The San Francisco Call.

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A SOUTHERN OPTIMIST.

SINCE so much attention has been given to the recent speech of John Temple Graves of Georgia in defense of lynch law it is but fair to note that he does not in any way represent the dominant sentiment of the white people of Georgia, nor did he accurately present the relations of whites and blacks to one another in that State. His assertion that the two races cannot develop a good advantage while in contact with one another and his plea for a programme of separation by a removal of the negroes from the South have been promptly refuted and repudiated by such newspapers as the Atlanta Constitution and by some of the most eminent men in the State.

The most elaborate reply that has been made to Graves comes from W. J. Northern, a former Governor of Georgia and one of the most careful students of the race problem. In an extended discussion of the subject, published in a recent issue of the Constitution, Mr. Northern begins by furnishing proof that a majority of the whites of Georgia do not believe in lynch law as a remedy for any crime whatever. He says: "During my administration I had occasion to make a very thorough official investigation that fully satisfied me that the people of this State as a body are in the fullest sympathy with the administration of the law and that they are ready to uphold it at any and all hazard whatever the nature of the crime demanding punishment."

Referring to the fact that lynchings have occurred in Georgia with considerable frequency he says: "There have been in this State and in every other State considerable violations of the criminal code, but that does not indicate that the people are not pronounced against such iniquities." He added that the undue prominence given in the press and in public discussions to lynching cases leads to a misconception as to their frequency and that such outrages are by no means so common as uninformed people believe.

Passing to a general consideration of the relations of the two races Mr. Northern says they are now less antagonistic and more co-operative than at any former period since the war. He closed by saying: "We are now putting all the idle negroes to work and the better negroes are helping to this end. Vice and crime have greatly decreased among them and we are practically free from trouble. Let us stop the continued abuse of the negro and rather help him to be useful to himself and to the community. Commend him freely and generously and publicly, if you will, when he does well, and punish him severely in the courts when he is vicious, and let that be the end of it. We have no occasion for a constant crying out. We have peace and abundant prosperity. Just let us say so, publish the crimes of the people if it is best, but let us be sure they have been committed before we say so."

Statements of that kind coming from men of known influence in the South are far more cheerful reading than the lurid rhetoric of men like Graves, who have hardly any other desire than that of making a reputation as lecturers. The problem of the races in the South is unquestionably a difficult one, but the difficulties are being steadily overcome by the silent workers who are going bravely about their work while the orators are talking. The prosperity of the South, which is so abundantly evident of late years, is itself a proof that the two races are effectively co-operating in all departments of industry. Moreover the latest census statistics show that for the first time in many decades the population of the South increased between 1890 and 1900 in about the same percentage as that of the North. That fact shows that the Southern people are not migrating to the North and West in anything like the numbers of former years. If the relations of the races were anything like so bad as Graves and others like him declare we should have had a larger and not a diminished exodus of Southern people from their homes.

There is thus ample evidence in the statistics of industry and of population to confirm the statement of Mr. Northern that the race issue as it exists in popular imagination is largely a bugaboo. With the increase of wealth in the South there will come an increase of schools and an increase of effectiveness in the rural constabulary, and then lynch law will be as rare in that as in any other section of the Union.

Alameda has in her County Jail a man who has been waiting twenty years to be tried on a charge of murder. Let him read the results in recent Oakland trials for murder and he will demand judgment on the spot. Oakland is notoriously good to those that injure her

THE GEARY STREET BONDS.

THE Examiner, in the body of a page displayed in large type, returns to a discussion of the Geary-street Railroad bonds, in which it says: "The opponents of the acquisition of the road make the objection that it will cost the city more to run it than the road will bring in."

As far as The Call's position is concerned it is unaffected by any speculation as to whether the road will be operated by the city at a profit or a loss. We merely insist that the bonds to acquire it be a lien upon the road only and not upon the city. If the Examiner have any objections to that it will please state them and come down out of the air and into Geary street. It is now quoting Mr. Horace Platt's figures of the private operation of the road to show that it will pay the city a profit. Mr. Platt's figures are made upon what the road is doing and may do under private ownership. They are positively no proof that it will do better or worse under public ownership.

