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BRANCH OFFICES—27 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 800 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 633 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 9:30 o'clock. 2251 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1096 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. NW corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Grand Opera-house—"The Girl From Chile." Columbia-Keller, California—"The Soldier." Trivoli—"Madelaine." Alcazar—"Sapho." Orpheum-Vaudville. Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudville every afternoon and evening. "Fisher's"—"Ernest." Suro Baths—Open nights.

AUCTION SALES. By Chase & Mendenhall—This day, at 11 o'clock, high-class horses, at 1722 Market street. By Emil Kahn—This day, at 11 o'clock, Oak Furniture and Carpets, at 2522 Bush street.

THE SUN MONOPOLY.

THE fruit-cannery was warned by The Call that the fruit-growers must be treated fairly and permitted a natural profit on their product. At the time this warning was issued there was some incredulity abroad among the canners, who objected to the imperative "must." Inasmuch as fruit is a perishable article and must be handled when ready and ripe or it is a total loss, they thought the growers must come to their terms as to prices. But they have changed their minds now. The season has opened on apricots, and the growers have resorted to drying to such an extent that there is not much prospect of the canners getting a very large pack of apricots. The sun is a monopoly that no other has been able to beat. It dries fruit cheaper than the canners can fit it for market in tin, and when dried it is very acceptable to the consumer. Unless the sun can be induced to come into the canners' combine it is likely to stand as the greatest and most independent monopoly that has ever affected the fruit trade of California. The fruit-grower laughs at the canner and turns his face to the sun with all the devotion of a fire worshiper.

It is well that we have the monopoly of the sun. It has made our imperative "must" a vital word in the fruit business, and when the canner passes the apricot season and that of peaches and nectarines is here, we warn him again that he must let the grower have a decent profit or the sunshine will be put on tap again and the grower will save his crop and get his profit anyway. The growers are perfectly well aware that drying causes a falling off in the canned pack, and they also know that a scarcity of canned fruit compels a resort to the dried article. So while they are asserting their independence of everything except their monopoly partner, the sun, they are also raising the price of their dried fruit in the market by decreasing the supply of its rival in the cans. So the growers seem to be in pretty good shape to resist the combine, and as long as the sun of California shines with that constancy which is one of the charms of the State the canners will see that they must do as we told them to be wise.

It is a simple live and let live proposition. The producer of the raw material takes 99 per cent of the risk, and it is not fair that the canner, who takes 1 per cent of the risk, should have 99 per cent of the profit. If a sense of business justice prevail the two will get on together and both do well. If not, the sun still shines and dries more fruit with less fuss than anything that man has invented.

In all the hurly-burly of the Chinese uproar it is worth noting that old Li Hung Chang has obtained the decoration of the "Square Dragon," and now he is not proud of his peacock feather any more, nor does he spend much time in contemplating his yellow jacket.

Roberts' dispatch describing the attack made on General Botha announces that after watching the fight for some time he "hurried back" to Pretoria to get news from Methuen, so it appears old Kruger is not the only man in South Africa who has to hustle.

The Chinese Minister at Washington says that he hears but very little from his home Government. This is very readily explained on the ground that his home Government is industriously engaged at present in sawing wood and watching for a soft spot to drop.

American Consuls in China, it appears, are enlarging their sphere of usefulness in a way that suggests that some of them will soon enjoy the pleasures of private life. They have been caught selling arms to the Filipinos.

The St. Louis car riots may have none of the spectacular features of war, but they certainly possess all of war's deadly results. In a recent encounter more American lives were lost than in the capture of Manila.

Paris is passing through another revolution. Duellists are fighting now with a fixed determination that the other fellow is to be killed.

LET CHINA ALONE.

UP to the time that England announced her intention to force a passage from Tientsin to Peking the casualties to foreigners in China, by the Boxer riots, were less in number than the lynchings of Chinese and Italians in the United States, by mobs. Only our capability for defense protected us against just such a raid as we are invited to join against China. The pretext of murder and violence was more aggravated in our case than in hers.

