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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 address 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.

AMUSEMENTS.

Central—"Dangers of a Great City."
Alcazar—"By Smith Left Home."
Columbia—"The Professor's Love Story."
Orpheum—"Vaudeville."
Grand Opera-house—"Follies."
Fischer's Theatre—"Fiddle Dee Dee."
California—"The Sons of Ham."
Tivoli—"The Fortune Teller."
Excelsior Park—"Pantomime to-day."
Metropolitan Hall—Piano recital to-morrow afternoon.
Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.



MEDDLING AND MUDDLING.

WHEN certain Republican leaders in Congress broached the plan of reducing customs duties on tobacco and sugar for the alleged purpose of promoting the prosperity of Cuba they were warned that their policy would lead them to surrender protection as a principle and make of it a mere matter of expediency, to be subjected to Congressional log-rolling and to the compromises resulting from the conflict of adverse interests. That warning has been fulfilled. In their efforts to defend their policy the supporters of the Cuban reciprocity scheme have gone so far as to hold out a promise of general tariff revision, and the free-traders have been keen and quick to make note of it.

Meddling with the sugar and tobacco tariff has, in fact, led to muddling the whole issue. The men who are responsible for the situation have made matters worse and worse with every attempt to justify their course. They have gone so far as to attempt to evade their critics by charging them with imbecility. Thus Representative Payne recently stated that the Republican opponents of the Cuban scheme "seem to think that there is something so sacred in every line of the Dingley bill that you cannot alter a word of it without becoming a free-trader." Representative Grosvenor has followed the example of Payne, and with an assumption of lofty superiority has declared that he "does not look upon the tariff system as a fetish which is not to be touched or examined." Men of lesser note among the Cuban schemers are quoted as having uttered similar sneers at genuine protectionists, and accordingly a report has gone out from Washington that something like general revision of the tariff may be looked for in the near future.

American protectionists do not look upon any particular tariff with superstitious reverence. To use the words of McKinley, "without being insistent upon particular schedules, they are devoted to the doctrine of protection to all American industries." No man is making a fetish of the Dingley any more than of the McKinley tariff. The charge made against the Cuban reciprocity boomers is not that they are weakening the Dingley tariff, but that they are assailing the principle of protection itself.

The free-traders perceive the opportunity to make an assault upon the whole protective system, and were it not for the divided and demoralized condition of the Democratic party, upon which the free-traders must rely to make their fight, the whole country would even now be ringing with a loud demand for tariff revision in the direction of free trade. A short time ago the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald wrote to his paper: "The need of a strong opposition in the House of Representatives is especially felt now that the Cuban relief bill is under consideration. The Democratic party is divided on the measure, as was indicated by the vote on the question of consideration. * * * There are six Democrats from the State of Louisiana, two from Texas, two from Florida and several others here and there who are voting on this question as they voted on the Philippine tariff bill and on the war revenue measure, precisely as if they were Republicans. * * * Nevertheless, there is a movement here which is probably a reflection of one that is occurring in the country at large, in favor of basing the coming Congressional campaign mainly on the tariff issue. Lower duties along the whole line and free trade for the colonies is the issue which finds favor with leading Democrats throughout the country and some of the Democrats in Congress."

That is the response that comes to the leaders of the Cuban relief scheme. Their efforts to belittle stalwart protectionists have no other effect than that of stimulating free-traders to another wholesale attack upon the tariff. If once more the industries of the country are to be rendered uncertain by a free-trade agitation and a prolonged political controversy the people will know just where the blame lies.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

UPON the merits of the controversy between the employes and the officials of the United Railways the public cannot pass judgment. Not until all the facts are known with all the qualifying circumstances can it be determined with justice how far either side has the right to carry the conflict to a point which will result in depriving the people for an indefinite time of the use of one of the most important public utilities. Upon the question of expediency, however, the public has a right to speak even without knowing the facts, for the regular running of the street cars is a matter of serious concern to thousands of people, and each and all of them have a right to urge upon the leaders of both sides that there be no interference with the car service until every other means of settling their differences has been exhausted.

