

The Call

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—"Vaudeville."

California—"A Branch of Promise."

Columbia—"A Milk White Flag."

Tivoli—"La Belle Helene."

Alcazar—"The Three Musketeers."

Grand Opera House—"The Conspirators."

Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

Olympa, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.

Central Park—Steeplechase and performances.

Recreation Park—Baseball to-day.

Comedy Theater, Bush street—"Jedem Das Seine," Sunday night.

Golden Gate Hall—Recital Wednesday, November 1.

Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. Watkins—Monday, October 30, at 11 o'clock Horses, at Valencia and Hermann streets.

THE MAYOR ANALYZED.

AS some statements and some opinions of Mr. Joseph Britton are constantly quoted by the Mayor and his followers, and are supposed to be important because he has deserted his party to support Mr. Phelan, it is fair to turn to Democrats who refuse to support Mr. Phelan and to consider their analysis of him. These Democrats, led by their candidate for Mayor, Dr. Cleveland, are not supporting Mr. Davis, so that their opinions are rather stronger and truer than the opinions of Mr. Britton.

At the meeting held by these steadfasts and standfasters in the Democratic party Dr. Cleveland referred to his lifelong membership in the party, his belief in its principles and determination that they shall not be lost sight of at the convenience of Mr. Phelan or anybody else. He said: "There is no issue whatever about the charter. It was the work of the people, not the work of Phelan. Being the work of the people, they alone can change it." Mr. George D. Gillespie, a Democrat of ability and good standing, said: "The convention which nominated Phelan and Dodge absolutely refused to indorse the Chicago platform, which, though good enough for Bryan and Maguire, was not good enough for Phelan." This repudiation of principles, being solely for the benefit of Mr. Phelan's ambition, in the belief that it will bring him Republican votes to make him Mayor and increase his prestige, may be expected to result in his saying to the Democracy later on, "In the name of my prestige as a three-ply Mayor I demand your nomination to a State or Federal office." Having gained power to make this demand by repudiating the party platform and principles, he will ask in their name further promotion. This is a sort of political shell game.

Mr. Gillespie, completing his analysis, said: "That repudiation of platform and principles is the reason for Phelan's desire to cry out against raising national issues in this campaign. They do not want attention directed to their apostasy from the political creed of William Jennings Bryan and the great mass of Democratic voters."

The gentlemen who make these public statements are well known men of high standing. Dr. Cleveland has served the public in office, faithfully and respectably, and is just as grand an old man as Grand Old Man Britton. He sees, with rare keenness, the falsity of Mr. Phelan's charter issue. He sees that Mr. Phelan's attitude at once raises the issue that the charter and the national Democratic platform are antagonistic, and that a candidate cannot stand on both. He sees behind all this Mr. Phelan's purpose to use the charter as a fetish to secure his present ambition, and ultimately to use Democratic principles again when it suits his convenience and will further promote his craving for office and power.

Therefore Dr. Cleveland bluntly declares that there is no separate and distinct charter issue at all; that the charter was made by the people, is the fundamental law of the city and can only be changed by the people. This being the case, the party conventions were held to nominate party candidates to the offices necessary to the administration of the charter. Mr. Phelan, therefore, by repudiating the principles of the party in whose name he was nominated, has abandoned the solid ground of party principle and has created an airy, fairy pathway to office which he calls "the charter issue." Here is a complete exposure, from the most respectable Democratic sources, of the straw issue set up by Mr. Phelan. He pretends to go forth to fight "treason to the charter." These Democrats say this is to conceal his own treason to his party principles. They declare treason to the charter to be non-existent, imaginary, while Phelan's treason to his party is real and actual. There seems to be no answer to the logic of their position and no offset to the clearness of their statement of it. As an apostate to his party, it is their function to administer the needed discipline to him. As the creator of a false issue and attempting to reach office on a pedestal, now they have to stand on the floor." It doubtless occurred to the real Democrats present that Mr. Phelan has also lost his platform since he was there last, and had no right to rebuke them for making him stand on the floor.

THE IMPERILED REPUBLICS.

THE American people do not need the presentation to the President of a request to offer mediation between England and the free Boers to whet their interest in the passing African spectacle. The amiable inattention to the request is not the reflection of a similar mood of the people. A vast empire which has belted the world with its power, which has put the hard heel of its oppression upon the necks of protesting people from Ireland to Africa; which has slaughtered peasants for defending their huts and blown in pieces from the mouths of cannon men who in its service had learned to hate it with unreasoning frenzy—this power, equipped with every engine of slaughter, every device for extermination, is moving upon two free states, two independent and self-governing republics, with the same terrifying manifestations of strength and the same inhuman motives that actuated Persia to land her innumerable hosts upon the plain of Marathon to smother the Grecian commonwealth in its own blood.

