feet on a desk and read the morning paper for even fifteen minutes after time to begin work, a practice not unknown in any other department of the municipal government.

The real cause of the difficulty over the coming examinations, as I have been informed by many teachers, is the document known as the "Course of Study." As it came at first from the hands of Superintendent Webster it embraced work in the great number of books which the old board of malodorous memory desired to assist the book men to force the people to buy. Besides this, Mr. Webster was fresh from a high school class and had no knowledge of the capacity of little children, and since then has developed no aptitude for reaching down to them. The department was paralyzed when this course of study first reached the schools, and it was found necessary to revise it before anything could be done. A second revision had to be made later, and this later one is the circular about which so much is now being said. It was sent to the schools at the beginning of this year and all went to work with might and main to do the best they could under it.

There were certain pages marked in the "Advanced Arithmetic" and "Bailey's Mental" and other textbooks which were to be taught. If a teacher had worked all day on arithmetic alone she could scarcely have covered the ground, and she could certainly not have made the little pint jugs before her hold the gallon-sized problems, for they were at least two years in advance of their ability to reason. What was true of arithmetic was also true of geography in the lower grades. They were required to study the earth as a whole, learn its motions, cause of seasons, zones, climates, winds, ocean currents, products and occupations of inhabitants of the different zones and the different races of men, together with much more which was as abstract to them as the effect upon the latitude of Greenwich of the vibrations of the north pole is to most men. But the woman at the desk took up the "Teachers' Burden" and faithfully did her best to cram all this down the resisting throats of the children. Then she presented them to the principal, who piously examined them upon this unprofitable work and found it had been well done.

Then the teacher gave a little time—what little was left—to the easy things all about us which the children could grasp, and supposed she would have five weeks more for good sensible hard work to fit them up for another step up the educational ladder, when the thunderbolt fell in the shape of an order for an examination. In two weeks or thereabouts she must review all the year's work, for that which had been dropped, Mother Nature, kindly to the race, had permitted to drop out as utterly as if washed away by the Sacramento in flood. She must roll up the balls and willy-nilly force them down the throats of her pupils. For one thing, she, the teacher, is to be judged by what can be got from these pupils of hers. Can teachers rightfully be held responsible for not being able to teach our children what they are too immature to grasp? No; not though "several principals," with each a fad of her own, has accepted the fads of others for the pleasure of getting her own particular one into this precious course of study.

Give us a course of study made by one man or one woman who understands children from the little ones up—not from the top down.

Then teachers are aware how nervous children are and that a very little thing upsets them. A new teacher is to be put over them while they are passing this test and one for a year accustomed to children a year older than they. A year is a very long time in the life of a child and means more change than any of us who are not teachers can realize. With his own teacher the child would be much more apt to tell what he knows, which might be supposed to be what the board is after.

This examination will be a strain upon the painstaking children which will do them infinite harm. And what will it be for the teacher! Faithful, intelligent work is a thankless task! A TEACHER.

TWO KINDS OF TREASON.

To the Editor of The Call: There is good food for thought and reflection in the editorial appearing in to-day's Call entitled "What Is Treason?" It is particularly suggestive of two things—impending danger and the duty of all truly patriotic citizens to unite in averting it. So wildly enthusiastic over the conquest of foreign territory are the imperialists of to-day that many of them seem to consider it their duty to denounce every man opposed to such a policy as a "traitor." By such denunciations the champions of aggression hope to stifle opposition to the grab game and insure smooth sailing for the greedy, unpatriotic jingoes who are willing to see every sacred principle of international honor sacrificed for the sake of their own personal aggrandizement. But it is not supposable that any honest opponent of "criminal aggression" who has the courage of his convictions will be bluffed or intimidated by the senseless cry of treason to the Government. The real patriot is composed of sterner stuff.

