The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Tivoli—"Othello."
Alcazar—"A Suit of Sable."
Columbia—"The Adventures of the Lady Ursula."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Trilby."
California—"The Brownies in Fairyland."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Sutro Baths—Open Nights.
State Fair, Sacramento—September 3 to 15.

AUCTION SALES.

By A. W. Louderback—To-day, at 2 o'clock, Turkish and Persian Rugs, at corner Geary and Stockton streets.

THE REWARD OF FIDELITY.

WITHIN the next few days Republican primaries will be held throughout the State, and it is therefore timely to remind the party of the duty it owes to the men who in the last Legislature stood firmly for the honor of the party against all the banded bosses of corruption could do to induce them to dishonor Republicanism and disgrace California by the election of a railroad candidate of the lowest type to the United States Senate.

Of the men who during that long fight remained true to the party, the people and the State, many are seeking re-election. Some who were then in the Assembly are now candidates for the Senate. Each and every one of those men should be elected. It is a duty loyal Republicans owe to them in recognition of their fidelity and of their important service to the party and to California. It is not too much to say that by defeating the schemes of the railroad and the would-be bosses the stalwart Republicans of the Legislature saved California to the Republican party in this election. Had the railroad captured the Legislature, had it sent to the United States Senate a man of the type of Dan Burns, there would be such a revolt against the party the Democrats would now have something like a walkover.

The Southern Pacific Company has a long memory and a malignant one. Orders have been given to defeat every honest Republican who baffled the scheme to elect a railroad Senator. Those orders will be served by every corrupt boss to whom they are sent. It is known that in this city the Democrats as well as the so-called Republican bosses are working with the railroad. It is Herrin, Crimmins, Kelly and the whole gang this time. Much the same condition of affairs prevails elsewhere. Therefore it is the duty of Republicans to now support the men who when in office supported Republicanism against railroad domination. One good turn deserves another. The representative was faithful to the party and the party should be faithful to him.

In localities where Herrin despairs of electing a pliant railroad tool he may induce a good man to run against the candidate whom he desires to beat. In such case the victory would not profit him much, but he would have had revenge and would have shown that the people cannot be relied upon to support faithful men in office. Against such tactics Republicans must be on guard. No matter how excellent be the candidate put forward to do the railroad's work in this fight, he should be defeated.

The issue is a plain one. Certain Republicans in the last Legislature were true to themselves, to their principles, to their constituents, to their party and to the State. They refused to yield to the demands of the Southern Pacific corporation and disreputable bosses in this city. They won a fight for honesty by a victory of which every Republican is proud, and sent to the United States Senate a man the whole State delights to honor. Now, for revenge and spite, the corrupt forces that were beaten in the Senatorial fight are trying to defeat every one of those honest Republicans who is seeking re-election. The issue is up to the rank and file of the party. There is no way to evade it. The defeat of a single man who in office was true to Republicanism will be a wrong that will shame the constituency that permits it.

A Santa Cruz murderer is seriously concerned that a wound in his neck will not heal in time for the hangman's noose. He has the gratification of knowing that he has a monopoly of worry on the subject.

If the Fresno boy murderers cannot be sent to prison their crime ought to suggest the necessity of enacting laws which will protect society from injuries inflicted in unnatural deviltry.

Democratic orators are now telling us all about the "paramount issue" of the campaign. And it is a safe wager that even they do not know of what they are speaking.

If the Boers keep their word never to surrender England will begin to learn what we mean by the horrors of Indian warfare. Death will have an unending feast.

THE IRRIGATION DEBATE.

THE Waters' and Forests' Association of this State has been quietly collecting the means and preparing the plans for an extended educational discussion of the ownership and use of the flood waters. The storage of storm water in some form is the solution of the problem of securing more water to irrigate more land. Within this is the no less important question of using existing facilities for irrigation by inducing the people to irrigate, informing them in methods and convincing them of the value such policy may develop.

