The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

California—"Phroso."
Central—"The War of Wealth."
Tivoli—"The Toy Maker."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Importance of Being Earnest."
Alcazar—"The First Born" and "Gloriana."
Grand Opera-house—"Cleopatra."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Alhambra—Benefit Children's Hospital, Saturday matinee, June 1.
Sutro Baths—Swimming.
Emeryville Racetrack—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By R. W. Scott—Wednesday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, Trotting Horses, at Alameda Training Track—Lapman's Stables.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER.

Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

FIFTY-THREE members of the Iroquois Club met recently at Benicia and told the Democratic party of the State what it is to believe and fight for until the club gets together again and increases or diminishes the party creed.

The immortal fifty-three, led by Clitus Barbour, informed the party that it must believe in state communism, and in the public ownership of about all the agencies and activities of business and production.

Looking over the several extensions, additions, lean-tos and declarations of the party creed in this State, we find that it stands now for free silver at 16 to 1, for an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency, for abolition of national banks, for destruction of the independence of the courts, for denial of the executive veto, for destruction of private ownership of land, for destruction of the legislative branch of the Government, and for public ownership and administration of public utilities, transportation, production and distribution. It will be seen that it only remains for the party to express its programme in the simple motto of Nicholas Bakounin and the anarchists, "Down with law; everything belongs to everybody."

Yet the rank and file of the party wonder why business men, and men who, by thrift, temperance and industry, have gained property, reject its principles and antagonize its candidates.

Speaking from a Republican standpoint, we do not hesitate to declare that it is unfortunate that the principles of the Democracy have been wrested from their former conformity to the constitution and have become distinctly revolutionary, not only in respect to our system of government but in respect also to the social institutions of the people.

The present party programme and principles so far outrun the old sandlot creed as to invest it with the features of a reasonable and quite innocuous political movement.

Let any reasonable man consider the effect upon the business, the property, employment and rights of the people of the success of a party committed to such policies!

It is not a wholesome political condition, either for the party in power or the country, and will necessarily, it seems to us, lead to a renewed attempt at reorganization of the Democracy, or the formation of a new party by which the conservative Democrats will attempt to get the party back to a speaking acquaintance with the constitution, and at one with the welfare of the country.

New York Aldermen are discussing the advisability of adopting an ordinance prohibiting persons from standing in open street cars, but until some means has been found to cure the American habit of rushing during business hours it will be very hard to prevent them from taking the first car that comes even if they have to stand and crowd everybody else.

It is said the Game Warden of New York has found so many game birds hidden away in cold storage plants as to make the penalty money for violation of the law amount to upward of $1,000,000; and if anything like that sum can be collected the game law will have to be classed as one of the best revenue producers on the statute-books.

In New England there has been invented a new drink called "stretch." It is said to be composed of water, hard cider and alcohol, and according to reports is about the most diabolical thing ever devised in the country.

THE ISLAND DECISION.

UNTIL the full text of all the opinions in the insular cases, decided by the Supreme Court, is at hand it is hardly possible to correctly estimate the full effect of the court's judgment. In the outline as at present presented, the decision excludes Porto Rico and the Philippines and declares them, to use the language of the Louisiana treaty negatively, not a part of the Union of the United States. In brief the court decides that the constitution does not follow the flag. Upon this point both the majority and minority of the court tread upon ground that is clearly dangerous, and both disclose a situation that will arouse the solicitude of the country and supply our future politics with an issue of transcendent importance. Its bearing upon the interests of the people is far greater than that of the question of slavery.

If the majority opinion had decided the islands to be wholly under the entire constitution and a part of the Union of the United States, then they would have been potential States, their people full citizens and their territory equipped for admission as full States into the Union. As our readers are aware we have regarded this as one of the great dangers inherent in the annexation of these possessions. If once declared potential States there arose the risk of incorporation into our citizenship of many millions of people, alien in race, constitution, character and customs, non-assimilable, with tropical characteristics and labor system unfriendly to our American characteristics and system.

The great issue in our future politics will be the final disposition of these islands and their people. This issue is distinctly raised in the court's opinion, in which this language occurs: "Whatever may be finally decided by the American people as to the status of these islands and their inhabitants—whether they shall be introduced into the sisterhood of States, or be permitted to form independent governments—it does not follow that in the meantime, awaiting that decision, the people are in the matter of personal rights unprotected by the provisions of our constitution and subject to the merely arbitrary control of Congress."

