

TACTICS OF THE BOSSES.

GAGE'S campaign for renomination has now been carried far enough to disclose its curve and show what it will be when the circle is completed in the convention. The salient features of his tactics are three—first, to claim everything in sight; second, to induce the opposition, if possible, to enter into some kind of compromise with him upon the choice of convention officers and the organization of that body, and, third, to put his following into the hands of Dan Burns to be manipulated and traded as that astute boss may direct.

The delegates who are to represent genuine Republicanism in the convention should be on guard against the possible effects of each of these methods of attack. It will not do to underrate the formidable nature of the Gage machine, which combines the political managers of the Southern Pacific Company, the Federal brigade under the lead of Lynch, the State patronage controlled by bosses of the Mackenzie stripe, and the combined predatory bosses of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento. Those men realize that Gage is virtually defeated already and therefore they have nothing to lose by any kind of compromise or bargain. On the contrary, anything they can get from the opposition will be all gain. They are therefore willing to promise much for the sake of little.

Of the extent to which the practice of claiming everything in sight has been carried by the Gage bosses, little need be said now. We have already reviewed that phase of the contest sufficiently to expose the futility of the claims of Gage even upon the showing made in his own organ in this city. He has won partial success in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, but he has won it mainly by the aid of the Democratic push, and it is not a strength which genuine Republicans can deem valid. Conceding it, however, the fact remains that the sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly against him. Even the southern part of the State, which is usually well nigh solid for southern candidates, is strongly opposed to Gage. He has but a bare majority of the delegates from his own county, and taking all the counties south of Tehachapi together his supporters form but a small minority of the total delegation. Those facts disclose what his claims are worth, and no one should be deceived by the impudent pretensions of his henchmen.

The second feature of his tactics is more dangerous. The Gage bosses are already at work trying to disintegrate the opposition by getting some of them to support for the chairmanship of the convention some man other than the one whom the majority of genuine Republicans desire for the place. If the bosses can succeed in this scheme they will have the organization of the opposition broken at the start. There will then be vacillation where there should be firmness, and confusion where order should prevail.

There should be no consent on the part of genuine Republicans to any scheme or programme the bosses may submit to them, no matter how much it may appeal to the local pride of delegates from this or that county. The delegates who represent honest politics and true Republicanism are numerous enough and strong enough to organize the convention, choose its officers, shape its proceedings, and they should do so without conceding anything to the tricks, the promises, or the threats of the combined bosses.

The third feature of the campaign—that of turning the whole Gage following over to Burns to be traded for votes—will not be dangerous if the first effort at trading for the presidency be defeated. Victory gained clearly and fairly in the first struggle will give prestige to the ranks of the opposition, and the machine will be correspondingly weakened. If, however, the first effort at trading be won by the bosses it will be difficult to prevent them from obtaining other successes of the kind. It is certain they will offer big inducements to delegations having local candidates for minor offices, and if they have a showing of strength in the election of chairman of the convention their promises will be enticing to many. It is therefore good politics to make the fight against the bosses from the start. Let there be no compromise. Gage has been completely outvoted in the primaries despite the assistance of the Democratic push. Now let the delegates elected to represent true Republicanism stand firm and repudiate Gage and his bosses as was done by the rank and file.

RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY.

WHILE the people of Prussian Poland are giving trouble to the German Government the Finns are perplexing the Czar. Among the one people, as among the other, there has been aroused a spirit of resistance which is none the less formidable because thus far it has been strictly passive. Neither among the Finns nor the Poles is there any prospect of an armed outbreak, for they know full well that nothing can be gained for liberty in that way against such powerful forces as are at the disposal of the Kaiser and the Czar. Their resistance is like that of the horse in the proverb that can be taken to water but cannot be made to drink, and from all reports the tactics seem to be to the rulers as perplexing as they are irritating.

Of the Polish resistance to the efforts of the Kaiser to compel them to abandon their language and adopt German much has been told of late in European dispatches by reason of the debate on the subject in Berlin. Of Finnish affairs less has been said, but the progress of events in that country is by no means lacking in interest.

A recent report says that the efforts of the Russians to bring the young Finns into the army have been far from satisfactory to the Government. In Nyland, the principal province of the country, 2577 young men were summoned for military service, but only 577 responded, the remainder preferring to submit to the penalty of a heavy fine to serving in the army and taking the oath prescribed by the Government. Throughout Finland the total conscription of the year amounted to upward of 10,000 men, but it is believed that hardly more than a fourth of that number will respond.

