

The Call

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MUNICIPAL MORALITY. GRANTING the impossibility of the complete extirpation of those vices which generate in cities, including gambling, pool-selling and other allurement of chance, which impair the honesty and destroy the principles of their devotees, the fact is indisputable that their repression is one of the duties of municipal government.

The decent people of this city demand, of right, that every energy of their government be exerted against dives, gilded or otherwise, whether above ground or below, and against every form of gambling obnoxious to the law, and therefore the proper subject of government objection and destruction.

Ministers of the Gospel here and abroad have habitually declared that San Francisco is the wickedest city in the country. That is only one way of saying that it has the wickedest government, for these flaunting or secret forms of vice can exist only by the collusion or indifference of the city government.

It is time that this sort of advertisement of this city cease. It can be ended only by making it manifestly untrue, and that is the duty of the government elected by the people. We are perfectly well aware that it is said that the various classes which take a profit out of vice and crime influence the election of our public officers. But against that is set the fact that decent people who do not profit out of crime and would not, but who are losers by it, injured in many ways by its presence, also influence the election of public officers and would defeat any candidate who is an ally of the criminal and vicious classes if they knew of such alliance.

Government is for the clean and decent people who live under it, not for the unclean and indecent, except to force them to obey the law and cease their immoralities.

No one can dispute the proposition that it is within the power of the city government to besom from the town all the classes and places that offend morality and decency, and justify in any way the injurious statement of our moral status.

The city government can run this as a "wide open" city or can compel its moral purification. The great majority of this community are moral, law abiding and clean people. But their virtues are not considered in comparison with the scarlet vices of the small minority, who exist by fattening on the vicious and the credulous. Virtue and order go their quiet way. They are the normal state of the majority. Every day they do those things approved of public policy and good conscience, which are taken as a matter of course.

But vice makes more stir by one manifestation than virtue by a thousand quiet acts. It is not hard to control the vicious minority. It can be swept out of the city in a week, and the city government has the broom for the work. Let it be used.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR.

In debating the Hawaiian bill the Democrats in Congress have enlarged upon their contention that all of our newly acquired external possessions are automatically under the full constitution of the United States.

De Armond of Missouri, who is regarded as the leading lawyer of the House, on the Democratic side, said "the constitution is in Hawaii of its own vigor." This backs Senator Jones of Arkansas, who said "the treaty of Paris extended the constitution, with all its immunities, privileges and blessings, to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

When Colonel Bryan spoke at Sacramento, on the 26th of last month, over his head was a shield inscribed, "The constitution follows the flag." In the speech made under that shield Bryan said: "I favored the ratification of the treaty of Paris not because it was right, but because we could remedy its faults by legislation better than we could by diplomacy with a hostile nation." As a solution he proposed to let the Filipinos set up an independent government.

Now let us look at all this for a moment. The treaty put the flag in the Philippines, and Bryan admits that he favored the treaty. Jones and De Armond and the Bryan leaders say that the constitution goes with the flag, and Bryan spoke with that declaration over his head and in sight of his audience. Will he or any member of his party tell us how territory once under the constitution can be got from under it and alienated? Such territory has become a part of the Union, as Senator Jones declares. Therefore to alienate it is a dissolution of the Union.

Colonel Bryan says the faults of the treaty could be remedied by legislation. Does he contend that when the constitution, of its own vigor, or by any other means, has extended over territory such territory can secede by the act of its people or by legislative authority?

When we are dealing with constitutional questions it is well to remember that we are considering fundamental law, not a repealable statute. The secession issue rose in this country over this very question. It was contended that territory that had been under the constitution could secede. Against this the Union party declared that the territory of the Union was indissoluble. Upon the issue thus joined the Civil War was fought, and by its result the decision was made, by a power higher than courts and Congresses, that Federal territory is inalienable.

Now Mr. Bryan proposes by legislation to alienate what Jones, De Armond and himself declare to be Federal territory, "entitled to all the rights, immunities and blessings of the constitution." It is plain that from his own view of the constitution he proposes to dissolve the Union. After he has legislated part of the Union out, what is to hinder any part of it going? If the Philippines can go in peace from the flag and the constitution, what answer can be made if South Carolina and Mississippi claim the right to go also, as they and all the South claimed it in 1861?