It is evident that Europe is hot for conquest and prey. If the predatory nations were not afraid of each other, the carving would be in progress now. We desire to go upon record that it is not to the interest of the world's peace nor the happiness of its people that China be partitioned and its polity disturbed. The opening of that country to the world has not paid a dividend. Its civilization has made its people absolutely non-assimilable. They go forth justified by the fact that opening their country to the world opened the world to them. But wherever they appear they retain every racial and national characteristic. Stubbornly resisting change, they add no fresh current to any national life, in a physical sense. They abide everywhere, a foreign substance in the body of the nation they invade. But while this is true of them abroad from their own country, it is also true of Caucasians in China. Our race takes on neither character nor strength from any Chinese contact. Such a nation should be let alone. It should be permitted to adopt, in its own time and way, the discoveries and applications of art and science to economic purposes, which so largely make up the form and substance of Western civilization.

In the first place, to attempt the substitution of the industrial system of China will produce results appalling to the world. The subjection of industry to manual processes there is consistent with the immense population which must earn food. The introduction of our labor-saving mechanical devices would obsolete the labor and take away all hope of support of two hundred and fifty millions of people, at least. We are disquieted now by the Indian famine, but it will be remembered as a feast and season of plenty compared with what would in China follow a displacement of the existing industrial system.

Again, such policy would at last react upon the world. That human hive, which sends out but small swarms to afflict wherever they light, if driven in desperation to live after its industrial foundations are changed, will swarm no more, but will flood the world with its products at a labor cost on a par with the bare price of existence. Then Chinese industrial distress will spread to the nations which have brought it upon her.

The United States will do well to keep out of the gathering of nations now on Chinese soil and expressing their horror at the mote in the Chinese eye, for which they see no cure but a dastardly attack upon that empire. Each has a beam in its own eye, but it is a civilized and Christian beam. The lawless persecution and slaughter of the defenseless are wrong only when a heathen nation practices them. When a nation that votes itself civilized and Christian does even worse, it is set down to the mysterious working of the inscrutable ways of Providence. When the vulture nations that are invited to gorge the flesh and polish the bones of China do something that revolts human nature and sickens the heart of humanity, they always lay it upon Divinity. Indeed, that seems to be the chief political advantage of being a Christian nation. When such a nation does anything too mean and greedy and cruel for human defense, it pleads the guidance of a Higher Power.

Heathen nations, even in the enjoyment of a state religion, do not enjoy this rare advantage. They have to lie and steal and murder on their own account. They lay nothing to their gods. This is one evidence that they are benighted and that they have no rights which the Christian nations are bound to respect.

The Chinese heathen in his blindness is opposed to the overrunning and rough carving of his country by the foreigners. He is aware that when the Chinese become too thick in this country or in the British colonies it is the practice to thin them out with a gun, or, as we did in Wyoming, by burning them in lots of 250 at a time, like rats in a strawstack. As the Boxer, instead of renting a pew, bows down to wood and stone, he does not understand that these thinning processes are the prerogative of Christian nations only, so he begins a career of rank imitation of our methods, whereupon the Christian nations land marines and machine-guns and proceed to punish him, oblivious that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

It is to be hoped that this country will notify the assembled buzzards that will not take a law in the business. We have enough laying upon our conscience now, unassimilated, without overloading it with any more of the same sort of folly. We should refuse to join the hungry flock that has impudently proposed to organize a planetary trust in government and permit no nation to exist without its consent.

A DEMAND FOR BIGGER WARSHIPS.

EXTRAORDINARY projects are reported to be under consideration by the British Admiralty. Experts have advised the construction of battleships upon a scale of magnitude far surpassing anything yet undertaken in that direction. The argument is that as Great Britain, by reason of her widely scattered colonies, must have war vessels with a larger coal capacity than those of other nations, it is imperative that she now enter upon the construction of a number of such vessels equal in capacity and size to the Oceanic and other huge passenger steamers of the Atlantic.