It will be seen that by the first half of that sentence the court clearly remands the case to the people, for trial and decision, as a political issue purely. The latter part of the sentence will leave an unpleasant impression upon the lay mind when interpreted by this sentence which follows: "Large powers must necessarily be entrusted to Congress in dealing with these problems, and we are bound to assume that they will be judiciously exercised. That these powers may be abused is possible. But the same may be said of its powers under the constitution, as well as outside of it."

This seems to be a clear admission by the court that the powers permitted to Congress in external government are outside the constitution, and if so, of necessity arbitrary and plenary.

This will be held to be dangerous ground, since it is hard for the people, accustomed to witness the limitations of their government by the constitution which creates it, to conceive of its exercise of powers outside that limitation.

The decision validates the Foraker act, imposing duties on Porto Rican products imported into this country, and upon the products of this country exported to Porto Rico. No doubt a rehearing will be asked upon this point, and we venture the opinion that it will be upon ground not touched in the majority decision.

At the close of the Civil War Congress put an export tax on cotton. The constitutionality of an export tax was carried to the Supreme Court, which voided the law, declaring it to be the exercise of an unconstitutional power by Congress. This was so obviously correct that the court's decision has never been questioned.

The majority decision on the island cases limits Congress to its constitutional powers only, in dealing with the States of the United States, and the people and products thereof. But it upholds Congress in putting a tax upon the products of the States of the United States when exported to Porto Rico, a part of the territory of the United States. This tax is in effect an export tax upon our products. Such conclusion seems clear. The prohibition of such tax upon exports to the general markets of the world seems clearly to include prohibition of such tax to any special market, whether within or without the territory of the United States.

The constitution says (section 9, article I), "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." This is in the statement of powers forbidden to Congress.

Now, granting the doctrine of the island decision, that Congress may lay a duty upon articles imported into the States from Porto Rico and the Philippines, how can the same Congress lay a duty upon articles exported from the States into those islands? Remember that in the laying of such duty it is dealing with the States of the United States, over which its power is by no means enlarged a hair's breadth by this decision.

No doubt this very interesting issue will reach the court soon or late, and must be decided in the light of the cotton tax decision.

As we have said, the decision leaves the final disposition of the islands to the people, the source of political power, as a political question entirely, and the court affirms that the islands are alienable and may be permitted their independence if the people choose.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

WITH the new management of the Southern Pacific road there have already come evidences of a new policy in dealing with California. Efforts are being made to increase travel to the State from the East and to bring to us not only tourists but home-seekers.

To that end it has been announced that arrangements have been completed to run a number of excursions from Chicago to California during the summer months. The trains will leave on the first and third Tuesdays of June, July, August and September, and will be known as "the home-seekers' excursions." The fare from Chicago to any California point will be $64 50 for a first class round trip ticket, from St. Louis and New Orleans $59 50, and $52 from Kansas City. These tickets are good for twenty-one days after date of sale, and stop-over privileges are allowed along the entire line of the Southern Pacific Company's system traveling westward in California, but no stop-overs will be allowed on the return trips.

The railroad men have sanguine expectations of the results of the excursions, based upon results obtained from what is known as the colonist rate, which is said to have induced upward of 20,000 persons to visit the State. It is probable the new excursions will bring even larger numbers, though of course they will have to face the competition of the Buffalo Exposition, which will naturally attract many persons who might otherwise have decided to take advantage of the cheap rates to make a holiday trip to California.

All excursions of the kind are bound to be helpful. They bring California nearer to the East so far as expense goes, and thus obviate one of the difficulties which has hitherto stood in the way of people of ordinary means who have had desires to see the Golden State but have not been able to do so.

Along with the new policy of increasing travel by augmenting the inducements and lowering the rates it is to be hoped there will come an improvement in the depot in this city. The structure that stands there to receive visitors to the metropolis of the Pacific Coast has done all the duty that ought to be imposed upon it. The time has come to clear it away and erect a depot not unworthy of comparison with those of the great cities in the East.

