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MR. VILAS' SUGGESTIONS.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, whom some may remember as at one time a statesman in office, a member of Cleveland's Cabinet, has been asked by his fellow Democrats of Wisconsin to tell them what the party should do to be saved.

Vilas is still a Democrat. He declares: "Whatever the alignments on past issues, the Democratic party remains to-day the hope of the people of this land." The man who could write such a declaration in the face of prevailing prosperity among the people, established upon legislation to which Democracy has been always opposed, must be a very confirmed Democrat indeed.

It is difficult to understand the mental make-up of a man who after the experiment of this country with the Democratic tariff can deliberately and sincerely write such stuff as that. Vilas wishes his party to break away from past issues, but by past issues he means the silver question. Surely Bryan might retort that free trade is as dead as silver. It is hardly likely the men of this generation will vote for another free trade administration any more than they would vote for free coinage of the white metal.

Vilas watches the development of trusts with anxiety, and over the Philippines he mourns. He says that by reason of the first "liberty in the pursuit of a livelihood has well nigh disappeared." Of the second he asserts "the shame must yet be wiped off by future treatment of the unhappy Filipinos, according to the principles we have inherited, or so surely as justice rules the world America will bitterly atone for it in resulting sufferings of her own."

After such assertions one would expect Mr. Vilas to urge the Democratic party to take the field against trusts and imperialism. It is therefore somewhat surprising to note that he does nothing of the kind. "We cannot undertake to redress all these wrongs at once," says he, and so he advises that trusts and imperialism be permitted to go unassailed for a time. The first fight is to be for free trade. Everything is to be subordinated to the struggle to overthrow the protective system. That is the advice of the retired Cabinet Secretary of the Cleveland regime. Evidently the old tariff tinkers are joined to their idols, and since the Bryan revolution in the party has run its course they are fondly dreaming they can return and worship once more at the old shrine.

Baltimore has under consideration a plan to rid itself of the smoke nuisance by running all its factories with electricity generated by water power, and it is probable all large cities will follow suit should it prove successful. The future of civilization promises to be wireless, horseless and smokeless, and perhaps it may also be noiseless.

One by one the reports come in of members of the Salisbury Ministry who are not willing to serve under Balfour, and it may be King Edward will yet have to send for Chamberlain if he wishes to maintain a Conservative Government.

A New York humane society has distributed free more than a thousand straw sunshades for horses, and has been commended for the good deed, but would that society give a poor man a Panama hat?

The career of the merry May Yohe is about at an end, for when the men begin to leave while she is still willing to dance it is time to drop the curtain.

SOIL AND WATER.

D. R. FERNOW, the forester, and head of the department of forestry in Cornell University, is spreading much needed information about forests and the necessity of their preservation. In a recent address in the Academy of Sciences in this city he stated clearly the relation between the soil and water and their prime importance to man.

Forests are soil makers and preservers. Their agency in preventing the flow of water upon the surface by leading it to penetrate the soil regulates the steady flow of streams and preserves the supply of springs. Their action is that of a reservoir for the conservation of water. But nature has not left man to depend upon forests alone as the instrument in the conservation of water. In the prairie States of the Upper Mississippi Valley this function was performed by the sloughs, ponds, marshes and small lakes which once abounded. They were supplemented by the natural grasses, which formed a turf and covered the soil.

The moisture for a great part of that region comes from the Great Lakes. When precipitated it ran into the sloughs and marshes, ponds and small lakes, and much of it penetrated the soil through the sod of the natural grasses and made affluent the many springs which existed there in early times.

Cultivation has destroyed the natural grass and its sod, and man's greed for land has drained the ponds, sloughs and marshes. When these retained the water it evaporated, saturated the air and supplied the moisture for the summer rains, which distributed it to the crust of the earth for the support of vegetation and the production of crops. Now that the reservoirs are drained and dry, the local summer showers are less frequent and the crust of the earth is drying out. The clay subsoil is no longer wet, and capillary attraction no longer brings up its moisture for the summer crops.

When erratic changes of temperature cause a precipitation of moisture from the Great Lakes over that region it causes destructive floods, such as recently destroyed many millions in crops and other property in Iowa and Illinois. The reservoirs are no longer there to hold back the water, nor the natural sod to conduct it into the ground, and the rainfall that under natural conditions would be beneficial becomes destructive. After this flood has passed it will be found that the great rainfall has not penetrated the soil nor moistened the earth's crust.