The advocates of the plan assert that large vessels will have an advantage over smaller ones not only in steaming capacity, but also in defensive strength and fighting force. It is said that by doubling the size of the present battleships the new ones would be able to carry three times the thickness and weight of armor, and would require only 50 per cent additional weight and space for engines, boilers and fuel to attain to the same speed as the existing ironclad. They could carry a considerably increased number of heavy guns capable of sinking vessels of inferior type. They would have a much stronger platform and greater stability than ironclads of the present day. They would probably double their gun power and immeasurably improve their defensive power, while the addition to the crew and the increased cost of keep would be only from 50 to 60 per cent over that of existing vessels. The number of watertight compartments would be on the whole increased. The confidence of the crew in working their guns would be enhanced, as the men would know that the ship was proof against perforation by gun fire.

The arguments appear to be valid, and Great Britain has money enough appropriated for the navy to justify the Admiralty in constructing at least one of the huge ships by way of experiment. If the result should justify the expectations of the advocates of big ships there will be a general reconstruction of navies all over the world. What the limit will be no

man can say. Perhaps warships may some day become so big they cannot enter the average harbor, and then the nations will have to alter the world so as to make it fit the ships.

THE MIKADO TAKES ACTION.

REPORTS from Washington announce that information has been received by the administration that the Japanese Government has issued an order designed to restrict emigration to the United States and to Canada. The action is said to be due to the fact that the influx of the lower class of Japanese into this country and British Columbia has aroused antagonism, and the Government fears that if it be not checked the results will be injurious to the trade of Japan and the interests of the better classes of her people.

According to the reports the order of restriction provides "that an average of only five persons may emigrate to the United States in one month from any of the forty-seven prefectures in Japan. The same order was put into effect in regard to Canada, except that double that number will be allowed to go to the Dominion from each prefecture." In order to prevent emigrants to Canada from crossing the border into the United States and thus evading the intention of the law it is announced that the Japanese Government will inaugurate a system of examinations at ports of debarkation, if it be found that the spirit of the order is evaded.

The promulgation of such an order to go into effect at once is of course highly gratifying to the United States and relieves the administration of what threatened to be a vexatious problem of diplomacy. Ever since the exposure made by The Call of the extent to which Japanese immigration to the Pacific Coast had developed it has been recognized that something should be done to put a stop to the evil. The only way by which a remedy could be applied was by arranging a new treaty with Japan under which a Japanese exclusion act might be enacted on lines similar to that which excludes the Chinese. Had the Government of the Mikado interposed objections to such a new treaty considerable time would have elapsed before we could have overcome them, or by summarily denouncing the treaty leave Congress free to interpose restriction on such terms as it choose. The action of the Japanese Government solves the problem by providing for restriction at once, and in a way that promises to be thoroughly effective and satisfactory.

By promptly conforming to the desires of the United States on this question the Japanese officials have given another evidence of that sagacious statesmanship which within a few years has raised Japan from the rank of a comparatively barbarian state to be one of the strongest empires of the world. Japan is now a well-ordered Government, open to every influence of civilization, and guided by wise leaders. Her Government has shown itself capable of dealing in the right way with every issue that arises, and has now given another proof of its diplomatic skill in avoiding complications that might have made enemies out of a people naturally disposed to be friendly.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

GRAND MARSHAL COSTELLO in a circular to the Native Sons has set forth an excellent plan for giving a distinctive form to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of California to statehood. He says: "It is my desire that the parade should not only eclipse in brilliancy and splendor all former parades, but that it should be an exposition of the industrial and material progress of the State during the half century now drawing to a close and a demonstration to visitors from our sister States and the world at large of the boundless wealth and unlimited resources of California. I would therefore invite the earnest co-operation of the parlors outside of San Francisco in furtherance of this end. Let the parlors of each particular district arrange some special feature or float that will be emblematic of such locality and its particular resources and industries."