In certain districts where this lesson has been learned by experience the only want felt is for more water. Lying in touch with lands already developed and in profitable action is just as good soil waiting for water. Its value now is nominal. When the wherewithal to make it fruitful is attainable that value will enormously increase, and the resulting output will be a needed contribution to the commerce of the State.

Such districts have an immediate interest in the increase and reliability of the water supply. To secure this a variety of plans may be put in concurrent action. The storm waters may be diverted and stand in the soil itself, relying upon the retention of moisture by the subsoil and its availability by capillary attraction. There may also be storage by the locking of a supply in canyons for use throughout the season, and its distribution may be arranged for by methods to be developed by the discussion which is intended to prepare public sentiment for impression upon the next Legislature.

Intimately connected with the conservation of water is the preservation of the forests. So far this summer the destruction of the forests by fire has gone on unchecked. Not only in the Coast Range but in the best timbered sections of the Sierras the fires have rioted unchecked. The smoke has been so thick that its pungent quality has been irritating to the eyes and air passages of passengers on the railroad. Vast tracts of virgin timber have been destroyed and great areas covered by a promising second growth have been turned to stretches of black ashes, never to recover their tree-producing capacity.

The greater part of this is the work of criminally careless campers and hunters. The cigarette is a fruitful source of forest fires. The dirty little roll of tobacco and opium is thrown into the dry grass and soon lights a conflagration. The season has been fatally favorable to fires, because the growth of grass was very rank and the dry season has turned it into tinder. The mountain people are looking forward anxiously for the September rains, which will extinguish conflagrations that are raging and render fresh ones less likely.

We are more than ever convinced that something must be done by the State and local authorities to stop this annually increasing destruction of the State's future.

The whole question of the proper harvesting of timber and preservation of the growing forest is directly related to agriculture, the State's greatest permanent interest. An acre of forest permanently destroyed means finally an acre barren and fruitless. This result is inevitable. The connection is direct, and the damage susceptible of proof.

We have no doubt that it will be found that the harvesting of timber in the mountains is just as subject to judicial control as is hydraulic mining, and for the same reason, its relation to agriculture in the valleys.

But what shall control the fires and punish the forest incendiaries? The State Fish and Game Commission appoints game wardens, who keep a very good oversight of hunters that they do not kill game out of season. Why not by law increase the number of these wardens and make of them a forest constabulary, to watch the hunters and others who by carelessness set these fires? Such a plan may be found feasible and possibly effective.

One is appalled at this waste going on year after year and seeing nothing done to prevent it or punish the criminal fools who are usually responsible for it.

The Waters' and Forests' Association may well put this among the issues which it will present to the people, for they need to be roused to a sense of its importance.

SENATOR HOAR IS RIGHT.

BOURKE COCKRAN in his letter to the "Liberty Congress" convoked by the Anti-Imperial League declares an intention to support Bryan and dismisses with a show of contempt the statement of Senator Hoar that even if Bryan be sincere, he could not, if elected President, check the imperialistic tendencies of certain elements of his party. There is thus raised a question of opinion that merits consideration. If Cockran be right, any anti-imperialist who is indifferent to the money question at stake in the campaign might well support Bryan; but if Senator Hoar be right, then Bryan in the Presidency would be of no more service to anti-imperialists than the proverbial broken reed that wounds the hand that leans on it.

Senator Hoar has had a longer and a fuller experience in Congress than Bourke Cockran, and is more thoroughly acquainted with the sentiments and objects of the leading Democrats in both houses. His judgment on the subject at issue is therefore more valuable than that of the man who disputes it. Were there no evidence to confirm the statement of the Senator it would still have more weight with intelligent men than the equally unsupported declaration of the comparatively irresponsible New York orator, who of recent years has been veering about in politics like a weathercock.