On the plains, in the arid regions, where there are no forests nor swamps and marshes, the moisture was conserved by the low grasses and annual plants. These held the soil in place, prevented evaporation and their roots made the ground porous, so that the little rain penetrated it and supplied the streams and springs with a steady flow. The extirpation of this vegetation by over-grazing of sheep and cattle has made the country more arid, dried up the springs, and now the rains wash the surface soil into the streams. The steady flow of these is lost, and they are alternately torrential and dry.

So it appears that the equilibrium of nature is equally disturbed by destroying forests, marshes and forage on the surface of the ground, and man causes water to destroy the soil which nature intended should be preserved and made fruitful by it.

Dr. Fernow deals with the function of forests in conserving the water supply. He should be followed by the hydrographers and agrostologists, who observe and deal with the same office performed by reservoirs and vegetation.

Nothing seems harder than to get the attention of man to these subjects, which affect his very existence. Dr. Fernow says, truly, a large part of the world's area that was fertile at the beginning of the Christian era is now barren, desert and unproductive, as a result of man's destruction of the natural means of conserving moisture. That process is going on rapidly in this country. In the arid regions west of the one hundredth meridian it is officially reported that the desert is spreading at the rate of five million acres a year. The prairie States are becoming dry. Central and Western New York and other States formerly covered by timber now complain that agriculture suffers from drought.

It is a process that, once started, proceeds until the soil is destroyed. Palestine, to-day a desert, at the date of the Exodus was a moist and fertile land. Spain is arid, where in the time of Hannibal there was abundant moisture and fertility. Such missionaries as Dr. Fernow have no time to lose if this continent is to be saved from the fate that has overtaken vast regions in the Old World.

A number of enterprising Western gentlemen are engaged in organizing a new party for Bryan to lead in 1904, but what Bryan needs most is not something to lead, but somebody to lead him.

LIGHTNING ROD LAND.

WHILE the people of California are enjoying about the most delightful summer weather within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, those of the East are suffering from a season that seems to be perverse and fretful as a spoiled brat.

When it is not afflicting them with one kind of bad weather it smites them with something worse. The spring was unusually late and cold, and then summer came down with a blast of hot air that withered everything. There were floods and there were hailstorms. There were cyclones and there were hot waves. Now last, but not least in destructiveness, there has fallen upon that section of the country a series of electric storms resulting in numerous fatalities.

Some of the results of the lightning have amounted to real catastrophes. In several instances churches have been struck when crowded with people, and many deaths have followed either from the lightning itself or from the panic that ensued. Those, however, are exceptional cases, and the fatalities resulting from them have been but a small part of the total list of deaths due to electric disturbances. Hardly a week has passed since the beginning of warm weather without bringing from the East one or more reports of deaths from lightning. While they do not equal the number of fatalities caused by sunstroke, they are sufficiently numerous to show that lightning is to be looked upon as one of the dangers that menace Eastern people at all times during the summer.

A single day recently furnished a record of five men killed in Georgia; one in Chicago and two in Syracuse by lightning. The Georgia case is curious. The five men were killed by a single stroke of lightning, although two of them at the time were five miles away from the others. They were engaged in stringing telephone wires. The electric current passed along the wire and struck them down at their work across that distance.

No numerous have the fatalities been this summer that many of the Eastern papers are warning the public against seeking refuge under trees in the country, standing near electric wires in the city, or

even standing in doorways or at windows to watch the lightning as the electric storm is in progress. In fact, dodging lightning seems to be one of the summer activities of the Eastern man. The practice probably helps to keep him nimble and wary, but it cannot assure him safety. His only way to attain absolute security from such dangers is to come West.

FAREWELL TO THE BLUE.

REPORTS from Washington announce that while Secretary Root was at Oyster Bay recently the President approved the report of the army uniform board, and accordingly the new order of things will go into effect with the beginning of next year. The change is designed to adapt the army uniform to the conditions of modern war. Blue has been found to be too conspicuous, and will no longer be used. The sentimentalist have cause to mourn. Hereafter when we hear of "boys in blue" we shall know that reference is made to the veterans of the past. We shall have another name for the soldier of the future.

In giving an account of the new uniform the report says: "A new dress uniform is provided, consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniforms worn in warm weather and in the tropics. A new design for the overcoat is adopted and is the only overcoat allowed. It is a double-breasted ulster of olive drab woolen material. This overcoat is to replace the old dark blue overcoat now worn."

Thus the uniform of blue gives way to the uniform of olive drab. Once upon a time the whole country was singing the chorus:

We'll know you, we'll know you Among the good and true, When the robe of white is given For the ragged coat of blue.