This suggestion is a happy one. California is a State of such varied resources that a display of the characteristic industries of the different sections would not be in the least monotonous, and that fact in itself is worth impressing upon the public. Should the various counties or districts of any other State of the Union undertake an industrial parade there would be only a long procession of floats showing corn or wheat or cotton, according to the State where the celebration was held. In California, however, there can and will be displayed a wide diversity of exhibits, ranging from gold-bearing quartz to orange groves, from the lumber of giant redwoods to raisins and wine.

It is a fortunate coincidence that the semi-centennial of the State corresponds with a year of abounding prosperity. The people are in a humor for public and popular rejoicing. The festival of commemoration will come as a pleasant break in the Presidential campaign and give all parties a chance to rid their minds of partisan rivalries for a time and make a joint holiday of loyalty and State patriotism. Every prospect for a rousing celebration is propitious, and it is to be hoped that every good suggestion concerning it will be cordially approved and carried out.

One of the effects of the big Republican vote in Oregon has been to strengthen David Bennett Hill's influence in the Democratic party. It is now certain Bryan cannot be elected without the vote of New York, and Hill will probably be permitted to frame the platform with a view to catching geese in that State, and he may also have the privilege of naming the Vice Presidential candidate.

British, American, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, Russian and French troops are acting in conjunction in operations against the Chinese Boxers. There is little wonder that the Chinese Empress Dowager is fearful of the approach of such an army. A battle-cry from such a host would rival the bedlam at the Tower of Babel.

Russia has promised to behave herself in the Chinese crisis and not make any attempt at land-grabbing, but the world will attribute her excellent disposition to the fact that she has not completed the Siberian railroad and is not ready yet to take a little bit off the top.

By the time Bobb gets through in Africa he may find a job waiting for him in Asia. Since the Czar started the famous peace movement there has been nothing but war in the world and no chance for a soldier to take a rest.

The St. Louis woman who is in love with the spirit of an actor probably does not attend the theaters very frequently or she could be induced to change her mind.

Up to date this has been the dulllest Presidential election year on record, but there is plenty of time for a political whirlwind to blow up before November.

ENGLISH BUTLER OF VOORHIES FAMILY FALLS FROM GRACE



Butler Callaghan Celebrates in the Bridegroom's Regimentals.

JOHN CALLAGHAN, who for the past month has officiated with becoming dignity as butler in the home of Dr. A. H. Voorhies, 2111 California street, has fallen from grace. Callaghan is an Englishman 27 years of age, and before coming to this country had served some years in the Eleventh Hussars, a crack British cavalry regiment. His military training did not detract from his value as a butler until an unkind fate placed in his way a temptation that was irresistible. On Tuesday night the Voorhies residence was ablaze with light and sounds of gaiety issued from windows and doors. The occasion was the wedding of Lella, the daughter of the house, to Lieutenant Guy Scott of the artillery. It was a grand function and Callaghan, the English butler, was in his glory. While the wedding supper was being served Butler Callaghan took occasion to freely sample the champagne and other liquors and as a result became somewhat exhilarated. While the guests were still at table the bride and groom slipped away to don street garments in place of the wedding finery, preparatory to strolling away from the home. The groom sought the butler's room. He wore full regimentals, the suit having been made for the occasion, and after disrobing and donning cleaner's attire he concluded that his brilliant uniform would be safer in the butler's room till he required it again than elsewhere. In this he was mistaken. Callaghan after performing his trying duties as butler, made more so by the wine he had imbibed, went to his bedroom. His eyes fell upon the regimental suit of the groom and his old military spirit burned within him. Just for the sake of old times he dressed himself in the suit and was so pleased with the effect that he decided to play the soldier once again and have a rollicking time. He went downtown during a night of it in all the glory of gold and tinsel. Early in the morning the butler took a California-street car to return to the Voorhies home. The conductor and gripman were amazed at his appearance and wondered what an officer should so far degrade himself. Callaghan was in truth very drunk. The epaulettes had been cut

A CHANGE OF MEDICINE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BY MARGARET MCKENZIE, Principal Hancock Grammar School.