Since there is so much talk among Eastern Democrats of the advisability of making the next Presidential fight on the issue of tariff reform, we may hear before long of a movement to renominate Cleveland. When a party once gets started on the back track there is no telling where it will stop.

Some people who are never satisfied with a quiet life, even when they have a chance to enjoy one, are trying to disturb the serenity of the season by getting up a public debate between Missionary Ament and Mark Twain.

WIRELESS COAST SIGNALS.

SIGNOR MARCONI is reported to have stated in a recent interview: "All the principal headlands on the British and Irish coasts are now equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, most of it with a radius of 200 miles."

Such activity on the part of the British Government in a matter of that kind should stimulate action on the part of the Government of the United States. It may be that the need of such signals on our coasts is not quite so great as it is in Great Britain, whose coasts are nearly always enveloped in fogs and whose narrow seas swarm with shipping; but none the less there are certain parts of our coast where an equal need exists. San Francisco, for example, is the center of a vast shipping industry and fogs are frequent, so that even if we do not undertake at once to establish wireless signal stations on every notable headland they should be established here at least and at other important Pacific Coast ports.

The Call recently directed attention to the establishment of a wireless telegraph service by the New York Herald at Nantucket lightship, and in commenting upon it pointed out the advisability of having such a service between San Francisco and the Farallones. The issue is deserving of more than passing notice. It is known that ships frequently have to wait outside the heads for many hours before venturing to enter the port in foggy weather. A wireless signal service would enable information of the arrival of such ships to be promptly sent to the city, and thus an immense benefit would be conferred upon commerce.

The matter should be taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and other influential bodies. The Marconi system is no longer an experiment. It is now an established method of signaling, and its value is no longer deniable. Certainly the United States should not be the last of civilized nations to adopt the system, nor should San Francisco be the last important port in the world to have the benefit of it.

Now that the Supreme Court has turned over to Congress all questions relating to the import of goods from the Philippines it will be more important than ever to American labor to send sound protectionists to the House to guard against the danger of cheap labor competition with American products.

Senator Quay has announced an intention to retire from politics at the end of this term, and as he has added that he has no enemies to punish, it would seem that the opposition to him has been completely cleaned out.

Because of the bright colors used in the exterior decoration of the buildings the Buffalo Exposition is called "the rainbow city," and from all reports the midway is a genuine aurora borealis.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

Remarkable Good Accomplished for Children in Country Towns by American Women's Clubs.

By Clara Kern Bayliss,
CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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XV.—WOMEN'S CLUBS AND THE SCHOOLS.

Educational Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.)

Every candid person will admit that the work of women's clubs, like the new woman herself, is a thing of such recent and rapid growth as to betray, here and there, traces of amateurishness. It is sometimes not well considered, its promoters are too impetuous, or they do it all themselves when it would be better to let the beneficiaries assist. Especially is this latter true when the work is for the school children in country towns where patrons, teachers and clubs may readily come into touch and co-operate with one another, and where, with a little guidance, the children can by their own efforts obtain what they wish.

But in making this passing stricture permit me to say with Theophrastus Such: "Dear blunderers, I am one of you. If I trace your shortcomings and failures it is because they are my own. The more intimately I seem to discern your weaknesses, the stronger to me is the proof that I share them. How otherwise could I get the discernment?"

If club women do not always take themselves seriously, if some of their enterprises have bloomed and faded bearing scanty fruits, they are by no means on that account a class apart from the rest of mankind. Indeed, the stricture belongs rather to the individual than to the class, and the multiplicity of enterprises of unquestioned worth which they have originated or furthered in the brief period that has elapsed since clubs came into existence is little less than amazing.

Work of Educational Committees.

The interest of the clubs in education has been comprehensively stated by one of the educational committees as embracing everything which touches the life, growth and training of the child in and out of school; sleep, diet, clothing, play, books, and everything pertaining to his welfare. Since nothing they have begun is yet carried to completion, what they may do is best told by what they are already doing.