It happens, however, that there is abundant evidence to confirm the view taken by Senator Hoar. Only a few days ago Senator Morgan of Alabama, in discussing the so-called "paramount issue" with a reporter of the Washington Post, said: "There is no paramount issue in any campaign. All the planks inserted have an interest for some portion of the voters, and are inserted simply because they are paramount to some people. To some one issue is paramount, where to others it is of less significance. Whatever the statement in the Kansas City platform about imperialism, there are hardly any two people who would give similar definitions for imperialism. To some it would be the right to protect our missionaries in China, and to others it would be the establishment of a government in Porto Rico which was not in compliance with the constitution or with the powers of Congress."

That is a sufficiently clear notice to all concerned that Senator Morgan does not intend to pay much attention to Bryan's paramount issue. It is, in fact, only another way of stating David B. Hill's comment on the Kansas City platform, that some of it would be used in one part of the Union and other portions of it elsewhere. Morgan himself will have none of the anti-imperial pledges, and in the interview from which we have quoted he asked, evidently with some bitterness, "When did the Republicans become expansionists?"

The Louisville Courier-Journal is supporting Bryan but ridiculing the platform. The Atlanta Constitution goes further. In defiance of the platform and in the face of Bryan's speech of acceptance, it has stated in an elaborate editorial that the Democratic party is not opposed to holding the Philippines. In reply to a statement by the Washington Post on the subject, the Constitution says: "The Post is distinctly not an organ, and therefore it is regrettable to see it holding on to the fag-end of a Republican roorback to the effect that Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party were in favor of withdrawing our troops from the Philippines and turning the islands over to the terror and confusion that would result from Aguinaldo's dictatorship. As a matter of fact, no Democrat of any prominence or influence, so far as we know, has ever dreamed of subscribing to such a proposition."

There, then, is the whole point at issue between Senator Hoar and Mr. Cockran. The Atlanta Constitution does not know of a single prominent Democrat who is opposed to holding the Philippines. Suppose, then, Bryan were elected, what could he do against the demand of the Southerners for that imperialism abroad which they are practicing at home by the suppression of the negro vote?

GOOD FOR CITY AND STATE.

WHILE the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have postponed action on the proposed lease of China Basin to the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, there is every reason for expecting a favorable decision at the next meeting, which is to take place on Monday. To the recommendation of the Board of Supervisors there has now been added that of the Merchants' Association, so that the Commissioners have before them ample evidence that both the officials and the business men of the city regard the lease as highly desirable from every point of view. There are differences of opinion as to some of the details of the lease, but upon the essential point of granting an ample terminus in the city to the Valley Road there are no differences whatever among progressive men.

The statement of the issue in the communication of the Merchants' Association is clear and emphatic. After suggesting the advisability of making certain changes in the proposed terms of the lease, the merchants say: "With the correction of these provisions in the lease we believe that its execution would prove to the best interests of the city of San Francisco and the State of California. The improvement of China Basin and the construction of this section of the seawall would give impetus to the improvement of the entire water front. It is estimated that these improvements will involve an expenditure of $1,000,000, of which about $250,000 must be expended in the construction of the seawall within a period of five years. This consideration, together with the rental of $1000 per annum, as stipulated in the lease, appears to be sufficient to warrant the execution of the lease with the certainty that the seawall will revert to the State as soon as it can be utilized. We therefore hope that the pending negotiations between your honorable board and the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company relative to the proposed lease of China Basin will result in an agreement that will insure the construction of the contemplated improvements promising to be of such material benefit to the State of California."

The sum and substance of the matter is that San Francisco needs the improved transportation facilities the proposed terminus will give, and needs also the increased dockage that will result from the improvements the Valley Road will make. Where there is so much to be gained for the city and the State it would be foolish to impose unfair conditions upon the company that is to provide the improvements and the competitive transportation. It is therefore to be hoped a complete agreement will be reached on Monday. The sooner the work of improvement is begun the better it will be for all concerned.

OUR WRANGLING ALLIES.

OUR allies in the advance of civilization into China are not showing that mutual trustfulness which is required to induce something of a corresponding trustfulness on the part of the Chinese. The spokesmen of the various European powers, while asking the Tsung li Yamen to rely upon the pledges they make, are themselves refusing to rely upon the words of one another. There is everywhere a declaration of intention not to partition China, and almost everywhere evidences of preparation being made for that very purpose.