We insist that the history of public ownership in this country proves by analogy that the road will do worse under public ownership, but that has nothing to do with the demand of the taxpayers that the bonds shall be based on the road and not be a lien on the city. In Massachusetts eighteen cities were lighted by gas and electricity by private companies. Under the law of that State when public ownership is undertaken all private property in the same line that might compete has to be taken over, as in England, so that public ownership shall have no private competitor. In the eighteen cities in question the private companies were all making a profit. The same cities have now had several years' experience in public ownership, with the result that the cost of light is double what the private companies charged, and yet there is a heavy annual deficit that has to be met by general taxation.

We are only holding aloft the lamp of experience. San Francisco may be an exception in public ownership and may net a profit where other cities have netted a loss. No man can say whether this will or will not be the result of the experiment here. The real opponents of public ownership are those who, like the Examiner, insist upon an unbusinesslike beginning by wanting to burden the whole city with a debt which the Geary-street road should bear alone.

The city proposes to go into the business of running a street railroad and to do it just as a private corporation would, by issuing bonds. The Examiner seems to think that it thinks the city will not own the road unless these bonds are a lien upon the city and not upon the road. By parity of reasoning the private corporation would not own its property if the bonds for it were based upon it alone. This is rank nonsense from any business point of view. If Mr. William Randolph Hearst is willing to buy the bonds issued as a lien on the city, why is he not willing to buy them issued as a lien on the road alone? He says: "If experience should prove that the city cannot run the road at a profit there will not be much lost" if the bonds are a lien on the city. We reply that if the bonds are a lien on the road alone there will be nothing lost if, as he says, private parties will then be willing to lease it at a high price, for the rent of the property must then pay the bonds and interest and the taxpayers will lose nothing.

The popular demand that the proposed issue of these bonds, made a lien on the city, be voted down and that another proposition be submitted making them a lien on the road alone is not in opposition to public ownership at all, but is rather in favor of it by forcing it into such strict business lines as will contribute to its success and lessen the chances for its failure. If the Examiner can conjure any reasons why this should not be done let it conjure and print the result of its divinations in large black-faced type on its editorial page, that the taxpayers may know what it thinks it thinks about the matter. If William Randolph Hearst will not buy the bonds when based on the road only, why not?

An Oakland man recently secured a divorce on the score that his wife was an inveterate and uniformly unlucky gambler. The poor man evidently forgot, and the Judge did not choose to remind him, that in his marriage he took a more desperate chance and exhibited a more thoroughly inbred gambling spirit in serious things than ever his spouse did in her objectionable hazards.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

WHEN the new education bill was under consideration in Parliament a number of the more earnest opponents of the feature of the bill providing for the support of church schools declared that if the Government undertook to collect taxes for the support of such schools they would refuse payment. The programme thus defined became known as the policy of "passive resistance" and was the chief object of political discussion in the kingdom until Chamberlain's imperial tariff issue distracted popular attention from the subject. The opponents of the measure, however, are standing by their guns, and we learn from our London exchanges that the passive resistance movement has already become formidable and is steadily extending throughout the country.

The Westminster Gazette deems the issue of sufficient importance to devote almost an entire page of a recent edition to publishing a record of the summonses that have been issued to compel the payment of taxes by the resisters. It appears that the first act of resistance occurred on June 2, when four residents of the parish of Wirksworth were summoned before the local magistrates for refusing to pay the school taxes. Warrants were issued against their property and sixteen days later the sales took place without disturbance. Since that time down to September 4, the day of the publication of the Gazette, upward of 3000 summonses were issued and the number of distraint sales amounted to sixty.

In most cases the resistance was strictly passive and no attempt was made to interfere with the officers in the sale of property seized for taxes, but at times there were evidences of a feeling that may give rise to trouble later on should the number of resisters ever become large enough to encourage a resort to an active resistance in place of a passive one. Reviewing the movement in another issue the Gazette says: "In large numbers of cases proceedings have not yet been taken and several months must elapse before the full extent of the resistance can be adequately measured."

A careful study of the summonses shows that a majority of the resisters who have thus far been brought before the courts belong either to the Baptist, Congregational or Primitive Methodist churches, but other free churches are well represented, notably the Wesleyans. Some surprise has been felt at the indifference to the issue of the Society of Friends, as the members of that church were strenuous leaders in the former battles against church rates. Members of the "Passive Resistance Committee" are quoted as saying that upward of 400 local leagues have been formed to resist the tax and that the movement is still extending.