A notable feature of the resistance of the Finns is that of emigration. When first the constitution of Finland was set aside a large emigration took place at once. It was believed, however, that in a few years the discontent would abate and the emigration would virtually cease. The opposite has happened. A late report says: "In May of last year 76222 emigrated. In May of this year the number reached 1706. In the first five months of this year about ten thousand Finns went into voluntary exile, nearly all of them being young men and women, the flower of the race."

As the total population of Finland at the highest estimate does not exceed 2,500,000, it will be seen that a migration of 10,000 young men and women in a single season constitutes an ominous drain upon the country. Russia in depriving the Finns of their ancient liberties has gone far toward depriving herself of the Finns. She has added another to the many elements of discontent in her empire, and it may prove in the end has weakened her despotism by the very means she took to strengthen it.

After the shortage in cars last fall the railroads set to work to equip themselves for handling the crops of this year, and yet it is now reported we are likely to have a repetition of the former lack of transportation facilities. In fact, it seems the industries of the country keep ahead of the roads. While the freight men are figuring on hauling a given amount of produce the farmers and manufacturers get in and increase the output beyond the calculation.

After all the splutter about the proposed extra session of Congress it is now said the President has about decided not to call one. It is to be hoped he will put his ear to the ground and listen to the country on the matter. Should he do so he will find a deep silence instead of a call. It may be we cannot live without Congress, but we can certainly worry along without an extra dose.

UNCLE SAM'S FARMERS.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 237, giving statistics of agriculture for the whole United States, shows that the farmers are rich enough to buy out the trusts should they ever find it necessary to do so. On June 1, 1900, there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, having, with their buildings, livestock and machinery, a total value of \$20,514,001,838. The farmer is not only rich, but is growing richer. In 1899 the total value of farm products was \$4,739,187,52, being 96 per cent greater than the value of similar products in 1889.

The number of farms has increased so rapidly that in 1900 there were nearly four times as many as in 1850 and above 25 per cent more than in 1890. Up to the year 1880 the total acreage of farm lands increased less rapidly than the number of farms, showing that the tendency was toward the breaking up of large holdings and the increase of small farms. Since that year, however, the tendency has been in the other direction, and it is now evident that there is a steady increase going on in the acreage of average farm holdings.

A significant feature of the report is the showing that while the total number of farms increased 43.2 per cent during the last two decades, the number operated by owners increased only 24.4 per cent, while those operated by share tenants increased 81 per cent and those operated by cash tenants increased 133 per cent. It is therefore evident that the tenant system of farming is extending throughout the country, and that fact may probably account to some degree for the increase of the average acreage of farms, as the farmer with small capital no longer attempts to buy a small farm, but prefers to rent and use all his capital in farming a larger place than he could buy.

It is noted that in 1900 there were 53,406 farms, ranging from one to more than 1000 acres in extent, which reported no income for the preceding year. On such farms the values of buildings, machinery and livestock were remarkably high. In the main they were operated by their owners and the average size was large, being about 284 acres. Various reasons exist for their lack of income. Some of them in New England have been partially abandoned as farms and are used mainly as summer homes of rich people; others, as is frequent in California, have been set out in orchards and vineyards and were not in bearing when the census was taken. Certain facts and conditions which appear in the returns for many of these farms render it evident, however, that they are maintained more for pleasure than for profit, and their large number is another evidence of the increasing wealth of the American people and their growing fondness for the maintenance of country homes.

If there be any truth in the statement that the Kaiser's son is in love with an American girl the only way for the old man to save his boy will be to send him to the United States and let him see some other American girls, so that he will get confused, like a young man at a summer resort, and won't know which he loves most.

Dr. Benjamin Andrews seems about as much opposed to the single standard in society as in money. He has recently declared in a public lecture that single people are of no use to the world, and that old bachelors are degenerates. He said nothing about the old bachelorettes, but they have a hatchet out for him just the same.

For a long time Balfour was noted as a cyclist, then as a golfer, but now that he has become Prime Minister he has bought an automobile and proposes to keep ahead of the procession.

TAX ON INCOMES STIRS PROTEST IN THE HAWAIIIS

Special Correspondence of The Call.

