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IS CIVILIZATION CIVILIZED?

HISTORY is being made in the settlement of matters with China.

The Ministers of the powers, inspired by their Governments, have desired from the first to proceed as if the Chinese were not human beings, and could be dealt with accordingly.

No barbarous conqueror, not Attila, Alaric, Genghis Khan nor Tamerlane, ever proposed or carried out a more wanton use of power over those supposed to be helpless than these representatives of Christian civilization have proposed toward China.

The only motive apparent from the first has been revenge. Already a thousand Chinese, without regard to age or sex, have been killed for every ten missionaries or foreigners.

Millions of property have been stolen or destroyed. Famine, with all its horrors, has been brought upon North China. In addition to all this the execution of Chinese leaders after court-martial by European officers has been demanded and carried out, and now the death of important personages in that Government is called for.

To crown all, it is said that the representatives of Europe are asking that the tombs of the Ming dynasty be destroyed. It seems incredible that such demands should emanate from a professed Christian civilization. They are incompatible with the profession of a desire for peace and commerce with China.

The destruction of the dynastic tombs is an act of sheer wantonness. Its only effect will be the permanent embittering of that vast population. To say that all this slaughter, looting, destruction and violation of the dead, in the name of Christianity, is a necessary prelude to the introduction of Christianity there is to assume a position that is too fantastic for belief.

We repeat that what the Christian world needs just now is the raising of some voice in behalf of Christianity.

NICARAGUA OR PANAMA.

ALL signs point to the conclusion that there is to be a big battle fought between the advocates of the Nicaragua route and those of the Panama route before the country undertakes the construction of an isthmian canal.

The Panama men are already at work and are receiving no little support from influential sources.

Walter Schlecht, a member of the commission, who has recently returned home after having spent some time in going over the Panama route, is reported to have said that while it would take the French company which is working there many years to complete their canal, as it will cost \$100,000,000 and they are only spending about \$1,000,000 a year, he thought that the acceptance of that route would save this country about two years' time in the completion of a canal.

Mr. Schlecht intimated that the report of the commission would present the facts affecting both routes fully, without recommending either, leaving the Government to take its choice.

It has been stated that the Panama canal is now virtually the property of an American corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey.

That company began an active campaign of education in favor of the Panama route upward of a year ago, and had sufficient strength to bring about the appointment of a commission charged with the duty of examining both routes. It is now going to make the fight with increased prestige, and the chances are it may block the enterprise for some time unless the urgent demand of the people forces Congress to take action without further delay.

The great mass of the American people have of course no preferences for either route. What they wish is a canal constructed along the best route and in the most economical manner, and they wish that accomplished as speedily as possible.

The fight between the two routes therefore should be settled without delay. Either route would be better than another indefinite postponement of the enterprise.

The Los Angeles woman who eloped, covered herself with disgrace and now pleads the dreadful "hypnotic" power of her tempter, evidently thinks that insanity is more prevalent than it is in California cities.

THE ROSS INCIDENT.

FRIENDS of the Stanford University feel that the worst has passed, and can see for the institution a future unharmed by the circumstances which attended the resignation of Professor Ross.

Whether right or wrong, the position of Mrs. Stanford is now satisfactorily demonstrated to be due to her sensitive loyalty to the reputation and memory of her husband, and not to any sentiment of sympathy with aggressive wealth. Her position toward labor and its rights is now recalled as it was expressed during the great railroad strike of 1894. She then owned one-fourth of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads. When the lines were tied up by the strike she was sojourning at Castle Crags. The strikers controlled the line to San Francisco, and assuring them of her sympathy, she requested them to give her a train to this city. This was done, and she was escorted down the valley in triumph by her own striking employees, to whom she talked with a freedom that was exasperating to her partners in the property. She told them that if her husband were alive there would be no strike, that their demands were reasonable and he would not have hesitated to annul the Pullman contract, and recognize their right to dictate the policy of the company in the matters that were at the root of the trouble.

Throughout that event she reached the public in interviews that went further than any one else chose to go in placing the blame on the Pullman company and asserting the propriety of a sympathetic strike under such circumstances. It has been said that this course influenced Mr. Huntington in his determination to extinguish her interest in the property as soon as he could safely do so.

Now, going back to the ethics of that strike, it is difficult for any one to reconcile Mrs. Stanford's position then with any present motive against Professor Ross that goes to his methods of teaching or his public expression of scientific conclusions. It may then be accepted as true that, right or wrong, her objection is based upon reported expressions not related to such conclusions, which were taken as reflecting upon the career of her husband.

