

The San Francisco Call

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AMUSEMENTS. California—"An Ideal Husband." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Columbia—"A Royal Family." Central—"A Voice from the Wilderness." Alcazar—"Tigermat." Grand Opera House—"Rosedale." Tivoli—"Mignon." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer—Vaudeville. Sutor Baths—Swimming.

AUCTION SALES. By S. Watkins—This day, at 11 a. m., Horses, Wagons, Buggies, etc., at 1140 Folsom street.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER. Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new address by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

FROM the vigor with which John Redmond denounced the alleged policy of the Conservatives to reduce the number of Irish representatives in Parliament it seems evident that the long-discussed question of redistributing Parliamentary seats is about to assume the importance of an issue of practical politics. It may even be undertaken by the Government at the next session, for were it not holding at this time a commanding place in the political field it is hardly likely the Irish leader would have devoted his speech to it or been so earnest in denouncing it.

The subject has been under consideration for a long time. Anything more unequal than the present apportionment of representatives among the people of the United Kingdom it would be hard to find in any land or in any age. For example, the city of London, with 26,879 inhabitants, has two representatives, while the Rumford division of Essex, with a population of more than 217,000, has but one representative. There are several boroughs whose members represent fewer than 17,000 persons, while there are others having upward of 150,000 inhabitants for every representative.

The explanation of the disparity is that the British Parliamentary system was devised to represent interests and not population. Thus, many of the old boroughs were given a representative no matter what the population. When first arranged under the reform bill the system proved satisfactory enough, but since that time some cities have grown enormously, while others have not grown at all, and as a consequence there has arisen a demand for a change, the demand coming, of course, from the growing and more vigorous cities.

The interest of Ireland in the subject lies in the fact that her population has not grown like that of the rest of the kingdom and her people are now enjoying the benefit of a much larger representation in proportion to population than those of England. A comparison made from the returns of the recent census shows that England has in round numbers 31,000,000 inhabitants, Ireland 4,500,000, Scotland 4,500,000 and Wales 1,500,000. Were the Parliamentary seats distributed in proportion to population, England would have 500 members, whereas she has now but 465; while Ireland, which has now 103 members, would then have but 73; Wales, which now has 30, would then have 24, and Scotland would have 73 instead of 72 as at present.

Redmond's claim is that Irish representation cannot be diminished without her consent, inasmuch as it was fixed by the act of union, and the claim seems to be valid. According to an authority on the subject, the act provides that 100 Irish members should sit in the British House of Commons. That number has been exceeded by three, but it is argued that it fixes the minimum and the number cannot be decreased.

It is not clear, however, by what power Ireland could enforce her claim under the treaty should Parliament determine to override it. The British Government has no written constitution nor any court with authority to set aside an act of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Redmond, however, seems to have no fears as to the outcome, for he is reported as declaring that any suggestion of a reduction in the number of Irish representatives is absurd. The issue in one form or another is certain to come up before long, for the English constituencies now unduly represented are demanding additional members, and when it comes it will bring up a new phase of the relations between England and Ireland that will be almost sure to add greatly to the existing discontent.

From the amount of British money reported to be in sight to bet on Lipton's boat, it would appear that John Bull thinks he has a sure thing, but once more we may show him there is many a slip between the cup and the Lipton.

LABOR DAY.

THE special holiday for labor, observed and celebrated all over the Union, was observed creditably in San Francisco. One was impressed by the plain separation of the strikers and non-strikers. A majority of the parading unions are at peace with their employment and omitted any evidence of malice or disordered temper. The observer was impressed by the general evidence of thrift and comfort shown by the thousands that marched. The display of well-dressed, well-fed and good-humored workmen was a credit to our institutions and to the Government which protects all men impartially in their rights of person and property. It was plain that a vast majority of the men who marched understood their relation as a part of the whole community, and failed to feel any class ostracism or any special class burdens or privileges. This is as it should be. Labor is not an Ishmael cast out from the tent of its birth to scorch its feet in the hot sands. It is a part of the tribe, with a birthright in the community and interests inseparable from those common to all.