To meet this host, face it, if possible turn it, if not to die in front of it and be trampled into the free soil they defend, stand the embattled farmers of the two republics, just as our forefathers stood at Lexington and Concord and "fired the shot that was heard around the world."

All freemen of the two states are in array. Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal, with his three-quarters of a century of age upon him, forgetting the scars that embellish his giant body won in long ago battles for the liberty which he now defends, turned soldier again, is at the head of a division of his army. On the other side, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose intrigues and ambitions have turned the veldt into a slaughter pen and reddened the veldts with the blood of men, are not in front defending the flag they have sent on a graceless errand. One is in safe and distant London, calling his countrymen traitors for protesting that murder is not a civilizing vocation. The other is pent up in Kimberley, trembling with a miser's fright, while he guards a treasure of one hundred millions in diamonds and shouts for soldiers to come and save the glittering store from the fate the Indian treasury suffered at the hands of Robert, Lord Clive.

Official authority may speak coldly and vaguely of our national interests, but the American people are not indifferent to the mighty suggestions of the spectacle.

Already the usual signs appear that tell of the need of a manufactured appeal to American and British sentiment to hold it together as one in support of this destruction of republics. In London it is reported that the Boers misuse and disregard a flag of truce; that they hold up their hands to surrender and when the British ground arms shoot them; that the British surgeons report that the Boers are using dum dum bullets. These are familiar devices. They have been in use by us in the Philippines for eight months. Our people have read all such reports and their effect has been estimated in advance of their publication. It is charged through censored sources that Aguinaldo has used the same tactics, and some among us have not been slow to seize the advantage of making him say what they please, so as to appeal to sentiment at home.

But let no one forget that the Boers have needed to use no such device. They know that at the Peace Conference at The Hague, on the soil of their ancestors, when the Continental powers wanted to abolish the dum dum bullet, England defeated the proposition and the United States supported her. If England use the dum dum Boer makes no complaint. Being aware that England has them and defeated their abolition, he has some also. Above all things the Boer is no hypocrite and does not fight by proclamation nor telegram. The prize for which he fights is the same old prize of self-government for which his ancestors fought Spain and Alva. The jewels he guards are not diamonds. They are the rights of man. Looking around the circle of the nations he sees no friendly face among the strong, and so with heart stunted by his friendliness he meets the invader and fights like a man, dies like a man, and baptizes the Dark Continent with blood that will cry accusing confusion through all time to those who, pretending to love republican institutions, saw him die for them with every lash dry and no sign of sympathy.

The twelve-year-old boy of Oakland who stands facing a four-year sentence in one of the State prisons for an infamous offense presents a perplexing problem to the authorities. He is too young to go to prison and too old in some things to be permitted at large.

THE DEBRIS PROBLEM AGAIN.

FROM the description given of the debris dams of the State, in a report prepared by G. F. Allardt and issued by the Anti-Debris Association of the four counties of Sacramento Valley, it appears the whole controversy between the landowners of the valley and the hydraulic miners is likely to be reopened. Mr. Allardt says: "The system of impounding works as now carried on can afford no protection to the valley interests; it is a menace, a delusion and a snare. In my judgment permanent relief and safety can be secured only by the absolute and unconditional prohibition of hydraulic mining."

How far the Anti-Debris Association indorses that sweeping statement is not clear. In issuing the report the association, through its secretary, Robert Cosner, contents itself with inviting an examination of the report, which it declares shows the insufficiency of the dams constructed under the supervision of the California Debris Commission.

According to the report the impounding works authorized and accepted by the commission are, with few and unimportant exceptions, dams or barriers constructed across gorges or canyons which have heretofore served as dumping places for hydraulic mines. A list classified according to the material used in the construction gives a total of 251 structures, of which only 27 are constructed of durable material—that is, stone or earth—the remainder being constructed either in whole or in part of perishable material, such as logs or brush, and subject to more or less rapid decay.

It does not appear from the report that any of the dams show signs of decay or are insufficient at present. It would seem, therefore, that the expert has argued from his fears rather than from facts. If the dams be of the flimsy construction he reports they will be of course in time give way, but as they have been approved and accepted by a commission appointed to supervise them, the presumption is they are adequate to the needs now and can be repaired and strengthened as future emergencies may require.