It will be seen that the Bryan theory of the constitution is exactly that held and fought for by Jefferson Davis, and that under it there is no difference between anti-expansion and secession. It is expected by Colonel Bryan and his associates that the Supreme Court will decide the Porto Rico tariff to be unconstitutional, thus supporting their theory. If the court so decide, and hold that these islands are parts of the Federal Union, and Colonel Bryan become President and his party legislate the islands out of the Union, do they expect the Supreme Court to decide such legislation constitutional? If so, we demand to know on what grounds. Such a decision would reverse the settlement of the Civil War, and reopen the whole question again.

This position of Colonel Bryan and his party leaders is of importance in view of his persistent bid for the votes of those who oppose expansion. The anti-expansionists are people of high intelligence, and they see plainly that under the Bryan theory they have no possible standing. If that theory be affirmed at the polls, any reaction against expansion is a movement to dissolve the Union.

In his ambition to be President Admiral Dewey is not inclined to declare his preference for any political party. A few of the recent events in his career suggest that perhaps the women suffragists might be willing to take him up.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

WITH the amended shipping bill submitted to the House on Saturday, General Grosvenor, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, made an elaborate report on the condition of the shipping industry of the United States as compared with that of other nations, which in a striking manner illustrates how far we have lagged behind our competitors for the commerce of the world, and how important it is that we should at once adopt a wiser policy with respect to our ocean interests.

Attention is directed to the rapidity with which steam is supplanting sail power on ocean vessels. The report says: "In sail Great Britain has declined 45 per cent since 1873-74; the United States has declined 40 per cent; Norway has remained stationary; Italy has declined 59, Germany 40, France 64, and all other nations 26 per cent, the average for all being the same as that for the United States. In steam sea-going tonnage since 1873-74 there has been everywhere an increase, the following percentages showing its magnitude: Great Britain, 311; United States, 68; France, 200; Germany, 693; Spain, 275; Italy, 395; Holland, 399; Russia, 430; Norway, 1410; and all others, excepting Japan, 504. Japan's statistics only go back one decade, during which her increase has been 382 per cent. There was an average increase in the sea-going steam tonnage of all nations of 336 per cent since 1873-74. It appears, then, that with our great population, industry, resources and enterprise, we stand at the very foot of the column."

Owing to the lack of building ships rapidly enough to keep pace with commerce, our share of our own foreign carrying trade has diminished from a little over 26 per cent of the whole to less than 9 per cent during the last quarter of a century. Our average annual construction of ocean steamships, most of which are for the coastwise trade, for ten years past has been only 21,000 tons, while the British annual construction has averaged 968,000 tons. The elements of cost of ocean transportation are three—the cost of construction, the cost of maintenance and the cost of operating ships. Evidence is given in the report showing that ship construction in Great Britain averages about 25 per cent lower than in the United States. As to the cost of operation the report says "that the average wages paid to American seamen on sailing vessels crossing the Atlantic is \$20, and to British seamen \$14 per month; on long voyages from the Pacific Coast to Great Britain American wages were from \$15 to \$20, and British \$12 15 to \$14 58 per month, on such voyages Ameri-

can boatswains receiving \$22 to \$25 and the British from \$19 44 to \$24 30. So that it appears on the whole the British wages on sailing vessels were somewhat less than three-fourths the American wages. On passenger steamships in the transatlantic trade seaman's wages in American vessels were only slightly larger, but for other portions of the crew, such as firemen, trimmers, coal passers, etc., the American wages were \$30, the British average being just about one-half the American pay."

In addition to the advantages of cheap construction and cheap wages, the foreign ship-owners are aided by large subsidies from their Governments. In the aggregate these foreign subsidies amount annually to more than \$26,000,000. Against such favored competitors it is of course impossible for our shipping interests to maintain themselves, and as a result our trade is now dependent upon the vessels of our competitors. We cannot expect foreign ship-owners or foreign captains to extend our trade for us. To find a market for our increasing products we must provide ships of our own, and the sooner we do so the better will it be for us.

Victoria's visit to Ireland as a compliment to Roberts and the Irish soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the South African war is undoubtedly a well meaning act, but the Irish would like it better if she had decided to take her foot off Ireland altogether and keep her hands out of its business.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

W. C. DOUB, Superintendent of Schools for Kern County, has contributed to the discussion of public school problems in this State a volume entitled "Educational Questions," in which he reviews most of the issues now subjects of controversy among teachers. The chapters dealing with the various topics are brief, and, as the author says in his preface, "the discussions are short sometimes even to bluntness, the object being to call the attention of the reader directly to the evil and to the remedy, and to avoid bewildering the mind with details."