At the present time the street car lines are under temporary management. The roads have been recently purchased by an Eastern syndicate, and the new administration has not been organized. The men now in control have no authority to make terms for the new owners, and their own tenure is of too brief duration to make it worth while for them to act upon their own responsibility. Under such circumstances it is clearly the right of the public to ask of the employes not to precipitate a strike which will tie up the roads at this juncture. San Francisco has been built up on a street railway system. A very large proportion of her people have established homes remote from their places of business on the understanding that there would be ample street car accommodation to carry them to and fro. If now the cars be stopped those people will suffer something more than inconvenience. Their losses will be heavy and in many instances serious hardships will result.

It is important to note in this connection that those who will suffer most by any interruption of the street car service will be the working people. The mass of wage-earners do not live downtown, but in the suburbs. Their homes are remote from the centers of industry. They depend upon the street car service more than any other class of people. They cannot afford cars. They cannot afford the time for the long walk from their homes to the shops and factories where they are employed. In fact, a suspension of the car service would be a monstrous wrong to working men and working women.

The recently published report of the United States Commissioner of Labor shows how heavy are the losses entailed upon the employes and the owners of industries involved in strikes, but no showing is made of the losses to the communities where the strikes occur. Even the partial showing of losses, however, reveals enough to prove that strikes and lockouts should not be resorted to except in extreme cases. The report, which covers the period from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, says:

"The loss to employes in the establishments in which strikes occurred for the period of twenty years was \$257,863,478. The loss to employes through lockouts during the same period was \$48,819,745, or a total loss to employes by reason of these two classes of industrial disturbances of \$306,683,223. The number of establishments involved in strikes during this period was 117,509, making an average loss of \$2194 to employes in each establishment in which strikes occurred. The number of persons thrown out of employment by strikes was 6,108,694, making an average loss of \$42 to each person involved. * * * The loss to employes through strikes during the twenty years amounted to \$122,731,121, their losses through lockouts amounted to \$19,027,983, making a total loss to establishments or firms involved in strikes or lockouts during this period of \$142,659,104, or an average loss of \$119 to each firm or establishment involved."

Large as are these losses by the parties directly concerned in strikes and lockouts, it is safe to say the loss to the communities where they took place were larger still. If, for example, there should be a strike on the street car lines of this city that would deprive the people of the car service thousands of men and women would be unable to get to their places of employment on time, all kinds of industry would suffer and business would be heavily handicapped. It is to be hoped, then, that the leaders of both sides of the present controversy will bear in mind their responsibility to the community at this juncture and refrain from any inconsiderate action.

THE CZAR AND THE STUDENTS.

BY the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, Russian Minister of the Interior, on Tuesday the attention of the world is once more drawn to the struggle now going on in that country between the Government and the universities. Like every other great struggle it embodies a conflict of ideas and principles. The Government insists upon absolutism, the students demand freedom. Again and again the Government has seemingly triumphed, but after each victory for despotism there has come a still more energetic effort for liberty.

The killing of the Minister was in no sense due to the spirit of anarchy nor of nihilism. It was the result partly of private revenge and partly of devotion to a great cause. The youth who committed the deed had been a student at the University of Kiev at the time of the disturbances there in 1901 and had been sentenced to compulsory military service. A short time ago he was released from the army but was not permitted to return to the university nor to resume his studies at any other institution. Stung by a sense of injustice, he resolved to avenge at once his own wrongs and those of his fellow students. He went about his task resolutely and made no effort to escape after slaying the despotic Minister.

These struggles have now reached a point where no compromise is possible. Though the full extent of them is carefully hidden by the secret societies of the students on the one side and the Government censorship on the other, it seems evident that they constitute by far the most serious feature of Russian development at this time. It is quite probable, indeed, that they will prove more important than Russian aggressions in Manchuria and have a wider and more lasting influence upon the history of the world. For the purpose of keeping pace with other nations the Russian Government has found it necessary to educate her people so as to fit them to compete with Britain, Germany and the United States in war and in peace. The effort has been to provide education in such a way that the student would be a better tool of despotism than when uneducated. The result has been disappointing to the Government. The students have acquired ideas of intellectual freedom as well as skill in military and industrial arts, and accordingly they are now more likely to overthrow despotism than to sustain it.