Along the legislative line in Illinois, for example, they have secured parental schools where disorderly pupils may be coerced for their good without demoralizing the regular schools. They have instituted a juvenile court to dispose of children who have committed their first offense without sending them to the reform school to be made worse by association with expert offenders. They have rescued from factory labor children under fourteen and have insisted upon factory inspection to protect them from needless danger to life and limb. They have procured more rigid enforcement of compulsory education laws; have advocated the removal of children between the ages of two and sixteen from poorhouses, so that youthful association with the feebleminded and insane might not throw a cloud over their whole future lives; and they have labored zealously, though thus far unsuccessfully, for an anti-cigarette law to prevent children from impairing their physical and mental abilities. And much more.

The clubs have fostered kindergartens and nurseries where mothers who are wage earners may leave their babes and little ones, feeling sure that they are in better hands than their own.

The evening school for those who toil during the day and have no other opportunity to fit themselves for more lucrative positions and the Saturday sewing and cooking classes for girls who have no home facilities for learning domestic science are other enterprises initiated or advanced by club women.

It may be doubted whether domestic science and manual training should ever have prominent place in the public schools, since any thorough training which would fit a girl to take charge of a household or a boy for the trades must necessarily be given aside from the mental training of the regular schools; but at least manual labor in the public schools should be carried so far as will serve the two purposes of bridging the gap between intellectual and physical labor, which is creating on the one hand an army of drudges and on the other a society which scorns toil; and the other purpose of enhancing the pupil's capacity for mental effort and orderly conduct by giving him physical recreation. For we may say of disorder in the schoolroom as Loudon said of crime on the streets, that it is to a great extent simply a question of athletics.

Decoration of Schoolrooms.

Of all the efforts of club women on behalf of school children none has met with more conspicuous success than that for the beautifying of the rooms and grounds, and for the provision of libraries and works of art. Every device has been resorted to in obtaining funds for this purpose; appeals to the directors, personal contributions, sociables where lunchboxes were sold to the highest bidders, dime sociables, oyster suppers, literary and musical entertainments, book and picture receptions and a score of other schemes. In one town of small size and large heart 625 books were contributed at a single book reception. In another still smaller town $229 for the frescoing of the rooms were the receipts for a single presentation of "Little Red Ridinghood" by the school children.

In the decoration of schoolrooms the first requisite is a clean room with tastily tinted walls. Rooms have thus been made attractive without picture or bust; while on the other hand a masterpiece of art hung on a dingy wall, so far from cultivating the artistic sense, merely introduces the disturbing element of incongruity. The most perennially pleasing picture I have ever seen in a schoolroom was a large blackboard drawing illustrating Trowbridge's "Midsummer":

> Around this lovely valley rise
> The purple hills of paradise.
> Oh, softly on yon bank of haze
> Her rosy face the summer lays,
> Becalmed along the azure sky
> The argosies of cloudland lie.

Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" would furnish another excellent motif.

It may be questioned whether pictures like these, drawn by artists known to the pupils and associated in their minds, as they will forever be, with gems of literature, have not a far greater culture value than framed Madonnas or busts of Raphael.

Very small outlay of money is necessary to render a room attractive. One of the most memorable transformations I recall was that of a gloomy primary room with high walls and ceiling which the credulous averred had once been white, bounded on all sides by a blackboard with upper half above the children's reach, shadeless windows, black hissing steam pipes and badly scratched desks arranged in straight rows.

This in a short time was transformed into a kindergarten with terra cotta walls, gilded steam coils, newly varnished desks arranged to leave an open square in the middle of the room, in which were placed a rug, two small rocking chairs and a table with a pretty cover. By the use of colored crayons the upper portion of the blackboard became a dado of vines and flowers, and one section of the black expanse became a charming opera box with rich velvet hangings. The staring windows were covered with shades and with daisy-chain curtains made by the children. The ugly pulpit from which the former teacher had dispensed learning and threats was replaced by a long, sloping table, at which the little ones might rest themselves by standing at their work.

The older children, who had come into this very room as into a prison where they were kept in straitjackets, now danced merrily in and welcomed their visiting friends as in their own drawing-room. Even the dirty little tatterdemalion who was accustomed to pick the pockets of his father's drunken guests began to say "Please excuse me"—in very grudging, shamefaced manner at first—and finally came with clean face and new garments to take his place among those who deserve to be called human.

For this is what the clubs are doing everywhere in the cities—capturing little beasts and making them over into human beings.