The subjects of the work are: "The Certification of Teachers," "Relation of the University to the Courses of Study in the Elementary and Primary Schools," "The Courses of Study in Elementary Schools," "Grammar by the Inductive Method," and "The State Textbook System."

Mr. Doub is one of those who are opposed to the State textbook system. He says uniformity in the textbooks of the State is good, and cheapness of the textbook to the pupil is good, but a high quality of subject matter in the textbook is absolutely essential to good work; and he concludes that the State textbooks are so deficient in quality that the defect more than counterbalances all the benefits derived from uniformity and cheapness. By way of remedy he suggests there should be a uniform series of textbooks used in the elementary and secondary schools of the State, but that all textbooks should be selected, not written by contract, by the State Board of Education.

There is a danger that this remedy would result in a change of schoolbooks every time the book ring had a new work it wished to place on the market. It would be urged by the ring that the new work is up to date and the old textbook a back number. There would be about as many objections to the books in use under that system as to those in use now, and the frequency with which changes would be made would add a good deal to the expense of parents in supplying their children with textbooks.

President Wheeler of the State University, in speaking of his objections to the State textbook system, was careful to point out that in making any change it would be necessary to guard carefully against the book ring. By way of providing a safeguard Mr. Doub would have the State Board of Education composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the University of California, president of Stanford University, the professor at the head of the department of education of each of these universities, and the presidents of the State Normal Schools. Of a Board of Education so composed he says: "The majority will very likely consist of men who cannot be swayed in their selection of textbooks by favoritism or by monetary considerations." Thus his plan of getting rid of State textbooks involves getting rid of the present form of the State Board of Education, and to something like a revolution in our school system.

Hoke Smith and his newspaper, the Atlanta Journal, have parted company, and now we shall see whether he made the paper or the paper made him.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

FOR the solution of the much discussed problem of improving our consular service the Boston Globe makes a suggestion which has the double merit of originality and business sense. It proposes that our representatives in the commercial centers of the world be chosen from among the men who have distinguished themselves in business as commercial travelers, and in favor of the proposition advances certain evidences of the usefulness of such men in building up and expanding our foreign commerce.

Thus, it is said, "there is one American commercial traveler in South Africa who in the past six months has sold three shiploads of our manufactured goods in that country, and has written valuable letters of advice to United States manufacturers, which will enable them to make special goods for that market and employ 1000 hands in making furniture, hardware, glass and brass for prosperous towns in the South African gold country, the war to the contrary notwithstanding. Another went to Japan, and after selling \$150,000 worth of goods proceeded to India. He writes that the British Consuls are the best informed Consuls abroad, and that they keep on file nearly all the principal daily and trade papers of Great Britain if comfortable rooms, where native merchants resort every steamer day to get the latest news about British manufactures."

The suggestion is the more commendable because just at this time a considerable number of able and energetic commercial travelers have lost their positions in domestic trade by reason of the consolidation of various business houses into trusts or combines. These men, being now out of employment, are available for the consular service. As they have been trained to the work of drumming up trade, and as they are, moreover, fitted for it by natural inclination and talent, it is evident they would be far more valuable in the service than nine-tenths of the men who have entered it solely as a means of getting rewards for political work.

The suggestion is worth the attention of Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturing Associations and other bodies interested in the export trade, and if earnest efforts be made they may procure the appointment of many of these energetic commercial men to positions abroad where they would work up a trade for American goods of all kinds within a comparatively short time.

YOUNG MR. VANDERBILT FINDS OBSTACLES IN THE PATHWAY OF LOVE FOR MISS FRENCH

An Ambitious Uncle of the Pretty Young Lady Wants Her to Marry a Prince and Not the American Heir to Millions.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT is in danger of losing Elsie French, the girl he has loved from childhood. Far from being a betrothed, or almost betrothed, pair, as society in New York and Newport has fondly believed, they were never so far from marriage as now, when the young man is the head of his family.

It was an inkling of what was going on in Paris that brought him in alarm across the sea to claim his girl's sweetheart, the youthful master of the Vanderbilt millions has many rivals. Elsie French's suitors bear some of the proudest names that appear in the Almanach de Gotha. As her uncle's guest her life is a dream of gaiety and splendor.

