

# GREAT AMERICAN SHOW

SIEGRIST, SILBON AND FOSTER, - PROPRIETORS

## Grand Opening, Saturday Dec. 3, Aala Park

Matinee at 2:15 and Night Performance at 8:15

The World's Famous Gymnasts and Acrobats, direct from Barnum & Bailey's. Every act by a star. No worn-out comedians. Nothing Stale. Patronized by thousands of persons daily in San Francisco. Tent crowded at every performance. Wonderful wire walkers. Intrepid balancers. Death-Defying Acrobats.

READ THE PROGRAM:

- DOGS THAT DO ALL IMAGINABLE TRICKS AND WHO DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK. THEY SING A LITTLE AND MAKE YOU LAUGH AND MARVEL AT THEIR WONDROUS INTELLIGENCE.
- YOUTURKEY: The Japanese wonder in the marvelous wire act.
- TATO and TATE: Comic entree.
- THE MARVELOUS BENO: America's greatest equilibrist and balancing trapeze artist.
- FRANK VOERG: The German eccentric comedy musical artist.
- MR. GEORGE SETTLER and his troupe of 18 performing dogs.
- Four Weldon's troupe of acrobats: MAY, HAZEL, IDA and CHARLES in their wonderful acrobatic performance.
- TATO and TATE: Two funny old clowns.
- YOUTURKEY: In his wonderful "Slide for Life" act.
- THE VALLE TRIO: High-class musical novelty act.
- The great SIEGRIST and SILBON TROUPE of ten people. The greatest feature of the Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Admission ..... 50c  
 Reserved seats including admission ..... \$1.00  
 Box seats including admission ..... \$1.50  
 Children under 12, Matinees ..... 25c

SEATS MAY BE HAD AT M. A. GUNST STORE FRIDAY MORNING

### ARMY CHANGES; TROOPS COMING HERE AND SOON TO LEAVE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Thousands of troops will find their stations changed as a result of an order by the war department, which affects the soldiers in various sections of the country who will go to Hawaii and the Philippines to relieve those on duty there now.

The changes are in conformity with the government's policy of limiting to three years, where practical, the tour of duty of the soldiers serving in the Philippines and Hawaii. The movements will begin early next spring and will not be completed until the following December.

Three garrisoned posts in the United States will be turned over to caretakers upon the departure of the troops now stationed in them. These are Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; and Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

#### MANY FROM WEST.

Troops to go to the Philippines are: Engineers—Companies K and L, Third battalion, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Cavalry—Third, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fourth, from Fort Meade, South Dakota, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Field artillery—Second, Batteries A and B and headquarters, First battalion, from Vancouver barracks, Washington.

Coast artillery—Thirty-third, from Fort Columbia, Washington; Eighty-sixth, from Fort Wadsworth, New York; Ninety-ninth, from Fort McKinley, Maine; Ninety-fifth, from Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Infantry—First, from Vancouver barracks, Washington; Eighth, from Presidio of Monterey, California; Thirtieth, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fifteenth, from Fort Douglas, Utah; Twenty-fourth, from Madison barracks, New York.

#### THESE COME HOME.

These troops are now serving in the Philippines and will come home to the posts named:

Engineers—Companies E and H, Second battalion, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Cavalry—Second, to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

### BUSINESS REPORT OF HENRY CLEWS

(Continued from page five.)

approaching session of Congress will be a short one, largely confined to routine affairs. Another impediment to prompt revision will be party rivalry as to methods of revision, each side striving to secure credit for obeying the mandate of the people. Under these conditions there is little likelihood of any final legislation until 1912. The interval will, of course, be filled with more or less agitation that may restrain business and enterprise in any way affected by tariff schedules. The protective sentiment of the country is so strong that radical changes seem improbable. The South, once free trade, is now largely protectionist, and the Pacific Coast is also much in favor of a high tariff. The country, however, is in earnest about more revision downwards. It does not want free trade, but does desire some change in schedules that will aid in lowering the cost of living, give manufacturers cheaper raw materials and promote commerce with other nations, especially Canada. At the moment the most feasible changes in the tariff seem to be such as would remove excesses and promote reciprocity. President Taft's policy of changing one schedule at a time should receive the support of all business men who wish to see the tariff reduced with as little disturbance as possible. Another effect of the election will be to insure a more rational attitude towards corporations and railroads. We are likely to see a less hostile attitude on the part of the Administration of the latter, and now that the campaign is over the security markets will once more be governed by natural conditions, politics having been eliminated for the time being at least.

Wednesday's reaction in the market simply shows that the event had been over-discounted and sharp profit taking followed in consequence. The chief obstacle to a strong market just now is the money situation. Reserves are low and the banking situation is not satisfactory. A more active demand for currency is observable in the West, and interior banks have been compelled to draw upon their New York balances. Within a week or two funds should begin to return from the interior, but the immediate situation in one that encourages

comment was the Bank of England's exhibit this week, which suggests that gold might be imported in case of emergency. After the first of the year easier conditions should prevail in the money market, a factor which is already having a favorable influence upon the bond outlook.