Hardly any people in the history of the world have had a harder or heavier burden of despotism upon them than the young Russians who are now

struggling for freedom. Long ago one of their early leaders in discussing what there is in Russia that should be conserved said, "The Government is despotism, society is barbarism, the church is superstition," and foreign students of the country agree that the description is fairly accurate. That immense burden of ignorance, superstition and power has to be lifted by a comparatively small number of young men and women who have enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. That they should be repeatedly moved to insurrection and sometimes to assassination is not to be wondered at. It is a life or death struggle, and in the end either the Czar will suppress his universities and abandon the attempt to keep pace with civilization, or else the increasing number of heroic youths will win the fight for freedom and use their education for a purpose widely different from that the Czar desires.

St. Louis has discovered that the men who corrupted and bribed her municipal assemblymen are those whom she accounted her "best citizens," and now she is in doubt where to look for an honest jury to try them.

THE BOOM FOR HILL.

DESPITE Bryan's repeated attacks in the Commonwealth David Bennett Hill continues to forge to the front as a Democratic leader. The preference of the Southerners for Gorman has proven hardly a stumbling-block in the way of the New Yorker. In the first place Gorman is not strong enough physically to bear the strain of a national campaign, and in the second place his political record is against him. Furthermore, the South itself does not feel able just now to force a candidate upon the Northern wing of the party. The experience which has followed since the nomination of Bryan has taught the Southerners something of humility, and, besides, the Southern States are too much afraid of an investigation of their suffrage laws to venture upon alienating any conservative element that may be inclined to help them in the North. Under these conditions Hill's chief difficulty in the way of attaining leadership was found in his own State. Tammany was against him, and Croker was not only a political but a personal enemy. He had been discredited at the Kansas City convention and had but a forlorn following anywhere. Of late, however, "things have been moving his way." The uprising against Tammany in New York City gave him an opening of which he was prompt to avail himself. He organized a strong Democratic faction in the city, which did energetic work against the boss, and as a consequence he has been in a position to reap much of the glory of the overthrow of the Tammany regime.

As good luck would have it the man called to power in Tammany to succeed Croker has been eager from the first to conciliate Hill and reunite the party. Hill has met the advances of Tammany more than half way, and now, while Croker is in exile at Wantage exercising his energies in training racehorses and running a model dairy, David Bennett Hill is the bright particular star at Democratic banquets and is receiving the homage of Tammany itself.

Although he has been almost a profuse speaker of late, Hill has given his party hardly anything in the way of a suggestion for a definite platform further than a revival of the agitation for tariff reform. He has denounced "imperialism," "monopolies" and "corruption" but, as every one denounces such things, the declarations of the speaker can hardly be esteemed a contribution to practical politics.

A few days ago Hill was the chief guest at the Democratic Club in New York City, and with him was Perry Belmont. Neither of the two had been in the clubhouse for years owing to their opposition to Tammany, so that their appearance at the Jefferson banquet was looked upon as an evidence of restored harmony. During the evening Hill was several times referred to by the speakers as a Presidential candidate, and one enthusiast from Texas promised him the support of that State in the convention. Under such circumstances an authoritative utterance might have been expected from the recipient of so many honors, but it did not come. The utmost he would say was: "It is the part of wisdom for Democracy to push to the front the issues upon which there is substantial unanimity, and ignore those in regard to which there are such serious and honest differences of opinion as must be fatal to practical success."

The fertility of such advice will appear the moment any one undertakes to recall the issues upon which Democrats have substantial unanimity. It will be seen that upon not a single important issue of the time is there unity of sentiment among them. If Hill can give his party no better programme than that he will have to make a platform out of tombstones.

FADING BRYAN.

THE Democratic party has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas to be cured of its maladies. Bryan is losing his grip at a more rapid rate than he gained, and it will soon be in order for others to be fighting for the leadership which he is losing. He continues to wear a field marshal's uniform and give commands, but no one near salutes or obeys his order. It is too soon to know the effect of his decadence upon his party, but it seems certain that his bones cannot be fleshed and breath put in its ribs in time for it to make any show of strength in 1904. The dead rise, but not that high in that time, when political parties do act.