Nor can it be said, in view of all the facts, that Professor Ross' brief participation in the campaign of 1896 as a proponent of free silver was in itself offensive. In his later years, during his Senatorial career, Governor Stanford held and expressed more radical views on finance than Bryan has advocated. His financial radicalism raised the greatest anxiety among his partners and business associates, and extended to foreign holders of the railroad bonds and securities. He held, concurrently with these extreme financial theories, equally radical views about the position of labor, and published them in articles and speeches on co-operation. He introduced in the Senate a bill on co-operation that was regarded as the essence of socialism, and caused him to be claimed as a convert to the theories of that cult. It may be safely said that if Stanford University were run on the labor, financial and socialistic theories of its two founders it would appall American conservatism.

This narrows the issue to one affecting only the loyalty of a widow to the memory of her husband in a matter purely personal, and perhaps based upon a misrepresentation or a misunderstanding of expressions used. Of course every friend of higher education will wish that even such motives were not present in the administration of Stanford, but its presence is less harmful than the assumed motive of denial of free speech on the great subject of the rights of mass and class.

The university is visibly steadying again after the storm. When the sons of Harvard painted the founder's statue a bright carmine it did not remove the foundations of Harvard. Nor will this incident long disturb the usefulness of Stanford. That it will not be due entirely to the known and published views of the founders themselves, which so far outdo any radicalism of Professor Ross as to make him seem like a timid conservative.

The immediate pressure is greatly relieved by President Jordan's convincing showing that the affair was not suppressed until after the vote on the Stanford amendment to the constitution of the State. No trick was played on the voters. The crisis appeared six days after the election and was not expected at all prior to that time.

On the showing made since our first reference to the subject it now appears that academic freedom is not to be abridged at the university, and scientific conclusions are to be freely expressed, strike where they may.

The affair is admonitory. The Stanford trust in the university is based in the law of the State. It is now further embedded in the constitution. The institution, by seeking and receiving this statutory and fundamental recognition, becomes quasi-public in its legal aspect, and the intense attention given to the Ross incident is notice to all concerned that it must not seem to be but must actually be what appears intended on the face of the trust.

QUAY, CLARK AND ADDICKS.

DESPITE the thoroughness of the Republican victory in the country at large there are several minor issues of the election on which the decision of the people is doubtful, and out of some of them there are likely to come one or more of those Senatorial deadlocks that have been so annoying of late years. Clark is fairly sure at last of victory in Montana, for he is said to have fifty-five out of ninety-four members of the Legislature, and, besides, his great antagonist, Daly, is dead. In Pennsylvania and Delaware, however, the old fight goes on. The elections have left matters in doubt, and it remains to be seen whether Quay and Addicks will win or whether the opposition to them will be sufficiently strong to prevent an election.

Of the two contests that in Pennsylvania is by far the more interesting. Addicks is a big man nowhere except in Delaware, but Quay has long been a political leader of the first rank, and the whole country feels more or less interest in his political fortunes. The press of Pennsylvania has been carefully studying the situation ever since the election, but wide differences of opinion exist as to how a majority of the Republican members stand with regard to the Senatorial fight.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch stated recently: "A close canvass of the Legislature to-day gave the Quay men 102 in the House, anti-Quay 57 and Democrats 45. This would show a tie as between the stalwarts and the Democrats and insurgents combined. The same calculation divides the fifty Senators equally between the stalwarts and the Democrats and insurgents, making a total on joint ballot of 127 for Quay and the same number for the combined opposition, but adding to the Quay total the twelve votes embraced in the list of caucus anti-Quay Senators and members would give him 139."

The question will turn upon the ability of Quay to get a number of the so-called "insurgent" Republican legislators to go into a caucus and agree to be bound by it. His supporters claim that at least twelve

of them can be counted on to do so, but on the other hand the North American, which speaks for Wyanamaker, the leader of the forces against Quay, says there are a good many members of the Legislature supposed to be for Quay who will vote against him when the time comes. Between the conflicting claims outsiders cannot decide, but it looks as if the chances of victory are much better for Quay than for his opponents.

The Dispatch points out that "there will be no such excuse for bolting Quay next January as existed last time when he was under indictment at Philadelphia and the cry 'No trial, no caucus' was good justification for revolt. Since then he has been rehabilitated by the court and endorsed by his party, and his men have successfully run the gauntlet of popular election. Those, therefore, who wish at all to be considered within the pale of party organization will find it much more difficult than before to find an excuse for going back on their party's indorsement of the 'old man.'"

Few people care much about Addicks, but it may be worth while to note that the Republicans have a majority of five in the Delaware Legislature and the greater number of them are for Addicks, but it is known that some will fight him to a finish. His chances, therefore, are slight. Still it is to be remembered he is a tireless and able worker, and such faculties generally win, as is seen in the case of the untiring Mr. Clark of Montana.