That rich and disdainful uncle of hers



ELSIE FRENCH IN THE COSTUME IN WHICH SHE WAS THE Cynosure OF ALL EYES AT THE GREAT BRADLEY-MARTIN BALL

is the lion in the path of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. His name is Edward Tuck. He is more Parisian than the Parisians. He is the owner of Malmalson. His sympathies are aristocratic. Having millions of his own he can afford to scorn the millions of others. Edward Tuck dates on his heels. He is ambitious for his future. He thinks that she is too good to preside over the household of the chief of all the Vanderbilts. From his point of view her sphere lies in some patrician home of Europe. He thinks highly of Prince Henri d'Orleans does Mr. Tuck, late of New York, and Prince Henri is often pleased to accept Mr. Tuck's hospitality. And just at present the Prince is in very bad odor in England on account of his letter complimenting a French editor on a cartoon published of Queen Victoria. He has been expelled from several swell English clubs and a pet has sold his residence in England.

Mr. Tuck has not coupled the name of Prince Henri with that of his niece, Miss French has not bestowed on the royal

pretender any favor that her other titled admirers do not enjoy. The Prince himself has behaved with no more than the gallantry that one would expect from an accomplished royal adventurer in the presence of a charming girl with \$2,000,000 of her own and expectations.

When Miss French, under her mamma's wing, went to Paris last autumn to enjoy her uncle's hospitality there was launched at his home, 82 Avenue des Champs Elysees, a carefully planned campaign to wean her from the Vanderbilts influence and lift her to the loftiest pinnacles of European society.

Everything American was excluded from the scope of this campaign. The aim was to make Elsie French a Parisienne. All the factors were in favor of this plan. Edward Tuck no longer considers himself an American. His house is a meeting place of Europeans. He caresses the American colony. His countrymen are not favored with invitations to his house. Few of them know of the splendor in which he lives.

Besides his Paris mansion, Mr. Tuck

owns Malmalson, the famous home to which Josephine would flee with Napoleon when the cares of state and court bore too heavily. It was here the Empress lived after her divorce, and it was the home Napoleon loved best of all his palaces.

Mr. Tuck purchased the place about six years ago and has had it restored and beautified to such an extent that no chateau in France rivals it. The rare trees and shrubs which Napoleon brought from other lands are still there. So are the statues he brought from Rome. Malmalson's new owner has spent a fortune in converting it into an enchanted palace. The grounds have been fitted with an electric system, which enables him with the touch of a button to transform the whole place into a fairyland of light and beauty.

It is said to record the jilting of an irreproachable young man worth a hundred

PERSONAL MENTION.

- Dr. C. L. Gregory of Yreka is at the Grand. H. J. Laughlin, a banker of Santa Ynez, is at the Grand. John Flemming, a borax man of Atwater, is at the Grand. U. C. Cressler, a mine owner of Grass Valley, is at the Grand. J. H. Batcher, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Grand. E. G. McPike, a bonanza farmer of Westley, is at the Grand. C. W. Pendleton, an attorney of Los Angeles, is at the Grand. Dr. Ernest Robertson and wife of Auckland are at the California. Captain E. P. Newhall, a mining man of Grayson, is staying at the Russ. Rev. Joseph King, a returning missionary, is at the Occidental. Colonel W. Forsyth, an extensive raisin grower of Fresno, is at the Occidental. A. P. Halfill of the California Fish Company of Los Angeles is at the Grand. Dr. White Wolf, a medical practitioner from the Chocoma reservation, is at the Russ. John W. Mitchell, an attorney and well-known politician of Los Angeles, is at the Palace. R. B. Marshall of Washington, member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is at the Occidental. John F. Carrere, a member of the State Lunacy Commission, from Sacramento, is at the California. Major H. E. Banatvala, an officer of the British army in India, is at the Occidental on his way to England. Rev. J. H. Taylor and wife, missionaries who have spent many years in Shanghai, are at the Occidental. They are bound for their old home in London. W. J. Arkell, president of the Judge Publishing Company of New York, after a trip through Mexico and a brief visit in this city, left for his home in New York last night. Guy A. Buell of Stockton arrived at the Grand yesterday to take charge of the remains of his brother, P. A. Buell, who died suddenly on Wednesday night. Dean C. Worcester, the Philippine Commissioner from Ann Arbor, Mich., will accompany his family and secretary. They sail for Manila about the 16th, on the transport Hancock. Professor E. S. Meers, a noted scientist of London, came upon the Moana from New Zealand, where he has been experimenting with some new instruments in high altitudes. Mrs. Forbes, his aunt, accompanied him on the trip. They are at the California. Mrs. Snow Miller, a sister of the great British field marshal, Lord Roberts, arrived from Australia yesterday on the steamer Moana. Because of quarantine regulations she will likely not be permitted to land before Saturday. Mrs. Miller is to be the guest of Rev. Charles M. Sheppard, pastor of the Franklin-street Presbyterian Church. CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 5.—Alex J. Cook of