In his last stages Mr. Bryan is both ridiculous and pathetic. He has just announced that in his opinion the Democratic party is in favor of the Federal Government taking care of the graves of the Confederate dead, but says he is afraid that if put in the platform it will rouse the anger of the Republicans. He indicates no choice of caretakers for the grave of free silver, and says only that he has a fight on and it is against the Democratic reorganizers. To a gentleman in Chattanooga, Tenn., he writes: "I am glad my telegram reached you in time, and I assure you that I appreciate the loyalty shown by the good Democrats there, the only ones in the United States to celebrate my birthday." In all the correspondence of our public men none ever before girded at people for not celebrating his birthday. It is Bryanesque to a degree. As a rule the birthdays of our public men are celebrated after they die. Neither Washington nor any of his great contemporaries ever thought of having their birthdays celebrated while they lived, and Bryan stands alone, isolated and peculiar in the list of worthies or of men of notoriety who has written of "loyalty" to himself exhibited by celebrating his birthday! Perhaps, though, after all he thinks he is dead enough for birthday purposes, and from Wolfert's Roost and several other pastures where statesmen are viewed out will come a hearty concurrence in that view.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TO PLAY IN COMEDY



OUT at the Girls' High School the senior class is making preparations for the second presentation of "The Chaperon" to-morrow evening, in the auditorium of the school. The production of this merry comedy promises to be one of the most memorable events in the history of the Girls' High School. It has been given once, and on that occasion the talented young ladies scored such a success that it was decided that the play should be repeated.

"The Chaperon" is to be presented for the benefit of the teachers' annuity fund, or some time past the winsome young students have been under the instruction of L. Dupont Syle and a number of them have displayed all the talent and grace of comic opera queens. During the intermissions of the opera the Girls' High School Orchestra, which has already acquired an enviable reputation, will render selections. The members of this famed orchestra are all musicians of the first rank and there is a great desire to hear them. In the second act a quaint minut will be introduced. "The Chaperon" with its ludicrous situations and climaxes, affords an excellent opportunity for the young ladies to display their histrionic talents. "The Chaperon" was especially written for young girls by Rachel E. Baker. The young ladies who will take part in the play and those who will render the musical selections are: Miss Helene Harold, Miss Edna Falk, Miss Lela Cohen, Miss Ethel Lidstone, Miss Alice Berkeley, Miss Helen Eisenberg, Miss Margaret Lane, Miss Leona McCoolgan, Miss Sheila Smith; cello—Miss Ada Conlin; cornet—Miss Louise Levy; piano—Miss Gertrude Friedlander.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECOUNT—R. W. W. City. The cost of a recount in a contested election falls upon the party who becomes the loser. DIME OF 1894—A. E. S. City. There are fifteen in this city who have offered a premium for a dime of 1894 with the letter S, one of the only twenty-four coined that year in the branch mint of San Francisco. Answers to questions appear in their turn. THE NAVY—J. D. W. Central House, Cal. If you are a minor, desire to ship in the United States navy from this State and have the consent of your parents or guardian, you should apply to the commanding officer, Naval Training School, San Francisco. The Naval Training School is on Goat Island. WATER—J. D., Oakland, and A. C. R., Auburn. "Water can be siphoned to nearly 31 feet above the level; water cannot ascend above its level "up hill through an open flume." The question asked by the correspondent from Auburn is a little ambiguous, and in order to answer it, it should be accompanied by a diagram showing the proposed course of the flume. MARRIAGE CEREMONY—C. B. City. The principal duty of the best man in connection with the marriage ceremony is to see that the bridegroom does not enter the church without the ring or leave it without his hat. In addition he has to accompany the bridegroom to church and to pay the clergyman his fee. If there are any speeches at the repast after the wedding it is his duty to propose the health of the bridesmaids. The duty of a bridesmaid is to accompany the bride and attend to her in the church. If there is no maid of honor she performs the duty of that personage—that is, she will raise the veil, if the bride wears one. The duty of bridesmaid or maids depends on the character of the wedding. Principally it is to stand at the altar as a witness to the ceremony and to take part in the bridal march or procession. Books on etiquette, to be seen at the Free Public Library, give in detail what should be done at a wedding, church or home. FRATERNAL CONGRESS—G. A. C., Hayward, Cal. The following named were admitted to representation at the last held session of the National Fraternal Congress: American Benefit Society, American Guild, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of Pyramids, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Relief and Benefit Association, Columbian League, Degree of Honor (A. O. U. W.), Fraternities Accident Order, Fraternal Aid Association, Fraternal Brotherhood, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Fraternal Union of America, Home Circle, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Independent Order of Foresters, Iowa Legion of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Security, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, Knights of the Macabees (Supreme Tent), Knights of the Macabees (Great Camp of Michigan), Knights of Pythias (Endowment Rank), Knights of the Loyal Guard, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Ladies of the Macabees (Supreme Hive), Ladies of the Macabees (Great Hive of Michigan), Legion of the Red Cross, Loyal Additional Benefit Association, Modern Woodmen of the World, National Aid Association, National Union, New England