In describing the manner in which the distraint sales are received by the public the Gazette says:

"There was some feeling displayed at a sale of the goods of Passive Resisters at Colchester yesterday, the Rev. T. Batty, a Baptist minister, and the Rev. Pierrepont Edwards, locally known as 'the fighting parson,' entering into discussion in the auction room, but being stopped by the auctioneer, who said he did his work during the week and he hoped they did theirs on Sundays. At Long Eaton the goods of twenty-three Passive Resisters were sold amid demonstrations of hostility to the auctioneer. A boy was arrested for throwing a bag of flour. Six distress warrants were issued at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, while at Brighton the magistrates made orders in nearly one hundred cases. There was much demonstration in the court, the magistrates after one outburst leaving the bench and ordering the room to be cleared. Some people were put out, but others clung to their seats and would not move. The chief constable appealed to all to leave quietly, but realizing the ugly aspect of things, he consented to act as mediator and ask the magistrates to proceed on the understanding that there was no further disturbance. Thus the situation was saved."

It will be remembered that when the tariff question was precipitated by Mr. Chamberlain some of the opponents of the education bill declared that the new issue had been raised solely for the purpose of evading the educational issue. The charge was unfair, but there can be no doubt that the Ministers were quite glad to get away from the denominational controversy which was threatened. Even as it is, however, there is going to be trouble with the law, and in some localities the struggle between the magistrates and the resisters may become quite serious before all is over.

Our Filipino fellow citizens are clamoring for a larger and more significant representation on the Civil Service Commission which has been organized in the islands. The man who gave this national snap away and told the little fellows of the south seas of our gigantic governmental bunko game should be tried for high treason and executed as an enemy of his people.

THE MOROCCO PROBLEM.

FOR a good many years it has been evident that the white man would have to take up the burden of Morocco. The country is an important one by reason of its relations to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and because of the rival interests of France, Spain and Great Britain. When Lord Salisbury made his famous speech some years ago about "decadent nations" threatening the welfare of their sound neighbors it was well understood that he included Morocco in the list. In fact the Morocco problem has been quite a factor in European diplomacy for a whole generation, and there have been times when it threatened to become a cause of war.

Of late years the problem has been slowly solving itself. After the war with this country Spain was eliminated from the list of possible controllers of the country. That war clearly demonstrated that Spain can no longer be counted among the nations capable of bearing the burden of empire. Morocco must then pass to France or to Britain, for it seems to be agreed that it cannot be much longer left in the hands of the present incompetent possessors. For the country as a whole the British have not had much desire, but they have been looking with longing eyes on a good port and harbor opposite Gibraltar. Some of their naval authorities have declared the once formidable rock fortress to be practically valueless in modern war. It is true no power can take it, but then no power except Spain would have any wish to take it. Modern ships can steam through the straits without coming within reach of its guns, and accordingly it no longer commands the passage as it did of yore.

What is needed now by the British is not a strong fort like Gibraltar, but a base of naval supplies and a good safe harbor at the mouth of the Mediterranean. Such a post can be obtained either in the island of Minorca or on the coast of Morocco, but can hardly be constructed at Gibraltar no matter how much be the money expended. The facts have been frequently brought out in discussions of the Morocco problem, and it has been suggested that Great Britain should give France a free hand in dealing with the country, provided France agree to permit the British to take possession of such a harbor as they wish.

No announcement has ever been made of any agreement between the two powers on that or on any other of their many points of antagonism, but it has been more than once intimated that such an agreement is quite likely to be effected. It would seem from the reports of the programme of French invasion of Morocco that some sort of understanding has been reached. There are many ways in which France could gain British consent to her occupation of Morocco even without the surrender of a port as a British naval base, for there are vexatious claims of France in the Nile territory and in Newfoundland whose settlement would be very comforting to a British Ministry. It is therefore not improbable that the French expedition into Morocco may be the beginning of the end of that African kingdom and that within a few years it may be definitely annexed to the empire of France.