HONOLULU, Aug. 13.—Thomas Fitch, representing about fifty merchants and business men of Honolulu, has entered in the United States District Court a bill in equity to enjoin collection of the income tax. The defendants are W. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and J. W. Pratt, the Tax Assessor. The complaint sets forth that the income tax law passed by the Legislature of Hawaii in 1901 was then and ever since has been in violation of the provisions of the constitution of the United States. The gross income returned by complainants is given as \$2,147,000, the net income \$62,834, and the income tax thereon \$8,406.68. One of the allegations in the complaint is in respect to the Territory is much below the expenditures, hence any money paid in taxes by the complainants would be to them, an irreparable loss.

Governor Dole has been notified by the State Department of the terms of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship, for the award of twenty in 1902 were made in one district alone, where four saloons had recently been closed. In one place a barrel of some liquid was deposited on a bed. Around it were six men, all drunk, who had been imbibing the contents of the barrel through a tube. Drunkenness has increased in the Territory since the closing of the saloons, and the active fight being made by the Anti-Saloon League has caused the dealers to organize. They claim they can control one thousand votes, enough to swing the election as they see fit.

Hawaii's oldest man has just died, at the age of 118. This venerable Hawaiian was Kakaula, a resident of the Island of Hawaii. He remembered and related historic occurrences in the life of Kamehameha I, and these formed the basis for arriving at the date of his birth.

TWO CLAIMANTS APPEAR FOR ONE POODLE DOG

Valuable Canine Causes Litigation in Justice of Peace Dunn's Court. A black French poodle dog, said to be valued at \$100, was the center of attraction in Justice of Peace Dunn's court room yesterday. The poodle was the bone of contention in a suit brought by W. S. Parly against William C. Spencer for the recovery of the dog and damages for its detention. The dog was marked "Exhibit A" and a score of witnesses testified, either for Parly or Spencer, both of whom claimed the dog. The canine was paraded up and down the courtroom and the witnesses recognized certain marks of identification which placed the ownership either in Parly or Spencer. One witness knew the dog by his bark, while another identified it by the collar.

Parly testified that he became the owner of the dog on April 2, 1888, when it was given to him by the former Mrs. Theodore Marceau. The dog disappeared three times, the last disappearance being on February 23, 1902. Spencer, on the other hand, testified that he bought the dog November, 1896. One day the dog disappeared and Spencer secured possession of it on a search warrant.

C. W. Hunt, A. J. Vining, Charles F. Precht and Ed Antean all swore that the dog belonged to Spencer. Other witnesses testified and the case was submitted.

SACRED HEART PARISH WILL HOLD AN OUTING

Affair Will Take Place at Fernbrook Park and Pleasant Time Is Assured. The members of Sacred Heart parish have arranged a grand reunion and picnic, which will be held at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon, on August 23. Father Hugh Lagan, pastor of the parish, and his assistant, Rev. P. Byrne, have spared no effort to make the affair a success, and a most enjoyable time is assured to all who may attend. Proceeds from the outing will be used to help pay for necessary alterations and improvements in Sacred Heart Church. More than 200 gate and game prizes will be given away, there will be plenty of music and dancing and various amusing and exciting athletic contests will also furnish an important part of the day's entertainment.

The following named committees have been appointed: Floor—Harry Mahoney (manager), E. H. Shafter, J. S. Dwyer, R. L. Brennan, W. Murphy and W. Morgan; games—P. J. Leivor (chairman), J. P. McGinty, J. J. Huggins, J. Corbett, J. Ward, J. Kane, J. J. Flynn, J. C. Nealon, E. L. Waldteufel, E. Perry, J. Brennan and J. T. Donohue; reception—J. F. Seymour (chairman), J. Mahoney, J. Ambrose, J. C. Murphy, F. N. Arnold, P. H. Rlordan, E. Hagan, Captain T. Fitzpatrick, H. Kugelberg, J. J. Welsh and P. I. Mahoney.

SIXTH-STREET SEWER TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Board of Works to Invite Bids and Orders City Architect to Oppose Illegal Permits. Commissioner Manson of the Board of Public Works stated yesterday that bids will shortly be invited for the reconstruction of the sewers in the district bounded by Fifth, Seventh, Howard and Brannan streets. The cost of the improvement will be \$50,000, for which provision has been made in the budget by the Supervisors. The existing sewers are in wretched condition. The ground having been left there in a variety of inclined positions. This is especially true of the Sixth street sewer, which will be the first to be reconstructed.