GOSSIP FROM LONDON WORLD OF LETTERS

Publishers' promises for the immediate future are neither numerous nor important. It is becoming more and more apparent that there is a fear that the copyright season will cause the book trade to slack till the autumn. The consequence is that authors are finding it more than usually difficult to dispose of their books, most houses having their lists full for the remainder of the year. Many books have been acquired that will not see the light till the spring of 1903.

The book world is already interesting itself as to who will write the official biography of Cecil Rhodes. Publishers are assuming that sooner or later there will be such a book. They would all like to issue it. "If," said one publisher, "Mr. Rhodes has left papers having half the human interest of his will, his biography will be a unique book." There is a possibility that a book may be written by Sir James Willcocks on his experiences in West Africa. It would, of course, include an intimate account of the brilliant little campaign which he conducted in Ashanti.

Sir James has just arrived from India, to take up the military command which Sir Herbert Macdonald vacated on going to Ceylon. That very versatile, clever lady, Miss Elizabeth Robins, who first obtained fame in London as an actress in "Hedda Gabler" and another constant of the British stage, has since appeared with considerable success as a novelist under the pen name of C. E. Remond, has written another book, which will be published by Heinemann.

People who keep poultry and study the best way in which to go about it are familiar with the volume by Lewis Wright. It is one of the accepted works on the subject. He has just been rewriting it for a new edition, which Messrs. Cassell will publish. Not only has Wright made a constant of the British poultry, but he has devoted much attention to American poultry matters. In this new edition, which is an entirely fresh book, all his further study is placed at the disposal of the public, from which it would seem that this country has much to learn from America about poultry farming.

PERSONAL.

C. E. Tinkham, a lumber man of Red Bluff, is at the Grand. J. F. Condon, a merchant of Verdi, is in the city on a business trip. Mrs. Edward Eddy, Miss I. Phelps and servants of Denver are at the Palace. Garrison Turner, a well-known attorney of Modesto, is registered at the Grand. George H. Stewart, prominent business man of Los Angeles, is in the city. M. E. Dumas, a well-known newspaper man of Redding, is registered at the Grand. W. A. Blasingame, a prominent stock and horse dealer of Fresno, is registered at the Grand. W. A. Blennerhassett, a prominent business man of Cincinnati, is visiting the coast on a business trip.

Californians in Washington. WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following Californians arrived here to-day: At the National—J. W. Jones and C. H. Ohi of San Bernardino and W. O. Waters and wife of San Francisco. At the Willard—S. A. Earl of San Francisco. At the Elbitt—M. Smyth of Pasadena. At the Shoreham—J. Feigenbaum and A. Thorn of San Francisco.

Civil Service Examination. The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on May 23, 1902, an examination will be held at San Francisco for the position of electrician in the United States Mint in this city. Information concerning the subjects and scope of the examination may be found in sections 37 and 147 of the manual of examinations, revised to January 1, 1902. The age limit is twenty years or over.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.* Prunes stuffed with apricots. Townsend's.* Townsend's California glace fruit, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends, 633 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Fresno Clipper Bureau (Allen's), 23 California street. Telephone Main 1042. Gemma Donati, Dante's wife, was a dame of portentous physiognomy and a deep, tragic voice. She sneezed him severely, a fact which perhaps explains the absence of her name from his writings. Men shaved without soap, 15c, at Russ House Antiseptic Barber Shop, 217 Montgomery.* Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best standard of excellence. Has outlived criticism. Is the finest, purest vanilla extract that can be bought.

Next Sunday Call
The Hottest One-Minute Fight on Record.
The Most Exclusive Club in San Francisco.
Who Do You Think Are the Members?
Sensations of a Man Who Has the Hand of Death Gripping His Heart.
Fiction, Fashions, Beauty Quest, and How to Be Healthy and Strong.
Story of California's Great Free Food Supply.
California's Family of Giants.
16-PAGES OF HUMAN INTEREST STORIES—16