William St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said in a speech before the Primrose League on Wednesday, with reference to the landing of British troops at Shanghai: "We all know that we are determined to risk everything and to put forward all our strength and resolution before allowing British interests to go down in any part of the world." Of course a speech made under such circumstances is not to be regarded as a deliberate utterance of the British Ministry. It was a case of letting the lion roar for the delight of the crowd. Nevertheless, it reveals the temper of the Government and of the dominant party in the country, and that temper is one of distrustfulness toward other powers. Clearly the British believe it will be safer for their interests to have them guarded by troops rather than by the promises of foreign diplomats.

We are told that Russia, Germany and France object to Britain's action at Shanghai and may unite in a demand that the British troops be withdrawn from that point. We are also told that Japan and Great Britain object to the occupation of Niuchwang by the Russians, and may unite in demanding a withdrawal of the Russian troops. That makes a very pretty situation in itself, but there is another complication to come along very soon. Germany has a strong force of men on the way to China, and when they arrive we may hear of a combination objecting to their landing.

In the midst of this imbroglio the United States stands neutral, and doubtless where the ground is so slippery that is the only way of standing at all. It is rapidly becoming a serious question, however, whether there is to remain any neutral ground to stand on. China is either to be partitioned or it is not. If it is to be partitioned we shall have to get out and stay at home until the ruction is over or else take part in the fighting; and if it is not to be partitioned we shall probably have to call the hands of our British cousins and our ancient friends the Russians and threaten them with fearful things if they persist in the land grabbing.

Taken altogether, the prospect that something unexpected will happen is very good. France will soon have closed up her exposition, Great Britain will be free of the war in South Africa, Germany will have her big fleet well under way, and Russia will have her Siberian railway completed. Thus all will be prepared and ready to welcome the glorious dawn of the twentieth century with a war worthy of the new era.

The Red Bluff burglar who asked to be sent to Folsom instead of to San Quentin was probably inspired by sectional pride even in his choice of prisons.

MARRIAGE DOES NOT DISQUALIFY THE TEACHERS

City Attorney Says Rule of Board Conflicts With Charter.

Holds That the Mere Fact of Marrying Does Not Render Women Improper Persons to Teach School.

The Board of Education received an opinion yesterday from City Attorney Lane, in which he holds that those regularly elected teachers who were in the department prior to the going into effect of the charter are not subject to removal under a rule of the department declaring their positions vacant upon marriage. The opinion says:

The charter limits the power of the board as to dismissals by the following provision.

"But no teacher in the department at the time of the adoption of this charter or who shall be hereafter appointed shall be dismissed from the department except for insubordination, immoral or unprofessional conduct or evident unfitness for teaching."

This provision was incorporated into the charter for the purpose of securing to the members of the department permanent tenure except for the causes designated. Those teachers who were in the department when the charter went into effect remain in the department under the charter unless they are dismissed for insubordination, immoral or unprofessional conduct or evident unfitness for teaching. Unless marriage while in the department comes under one of these heads it is not a cause for removal.

It will not be contended, I presume, that the mere fact of marriage renders a woman unfit for teaching or that by marrying she is guilty of immoral or unprofessional conduct. These grounds of dismissal being eliminated from consideration there remains to consider but that of "insubordination." This word is defined by the lexicographers as "disobedience to lawful authority." The rule of the board does not inhibit marriage. Therefore no rule has been broken and there is no ground for dismissal on a charge of insubordination.

It may be said that while the rule of the board does not deny the right to marry it does deny the right to continue in the department after marriage. It attempts to do this, to be sure, but it fails because it is not within the power of the board to add a new cause for dismissal to those set forth in the charter, which are in general terms those stated in the code. (Political Code, Sec. 1793.) To say that a teacher may be ousted from the department by a rule of the board is to say that a teacher may be ousted for any cause that the board may see fit to incorporate into a rule—a position at variance with the positive law. The board has power to make rules regulating the department, prescribing hours of attendance, the character of the work to be performed and such other rules as will tend to bring the department under good system and discipline, but it cannot make a rule that a teacher's position shall become vacant when she marries, because her marriage is not a matter of school department business and the causes for which she may lose her position have been set forth in the law, in conformity with which all rules must be made. (Kennedy vs. Board of Education, 82 Cal. 489.)