In this connection I am reminded of the remark of the girl who said that the teacher ought to be considered part of the schoolroom decoration, and of that of the boy who, when kept after school and reproved for bad conduct, blubbered out: "I don't see how you can expect anybody to behave when you wear that ugly dress week after week."

About Clubs for Boys.

Every mother of a boy must have observed that as they grow older the lads who as children used to come freely into the house to play with her son become shy and hang around outside whistling for him, but never venturing to ring the bell and ask for him. As children they had no conscious personality, were wholly intent on absorbing the universe. But when a boy sees his feet protruding too far below his trousers legs and his hands shooting out awkwardly beyond his coat sleeves he becomes uncomfortably aware that he has a body and an identity. He is no longer a child; neither is he a man, and he feels ill at ease in the presence of his elders. He needs a little wholesome letting alone till he has time to get acquainted with himself and adjusted to the new conditions.

This is the time when wise mothers in the clubs hold a consultation to determine which of them shall turn her third-floor dancing hall into a boys' club which they fit up, not with "sissy" books and pictures of serapns, but with bearskin rugs, stags' heads, gymnastic apparatus and a big dog to join in the sports.

There is still the widest latitude for work in the line of clubs, reading rooms and playrooms for the children of the tenement districts. We do not appreciate their hunger for amusement. In the long winter evenings there should be a clubroom within walking distance of every boy and girl whose home offers no opportunities for pleasant and profitable recreation and there are many society halls, schoolhouses and churches in these localities standing in dumb yet eloquent protest at their own idleness.

Workshops, sewing and cooking schools, reading and clubrooms are the recreative necessities of winter time. In summer, which is the period of maximum physical and minimum mental development, the children should live out of doors. At this very moment when clubs are adjourning and schools are closing there is pressing need for activity among city clubs in arranging for vacation, schools and playgrounds. The city already has parks, boulevards, roof gardens and ball grounds, but these are for children who can spare 10 cents for car fare and are barred from the little ones who have greatest need of them.

In the city slums are thousands of children turned loose during the summer vacation with no alternative but to play in dirty alleys among malodorous garbage boxes. They never see a bit of green sward, their homes are unfit for human habitation, the streets are no better, the mortality during the heated term is frightful. The adults who can do so find their way to the parks, remaining there until driven out by the police at midnight. During an exceptionally hot season so many of these people begged to be allowed to sleep on the grass all night that the authorities relaxed the regulations and permitted them to stay. Mosquitoes and night fogs were bliss compared to the stifling rooms and nauseating odors of their homes.

Vacation Schools and Playgrounds.

But the little children sweltered in the tenements night and day, and for them clubwomen co-operating with philanthropic individuals and corporations have opened vacation schools and playgrounds. Boston established the first playground twelve years ago. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, New York and Chicago all maintain them, but the supply is inadequate to meet the demand. The caretakers say they get along very well when there are not more than 200 or 300 children for one teacher, but when there are more they have difficulty in maintaining order and directing the games. Babies in their carriages, brought by older children, are centers of attraction and are well tended by motherly little girls.

When the first vacation schools were opened in Chicago in 1898 by the women's clubs 6000 children applied for admission. As there were but five schools, nearly two-thirds of them had to be turned away, it becoming necessary in one case to call the police to control the crowd of parents and children demanding admission. The number enrolled was 2450, making an average of 490 pupils to each school. During the summer 12,000 children were taken on excursions. Some of them, living in the heart of Chicago, had never before taken a ride on the streetcars.

Simultaneously with the vacation schools the club committee opened six playgrounds and schoolhouse basements, putting into the former, wherever space would admit, running tracks, baseball, sand bins, seesaws, parallel bars and shaded benches. At first the children held aloof, thinking that they would be expected to pay for the privilege of coming. They were accustomed to have these buildings and grounds closed to them during vacation. But when they were made to understand that they were welcome without money and without price they flocked to the grounds.

But to secure the greatest refreshment for the body and soul nothing equals the trip to the country—the real country, where there is room for the children to get entirely away even from one another. The city child needs solitude as much as he of the country needs contact with his kind. We have no right to expect a boy to become a single-minded, upright man who has never in his life lain on the grass all alone, looking up at the sky through the tree tops and listening to the singing of the birds, experiencing that peace which passeth all understanding. Until he has done this he has never "seen God face to face and talked with Him as man talks with his brother," and no man can comport himself as though he were familiar with the things of the infinite who every moment of his life has been pressed upon and stifled by the things that are finite.