General business remains quiet and commodity prices are tending downward. In the iron trade there has been a still further contraction of production, although at the moment some improvement is noticed in the demand for pig iron. The railroads are not entering the market with any freedom, but instead are curtailing their purchases as far as possible, partly with a view of waiting until conditions become more satisfactory. Much will depend upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to rates. Should the latter allow the railroads to make some increases, and thereby recoup themselves for diminished net revenue in other directions the companies will then be in a position to enter the market for supplies more freely. Although general business is quiet, no great falling off in volume can be detected when compared with a year ago. Bank clearings in October at all points were reported 15 per cent less than a year ago. This decrease, however, was largely due to the heavy shrinkage of 21 per cent in New York, where the inactivity on the "Stock Exchange of New York" the total clearings showed an increase of about 1 per cent. In the Middle States (including New York) there was a loss of 18 per cent, in New England a loss of 2 per cent, in the Middle Western States a loss of 2 per cent, while the Pacific States showed an increase of 10 per cent. Southern States 4 per cent and other Western States 1 per cent. These figures do not suggest any important reaction in business. Nevertheless the fact that the forward movements have been checked is a matter of some concern, particularly in establishments and corporations where the increased cost of doing business is already an item of importance. The fresh outbreak of labor trouble is anything but assuring to business men, and altogether the commercial outlook is one that requires caution. The increase in the Socialistic vote is also regarded with distrust among business men.

In financial circles the disposition is to await developments. Congress will open in three weeks and the President's message will be read with especial interest in view of the recent election. President Taft will probably renew his recommendation for tariff revision, one schedule at a time. As already said, an important

uncertainty should soon be settled, and that is the oil and tobacco cases on which the Supreme Court will soon render its decisions. The Interstate Commerce Commission, now that the election is over, will be free to take up the railroad problem with a view of an early settlement. There is now much less fear of these two latter questions being treated in a radical spirit than there was a few months ago. It begins to look as if the corporations and the railroads would be given a fair chance, but the market is in no mood to discount such expectations and at present is inclined to wait for actual developments.

HENRY CLEWS.

### HAVEMEYER OUT OF SUGAR TRUST

NEW YORK, November 16.—The sugar trade was not particularly surprised today when it learned that Horace Havemeyer had resigned from the directorate of the American Sugar Refining Company and would also cease to act as head of that corporation's sales department after January 1st. The policy of the New England interests, which now control the company, is understood to have desired the final withdrawal of the Havemeyer family from active direction in the corporation. Havemeyer's resignation is taken as the last act in the passing of the old control.

Arthur Donner announced his refusal to serve again some time ago. W. B. Thomas, president, and George H. Frazier, formerly Philadelphia representative of the company, were on the board in the former Havemeyer supremacy, but they are now in sympathy with the New England wing.

### RIDDLE OF THE OIL WELL.

How long will the oil continue to flow in California? Whence comes the enormous volume that pours from the gushing wells? Hamilton Wright, in the December number of Popular Mechanics, without attempting to answer either of the questions he propounds, tells some pertinent facts regarding the petroleum beds of the Pacific Coast. He acquits himself of the responsibility to reply to the queries his facts suggest by asserting that they puzzle geologists, engineers, and oil operators. "Some operators

### NEW MAGAZINE PUBLISHED HERE

The Mid-Pacific Magazine, a highly illustrated 160 page monthly publication, conducted by Alexander Hume Ford is about to make its appearance. Several thousand copies of the January number of this Hawaiian publication will be ready for shipment to the Coast, New York and London by Saturday's steamer, in order that simultaneous publication may be made abroad and at home, the publication day being set as the 15th of each month.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine is the most ambitious publication of its kind ever attempted in Hawaii, and has so far had the cordial support of the business community. In size, it compares with the New York magazines, but it is more copiously illustrated and is published on a finer grade of paper, as the half-tone cuts are a feature. The Mid-Pacific will be noted as a popular-priced magazine, a dollar and a half a year, and will contain exclusively, fact, fiction and literature pertaining to the Pacific.

"practically inexhaustible," Mr. Wright states. "But they do not know. Nobody knows. All the gushers of the great California fields are evidently above the same subterranean source. The puzzle involved has presented many angles, according to the occupation of those who have attempted to solve it. The greatest puzzle to geologists has lain in the difficulty of ascertaining the exact nature and extent of the formation in which the oil is sustained, or in which it flows; the oil which is spouted from these gushers may flow hundreds of miles before it reaches the wells. The problem which faces the engineers is that of determining the probable quantity of oil that will be delivered, for the huge output has not only taxed their resources to the limit, but has occasioned the expenditure of more than one million dollars in order to provide storage and shipping facilities."

Customer—Look here, you've charged me for that leathery steak you brought me. I couldn't even cut it, much less eat it.  
 Waiter—Granted, sir, but you bent