JIM FLINN THOUGHT HE WOULD BE SUPERVISOR

Received Bogus Cablegram Bearing Mayor Phelan's Name Offering Him the Position.

Some one played a practical joke on J. J. Flinn, the well-known member of the firm of Flinn & Treacy, a few days ago which cost that individual just $22 for a cable message. Shortly after the death of Supervisor Helms Flinn received a cablegram purporting to come from Paris and bearing the name of Mayor Phelan, who is touring the Continent. The message read: "Would position on board made vacant by death of Helms be acceptable to you?"

No sooner had Flinn read the cablegram than he dispatched the following answer to Mayor Phelan: "Will be delighted to accept the honor so graciously offered in your cable message just received."

Some time after the Mayor's secretary, Charles Fay, received a letter from his chief, in which he said that he had never made any such proposition to Flinn, and asked what it was all about anyhow. It was then that the joke was disclosed and Flinn discovered that he had been cleverly trapped into paying out money for a forlorn hope. He quietly left town on a fishing expedition to escape the chaffing of his friends.

The vacancies in the board will most likely remain unfilled until the return of his Honor from his sojourn on the Continent, which will be in about two weeks.

SUITS OF COUNTIES ON STATE TREASURY

Arguments in the Yolo Suit Against Controller Colgan in Supreme Court.

The case of the county of Yolo against State Controller Colgan was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court. This is only one of many suits which contemplate the depletion of the State treasury, there being about $1,500,000 involved. A number of attorneys some time ago concluded that they had discovered sufficient law to warrant actions being brought by a number of counties for the payment of County Tax Collectors, Auditors, Assessors and Treasurers for the collection of State taxes. Yolo's alleged share would be about $25,000. In the lower court the county lost.

Yesterday Attorney General Ford, representing the Controller, took the position that all of these officers mentioned are also officers of the State and that the law contemplated that while in the discharge of their duties as county officials they were serving the whole people as well and were not entitled to extra compensation. As a further bar against the contemplated raid on the State treasury the last Legislature passed an act obliterating any alleged obligation to counties on this acount and directing that any suits pending should be dismisesd by the plaintiffs.

THOUGHT TO DISCOVER MONEY IN A TIN BOX

Disappearance of Edward E. Duff, Bookkeeper for Benjamin Gunn & Co., Recalled.

No trace has yet been found of Edward E. Duff, bookkeeper for Benjamin Gunn & Co., real estate agents, 232 Montgomery street, who disappeared August 4. An incident in connection with his disappearance came up in Judge Cabaniss' court yesterday. Duff had left a tin box with David O. Church, a clerk of Charles Warren, 230 Montgomery street, to keep for him. Gunn & Co. learned of the fact and made a demand upon Church for the box. Church declined to give it up except through legal process, and Gunn & Co. secured a search warrant from Judge Cabaniss.

The case was heard yesterday, and the Judge decided that Church should deliver the box to Gunn & Co., but that it should be opened in court and its contents examined. There was no key, so the box was forced open. There was nothing in it but papers, chiefly personal receipts and contracts and some receipts taken by Duff for the firm. There were also slips with figures, showing that he had been trying to strike a balance.

Supervisors Deny a Protest.

The Supervisors Street Committee decided yesterday to recommend the denial of the petition of the West of Castro Street Improvement Club for abating the alleged nuisance of a quarry and rock-crushing plant belonging to Gray Bros. located at Twenty-sixth and Douglass streets. The clerk was directed to prepare resolutions in accordance therewith.