The Board of Works has instructed City Architect Mooser to attend the meetings of Supervisors' committees to which matters affecting his bureau have been referred, and there oppose on the part of the board the granting of any permit in violation of the building ordinances. If the committee grants an illegal permit despite the opposition of the architect he is to attend the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors and there oppose the passage of any resolution violating the provisions of the ordinances.

Lights for Tonopah District.

The Tonopah Light and Power Company was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$500 is subscribed. The directors are W. C. Watson, W. C. Waller, J. L. Joseph, E. S. Watson and C. E. Elliott.

CHINESE GIRL INVOKES LAW IN SCHOOL CASE

Little Katie Wong Him, the 12-year-old daughter of Dr. Wong Him, the famous Chinese herbalist, is a native of this country and thinks she is entitled to the same treatment in the schools of this city as accorded the white children of her age.

So does her father, and to secure this treatment he has petitioned the Superior Court for a writ mandamus to compel the Board of Education to allow his child to attend the Clement Grammar School, at which institution of learning Katie studied for more than a year before Superintendent of Schools Webster discovered that the Chinese children should attend the Chinese Primary School at 920 Clay street. He so notified Helen F. McFarland, acting principal of the school, and she notified little Katie that she must in the future attend the school provided for Oriental lads and lassies.

This happened on March 4 of this year, and since then Katie has been enjoying a vacation, notwithstanding that her father appealed to the law and secured an alternative writ of mandate compelling the Board of Education to receive her as a pupil at the Clement School until the courts could determine the rights of the Chinese children. The writ came up before Judge Seawell yesterday, Attorney George D. Collins appearing for the Oriental maiden and W. F. Brobeck for the Board of Education.

Katie, who is a very bright little girl, was placed on the witness stand by Attorney Dole. She testified that she was born in Los Angeles twelve years ago and lived at 115 Mason street. She said she became a pupil at the Clement Grammar School in July, 1901, and was a regular attendant there until March of the following year, when, she said, Miss McFarland told her she would have to go to the Chinese Primary School, as the Clement School was "not for Chinese, Mongolian or Indian children."

Miss McFarland admitted having notified Katie that she must make a change, saying that she did so after receiving a circular from Superintendent Webster calling her attention to the section of the Political Code regarding the attendance at schools of Chinese children. She said that she admitted Katie to the school at her own request and "because she was a nice little child."

Judge Seawell continued the case until Thursday, August 29, when Attorney Brobeck will argue on the merits and demerits of the case.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ned Morris of Seattle is at the California. C. H. Fairdale of Stockton is at the Grand. Dr. and Mrs. Baird of Riverside are at the Grand. Graham E. Babcock of Coronado is at the Palace. J. W. Kearth, an oil man of Colusa, is at the Grand. Ex-Assemblyman C. B. Jilson of Napa is at the Grand. Max Marks, a merchant of Oroville, is at the California. Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U. S. N., is at the Occidental. C. J. Cox, a merchant of Hollister, is at the California. I. F. Stein, a merchant of Stockton, is at the California. Arthur Levinsky, an attorney of Stockton, is at the Palace. Peter Lee, a sugar planter of Olat, Hawaii, is at the Occidental. George S. Nixon, a banker of Winnemucca, Nev., is at the Palace. Dr. Henry Howard of Honolulu is at the Grand. Admiral J. F. Merry, U. S. N., is at the Occidental. Murray M. Harris, the well known organ builder of Los Angeles, is at the Grand. E. W. Britt, Supreme Court Commissioner of Los Angeles, is at the Occidental. Senator A. E. Nutt is up from San Diego and has made his headquarters at the Grand. R. B. Burns, chief engineer of the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is at the Grand. Joseph M. Oat, Postmaster of Hawaii, is at the Occidental. He is en route to Washington. Ernest and Joseph Parker, sons of Sam Parker, have arrived from Honolulu and are registered at the Occidental. Julius Kruttschnitt, assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection.

News in Army Circles. Lieutenant Colonel Philip Reade, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has received orders to take station at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. As the transports do not go to the Philippines by way of Honolulu any more, the War Department directs that recruits for troops in the Hawaiian Islands be sent on the commercial liners. Captain E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, left yesterday for Monterey for the purpose of supervising the construction of the cantonment barracks which the Government is to erect in that locality.