The controversy is one in which the whole State is interested, and the property at stake on each side is enormous. The solution of the problem requires the diligent and earnest study of competent experts, but it is not impossible of attainment. It is safe to say the people of California will never accept the conclusion of Mr. Allardt that hydraulic mining must be

absolutely and unconditionally prohibited. Neither will they consent to permit the lands of the valleys and the rivers to be ruined by the debris washed down from hydraulic mines. It is quite possible to construct impounding works which will protect the lowlands and the rivers. If such works have not been provided in the past, then better work must be done in the future. That is all there is to the problem. In the meantime the Debris Commission should take note of the criticism pronounced by the engineer of the Anti-Debris Association and see to it that such improvements as are needed in the dams be made at once.

From her utterances concerning Congressman Roberts of Utah it is plain that Miss Helen Gould does not approve of polygamy. The fact, also, that she has no particular love for matrimony appears to be dawning on the many young men who have an eye single to her large fortune.

THE FIGHT FOR THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WHILE the merchants and manufacturers of California, Oregon and Washington were engaged in conference for the purpose of uniting upon a plan for defending the trade interests of the coast, and were seeking a candidate whom all could agree to recommend to the President for appointment to the vacancy in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Southern Pacific Company, indifferent to the desires of the business men of the coast and careless of the welfare of their industries, set about with swift and secret energy to forestall them.

A petition was drawn up by Judge Carpenter, at the instigation of W. F. Herrin, requesting the appointment of N. P. Chipman to the office, and efforts were made in various parts of the State to obtain signatures to it. The trick was exposed by The Call on October 15, and the railroad company at once procured the transmission of the petition to the President by Senator Perkins. That petition is now at Washington, while as yet the request of the conference representing the business men of the three States of the coast has not reached him.

This trick on the part of the company is but another evidence of the contempt with which Huntington regards the people of the Pacific Coast and the sneak methods which he has taught his agents here to employ in circumventing every movement designed for the public welfare. The Traffic Association of this city, and the organizations of other cities in alliance with it, designed no attack upon any of the rightful interests of the railroad. It was clearly pointed out that what they ask would be of advantage to the roads, inasmuch as by protecting the trade of the coast cities it would increase the amount of traffic they supply to the roads. In fact, every step taken by the merchants of the three States was in the direction of harmony of all Pacific Coast interests, and it was expected that in this movement at any rate the Huntington push would not antagonize the wishes of the people.

It seems to be vain to expect any fair dealing or honesty of purpose on the part of the Southern Pacific Company. It is now clear that as soon as it was known a movement would be undertaken to obtain a Pacific Coast representative on the Interstate Commerce Commission Huntington determined to defeat it if he could. He adopted his old plan of putting forward a candidate of his own. His agents hurried the scheme through with as much secrecy as possible, and would have achieved a complete surprise had it not been for the watchfulness of The Call.

We have in this case something of a repetition of the tactics of the Southern Pacific in trying to force upon the Legislature the acceptance of Dan Burns to the United States Senate. Either the railroad would have its own candidate or it would have none. So now the railroad agents in the State are out fighting against the appointment of William R. Wheeler, who has been recommended by the business men of California, Oregon and Washington at their conference in this city. They have set forth to beat him simply because he is a Pacific Coast candidate. They are acting in accordance with the settled policy of the Southern Pacific to oppose the advancement of any and every man on the coast who is not subservient to the railroad itself.

Such is the situation that confronts the people. The choice is now between supporting Mr. Wheeler or the railroad candidate. The issue cannot be evaded. Every member of Congress from California, from Oregon and from Washington should unite with the Traffic Association and its allied organizations in urging the appointment of Wheeler. The efforts of the railroad to defeat him should be promptly met. The fight is on. Once more California has to meet her old foe, and it behooves her people to act with vigor.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

ONE of the clearest statements yet made of the low estate to which the American merchant marine has fallen is that embodied in a recent communication to the Industrial Commission at Washington by Frank L. Neall of Philadelphia. It furnishes a convincing argument for the adoption of legislation to remedy the evil by the simple fact of making known the full extent the evil has reached.

Statistics quoted by Mr. Neall show the value of merchandise imported and exported by the United States for the calendar year 1898 to aggregate \$1,800,000,000. The weight of this merchandise, sent out of the country and brought in, was over 37,000,000 tons. The transportation across the seas of this contribution, vast in value and bulk, to the commerce of the world is one of the chief prizes of international maritime competition. To do this business Mr. Neall shows that out of a total shipping tonnage suitable for transoceanic traffic aggregating 27,600,000 tons the United States have a beggarly 125 vessels, steam and sail, with a carrying capacity of 29,618 tons.