The matter of the extension of Castro street to the San Bruno road, the petition of the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works to lay a spur track from its works to the Southern Pacific tracks and several other minor matters were referred to the Board of Works.

ARMY SURGEONS WILL ESTABLISH NEW HOSPITALS

Accommodations for Many Sick and Wounded Needed in the Orient

Supplies Being Rapidly Gathered and Sent to Nagasaki—More Contract Surgeons Needed. Troops Expected.

Owing to the large number of men in China and the Philippines requiring treatment it has been decided to establish a hospital at Nagasaki with accommodations for 500 patients, and another at some point in China with beds for 1000. The hospital in China will probably be located in Tientsin or Shanghai.

Material for the fitting up of these hospitals is being gathered as rapidly as possible and will be forwarded to Nagasaki. Major Edward T. Comegys, surgeon, U. S. A., will sail on the 20th inst. on the Sherman, and on his arrival at Nagasaki will assume the duties of medical supply officer. Major P. F. Harvey, surgeon, U. S. A., will also sail on the Sherman to take charge of the base hospital to be established there. Major John Van R. Hoff goes to China and will assume charge of the hospital to be established either in Shanghai or Tientsin.

So great is the need of doctors that the medical department has determined to appoint one hundred more acting assistant surgeons. There have been assigned within the last few days for duty in the Philippines thirty-six doctors, twelve of whom sailed yesterday on the Warren, twelve will go on the Gaelic and twelve on the Sherman. There are awaiting orders at the General Hospital, Presidio, thirty-one acting assistant surgeons, all of whom will be sent abroad as soon as opportunity for transportation offers.

The Second Battalion of the Second Infantry, consisting of 530 men and twelve officers from Fort Thomas, Ky., and Companies C and D of the First Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, left their posts on the 14th inst. and will arrive here tomorrow. Light Battery M, Seventh Artillery, consisting of one officer and seventy-five men, with ninety-six horses, six guns, nine caissons and a supply of ammunition, left Fort Adams, Rhode Island, yesterday. Recruits to the number of 175, assigned to the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, are expected here from Fort Slocum, N. Y., in time to sail on the Sherman.

AMONG THE MAGIC MESAS OF ARIZONA

By long odds the most interesting lecture of the Burton Holmes series was given yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Theater. The lecture dealt with the magic mesas and snake dancers of Arizona, and a most vivid and picturesque presentation of these survivals of a bygone age of barbarism were given. Moving pictures of the snake dance festival, with the writhing reptiles held between the teeth of the dancing priests and wriggling around in all directions, were shown. When it is understood that the snakes are of the rattler variety, in full possession of all their powers, the breathless interest and general uncanniness of the performance may be better realized. A very happy description of the domestic life, strange, foreign architecture and religious idols of these weird Moki citizens of the United States fills up the programme, leaving the members of a delighted audience with a yet higher appreciation of the marvels of their native country.

The lecture will be repeated on Sunday evening.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MISS LAURA CREWS

A testimonial benefit was tendered yesterday afternoon at the Alcazar Theater to the popular young actress Miss Laura Crews on the occasion of her departure for the East. "Only the Master Shall Blame" and "Keeping Up Appearances" were presented, and the applause throughout the performance, here, there and everywhere, with a charming disregard for anything but the expression of good feeling toward the popular ingenue, made it almost impossible to proceed with the play at times. Miss Crews made the very prettiest of tiny farewell speeches, graceful, unstudied and a little tearful, thanking audience and actors for their kind appreciation. Flowers in abundance were sent over the footlights, and the kindly testimonial will doubtless not soon be forgotten by the young recipient, even in the midst of all the New York triumphs which her admirers hope and prophesy for her.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge S. F. Gell of Salinas is at the Occidental.

Superior Judge Gray of Butte County is at the Palace.

J. E. Poindestre and wife of Grass Valley are at the Grand.

George K. Rider and wife of Sacramento are guests at the Grand.