Those who lead or teach it otherwise are not its friends and are actuated by ulterior motives that have in them no good for the workers. Our institutions are intended to uphold the rights and the dignity of labor, and American experience fortifies the conclusion that it is best for society that as many men as possible shall begin their career with the capacity to support themselves by the labor of their hands. Any restriction upon this right is a wrong to society, whether it comes from the leadership of labor or the partial administration of the law. It pleases a part of the labor of the country to associate itself in unions. And it pleases a much larger part of the labor of the country to non-associate. One has no right superior to that enjoyed by the other. No man willing to work can be prevented doing so, except by unlawful attacks upon his person. Such attacks, while aimed at him to deprive him of his birthright to work, are really aimed at the law which protects that birthright, and the blow that strikes the law is aimed at the Government itself.

In this country under the impartial administration of the law there has always been and is now the best and broadest opportunity for man that has ever been in the world. For that reason enterprise accumulates wealth and labor accumulates comfort. In every city in the United States the marching thousands of laboring men presented to the world a spectacle never before nor elsewhere possible. It was an exhibit of the beneficence of American institutions and their power to produce the largest number of well-paid, well-fed and well-housed workers ever seen on the planet.

These facts admonish the working population to turn a deaf ear to the agitators and enthusiasts who tell them that our Government and society are wrong and that they are slaves with a grievance against both that can be avenged only by violence and bloodshed.

From the loins of the men who marched in American cities yesterday will spring the rich men, the millionaires of the future. The great American fortunes of to-day were begun, by boatmen, fur trappers, sailors, blacksmiths and miners, who half a century ago were clad not as comfortably as the paraders of yesterday, nor paid one-half the wage.

But if bad advice prevail and union labor insist that it is antagonistic to the community of which it is a part, and the attack on personal and property rights shall not close, but continue until our institutions are overthrown, labor will find that its best opportunity has vanished with the Government which made it, and that having burned the bridge which carried him over the laborer will long in vain for the benefits he has abandoned, the opportunity he has destroyed and the advantages which law and order and impartial government put within his reach.

The ultimatum which France has sent to Turkey appears a very big thing when considered by itself, but it is only one of many dozens in the Sultan's collection, and he doubtless received it with the remark, "You are not the only pebble on the beach."

DOCTORS AND LONGEVITY.

SHORTLY after the graduating season, when the medical colleges of the country had sent forth a new brigade of young doctors, some statistician took alarm and began to figure out that there is a danger of having too many doctors among us. By way of proving his case he consulted the records and brought to light an array of statistics which when taken in themselves seem to justify his fears.

According to his figures as given to the press there is now one doctor to every 600 people in the United States. The records further show that while the death rate among doctors does not exceed 1600 a year, there are graduated annually about 6000. Of course if such a disproportion between the doctors that die and the doctors that are graduated and licensed to practice continue, there will soon be a time when we will have as many physicians as there are people. It is argued that such a condition of affairs would be in the nature of a calamity.

The reports of the Census Bureau concerning the longevity of the population show, however, that from the increase of doctors there has come no harm. The duration of life of the average American has increased considerably in the last ten years. The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, while in 1900 it was 35.2 years. In 1890 the death rate in 271 registration cities of 5000 or more population was 21 per thousand; in 1900 it was 18.8 per thousand in 341 cities of 8000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per thousand. The gross population of the cities comprehended was 14,938,254 in 1890 and 21,060,631 in 1900.

Taking the increase in the length of life as an evidence of a tendency caused by forces which will continue to operate in the future, some calculators have presented glowing predictions of the coming of a time when hardly anybody will die. Thus one of them says: "If we take the round figure of 2 per thousand reduction every ten years as the basis of calculation, it is evident that the 18.6 death rate of 1900 will be wholly wiped out in ten decades. In that case the year 2000 will find the American people living forever, except for the comparatively few of them who die by violence or as a matter of personal preference."

Of course many theories may be advanced to explain the gratifying showing of the census. Some may attribute the lengthening duration of life to the excellent sanitary work done by public boards of health, and some may look upon it as an outcome of introducing sophisticated food to common use, but we believe the general sense of mankind will regard it as a natural result of the increasing number of doctors. At any rate, the two things are something more than concomitant facts. We may doubt the efficacy of boards of health, we may doubt the virtue of adulterated food, but what sane man doubts his family doctor?