Now, in my humble judgment, there are two kinds of treason. One kind consists of giving aid and comfort to an enemy when our country is engaged in a just war with a foreign power, or in putting down a rebellion within its own borders. The other kind of treason consists in repudiating the fundamental principles on which our government is founded and seeking to substitute therefor a foreign policy in accordance with the most absolute despotisms of the century. That is precisely what our wild-eyed critics are doing, though they may not be aware of it. Some of them doubtless are ignorant of what man's natural rights consist of, and they imagine that the code of morals for an aggregation of men called a nation may safely be different from that which all civilized persons recognize as binding between man and man. But some of the most vehement shouters for imperialistic rule are men of experience in legislation and familiar with international laws. They know—or certainly ought to know—that the very essence of popular government is the theory that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that a departure from that fundamental proposition means that our ship of state is drifting away from her moorings into the dangerous waters of perpetual war, with all the horrors pertaining to such an abnormal condition. Such men are guilty of treason to liberty, and when they charge us with disloyalty we should hurl the charge back into their faces and promptly show who are the real enemies of our country's best interests. No man who is loyal to liberty, to free government, to equal rights for all with special privileges to none, to even-handed justice between nations as well as between individuals, can be disloyal to his country if his Government is worth having. Therefore those who charge the opponents of imperialism with being guilty of treason either do not know what treason is or they admit by implication that the Government is a fraud.

I hope and believe The Call will stand by its anti-imperialistic guns through thick and thin, come what may. The right must prevail. RALPH HOYT.
San Francisco, May 20.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME.

To the Editor of The Call—Sir: I have been observing with considerable satisfaction and pride the extensive preparations that are being made to give the First California Volunteers a right royal reception upon their return from Manila. This is right and proper and is only bestowing due honor upon our brave boys, which they have so heroically earned on those inhospitable shores. I do not believe that anything is too good for them; but at the same time I would like to call public attention through your valuable journal to the fact that "there are others." On the armed transport Buffalo, which recently arrived in New York by way of the Suez canal from Manila, there were several hundred blue jackets and marines. They are the men of Dewey, who assisted in the destruction of Admiral Montejo's fleet of warships and made it possible to land our infantry. They are the men who saved our Western coast several unpleasant half-hours by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet of the Pacific, and they held what they had taken until our Government sent to their aid transports laden with soldiers and supplies. Among these lads at least a hundred shipped from San Francisco and neighboring towns, my son being of those from this city. Why not accord to them a fitting reception and present them also with proper medals? That would not detract from the glory of our fighting First, but would show a larger public generosity and at the same time make many a sailor boy feel happy. Yours truly, JAMES W. COLLINS, 54 Sixth street.
San Francisco, May 20, 1899.

Marine Firemen's Funds.

Two additional charges of felony embezzlement were booked against Patrick Rogers, ex-financial secretary of the Marine Firemen's Association, yesterday. The allegation is that he embezzled the sums of $260 and $300. The charge of embezzling $50 was reduced to misdemeanor embezzlement in Judge Mogan's court yesterday, and Attorney Wilson for the defendant asked that all charges should be embodied in one complaint, but the Judge said he was not in a position to so order.

Poker Cases Continued.

When the cases of the poker players in the Metropole Club were called in acting Police Judge Groezinger's court yesterday they were by consent continued till June 2. The suggestion was made last Wednesday that the defendants should plead guilty and a nominal fine be imposed. The cases of the players in the Palace saloon were called in Judge Graham's court, and at the request of Attorney Ach, for the defendants, they were continued till next Saturday, to be set.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

Judge T. C. Law of Merced is at the Lick.

General E. C. Humphreys of Denver is at the Lick.

Lieutenant C. A. McAllister is at the Occidental.

Lieutenant Jack Parsons, U. S. A., is at the Grand.

F. Liddeke, a merchant of Centerville, is at the Lick.

Lieutenant D. C. Hanrahan, U. S. N., is at the Occidental.

J. F. Devendorf, a real estate man of San Jose, is at the Grand.

Fred A. Hines, a prominent undertaker of Los Angeles, is stopping at the Palace.

Samuel Newman, formerly secretary of the Railroad Commissioners under the last regime, and Michael Welch, returned from Chicago yesterday, where they attended the meeting of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, of which they were elected members.

James C. Talmage, representative of the Grand Trunk Railway system, in charge of the Pacific Coast Agency at Los Angeles, is in the city. Mr. Talmage has come to look over the territory in the interest of his road. He is the son of A. A. Talmage, recently deceased, who was one of the big railroad men of his day, having been first vice president and general manager of the Wabash system for years and holding a similar position with the Missouri Pacific.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A. Goodman of San Francisco is at the Vendome; J. Brett of San Francisco is at the Imperial; Reginald White of San Francisco is at the Hoffman; A. W. Merrill of San Francisco is at the Fifth Avenue; J. B. Stetson of San Francisco is at the Albemarle; Dr. C. G. Kenyon of San Francisco is at the Manhattan. Henry A. Butters, wife and daughter, are passengers on the Umbria, sailing for Liverpool to-day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CZAR OF RUSSIA—S., City. It is estimated that the yearly revenue of the Czar of Russia is $12,000,000.