S. T. Hatfield, a well-known citizen of Sacramento, is at the Lick.

W. B. Thomas, a well-known attorney of Ukiah, is at the Grand.

Isaac Bird, a prominent merchant of Merced, is stopping at the Grand.

W. B. Segal, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, is a guest at the Palace.

R. M. Shackelford, one of the big ranchers of Paso Robles, is a guest at the Lick.

George Jessen, accompanied by his wife, is here from Watsonville. He is stopping at the Grand.

Richard M. Goode, connected with the United States Geological Survey, is a guest at the Occidental.

F. W. Ledbetter, who is connected with a paper manufactory at Portland, is registered at the Palace.

O. A. Field of St. Louis is at the Palace. He is accompanied by his family and is here on a pleasure trip.

Thomas B. Merry and wife of Los Angeles are at the Lick. Mr. Merry is a business man of the southern metropolis.

Jay W. Adams, Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Nickel Plate line, returned from a trip to the Northwest yesterday.

Dr. B. Taylor Freshman, prominent as a physician in Amador City, is at the Palace, he being here to place his son in a private school.

E. E. Cox of the Indianapolis Evening News is at the Occidental. He is in company with Thomas C. Warner of the Fort Wayne News. They are here representing a news syndicate.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dr. Murray L. Johnson of Oakland is at the Fifth avenue. T. H. Sellers of San Francisco is at the Hoffman. Chester Williams of San Francisco is at the Murray Hill.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arthur Cox of San Francisco is at the Metropole.

Painters Favor an Ordinance.

The Painters' District Council informed the Board of Supervisors yesterday that a committee would appear at the next meeting to request favorable action on the sanitary ordinance relating to papering, kalsomining and tinting of walls.

SUSPENSION OF VICE PRINCIPAL AN ILLEGAL ACT

Knowlton Unjustly Dealt With, Says Superintendent Webster.

Rule Adopted by Board of Education Is in Direct Violation of the Charter, He Declares.

Superintendent Webster made the statement yesterday that the suspension of Ebenezer Knowlton, vice principal of the Everett School, was clearly illegal. Knowlton was suspended recently by Chairman Mark of the Board of Education under a rule adopted by the board which provides that "when a teacher has been reported as incompetent or as guilty of unprofessional, insubordinate or immoral conduct the Superintendent or president of the board shall at once suspend such teacher from service, without pay, pending the investigation and final disposition of such report or charge."

This rule is held by Superintendent Webster to be in direct conflict with the charter, which empowers the Board of Education only to elect, promote and dismiss teachers for cause. No power is vested in the board to suspend a teacher. Webster says the action of the board is an infringement on the life tenure of teachers and a dangerous menace to the rights guaranteed to them by the State law.

Webster further contends that he alone has the right to recommend the trial of an accused teacher. Some time ago vague charges were filed against Knowlton by individuals who would not stand by them and Webster ruled that the charges were not sustained. On June 20 Miss Frances Banning, principal of the Everett School, filed a statement against Knowlton in which she repeated the charges and thereupon Mark suspended the vice principal, to make room, it is said, for Seldon Sturgis, who was consolidated out of the John Swett School when the vice principals of the primary schools were reduced from two to one in number. Knowlton reports daily for duty and will shortly file a statement with the board in response to that of Miss Banning. Should he fail of reinstatement he will take the matter into court.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILMERDING SCHOOL—I. S. H., Linden, Cal. The Wilmerding School is on Utah street, near Sixteenth, San Francisco. For admission, rules, etc., address a communication to the superintendent.

INJURY TO A HORSE—A. S., Lockwood, Cal. This department cannot advise "what would be proper to do with a valuable horse that stumbled against a stone and sprained his ankle, which injury may develop into ringbone." If the horse is a valuable one he should be placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon.

CASINO—C. W., Lincoln, Cal. In the game of casino no player is allowed to build from the table. The rule is that, if, for instance, a seven and a two are upon the table and a player places an ace on the seven calling it eight, the other player cannot employ the two on the table to build it up to ten. That is evidently what "B" did in the game cited and in that case his play was wrong.

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