We have spoken of the increase in the duration

of life as a gratifying fact, but it is to be noted there are some who are by no means convinced that it is a good thing for the average man to live any great length of time. One of those philosophers puts these questions: "May we not be growing too healthy for our own ultimate happiness? What are the doctors and the undertakers going to do when the death-rate touches zero and vanishes altogether? What is to become of the poor heirs waiting for a chance to live on other people's money when testators omit to die and will never reach the Probate Court? Moreover, if the birth rate still holds up after the death rate has completely petered out, shall we not be soon as overcrowded all over the country as we are now on the Brooklyn Bridge? Shades of Malthus! whither are we drifting?"

George Moore, the author of "Esther Waters," is reported to have said recently that the French and the Russians are the only people who have ever produced good novels. The British and the Americans, he says, write about classes instead of about humanity. All of which shows that, however weak Mr. Moore may be as a novelist, he is better at that than at criticism.

THE NEGRO AT WORK.

DESPITE the race animosities existing in the South, made evident by the frequency of appalling cases of lynch law, the negro has none the less made a marked advance in his condition and is actually enjoying a high degree of prosperity. In the news of the day much space is given to the deeds of the criminal negro and of the barbarous mobs that avenge them, but comparatively little is ever told of what the industrious negro is doing and of the place he holds in the social organism of the South.

By way of supplying information on that neglected point of the race question, Richard R. Wright, president of the Georgia State College for Negroes, has recently compiled statistics relating to a representative section of Georgia showing what the negro has done and is doing in the way of work and achieving by thrift even under the adverse circumstances that surround him. He takes for illustration what is known as the Wire Grass Region of Georgia. There are thirty-two counties in the district, and in 1890 it had a population of 144,839 whites and 166,710 negroes. In that year the negroes of the region owned 413,178 acres of land and Mr. Wright says: "All of them began to work for small wages or part of the crop. Now only about 30 per cent of them are croppers or wage-workers, 60 per cent of them are tenants working for themselves and 10 per cent own and work their own farms."

Then follows this statement: "The criminal population of this section is not large. According to the report of the principal keeper of the penitentiary, there are out of this negro population of more than 166,000 only 673 negro State prisoners." He adds: "Some of the planters write me that when the colored laborer is properly treated and is not subjected to extortion and undue hardships there is no more reliable labor to be found anywhere, considering its degree of intelligence."

The chief obstacle that confronts the negro of that section of Georgia in his progress is his ignorance of modern methods of farming. Mr. Wright says: "The colored man has had no teaching along the lines of agriculture and horticulture, the needs of plants and plant growth, how to use fertilizers, how to make and use common tools and how best to handle farm machinery, nevertheless a comparative view of slave labor and free labor is decidedly in favor of the freed negro." Little or nothing has been done to help the negro in mastering the problems of farming. He has worked out his salvation by sheer industry, honesty and thrift.

Taking the negroes of the whole State of Georgia, Mr. Wright cites official statistics showing that from a landless and penniless class of ex-slaves in 1865 the negroes in Georgia by the year 1900 had become owners of upward of 500,000 acres of land and owned taxable property assessed at \$14,118,720. The improvement has been advancing at an increasing rate ever since emancipation and is progressing now faster than ever.

Mr. Wright's final plea is for instruction. He suggests that it would be well for the Department of Agriculture to establish experiment stations and training schools in the black belt and wire grass region to educate the colored farmer as to the best means of working his farm. Certainly the statistics show that the negro has done much to help himself, and it is therefore well assured that he is the kind of person who will make best use of any help given him by others.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

AMID the many perplexities that confront them, the British are finding something of genuine consolation in the returns of the recent census showing a notable decrease of pauperism in England and Wales. Between 1861 and 1871 the proportion of paupers to the whole population of those countries ranged as high as forty-eight per thousand, while there are now less than twenty-six per thousand. The official figures reveal the gratifying fact that despite the increase in the population as a whole there are now actually less paupers by one-fifth than there were in the sixties.

The remarkable decrease is said to be due to some extent to the greater care exercised by the authorities to prevent impostors from passing themselves off as paupers and thus living on the community without work, and something is also to be attributed to an increase of private charity that saves many from applying to the public for relief, but after ample deductions are made for these there remains ample evidence in the diminished roll of paupers to prove that the working classes have become more thrifty than of old and more independent. With the rise in wages and the inducements to save offered by the savings banks and the numerous co-operative societies, the people as a rule have advanced in independence and in self-respect. It is no longer common among them to spend all their earnings and look to the poorhouse as a place of refuge in old age.