The people of Panama indicate that they wish to rebel against the Government of the United States of Colombia because of the rejection of the canal treaty, which meant so much of prosperity to the people of the isthmus. It is not even within the range of possibility that Uncle Sam would look upon such a rebellion in any but the most complacent and self-satisfied mood. We have some enemies that are too annoying not to be noticed and too cheap to be punished.

The Sultan of Morocco, who lives in daily dread of assassination, has been added to the list of Old World monarchs who do not like their jobs. He has, however, one distinct advantage over the others. The miserable wretch who might seek to murder him might be induced justly to reflect that the candle is not worth the game. There is some compensation in being little in a big place.

If one is to judge from reports which find prominence in the press these days ability for some women of the American stage spells scandal. For some actresses the guarding of their good name is in an inverse ratio to their advancement in their profession. And it is a bad manager and a worse theater that will employ a woman who pleads such notoriety as a bid for public popularity.

SUPPER GIVEN IN BOHEMIAN CLUB RED ROOM

A charming supper was given on Thursday night in the red room of the Bohemian Club by William Greer Harrison, complimentary to Miss Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller. Seldom has a function been held beneath this rooftree of good fellowship that was more in keeping with the congenial atmosphere identified with these hospitable walls.

The decorations were strikingly attractive, an electric fountain in the center of the table scintillating brilliantly. Water lilies and La France roses lent their beauty and fragrance to the festal board, and a mass of maple leaves, with their deep green, accentuated the delicacy of the blossoms.

Amadee Jouillin had laid his skillful brush upon the guest cards with very happy results, and during the evening presented the guests of honor with a serious bit of his skill—a work in oils.

The following guests enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Harrison: Miss Margaret Anglin, Mrs. G. Livingstone Lansing, Mrs. Frank Grace, Mrs. Josephine de Greayer, Miss Frances Joliffe, Miss Virginia Joliffe, Miss Helen de Young, Miss Queenie Russell, Miss Howell, Henry Miller, J. D. Phelan, Frank Grace, L. Nethersole, Donald de V. Graham, J. C. Wilson, Mr. Burnett, Charles de Young, A. Joullin and A. Dalton Harrison.

* * *

Channing Auxiliary is arranging with Mrs. Louise Benson for a course of her interesting discussions on questions of the day and literary topics, to begin early in October. Mrs. Benson's talks last winter were much enjoyed by those privileged to hear them.

* * *

On Wednesday night the members of the George H. Thomas Circle No. 32, Ladies of the G. A. R., presided over by Mrs. Mary Merrill Miller, held an informal reception at Utopia Hall in honor of Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey.

The guest of honor has been recently promoted to the national presidency of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and deep interest was manifested at this function, the first held in her honor by her own circle.

The following interesting programme was rendered during the reception hours: Jewel song from "Faust," Miss Helen Heath; monologue, Miss Lillian Quinn; vocal solo, Miss Vivian Bailey; vocal solo, Miss Golden; piano solo ("Nocturne," by Leybach), Miss Connolly. After the rendition of these numbers a dainty supper was served in Elks' Hall.

* * *

Not quite in keeping with the original plan was Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall Flint's going away. Instead of starting for the sylvan shades of Wyntoon after their wedding, they quietly slipped over to this city and went straight to their new home on Green street, near Scott.

* * *

It is announced by telegraphic report that Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, is engaged to William Homer Leavitt, the artist who painted her father's picture. Now, that is really a very pretty story. Artists are dangerous things to have about, where susceptible young girls linger—especially when they wield an inspired brush, as did this young Lochinvar. Papa Bryan has not yet substantiated the story of the betrothal, but it is safe to conjecture what the spirited young miss will do if worst comes to worst.

* * *

The board of officers of the First Regiment, L. C. C., announce a full-dress hop on Thursday evening, September 24, at Native Sons' Hall.

AIDS IN APPREHENSION OF A RICH SPORTSMAN

Local Game Official Gives Valuable Information to Montana Authorities About J. Pulitzer.

Chief Deputy Vogelsang of the State Fish Commission acknowledges that he was a party to the recent apprehension of Joseph Pulitzer, son of the proprietor of the New York World, for violating the game laws of Montana. The authorities at Helena discovered that the young millionaire sportsman had indulged his taste for shooting too far, but he was then coming to San Francisco.