FANNY DAVENPORT—J. I. S., City. Fanny Davenport, the actress, was born in London, England, July 6, 1829, and died in Canton, Pa., July 20, 1891.

CENSUS MARSHAL—A. G., City. When the Census Marshal for California is named the announcement will be made in the news columns of The Call.

SULLIVAN-KILRAIN—Daily Subscribers, City. The fight between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain took place at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889. Sullivan won in seventy-five rounds.

PAWNBROKER'S CHARGES—E. M., City. Pawnbrokers are not allowed to charge any more on a small loan than on a large one. The law says that the interest that may be charged shall not be more than 2 per cent a month.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS — A Subscriber, City. Every Californian who enlisted in the service of the United States, in whatever branch, during the war with Spain, will receive a medal from the Native Sons' committee on medals for the brave.

TAX COLLECTION—A. W. H., Calaveras, Cal. A settler upon United States land does not pay taxes to the State or county on his land so long as the patent has not been issued to him, but he is liable to the State or county for taxes on improvements.

REVENUE STAMPS—S. C., Oakland, Cal. The following is a complete list of the denomination of stamps issued under the war tax law: Documentary—½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 80 cents, $1, $3, $5, $10, $30, $50; proprietary—⅛, ¼, ⅜, ⅝, 1, 1¼, 1⅝, 2, 2½, 3¾, 4 and 5 cents.

COUNT IN CASINO—J. H. K. and J. M., City. In a game of casino if two players on the last play have each an equal number of points to make to go out and in that play each should score an equal number of points, the one holding cards would be entitled to count first and that being the case would go out.

IS OR ARE—W. O., City. As in the sentence written, "tons of water" is the prime object, it is grammatical to say "five hundred tons of water are evaporated." If water was the prime object, it would be proper to say, "water to the amount of 500 tons is evaporated."

POLLTAX—O. S., Oakland, Cal. The fact that a man is employed on a river steamer in any capacity (except he is a Federal officer) does not in California exempt him from the payment of polltax unless he is under 21 or over 60 years of age, an untaxed Indian, an idiot, a pauper or an insane person.

TRANSPORTS FROM MANILA—E. H., City. No one in San Francisco can tell when the transports that are to bring back the volunteers will reach port. They will make the trip from Manila to San Francisco in about thirty days. You will have to watch The Call for the announcement of departure and the vessel will reach the port of destination in from twenty-six to thirty-two days.

THE HEAVY BATTERY—L. C. S., City. There is no advice at this time in this city as to when the First California Heavy Artillery, U. S. V., will return to San Francisco, nor that it will come with the First California Volunteers. When that artillery leaves for San Francisco the fact will be made known by telegraph and it will appear in the news columns of The Call.

PEOPLES—H. S., City. "People" is used when the more exact term, race, nation or language, would be misleading; as "the people of England;" or in the plural, "the Bantu peoples." Tennyson, in Locksley Hall, has: "With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm." In Revelation, x:2, is: "And he said unto me, Thou must prophesy again before many peoples and nations and tongues and kings."

LAND TO SOLDIERS—A. S., Oakland, Cal. A soldier who served in the war with Spain is entitled to take up Government land, but the only benefit he derives is that he may have the time he served in the war deducted from the time of residence required on the land. He must take the same steps to secure the land that any other citizen would have to take in the United States Land Office. A soldier has no authority to sell his right to take up land.

The best gift for your Eastern friends, Townsend's California Glace Fruits, 50c lb in fire-etched boxes or Jap baskets. 627 Market street, Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Japanese Shoemaker Missing.

Y. Hoshimo, 807 Larkin street, reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of Teisuke Okamote, a shoemaker at 1101 Buchanan street, who left his home Friday afternoon, leaving a note that he was going to commit suicide. He is about 30 years of age.

A Work of Art.

The new book, "Wonderland," just issued by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is the prettiest publication issued by any railway company this year. It is full of beautiful half-tone illustrations, and contains besides a well-written description of a trip taken over this finely equipped line, including a tour through the wonderful Yellowstone Park. Send 6c in stamps and it will be mailed to you. T. K. Stateler, Gen. Agt., 638 Market st., San Francisco.

Rock Island Route Excursions.

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday, via Rio Grande and Rock Island railways. Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porter accompany these excursions through to Boston. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and further information address CLINTON JONES, General Agent Rock Island Railway, 624 Market st., S. F.