That contrast between the amount of our exports and imports across the seas and the carrying capacity of our merchant marine is sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the inadequacy of our shipping. We are virtually subject to Europe in matters of commerce. The war in the Transvaal, which led the British to withdraw a large number of steamers from the merchant service, has so increased the cost of transportation on grain and other freight that we will lose a considerable percentage of what our profits would have been had we possessed merchant vessels sufficient to make us independent.

Our country fronts upon both the great oceans of the earth and has an expanding commerce in each direction. It is therefore folly for us to leave the carrying trade of the seas to other nations. The relation which our ocean tonnage bears to that of the world at large is so small as to be shameful. A very different condition of affairs will prevail when once there has been granted to our shipping industries something of the protection which has been so advantageously bestowed upon our industries on land.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE GREAT FRENCH ARCHITECT



E. Benard.

THE MAN WHO DREW THE PLANS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE CALL has received a letter under date of October 8 from Paris, France, written by E. Benard, the architect who was awarded the first prize for the plans for the University of California. In this letter he writes: "Permit me to express my gratitude for your appreciation of plans for the University of California. I did my best, and my joy is complete in this that I succeeded in giving satisfaction to all. I am making arrangements to visit your beautiful country, and shall probably be there during the early part of December."

The portrait presented is one of Mons. Benard taken in Paris in the early part of last September and is the latest one that has been taken of the great architect.

IDIOMS OF THE BOERS.

Terms That Will Abound in the Reports of the Transvaal War.

(St. Louis Star.)

News readers always suffer inconvenience when the reports from abroad contain unfamiliar words and expressions. To descend to the lower features of the landscape—say from the top of Majuba "kop"—we come down to the rocky, rock-strewn "hoogte," or braeside, and find ourselves in Laings Nek. "Nek" means the rounded hollow of the dip between any two peaks of a mountain chain. But do not make the error of confounding the "nek" with the "pass." Laings Nek is a pass, because the road goes over it; but there are "neks" which are not passes. If, however, we were upon a mountain peak, it is precisely what in America we call a canyon, and, as with the word canyon, so also the word kloof may be used. Of these the great freighters (the "bokwagens") run to as much as twenty feet long by seventeen between the wheels and are drawn by fourteen, sixteen or eighteen bullocks, "spanned" in pairs, "spanning" and "outspanning" are the acts of hitching up and loosening these animals from the yoke. Each ox is harnessed thus: After the span has been "trekked" and ranged along the "touw" the end of a yoke is laid upon the animal's neck, and as there are two stout pieces of wood thrust through holes in the "shrop" (the great freighters the end of the yoke is laid upon the animal's neck, and as there are two stout pieces of wood thrust through holes in the "shrop") connects up the under ends of the "keys," and then it is a clever beast who can wriggle out of that simple device. The "reims" with which the oxen have been caught are around their horns, and as each pair are "yoked" the operation seizes their two reims and allowing a play of about three feet to the right-hand ox lays up the slack cross-around the horns of the other; and there you have the entire harness; and there you have these "reims" are inch-wide strips of rawhide slightly softened by twisting and run from seven to ten feet in length. They are very strong. The "yokes" are fastened along a carefully laid-up cable of rawhide strands, which is called the "trek-touw"—we bet to repeat that the sound of this word warrants the "ek" instead of the conventional "k"—but sometimes a European-made chain is used instead of the native tow, and then the Boer will speak of it as his trek "keteng." Kruger is pronounced "Kroor" mostly in the Transvaal, but "Kreer" generally elsewhere in South Africa.

BOUND TO BE APPRECIATED BY ALL.

County Superintendent of Schools Chipman Gives His Opinion of The Call's Home Study Circle, Now Running in the Paper.

San Jose, Oct. 2, 1899. Editor of The Call, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Your proposition for giving to the readers of The Call such a splendid opportunity for home study meets my hearty approval. I feel assured that the project will be fully appreciated by all who are interested in the cause of popular education.

Yours respectfully,
L. J. Chipman,
County Superintendent of Schools.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE—W. R. City. The sick poor are treated every morning at the Cooper Medical College.
CENTS FOR SILVER—S. City. Stores that use pennies will exchange silver for such. The quantity that storekeepers will take depends upon the amount they require.
COINS—A. A. P. Spreckels, Monterey County, Cal. The market value of a quarter of a dollar of 1853 is from 50 to 85 cents; one of 1854 is the same price, and a half-dollar of that year is from 75 cents

to \$1.25; that is the price that dealers charge for such, but dealers do not offer any premium for these coins. A quarter of a dollar of 1853 without arrows or rays commands a premium of from \$1.25 to \$3.25.