State Game Warden W. F. Gray of Montana wrote to Vogelsang in reference to the matter, and the latter ascertained that Pulitzer was to return to the Northwest shortly after the conclusion of the Grand Army encampment. The sportsman was caught 600 miles from the point where the alleged offense was committed and was compelled to make the long journey back in the saddle. The trial will take place September 26.

Vogelsang reports also that four Chinese were arrested at San Pedro yesterday for having small abalone in their possession and were fined $30 each. P. Naba of San Rafael was caught with one quail in his possession yesterday and fined $30.

Over the Mountains.

On the excursion to Willits next Sunday, September 20, those who participate will have an opportunity to view one of the grandest sights in California. Beyond Ukiah the road runs through the valley for about ten miles and then it commences to climb the mountain range, the distance to the summit being seven and one-half miles. As you go higher and higher the country keeps opening out until you have a view of miles and miles of valley, forests and mountains. Willits Valley lies just on the other side and from the summit you descend into it. Willits is the terminus of the road and in the midst of the redwood country. Mendocino County lies at the doors of San Francisco and this trip will afford our people an opportunity to get an excellent idea of the immensity, beauty and grandeur of that county. Fare for the round trip, $3. Leaves Tiburon Ferry, foot of Market st., 7:30 a. m.; leave Willits 4 p. m. Tickets on sale at 650 Market st. (Chronicle building) and at Tiburon Ferry. *

Good Concert Programme.

A large audience assembled at the South Park Settlement Association's hall, where a highly appreciated concert programme, arranged by Miss Alice Rhine, was rendered. The following were the numbers:

Quartets, "Sweet Tender Flower," "Dinah Doe"; songs, "Until You Come," "The Violets," Miss Alfreda Tibbetts; violin solos, "Cavatina," "Caprice," Rodolph Buckly; songs, "Oh, Fair and Sweet and Holy," "My Laddie," Miss May Lippitt; quartets, "Lullaby," "Ye Spotted Snakes"; songs, "Oh That We Two Were Maying," "What Pity is Akin To," Miss Grace Ewing; violin solo, "Simple Avowal," Rodolph Buckly; duet from "Stabet Mater," Miss Lippitt and Miss Ewing.

To Observe Sacred Feast.

The Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross will be celebrated in Holy Cross Church to-morrow. At 11 o'clock solemn high mass will be sung and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Harvey. For the occasion the choir will render Haydn's Imperial Mass, with orchestral accompaniment. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a large number of children will receive the sacrament of confirmation and the service will terminate with benediction of the most blessed sacrament.

Washington Circle's Anniversary.

A large number of people attended the anniversary entertainment given last night in Golden Gate Hall by Martha Washington Circle of the Companions of the Forest of America. The affair concluded with dancing under the direction of S. Schweitzer as floor manager.

Townsend's California glace fruits and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 715 Market st., above Call bldg. *

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 230 California street. Telephone Main 1042. *

HEALTH BOARD MAY REVISE THE MILK STANDARD

The Board of Health has under consideration a proposed change in the present milk standard and in all likelihood a revision of the same will be put in effect at no distant date. The matter has been referred to the food committee of the board, consisting of Drs. Lewitt and Baum, who are in consultation with City Chemist Green regarding the contemplated modification.

Professor Green, after exhaustive analyses of milk samples, covering a period of many years, is prepared to recommend that the present requirement of 3.2 per cent for butter fats be increased to 3.4 per cent and on the other hand that the existing exaction of 8.8 per cent for solids not fats be reduced to 8.07 per cent, and the food committee, it is understood, is favorable to Green's recommendation. This will change the present specification of 12 per cent for total solids to 11.47, which Professor Green believes should rule, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the milk industry of this city. He points to the fact that owing to the lengthened dry season peculiar to this coast it is a hardship to exact such a high percentage in solids not fat in milk.

Green believes that the increase in butter fats will be of interest to the consumer and the decrease in solids, not fat, will be of interest to the seller of milk. Green is not as yet prepared to make any recommendation regarding the specific gravity to be required and does not express any pronounced opinion as to whether a change in that connection is advisable. He says that very few arrests are made for deficiency in total solids in milk.