OUR schools have been like a patient sick unto death with chronic indigestion, caused not by lack of food but by a surfeit of good things taken in such immoderate quantities! For a long time we have been overfeeding. We have had doctors and doctors and nurses and nurses, and doctors have directed and good nurses have tried in vain to rectify the (??) instructions. As far back as in the early '90s we learned that in a certain regime prevailed in Boston, and "if in Boston why not here?" And so from the little six-inch manual book could carry in the pocket and now know it was there the instructions grew and grew until the volume became an armful. No doubt the volume was a most valuable book of reference. The trouble therein contained, but with its quantity—like too much at a meal and the meals too far between. With the course as now outlined, permanently changed from a yearly one to that of six months, much good will come of it. One who has suffered for the easily discouraged shirk will not need to go back a whole year to catch up, and so will try once more. The long waits practiced up to date have made it a case of sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. It is his hard to decide whether to let a child drag along and gather what he may, and later retrace, or to turn him back as soon as he has given proof of final failure. The trouble is that at the end of the first quarter the capable teacher knows who will not make the next grade at the close of the year, but that the inconsistency of youth that a child will pass month after month doing bad work and then fancy that there's an opportunity to make up for lost time—believing it even possible to be among the "honoraries," if only not so late as some of his classmates. His idea, however, of fitness for what he wants to be permitted to do differs materially from that of his teachers. The long year to the lazy boy is a boon, if measured by the amount of play he can get into it; it is laughter through to one who is getting his strokes on the home stretch. Sometimes he makes it—more often he fails. Then, to him, "his teacher has cheated and he won't go to that old school no more," and he forces his parents to put him at work, making something he will do. There will be no more larks for such foolish youngsters. Every six months the

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



MORNING COSTUME. The costume represented in the illustration is of myrtle colored "cover coat." The bolero bodice has a square opening and is trimmed with a stitched band which falls below it. The skirt is also hemmed with stitched bands.

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), 512 Montgomery street, Telephone Main 1010.

Wants Damages for Injuries. The Sutter-Street Railway Company has been sued in the Justices' Court by Pauline Limousin, guardian of Charles Penz, for \$15 damages sustained by the latter in a collision last month.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite, keeps the digestive organs in order.

PERSONAL MENTION. Major Thomas McCaffery is at the Grand. Dr. M. S. Simpson is stopping at the Occidental. Dr. C. L. Megowan of Sacramento is at the Grand. Sheriff G. W. Strahl of Napa is a guest at the Lick. M. B. Fassett, a fruit grower of Pasadena is at the Grand. T. J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is at the Palace. Dr. C. W. Nutting and son arrived from Elina Springs yesterday and are stopping at the Occidental. J. A. Fillmore, general superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, returned yesterday from an inspection trip to El Paso. John A. Hicks, a capitalist of San Jose, is stopping at the Palace, en route to Sacramento, as a delegate at large to the Democratic State Convention.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Borland and Ward F. Barron of San Francisco are at the Arlington.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 13.—Philo Hersey of San Jose is at the Holland; W. Ward of San Francisco is at the Holland; G. A. Bobrick of Los Angeles is at the Endicott. Three Dozen New Attorneys. The Supreme Court has admitted the following as attorneys and counselors at law: Gilmore Agnew, M. J. Kuhl, Harry C. Catlin, Frank Dewey Richards, Benjamin F. Hiller, Edward R. Bellow, Redmond E. Staats, Michael Deasy, C. H. Osborn, John H. Coverley, H. E. Witherspoon, George V. Martin, Edward Stanton Bell, John E. Springer, Leon J. Garrett, Fred W. Loch, John James Callaghan, William Henry Chamberlain, Richard Lionel Clifton, John L. Sewell, Frank W. Waldron, Thomas H. Donovan, Lancelot Lewis, Lillian Gammall, Edward O. Allen, Albert Jacoby, John E. Reynolds, David E. Marchus, William