FRENCH GUNS—A. D. R. T. C. City. The largest bore of guns owned by the French Government is 13.38.

THE POPE—H. I. Yuma, Ariz. This department has not been able to find any record that the present Pope was ever a member of the association asked about.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—J. Livermore, Cal. Those who are interested in the wireless telegraph apparatus do not desire to give to the general public or individuals the secrets of the apparatus used.

HALF-TONE PICTURES—Would-be Artist, Oakland, Cal. Half-tone pictures are not drawn, but are printed direct from the photograph on metal. How they are prepared is known to those who make the pictures and they will not disclose the process.

A NEW WORD—E. D. B. Fish Rock, Cal. New words are, as the expression goes, "colored" whenever some one uses an expression to convey a meaning, if there does not happen to be a word in the language to express that meaning. There is no rule as to "coloring" new words. For instance, there was no word to express the ray discovered by Roentgen, and it was called "the X-ray" because at the time the nature thereof was still problematical, and since then the ray has been known as the X.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

Dr. S. S. Young, U. S. N., is a guest at the Palace.

Judge J. F. Poston, an oil speculator of Selma, is at the Lick.

Police Commissioner Richard J. Tobin returned from New York yesterday morning.

S. Tyack, a wealthy mining man of Bodie, is registered for a short stay at the Lick.

H. H. Hunter, a well-known mining man of Redding, is registered at the Grand.

L. L. Green, a banker and capitalist of Oroville, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand.

W. W. Turney, an attorney of Campbell, was among the arrivals of yesterday at the Grand.

General Sanford, who is returning from India to his home in England, is again a guest at the Occidental.

S. C. Joerger, a traveler from Berlin, who is sightseeing on the coast, has returned to the Palace.

Colonel Montgomery, a prominent business man and politician of New York, is a guest at the Occidental.

Charles H. McFarland, one of the leading business men of Los Angeles, is at the Palace on a short trip to this city.

H. Stahler, a prominent merchant of Honda, republic of Colombia, is a guest at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday morning.

Dr. J. H. Freese, one of the leading medical men of Michigan, is a guest at the Palace. He is visiting the coast on pleasure bent.

Commander Adams, who has been stationed on the Independence for some time, has received orders to take command of the Solace and proceed to Manila.

H. G. Murry, formerly superintendent of the Lighting mine of Angels Camp, will sail for Korea Wednesday next in the interest of a big Oriental mining corporation that is developing the mineral resources of that far away country.

Q. A. Chase of the firm of Kohler & Chase and his family have reached New York on their return home from their European trip. The family will be detained in that city for some time, on account of the sudden illness of a son, George, who is down with typhoid fever.

Hon. W. E. Cochran of Washington, D. C., and his family have reached New York. He is here on business connected with their departments, which will probably keep them in the city for several days. While here they will be the guests of Inspector in Charge R. Munro and Postoffice Inspector J. W. Erwin.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—P. W. Ackler of San Francisco is at the Bartholdi; F. H. Freeman of San Francisco is at the Netherlands; B. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Wels and A. Chappell of San Francisco are at the Martin.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—F. H. Mason of Pasadena is at the Arlington. G. A. Meyers and wife of San Francisco are at the Metropolitan; H. A. Hemming of San Francisco is at the Wellington.

Cream mixed candies, 25c lb. Townsend's.*

Look out for 51 Fourth st. Nr. 5c barber or grocer. Best eye-glasses 10c and 40c.

Travelers, see Townsend's display of California glass fruits, 50c lb. in fresh packages. 627 Market, Palace Hotel.*

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by T.E. Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Taken to Oroville.

Mrs. S. M. Houseworth of Chico, who was arrested here on an indictment by the Grand Jury of Butte County charging her with forgery in connection with the Miller will, was yesterday taken from the City Prison by Sheriff Wilson of Butte County and the left by the afternoon train for Oroville.

Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Made by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Thomas Malley's Death.

Drs. W. M. Forster and D. Maclean, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Thomas Malley by an injudicious application of chloroform, appeared before Judge Treadwell yesterday. As no complaint had been filed the case was continued for a week.

800 Shares At \$5.00 Per Share.

The developments that are being made at our oil wells in Contra Costa justify us in making the prediction that the stock of the Fuel Oil at present for \$5.00 per share, will be worth ten times this amount before December.

Let us send you the report of the Fuel Committee of the Manufacturers and Producers Association and other printed matter from disinterested parties, and see if we can't interest you in the association. Agents in nearly all principal cities in California.

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