Green has made a number of analyses recently as a result of milk raids by food inspectors and states that the milk has been found in the majority of cases to be pure. No arrests were made in the last raid, when fourteen samples were taken for chemical examination. None of the samples examined contained any formaline.

The food committee will also take up a proposed modification of the standards for ketchups and baking powders as a result of some samples being found deficient in certain requirements.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator J. B. Curtin of Sonora is at the California.

Judge J. W. McKinley of Los Angeles is at the Palace.

F. A. Boole, a prominent lumber man of Sanger, is at the Palace.

Samuel B. Stoy, an insurance man of Portland, is at the Palace.

Senator James A. Tyrrell and wife of Grass Valley are guests at the Occidental.

Thomas J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is down from Sacramento and is staying at the Palace.

Bank Commissioner Guy Barham of Los Angeles and his bride of a few weeks returned from their honeymoon last evening and are registered at the Palace.

Edward E. McCall, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State, arrived at the Palace last night from Yellowstone Park. He is making a tour of the coast.

Edward Bedloe, a former American Consul in China and now the representative of an Eastern newspaper, and E. S. Little, also a correspondent, who have been attending the Irrigation Congress in Salt Lake, arrived here yesterday on a pleasure trip and are registered at the Palace.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—T. W. Donovan, at the Bartholdi; E. R. Dumont and wife, at the Holland; Rev. J. J. Gannon, at the Sinclair; W. P. Lawlor, at the Holland; B. H. Lichtenstein, at the Plaza; P. M. Maher, at the Astor; M. J. Silk, at the Sinclair; L. Sloss, at the Holland; C. Taylor and wife, at the Bartholdi; Mrs. Wright and S. P. Young, at the Grand Union; W. Cresswell, at the Grand Union; Mrs. M. C. Day, at the Manhattan; Miss M. S. Le Breton and Mrs. A. J. Le Breton, at the Albert; Miss J. Pollock and A. Pollock, at the Murray Hill; E. T. Smith, at the Rossmore; C. J. Foster, at the Navarre; J. W. Norris, at the Gilsey.

From Los Angeles—Dr. Armstrong, at the St. Denis; N. M. Kerehurich, at the Netherland; S. D. Most, at the Imperial.

Maccabees Entertain Friends

The open meeting, or social entertainment, given jointly by San Francisco Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees and San Francisco Hive of the ladies of the same order in Pioneer Hall last evening was attended by more than 300 persons, the majority being ladies. Under the direction of Sir Knight Miles B. Schofield there was presented for the entertainment of the members of both subordinates and their friends a pleasing programme of music, songs and recitations. The several numbers were: Instrumental selections, by the Maccabee Club of mandolin, guitar and violin players, under the leadership of Sir Knight Heidon; "How Mrs. Casey Won at Euchre," recited by Mary Parloini; barytone solo, A. A. Bradley; vocal selection, by the Maccabee Ladies' Quartet—Mmes. von Seiberlich, Casey, Peters and Boxton; violin solo, "Ave Maria," by M. Rowan, recently of the Grau Opera company; vocal duet, Mmes. Casey and Boxton; instrumental duet, Archie and Milton Smith, and selections, by the Maccabee Club. At the close of the programme the guests of the evening were served with icecream and cakes, after which there was a social time for an hour.

Few Japanese in Schools.

School Director Walsh made an investigation yesterday of a complaint that Japanese children were being received into the Pacific Heights schools to the exclusion of white pupils. Walsh found that there are only eleven Japanese pupils in the Pacific Heights School, distributed in various classes, and three in the Grant School. Walsh does not consider the complaint warranted by the facts, but will pursue his inquiry in other schools. He is of the opinion that more Japanese pupils will be found in the evening schools and the Polytechnic School, which, however, are not overcrowded. The only remedy would be for the Board of Education to establish a special school for Japanese as in the case of the Chinese, but this will not be done unless Japanese pupils are in sufficient numbers to warrant the expense.

Refuses to Make Accounting.

F. H. Loftis, secretary of the Cof-Farin Company, at 400 Jackson street, secured a warrant from Police Judge Cabaniss yesterday afternoon for the arrest of F. M. Morrison on a charge of felony embezzlement. Morrison was until recently vice president of the company and Loftis alleges that he collected $83 owing to the company and has failed to make an accounting.