Another factor that has been helpful in the upward movement is the spread of education and the advancing intelligence of the general mass of the population. Furthermore, the improvements made in the tenement districts of the great cities have had the effect of rendering the lives of the poor more healthful and have diminished the craving for drink. Thus each improvement made has had the effect of aiding other improvements, and all have tended toward the uplifting of that unfortunate class of men and women who under old conditions in England had no hope of emerging from poverty and distress, and who accepted pauperism as an inevitable part of their life. In this respect, then, the census showing can be justly noted by the British with a genuine gratification.

SAN FRANCISCAN WRITES FROM COLOMBIA OF STIRRING TIMES

THE Marchioness di Gandolfi, formerly Miss Silvia Rottanzi, of this city, and daughter of the late Dr. Antonio Rottanzi, who left here two years ago for Cartagena, one of the principal towns of the United States of Colombia, to be married, is now in the center of the revolutionary district and has lately written a number of interesting letters to her relatives here describing the conditions surrounding life in that hotbed of a Central American revolution. Her letters read in part as follows:

"I hope that we are at the beginning of the end of this unhappy war. This morning, when I was at the cathedral, the whole battalion of the Government troops received holy communion, and I assure you it was very impressive to hear at the elevation all at once, the bands, organ and church bells. The cathedral is immense and holds more than 3000 people. At a short distance from our hotel is a caserona, or barracks, where the soldiers have their exercises every day six nights. Were you here, you would pity these poor boys, 13, 14, 15 years of age, who are compelled to go to war, only to commit murder. This morning they gave 500 candelinas to a poor soldier because he tried to evade duty. I am told that with the sound of trumpets and drums they tried to stifle his cries.

"The former American Consul at Baranquilla, the most important place between this city and the capital, was besieged by Bogota by the river Magdalena, said that in the interior, in the State of Cauca, larger than France, and where my husband has his mines, and the richest country for cocoa, revolution is everywhere rampant. It is no longer over the mountains, as the steamer has gone there from Cartagena. I am no longer afraid of a bombardment, although the greater portion of the population is very much alarmed. Day and night we are continually guarded by soldiers. For six months past we have had no electric lights, either in the houses or on the streets.

"We already pay so much duty on flour, rice, sugar, lard, butter, potatoes, onions, etc., that we are already suffering for them, as we can only get these goods from the United States. Malnero Cruco is the Italian Consul here and one of the wealthiest bankers in Colombia. He is one of the few who has made money out of the revolution, as he issued several millions of 'white notes,' or bills, at 6 per cent profit for the bankers.

"Mail is Censored. A steamer of the Atlas line reaches here once a week, and leaves the same afternoon since the revolution commenced the mail is sent to the Government House for inspection. It is also inspected before it is sent out. I have heard that young ladies have been greatly disturbed by finding the letters from their sweethearts brought open to them, while those addressed to poor foreigners are destroyed.

"The week's steamer Mr. Murio, secretary of General Uribe-Uribe, was a passenger, and the Government sent soldiers three times to capture him. The last squad numbered 200, but Captain Low refused to give him up and wrapped the young man in the German flag. This was torn to pieces. The captain protested that the soldiers had no right to take Murio, as he had all his papers from Mr. Silva, the Colombian Minister at Washington, and a passport from the military commandant at Savannah. But it was of no avail. The German Vice Consul let the soldiers take him, despite the protests of Captain Low. It is thought this action will cause the German Government to take a hand in the matter. Another case was that of an Italian doctor, who took an interest in politics. He was invited to board a steamer under a military escort and was sent off to Naples. All the leading physicians of Cartagena have left, as they were revolutionists.

"While the conflict is not raging as yet badly around Cartagena, bands of guerrillas are all over Colombia, and invading the adjoining countries are of frequent occurrence. These guerrillas are revolutionary sympathizers. "Afraid of Uribe-Uribe. "We have heard, too, that lately the Government has given orders to the president of the Cartagena and Magdalena Railway Company, which also owns the line of steamers that run up the Magdalena River to Bogota, to have them immediately armed with heavy guns for the use of the Government. General Uribe-Uribe is reported to be near here, and the Government is greatly alarmed. "Many political arrests are made every day. Nobody can go out at night and all night long we can hear the guards in the streets calling to each other. At our hotel is Colonel Arango, son of the late Governor Arango of Panama, with his wife and niece. His brother was the



MARCHIONESS DI GANDOLFI, FORMERLY MISS SILVIA ROTTANZI OF THIS CITY, WHO IS AT PRESENT LIVING IN CARTAGENA, WHICH IS IN THE CENTER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DISTRICT.

highest Colombian official in the Panama Canal Company, but was exiled on account of his revolutionary tendencies. In fact, all of the younger and more intelligent class of men are revolutionists. We have but one newspaper here, controlled by the Government, but the Marquis di Gandolfi manages to know everything that is going on among the first.