A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

WHILE a considerable number of persons have been talking ever since the election of what the Democratic party will do in the way of reformation and reorganization, the business sense of the country has been much more concerned as to what the administration will do. That is the live issue of the day. It is a matter of work and not of speculation, and consequently is of infinitely greater importance than any views that may be had of the future of Bryan or the menace of Bryanism.

The people of Massachusetts, with their usual practical good sense, have turned their attention to the coming work of the administration, and at a recent banquet of the Middlesex Club Senator Lodge was engaged to make an address upon the subject. Hardly any man can speak with more authority upon such matters than Mr. Lodge, for he is not only a Senator of force and leading but is close to the administration and doubtless knows as fully as any one outside the Cabinet the programme the administration will recommend.

Speaking of the subject generally the Senator said: "More was at stake this year than in any election since 1864, and the victory means more to the country than any political victory since that time. It is for us to deserve the trust which the people have reposed in us. We must reduce taxation by taking off war taxes wherever they can be spared. We must maintain the tariff so that our manufacturers may have stable conditions in their home market to build upon. We must maintain absolutely the gold standard, and if additional legislation is needed to strengthen it that we must pass. We must have legislation to develop and build up our merchant marine. There should be further intelligent restriction of immigration, and in the next four years the isthmian canal should be begun."

That in itself is a good programme. The country has never doubted that the administration will uphold the protective tariff and the gold standard, but it will note with gratification the announcement concerning the upbuilding of our merchant marine, the restriction of immigration and the prompt construction of the isthmian canal. Those great measures have been already too long delayed, and if they be now taken up and made the special work of the administration there will be general rejoicing.

The Senator was more elaborate in dealing with the trusts and with the Philippine problem. He noted that Bryan gained his strength in the Eastern States more from those issues than from anything else, and drew therefrom the conclusion that with them the Republican party must deal firmly and wisely. He outlined no particular programme of action upon either issue, but contented himself with pointing out their importance.

Of the trusts he said: "It is a great subject and will require the best thought and the highest ability which we command, for while we seek to root out and gag against evils we must not throw away advantages or by rashness bring ruin to business. It is a difficult problem, to which the Republican party must address itself seriously and at once."

Concerning the Philippines he said: "The wise recommendation of Judge Taft's commission in regard to the civil service in those islands should be embodied in the law. I have believed always and profoundly in taking the islands, in holding them and in making them the cornerstone of our power in the East; but rather than see their government made the spoil of political parties in the United States I would abandon them, for if we do not govern those islands as Americans, and not as Democrats or Republicans, and do not keep them wholly free from party politics, our rule there will make us a byword and will bring disgrace to us and misfortune to the Filipinos. Material development, honest and able government, the largest measure of liberty possible, together with a steady advance to self-government and home rule, such is and such will be, I believe, the policy of President McKinley and of the Republican party."

Such is the forecast of the work of the Republican party for the next four years. It will be received with satisfaction by all Americans who are not chronically discontented. It is a programme of progress both at home and abroad, and promises to advance the prosperity already so gratifying. It is safe to say that if the work be carried out so that four years from now the Republican party can point to immigration wisely restricted, a flourishing and increasing merchant marine, good government in the Philippines and the isthmian canal begun, it will not be difficult for the party to elect McKinley's successor and enter upon another term of power.

Eugene V. Debs has announced that he intends to remain in the fight for the Presidency of the United States for the rest of his life. This appears to be his first definite assurance that he is the exponent and representative of harmless amusements.

Several adventurers, with an undue admiration for the spectacular in life, have started out to search for an island of gold in the Bering Sea. They are evidently trying to advertise a new species of the suicide's club.

Lord Durham is to be sued for libel by two American jockeys. We will teach the haughty Britishers that we are true sports even if we have to win their money with the aid of the courts.

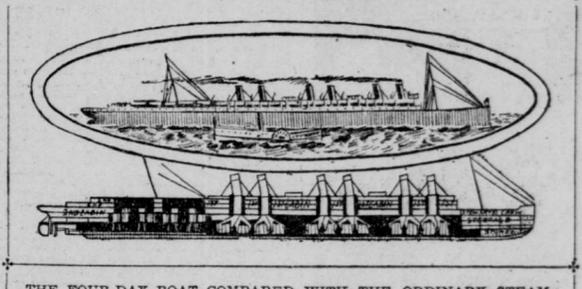
The wealthy Oakland woman who has determined to sacrifice a life of luxurious idleness to become a physician must have had some experience with that insinuating fraud known as a fashionable doctor.