THE CALL'S
GREAT ATLAS OFFER
Will close on September 24, 1903, and all holders of Atlas Coupons are requested to present them immediately, as this great opportunity to secure one of these splendid Atlases at The Call's premium rates will be brought to a close on September 24.

ASSESSMENTS EXEMPT FROM THE RAISE

Expert Cyril Williams ascertained yesterday that an error has been made in calculating the 30 per cent increase made by the State Board of Equalization on San Francisco's total assessment of $427,641,648. According to the Political Code, there is exempt from any raise which may be made by the board named all moneys, solvent credits, mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts and other obligations by which a debt is secured, it being the law that such assessments have a stable value.

Williams has figured that the raise of 30 per cent should be calculated on the total roll less moneys, solvent credits, etc., which would be as follows:

Real estate	$201,507,360
Improvements	98,584,160
Personal property other than money or solvent credits	93,953,439
Total subject to raise	$394,045,580
Thirty per cent increase	118,213,676
Assessment by Board of Equalization	$512,259,265
Money, solvent credits, etc., exempt from raise	33,596,059
Grand total assessed valuation	$545,855,324

Auditor Baehr is in receipt of a circular from the State Board of Equalization giving formal notification of the raise in the assessment roll of this city, which contains the following instructions:

In all cases where the property is subject to a mortgage or trust deed the percentage of increase must first be added to the assessment of the property affected and the deduction made from the increased assesment, and the change must correspondingly be made in the total value column, otherwise there will be a less amount of taxes raised than is necessary for State purposes. To illustrate, if a man is assessed for $1000 on a tract of land subject to a mortgage of $500 the 30 per cent increase would apply to the total valuation of $1000 on the theory that the property has been undervalued, so that the owner would pay taxes on $500 not covered by mortgage, plus $300 raise, or $800, the mortgage of $500, of course, to be assessed to the mortgagee.

ONE WIDOW LOSES CASE AND ANOTHER TRIUMPHS

Supreme Court Settles Two Disputes in Which Bereaved Women Are the Plaintiffs.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that Amelia Harrington was not entitled to any portion of the estate of John P. Harrington. The evidence showed that deceased and the plaintiff were married in Michigan, but that a separation took place a few months thereafter. Mrs. Harrington alleges that she thought that her husband was dead and subsequently married James Carley.

Her contention was that the last marriage was void and that as the widow of John Harrington she was entitled to a homestead. The Supreme Court holds that her second marriage was "voidable," but not void. Mrs. Harrington, or Mrs. Carley, then, can get nothing from the estate in question.

The court also declared yesterday that Sotoyome Tribe, I. O. R. M., must pay a certain amount in sick benefits to Catheline Schou. The plaintiff's husband was a member of the order. He became insane and died.

She attempted to secure the benefits, which were refused on the ground that Schou's illness was caused by overindulgence in liquor. The rules of the order provide that no benefits are to be paid in such cases. It was not proved that Schou's illness was caused by liquor and the court says that the benefits must be paid.

Consider Compressed Air Machines.

The joint Supervisors' Committee on Judiciary and Streets reported back to the board without recommendation the proposed ordinance restricting the operating of compressed air cleaning machines on the public streets. The ordinance is designed to prohibit the operation of any machine or engine on the streets for a period of more than one hour at any given point, provided, however, that the provisions of the ordinance shall not affect machinery used in the prosecution of public work. The committee was of the opinion that the ordinance in its present shape is invalid in that it is discriminatory. Cleve Dam, representing the labor unions, who are advocating the ordinance, said he was willing to take chances on its validity. The subject was made a special order for Monday, September 28, at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Calendar Club Entertainment.

The Calendar Club gave an enjoyable entertainment in the guild hall of St. John's Episcopal Church, on Fifteenth street, last evening. The programme opened with a vocal solo by Miss Marion Cumming, which was followed by a violin and piano duet by Messrs. Jounger and Laughlin and a vocal solo by Mr. Jacobs. A farce, "A Happy Pair," in which Miss Francis Van Reynegon and Bert Allen played leading roles, was much appreciated. After the entertainment the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in. A sumptuous supper was then served and good-night was said. The proceeds of these entertainments, which are given quarterly, go toward defraying the debt of the church.

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