The difficult part of these outing trips is to assemble the children for the return journey. They hide away, regardless of the starvation that confronts them, hoping to be overlooked and left "in the world."

Gardening for City Children.

There is one outlet for childish energies, so far as I am aware, never yet utilized. I should very much like to see the clubs make the Pingree vacant lot experiment with the school children.

In the most crowded portions of the city there are single lots too small for playgrounds, either wholly barren or overgrown with weeds, which could be used for this purpose. Girls as well as boys could assist; the unsightly lots could be laid off into neat flower, lettuce and radish beds, or if the boys preferred, some of them might be devoted wholly to corn and potatoes. The work and the ownership could be individual or communistic, the produce divided for family consumption or sold and the proceeds made to contribute to the pleasure and welfare of all the workers. A flower garden or even a well-kept vegetable garden replacing the former bone and tincan yard would have its culture effect on both adults and children of the neighborhood.

Besides inculcating habits of industry the children would enjoy the work. They love to see plants grow; love everything that shows freshness and change. It is my conviction that nothing except the excursions—which are necessarily brief in duration and somewhat expensive—would afford the children so much pleasure and profit as this proposed gardening. No more wholesome consciousness could be inculcated in these children who never had and never expect to have anything than that of possession, proprietary right. It would transform the iconoclasts into conservators, the street gamins into industrial magnates.

IRON TRADE MAKE PUBLIC A STATEMENT

The following communication issued and signed by the press committee of Local No. 68, International Association of Machinists, has been received:

Statements have been persistently circulated throughout the business districts of the city that the machinists and allied trades have taken an unfair advantage of their employers in the request for the shorter workday; that we gave them no notice of our intention or told them what we wanted; that we would not meet with them or discuss the matter; that our demands were unreasonable; that we demand the right to dictate who they shall hire and discharge; that we have an arbitrary clause in our demand dictating just how many apprentices shall be permitted to learn the trade; that we wish to set the wages a machinist is to receive, and, further, that we are dictated to and governed by men who are not members of our association. All of these misleading reports seem to emanate from one source and have a tendency to place us in a decidedly bad light before the public.

Many of the good citizens of San Francisco are asking us why we do not make a public statement and place ourselves fairly before the people. Up to the present time we have refrained from giving anything to the press, for several reasons.

One reason was that at the very commencement of the movement it was deemed advisable not to make a newspaper fight, but if possible to quietly adjust matters, if in our power, and not create any unnecessary excitement in the city, owing to there being a possible chance of our coming to an agreement with our employers even at the very last moment, in which case the least said the less trouble in the future to adjust.

Another reason was that by keeping quiet we would give the employers a chance to place themselves on record before the public, knowing from past experience that they are very seldom willing to meet their employes on a fair ground, or listen to or treat with them as a body.

In times past it has been the policy of the employers to treat with their men as individuals, knowing that in this way only can they whip them into line. Yet it is perfectly fair for them to organize and deny the right of their employes to meet them as an organization.

In contradiction to the statements that have been so previously circulated by our friends, we wish to say that two years ago, at the convention of the International Association of Machinists, held at Buffalo, N. Y., it was decided to make a universal demand for a nine-hour workday on a basis of ten hours' pay, throughout the United States, to take effect May 20, 1901. This notice was given to the press and published all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, and has been reasserted from time to time ever since.

On April 8, 1901, the machinists of San Francisco and locality sent out a notice in the form of an agreement stating what we desired to every employer of machinists. These were duly signed by the president and secretary of the association, with the seal attached. This notice gave the employers to May 1 to consider the proposition and give us an answer. It also stated that should there be any part of the agreement that they did not understand or wish to confer with us about we would be pleased to meet them and explain our position.