San Francisco is at the Astor; J. L. Gallen of San Francisco is at the Waldorf; E. A. Phelps of San Francisco is at the Holland; L. Dewitt of San Francisco is at the Empire.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



GREEN CLOTH DRESS. The dress represented is of soft celery green cloth. The corsage has a front of white draped lace, with a bow on the chest. The waistband is of velvet to match. The skirt is made of stitched pleats down the sides and trimmed with lace embroidery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RUSSIAN ARMY—J. S., city. According to the latest published reports the war strength of the Russian army is 5,209,564 officers and men; on a peace footing 949,138. THIS HAS A PREMIUM—C. H. H., city. A United States dollar of \$100 commands a premium of from 20 cents to 25 cents. The price charged by dealers for such is \$2 75 to \$3 50. PROPERTY IN TRUST—M., Alameda, Cal. If property was left in trust for certain heirs and the heirs have been legally entitled to the same for seven years one of the heirs who desires to obtain his just proportion should make a demand upon the trustee for the same and if the trustee decline or refuse to

millions. It would be almost inconceivable if the jilt were any other than Elsie French, to whom millions are a bore and the homage of nobles a delight. She is encouraged in her revolt against the old attachment by her sister, Hon. Mrs. Herbert Eaton, one of the most beautiful and successful of American women in England. Mrs. Eaton is an ornament of the smartest society of London and a favored guest at Marlborough house. The brilliancy of her position has helped greatly to turn the mind of her younger sister in the direction of a foreign alliance. Elsie French has in past seasons been Mrs. Eaton's guest in London and a couple of years ago was presented by her to the Queen. The Hon. Mrs. Eaton is aiding Mr. Tuck's campaign with all her heart and she will be one of the guests at Malmalson in the summer.

Elsie French is not a brunette, as one might imagine from the photograph. Her hair is red gold, her eyes are blue. She is one of the most beautiful girls that have gone across the sea to dazzle the eyes of Europeans.

account to him his only remedy would be by bringing the matter into court. This department knows of no way by which the claimant could bring the matter into court without the assistance of an attorney.

TO COPYRIGHT A PLAY—If you desire to copyright a play, you must inclose a fee of 50 cents (postal order) in an envelope, together with the title of the play and name of the claimant of copyright, either printed or typewritten, on a sheet of paper of the size known as commercial note, and deposit the same within the mail in any part of the United States, prepaid and directed to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. As soon as you have done that, you are at liberty to have the play produced and you will be protected, provided, that on the day of the first presentation of the play you mail to the Librarian of Congress two complete copies of the best edition of the play. Without complying with this proviso, the copyright is not complete. An additional 50 cents will entitle the claimant for copyright to a certificate of such copyright. By writing to the Librarian of Congress for a blank form of application, then there will not be any mistake made if the printed instructions are followed. The same method must be followed in regard to anything that is subject of copyright.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.* Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 261 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1542.

A Title of Honor. Two workmen were looking at an illustrated paper containing portraits of heroes of the war in South Africa. On coming to a picture of Lord Roberts one of them read out: "Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., G. C. B. What's G. C. B. mean, Jim?" "Why, generally called Bobs," of course. Didn't you know that?" answered his friend scornfully.—Answers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gold's ON THE CHEST are dangerous; they weaken the constitution, inflame the lungs, and often lead to Pneumonia. Cough syrups are useless. The system must be given strength and force to throw off the disease. Scott's Emulsion will do this. It strengthens the lungs and builds up the entire system. It conquers the inflammation, cures the cough, and prevents serious trouble. See and Buy all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.