Miss Keith to Be Dined. The personal friends of Miss Eliza D. Keith, recently elected grand president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, will tender her a banquet at the Spreckels Cafe. The affair is to be for members of the order only and the invitations for the same, which is to take place on next Thursday evening, are being issued by Miss Ida M. Kervan of the Ida Parlor. A number of the lady's friends from parlors across the bay will attend.

Money for Christian Association. BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 19.—The finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. building committee, which intends constructing a handsome building in this city, to-day received from Colonel J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg, head of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, the best company in the field, a telegram subscribing \$1000 to the funds and \$500 if necessary. Colonel Guffey's company is one of the largest employers of young men in Beaumont.

CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Something exploded in a furniture store on the ground floor of a double tenement at 35 Essex street to-day and before the tenants could recover from the surprise the building was a mass of flames.

The blaze obtained great headway and the firemen had to fight the flames while the work of rescue was going on. Before the blaze was under control two women and three children had been burned to death and a man and a woman had been taken to the hospital, suffering painful injuries. Many others were badly injured. In addition to the three children burned, another was reported missing. One of the dead bodies is believed to be that of Mrs. Hannah Balothin and the other that of Mrs. Joseph Knott, but both were so badly burned that they were not recognizable. The three dead children are believed, to be those of Nathan Liebowitz, who reported to the police that his four little ones, Moses, Julius, Louis and Sallie, respectively 3, 5, 6 and 8 years old, are missing.

The persons seriously injured are Mrs. Rosa Balothin, who was burned about the body and face, and Jacob Muscovitz, who had three ribs broken by jumping to the pavement. The money loss by the fire was \$5000.

JAPAN IS A FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES

Minister Takahira at Washington Says the Marcus Island Affair Is Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Japanese Minister, Takahira, said to-day when asked as to the attitude of the Japanese Government in regard to the Midway Islands and Wake Island, of which so much has been written about lately, that the Japanese had no intention to claim sovereignty over the islands and that when the United States Government made certain representations in relation to the Midway Islands in January, 1901, the Japanese Government at once declared to the satisfaction of Takahira further said that if the United States Government would send a war vessel to the islands as reported in the newspapers, Japan would expect only that due protection should be given to Japanese subjects who may be found there as long as they are engaged in peaceful occupations. Aside from the foregoing statement by the Japanese Minister, it can be added from authoritative Government sources that the most satisfactory feeling exists between the American and Japanese officials as to the good faith of each and the harmonious adjustment of the question relating to Marcus Island.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Muggsy—Me aunt died yesterday. Snuggsy—Wot was de score?—Iowa State Journal.

Cholly—Oh, do tell me, Miss Ethel, I'm just dying to know! Ethel—Then I'll never tell you.—Chicago Daily News.

Teacher—Now then, Willie, why do we celebrate Decoration day? Willie—Cause they ain't no school.—Philadelphia Press.

"Her husband is absolutely worthless." "How can you say that? He isn't at all well, and his life's insured for \$5000."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Dolly—I promised mother that I wouldn't become an actress. Hamlet—Well, you kept your word all right.—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Oletimer—I think kissing is so foolish! Miss Maybud—Oh! But you mustn't believe everything you hear.—Tit Bits.

Jane—It is always a surprise to me what a lot of homely women get married. Bertha—No doubt it is a reflection that gives you a great deal of encouragement, dear.—Tit Bits.

"Dat's it, Mame! You kin see his mother is pettin' an' spoilin' him an' I s'pose he'll go along dat way till he gets married!" "Yes; an' den he won't hardly know what struck him!"—Puck.

"What's the trouble out there in the laundry?" asked one palace official. "The help ladies are having a quarrel over a question of precedence," answered the other. "The lady in washing claims social superiority over the lady in ironing."—Washington Star.

"He told me it would probably be a bitter fight," said the man who had just been to see a lawyer. "But he convinced himself of the justice of your case," suggested his wife. "Well, no; not right away," replied the prospective litigant. "He first convinced himself that I had money enough to make a fight."—Chicago Post.

"Did you hear what young Mr. Softleigh gave his fiancée as an engagement ring? It was simply royal!" "No. What was it?" "Well, you see his father is a big stockholder in both the beef trust and the coal trust, or he never could have done it; but he gave her a ring cut from a soup bone, set with a big chunk of coal."—Baltimore American.

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