FOUR-DAY LINER THE ATLANTIC

What Sort of a Mammoth Vessel Is Necessary to Make the Passage in That Time.

PROBABILITIES of the realization of the dream of a "four day liner" on the Atlantic highway are discussed by the Scientific American in its latest issue. After a comparison of prevailing types of steamships, the conclusion is reached that the Atlantic will be crossed in four days by the liner of the near future.

Economic considerations, according to the authority quoted, have determined the lines upon which the steamships of recent years have been built. The result has been the evolution of two distinct types, illustrated by the Ivernia of the Cunard line and the Deutschland of the North German Lloyd. Cost of construction and of operation increases at a far greater ratio than mere speed, and this consideration chiefly has delayed the advent of the four day liner. The Deutschland,



THE FOUR-DAY BOAT COMPARED WITH THE ORDINARY STEAMBOAT; ALSO A LONGITUDINAL SECTION SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF SPACE IN HER SHELL.

For instance, could not be driven, by increasing her engine power, to so high a speed as would be necessary for the four day boat, and it is estimated that if all the available space were given over to driving machinery her shell could not accommodate more than one-half the power required to transform her from a twenty-three knot to a thirty knot ship.

By the courtesy of the steamship lines, the Scientific American publishes the following balance sheet showing the original cost of construction, horse power, speed and cost of passage of the two ships taken to illustrate the types chosen for comparison, and has contrasted with this the estimated cost of a four day liner.

Table comparing Ivernia, Deutschland, and Four-day liner across various metrics like cost, horsepower, speed, and passenger capacity.

The limit of economical speed, it is concluded, has nearly been reached with the present form of hull and motive power. To drive the Deutschland thirty knots instead of twenty-three would require 35,000 horse-power, or two and a quarter times as much as she now has.

If the four day liner were built upon present lines, she would be a vessel 330 feet long, of eighty-seven feet beam and thirty feet draught, displacing about 40,000 tons. Engines of 110,000 horse-power would be required, and even if triple screws were used, the necessity of developing 37,000 horse-power on each shaft would stagger the best engine builders. Forty-four double Scotch boilers would be needed, and during each day's run 170 tons of coal, costing \$700, would have to be fed into the 32 furnaces. It would require 7300 tons of coal to carry the vessel to Plymouth and 8550 tons to Hamburg, the cost of fuel alone being \$38,000. The ship would need 8600 tons of coal in her bunkers for a single trip across the Atlantic.

SPIRIT OF CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Editorial Opinion in All Parts of the State on Matters of Interest.

VISALIA TIMES-If Mr. Whitney, Grover Cleveland and men of that class had been in the Democratic harness for the past four years their advice about the place of the party would have more weight. If the Examiner had not kicked out of the harness so often Mr. Hearst would have more reverence with the California Democracy than he is likely to enjoy.

MARYSVILLE APPEAL-There is no doubt that if the orange growers of Northern California were combined on a plan similar to that of the prune association, for instance, and thus place themselves in a position to fix and maintain their receipts, they would increase in a very satisfactory manner, and they would, moreover, be relieved of a lot of the trouble and responsibility that now falls upon them.

SANTA BARBARA INDEPENDENT-Not time should be lost in arranging for a railroad jubilee, to take place on the first day of the twentieth century. This is the day of all days upon which to celebrate the new era for Santa Barbara. Let her best citizens meet and organize and operate a steamship line of their own, and this method of procedure is not at all impossible. There is idle capital in the city which could find good investment in such enterprise, and there are mariners amply able to conduct the business and run the ship. The first trouble would be to secure proper ships, but as others find a way to overcome this, so could a San Diego company.

SANTA ANA BELIEVER-Unless the orange growers of Southern California are determined upon killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, they will heed the warning against fruit in an unripe condition. Season after season this warning is given, and yet there are always to be found a few persons who slip through the net. It is said also that a breeder in Los Angeles is giving away his hares as fast as he can, there being no longer a market for them. The people will not eat them and there is no demand for them. All of which is in line with the prophecies made by this paper when the craze was at its height. The State will be fortunate if it is not compelled to wage a war of extermination on a new pest.

instance these days. It has little to encourage it to endeavor to live at all, for with the war being made upon it through the City Trustees and the constant danger of the ax of some inhuman of the telegraph, telephone or electric light company the poor tree knows not what is in store for it the next day, hour or minute. It seems to us that this outrageous disregard of the value of shade trees should be remedied at once, and that instead of continuing a policy of destruction an energetic campaign of protection should be inaugurated.

BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN-It is said that the Supervisors of San Diego County have passed an ordinance requiring the owners of Belgian hares to keep them closely confined and fixing a penalty for turning them loose. The authorities see a threatened danger in these animals should they be allowed to run wild and propagate. It is said also that a breeder in Los Angeles is giving away his hares as fast as he can, there being no longer a market for them. The people will not eat them and there is no demand for them. All of which is in line with the prophecies made by this paper when the craze was at its height. The State will be fortunate if it is not compelled to wage a war of extermination on a new pest.

Brain-workers and nervous people know the beneficial effects derived from the use of the genuine DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN-It is yet too early to talk of the reorganization of the Democratic party. There is plenty of time to discuss that after the people settle down from the excitement of the campaign.

NEW YORK POST-It is plain that, as was pointed out as altogether likely by the Evening Post at the time the naval personnel scheme was under discussion, the navy engines are falling into the hands of a substitute, underpaid, and inferior engineer corps of non-commissioned officers, called "warrant mechanics."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE-The only true cure is to cut up, destroy, abolish and annihilate Crokerism, root and branch. The brutal and insolent boss and all his little but no less brutal and insolent understrappers should be swept forever from the places of power which they have so villainously misused. That is the thing which should be done. That is the thing which will be done a twelvemonth hence if only the true men of New York shall to themselves be true.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. A. G. Fluger of Germany is at the California.

A. D. Smith, an Omaha merchant, is at the Palace.

Speaker of the House Alden Anderson is at the Grand.

Dr. C. W. Kellogg of Lakeport is registered at the Grand.

J. C. Drescher, a prominent Sacramento merchant, is at the Palace.

Joseph H. Stahl, a prominent Houston, Texas, mining man, is at the Grand.

Charles Summers, a well-known Bishop cattle man, is registered at the Russ.

J. S. Craig, the Woodland banker, is staying at the Grand for a short time.

L. T. Cory and wife of Fresno are at the California. Mr. Cory is a well-known attorney.

H. Edwin Moore, proprietor of one of the large hotels at Sydney, Australia, is at the Occidental.

R. C. Kline, Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Wabash road at Los Angeles, was in town yesterday.

G. Alexander, a mining man from Kaslo, B. C., is at the Palace for a few days with his wife and child.

Julian Brownhill of the Occidental returned yesterday from a month's Eastern trip. He was accompanied by his wife.

Arthur B. Smith, assistant general passenger agent of the Burlington and Missouri River road at Omaha, is spending several days in the city.

S. Hoxie Clark and bride of St. Louis are in the city on their wedding tour. Mr. Clark is the son of the late S. H. H. Clark, president of the old Union Pacific Company.

Ramon Corral, Governor of the State of Sonora and Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Occidental. His wife and daughter accompanied him. His daughter will be given a college education here. Governor Corral has just returned from the Paris Exposition and he is now homeward bound.

Baron Blitzkrieg of Germany arrived at the Palace yesterday. He is making a tour of the United States. He has been most impressed with the wonderful push and enterprise of the American people and the comparatively easy manner in which great wealth is accumulated. The Niagara Falls was to him the most interesting sight that he has yet witnessed in America.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch and Colonel Fred M. Carter are at the Raleigh; Mrs. Edna Smith, Mrs. F. V. Smith and Max New are at the St. James. All are of San Francisco. G. F. Lawson of Sacramento is at the Chamberlain.

Peanut crisps, Townsend's.

Splendid Cal. glace cherries, Townsend's.

Ex. cream hoarhound candy, Townsend's.

Ice cream chocolates, Boston mints, alumina, Townsend's, 629 Market street.

Townsend's California glaze fruits, 50c a pound, in first-etched boxes or Jap. baskets, 629 Market, Palace Hotel building.

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Electricity was used for mining very early in its development, and one of the first plants was set up at Santa Rosalia, near Chihuahua, Mexico. Electricity is used exclusively in the gold fields of South Africa and Australia and in the diamond fields of Brazil.

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WHAT I SAW IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

BY FRED WEITZENBURG.

A Californian was the first man to enter the Forbidden City, and he tells the story for the Sunday Call of what he saw and found there.

THE SACRED FIRE WALKERS OF TAHITI.

BY KATE McLENNON.

Who has spent most of her life among the strange tribes of the South Sea, and tells of a people who walk barefooted on red-hot stones.

INDIAN WHO GAVE AWAY HIS ENTIRE FORTUNE AT A POTLACH.

THE STRANGEST BEDROOM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SWELLEST OPERA CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

THE STORY OF MOLLY BIG BUFFALO.

Advertisement for 'The Sunday Call' newspaper, featuring the masthead and publication details.