"Want Revolutionists Shot. "A dispatch was received from Bogota last night saying that the people of Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua were invading Colombia, as the people of those states were in sympathy with the revolutionists. Some of the leading supporters of the Government are advising the President to issue a decree ordering the shooting of all revolutionists at sight. Martial law will be proclaimed. "The only way Cartagena can be taken is by a bombardment. Before this will be done the inhabitants, who are mortally afraid of the revolutionists, will be surrendered. The most important point for the Government to hold is Baranquilla, which controls the route of communication up the Magdalena River from Bogota, and is the key of the whole district. That town captures the hands of revolutionists and Cartagena would soon fall. I am so anxious to have it end."

"Pat—Are you good at arithmetic, Mike? Mike—I am. "Pat—Well, if you had 10 shillings and I asked you for the lend of 5, how much would you have left? Mike—(strongly)—Ten shillings. "Pat—Ah, you don't seem to ketch enter my idea. Mike—No, an' you don't seem to ketch enter my 5 shillings—Titt-Bits.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Dayton, a merchant of Eureka, is at the Grand. J. F. Mariner, a fruit grower of Lincoln, is at the Grand.

A. L. O'Leary, a Honolulu capitalist, is a guest at the Occidental. G. W. Hull, a mining man of Jerome, Ariz., is at the Occidental.

A. C. J. Van Dorsten, an oil speculator of Hanford, is at the Lick. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu is registered at the Occidental.

H. Karger and Dr. Neber, two German scientists, are at the Grand. Bruce Cartwright, a capitalist of Honolulu, is a guest at the Palace.

J. McFall, a mining man of Nevada City, is a guest at the Grand. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Jones of Honolulu are registered at the Occidental.

F. D. Nicol, a leading attorney of Stockton, is staying at the Lick. W. F. George, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Grand with his wife.

Thomas Smith, Jr., has come down from San Jose and is registered at the Palace. T. H. Selvage, a prominent attorney and politician of Eureka, is a guest at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Davenport have come down from Marysville and are staying at the Lick. Dr. E. W. Biddle, a prominent medical man of Healdsburg, is among the recent arrivals at the Lick.

Among those who arrived yesterday from the China is E. P. Dole, a near relative of Governor Dole of Hawaii. Dr. G. D. Marvin, one of the resident physicians at the Agnews Insane Asylum, is a guest at the Grand.

L. J. Baker has come over from Ross Valley and has taken rooms at the Palace. She is accompanied by her family. J. A. Fontaine, the chief clerk at the Grand, has returned from a two weeks' vacation in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Mr. Fontaine was accompanied by his wife while away.

Californians in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—J. Bermingham, G. V. Hush, the Misses Preston and Mrs. E. P. Freese, at the Murray Hill; A. Besson and wife, at the Belvedere; Miss B. Burr, Mrs. J. Burr and B. J. Rybecke, at the Imperial; J. Cleary, at the Cosmopolitan; H. Doyle and A. J. Delamare, at the Holland; G. E. Dorn, at the Bartholdi; C. P. Freeland, F. C. Windt, A. J. Turner, Mrs. C. D. Whaley, at the Herald Square; T. Isaka, at the Union Square; H. Goldman, at the Grand Union; Miss M. Grogan, at the Normandie; J. F. Hallett and E. A. White, at the Navarre; E. Hoff, at the Gerard; S. E. Snyder and wife, at the Glissey; L. P. Spitz, at the Cadillac; D. Tennant, at the Park Avenue. From Los Angeles—J. D. McFarlane and the Misses McFarlane, at the Imperial; C. E. Guyer, at the Broadway Central; G. F. Herr, at the Normandie; W. Jones and wife, at the Cadillac; H. J. Kramer and wife, at the Ashland; H. Wylie and wife, at the Murray Hill. From Oakland—E. Bartholomew, at the St. Denis.