After the serving of our agreement, the various trade unions concluded to make similar demands and formed an association of representatives from each trade union, known as the Iron Trades Council, comprising the following trades: Machinists, boilermakers, patternmakers, molders, blacksmiths, coremakers and steamfitters. Our employers were served with notices virtually the same as those previously sent out by the machinists and authorizing the above council to discuss and settle for each and all. From outward appearances these notices were ignored until April 27, when notices were posted on the bulletin boards of the various shops in this city, and in most instances without signatures, as follows:

"Realizing the importance of harmony between the management and the employes of this shop, and having received a communication from the International Association of Machinists containing certain demands, and not knowing whether these demands are in accord with the wishes of the men in the shops, we therefore invite one representative man of the shop to meet us at Ruby Hall, 320 Post street, on Tuesday, April 30, at 1:30 p. m., for the purpose of presenting any grievance they may have and to consider any suggestion that may be offered for our mutual interest and welfare.

In answer to the employers' notice twenty-seven men were chosen by the several shops to meet the employers as requested at Ruby Hall at the appointed time. They were received by the Manufacturers' Association in succession. It seemed that they were an organized body, with a president, secretary, stenographer and sentinel, who demanded from the men credentials from their employers before they were allowed to be seated. The employers had neglected to furnish these, so the men were allowed to be seated upon being vouched for by their spokesman. A programme had ben arranged, with a list of questions that were to be asked the men individually, and their answers taken by the reporter. To this mode of procedure the spokesman demurred, and he stated that they were there to answer questions asked in the notice posted presumably by them, and not there to answer questions or discuss anything appertaining to the agreement they had received from I. A. of M.; that they simply represented the men in the shops, and were not there as representatives of the Machinists' Association; that a committee of the Iron Trades Council were awaiting in the anteroom who had authority to discuss and settle that. The spokesman told them that 90 per cent of the men in their shops were members of the I. A. of M.; that the agreements sent out by the unions were in accord with the wishes of the men in the shop; that they had nothing further to say on the subject, and would retire and give them an opportunity to discuss the matter with the committee in the anteroom. This ended the conference.

The next conference was held between the men in the shop, through their committee, with the employers in the offices, who told them that they could not settle the matter—that it would have to be done through their executive board. The day of the strike, at 9 o'clock, a committee of the men went to the office and gave them one more chance to say what they would do. The answer was "Nothing." The men struck at 9:15 a. m.

As to the agreements sent out there is nothing in them that states who the employer shall hire or discharge or anything outside of the apprentice clause that they have seriously objected to, but they have refused to discuss the agreement with the unions in any of its bearings. The unions are simply asking for a shorter work day without any reduction of pay and a fixed schedule for overtime work.

This covers the situation up to the present time. Since the strike the actions of the men speak for them. They quietly quit their work and have attended strictly to their business ever since, and are perfectly willing to rest their case with the public.

R. I. WISLER,
H. M. BURNETT,
WM. DELANEY,
Committee.

The Value of Publicity.

Publicity for public business is the keynote of official efficiency. Publicity in their own affairs is what the people want, and publicity is what, sooner or later, they will have. Secrecy invites suspicion and breeds distrust.—Baltimore American.

Charged With Mayhem.

Louis Robles, Joseph Nunez and Emile Arata, the three boys who threw lime at Cecilio Blanco, 9 Virginia place, Sunday and blinded him in one eye were booked at the City Prison yesterday on a charge of mayhem. The boy may lose the sight of his other eye.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel*

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.*

Townsend's California glace fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap baskets. 639 Market, 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. *

Cardinal Mezzofanti spoke 114 languages and dialects, 50 of them with such ease and fluency that he was sometimes mistaken for a native of the lands where they were used.

"It Is Up to You."

We have made a very low round-trip rate to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the comfortable Nickel Plate trains, with Nickel Plate dining cars serving American Club meals at 35c to $1 each, insure you a pleasant trip. Book free showing Pan-American views. Buffalo hotel accommodations reserved. JAY W. ADAMS, P. C. P. A., 57 Crocker building, San Francisco, Cal.

Low Rates and Fast Time to the Pan-American Exposition.

Round-trip rate to Buffalo, $87. Time of the Union Pacific Railroad, three and a half days. Tickets on sale at all offices of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad companies. D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

CORONADO TENT CITY, Coronado Beach, Cal., will be the popular summer resort this season. It became famous last year for comfort, entertainment and health. Its splendid cafe was a wonder, the fishing unexcelled.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.