Californians in Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—At the Ebbitt—W. W. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Miss Stone, F. A. Tuttle; Willards—Mr. and Mrs. George Lippman, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Kerple, J. E. Billie; Metropolitan—C. L. Gage, L. G. Gage; St. James—Fred D. Marsh and wife, Mrs. F. B. Whiteside, Mrs. W. Deconedy, Miss M. E. Macauley, R. B. Moore, Mrs. Edwards; Arlington—Carroll Cook and wife, H. H. Cook; Grand—W. Westphall, Joseph P. Stevens; Raleigh—R. Wetke and wife, Mrs. L. Damkin, G. A. Niles, J. A. Niles and wife, F. W. G. Niles, Mrs. Ebbitt—Miss Marie Kinney, Miss Dole, Miss Charlotte Dole. All in Los Angeles.

Little Finger Tell Me True.—A. D. A. Berkeley, Cal. The origin of "Little finger tell me true," is traced to Moliere in "Le Malade Imaginaire," 1673, and is based on the following from the second volume: Mr. Argan wished to pump his little daughter, Louison, respecting a young gentleman who was paying attention to her elder sister. "Be careful, Mr. Argan, for there is something in your finger that will tell me if you are not truthful." After the little one had told all she knew, he put his little finger to his ear and said: "Here, my little finger is telling something; yes, my little finger tells me that you saw something which you did not tell me." To this the little one replied: "There, my papa, all I have to say is that your little finger is a liar."

Grand Army.—Mrs. F. M. S. Alameda, Cal. The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th of November of the same year. The constitution provides that "soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Corps, between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having honorable discharge therefrom from such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States general officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible who at any time has borne arms against the United States."

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

STASBURG CATHEDRAL—S. City. The Strasburg Cathedral was begun in 1915 and was pronounced finished in 1939.

ON THE PENSION ROLL.—Mrs. F. M. S. Alameda, Cal. There are in round numbers 28,000 survivors of the Civil War on the pension roll.

MARU—W. K. Salinas, Cal. "Maru" is a Japanese title for commercial ships, always preceded by some other name. "America Maru" means the commercial ship America.

ROSE BUSHES—J. J. City. The white worms that are destroying the rose plants in your garden are the result of a bad quality of manure. For a remedy you should consult a professional gardener.

NEAR AND OFF—C. H. and G. L. City. Near or high as applied to horses or cattle driven in pairs signifies left and right, the near or high horse is the left hand horse and the off horse is the right hand one.

SOLVENT DEBTS—K. T. City. The law of California says that solvent debts or credits are taxable and defines "debts" as "those solvent debts not secured by mortgage or trust deed owing to the person, firm, corporation or association assessed."

BISMARCK—A. S. H. Oakland, Cal. "Bismarck's Autobiography" in the English language was printed by the Harpers and is had from any bookseller. To ascertain if the English edition is in the Oakland Library call on the librarian for the information.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS—Subscriber, City. The name "Mother Carey's Chickens," which the sailors apply to the stormy petrels was applied during the first great French revolution to the fish fags that were seen in equal shares in the stormy petrel, whenever they appeared in force on the streets of that city they always foreboded a tumult of political storm.

SUCCESSION—S. P. City. The law of succession in California declares that if a husband dies intestate and he leaves a wife and one child or lawful issue of such child, the property goes in equal shares to the widow and the child or lawful issue of such child. If there be more than one child the widow's share is one-third. On the death of the husband one-half of the community property goes to the widow.

LITTLE FINGER TELL ME TRUE.—A. D. A. Berkeley, Cal. The origin of "Little finger tell me true," is traced to Moliere in "Le Malade Imaginaire," 1673, and is based on the following from the second volume: Mr. Argan wished to pump his little daughter, Louison, respecting a young gentleman who was paying attention to her elder sister. "Be careful, Mr. Argan, for there is something in your finger that will tell me if you are not truthful." After the little one had told all she knew, he put his little finger to his ear and said: "Here, my little finger is telling something; yes, my little finger tells me that you saw something which you did not tell me." To this the little one replied: "There, my papa, all I have to say is that your little finger is a liar."

Grand Army.—Mrs. F. M. S. Alameda, Cal. The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th of November of the same year. The constitution provides that "soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Corps, between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having honorable discharge therefrom from such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States general officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible who at any time has borne arms against the United States."

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