Now we shall have to find a new rhyme and sing of knowing the patriotic brave when the robe of white is given for the coat of olive drab. Moreover, the fine old poem of the "Blue and the Gray" becomes obsolete, for there is to be neither a blue nor a gray. Those colors are to pass into American tradition, romance and history even as the old distinction of red rose and white has passed into the ancrency of England.

The blue uniform has been associated with American history since ever this was a nation. So long as war permitted the soldier to adorn himself in colors of pride and glory it was a uniform to be proud of. Times have changed and wars have changed with them. The old uniform must go. To wear it upon the field of battle would be not so much an act of heroism as of folly. Clear and distinct the blue would stand out against the brown earth or the green trees, and the marksmen of the foe would have a target too conspicuous to be missed. So the blue is to be set aside. War has become prosaic. "Olive drab" is the only war.

So much for the battle side of the subject. Peace has another tale to tell. For society and state purposes the new uniform will be gayer than the old. The report says: "General and staff officers are to have full dress trousers, with gold lace as a stripe, officers of the line wearing the present stripe to designate the service. Breeches are provided for all officers and men, whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks. * * * A full dress coat for officers for evening wear has been provided, cut swallowtail, but otherwise much like the other full dress coat. The old dress coat for enlisted men has been abandoned and the dress blouse substituted. The chevrons on the non-commissioned officers are to be worn points up." What more could the young leader of cottons desire? An olive drab swallowtail with brass buttons and shoulder straps will be sufficient to flutter the robesuds of any ballroom.

MORE FOOD EXPERIMENTS.

WITH the results obtained by the Government chemists in the examination of various kinds of preserved foodstuffs offered in the market the reading public is fairly familiar. It is known that a large number of such products are treated with chemical preparations either for the purpose of preserving them or for giving them an attractive appearance. Some of the chemicals used are known to be injurious to the consumer. Some are known to be harmless. The effects of others are in doubt, and in order to avoid giving them a name which in itself would imply that they are injurious it has become the custom to refer to them as "sophisticated foods." Concerning them there has been a long controversy, and to bring it to a conclusion experiments under the direction of Dr. Wiley are now to be undertaken at Washington.

For the purpose of giving the foods a thorough test it is desired to try them upon human beings as well as upon animals. An effort is being made to get a number of young men to submit themselves to the tests. The plan is to get the subject in a good normal condition by the use of proper food, and then give him a food containing one of the disputed preservatives, such as boric acid, for instance, and note the effect. Every chemical preservative or coloring material whose effects are now disputed will thus be put through a thorough test, and it will then be possible for the Government officials to report positively whether its use should be permitted.

In commenting upon the work about to be undertaken Dr. Wiley is reported to have said: "Heretofore, unfortunately, most of the investigation which has been undertaken in this direction has been at the instance of the manufacturer or other interested parties, so that the natural bias peculiar to the human mind has had to be taken into consideration in accepting the result. Through the liberality of Congress chemistry has for the first time been enabled to take up the study of this subject in a thorough and systematic manner, and will be enabled to supplement the investigations which have heretofore been made upon the subject of food adulteration. The results which will finally be obtained will be useful to our lawmakers, who will be able to form the statutes so as to secure the necessary precautions in the preservation of foods, while at the same time they will exclude positively injurious substances."

Experimenting upon human beings is as a rule a risky business, but in this case there seems no reason to fear any serious result to the subjects. The foods they are to try are such as are sold every day in the open market, and no food whose adulterations or sophistications are known to be injurious will be given them. When the results are made known the discussion of pure food regulation will be much clearer than it is now. Moreover, the publication of the results will itself be about as effective as a statute. When once the public is made aware that certain food articles are preserved or colored with dangerous chemicals the demand for those articles will cease to be sufficient to render their manufacture profitable.

BRITAIN'S FLOATING DOCK BERMUDA BEING TOWED TO THE WEST INDIES

THE Bermuda floating dock left Portsmouth June 15 in tow of two tug boats for her destination in the West Indies. It is calculated that she will proceed at the rate of about 100 miles a day and reach Bermuda during the latter end of July. The cost of the dock was \$1,000,000.

The loss by the fire in the mold loft building at Chatham is estimated at \$75,000. The draughting rooms, employing 150 draughtsmen, contained a vast number of ship's plans, which were destroyed. The battleship Exmouth, 14,000 tons, completed her thirty hours' trial under four-fifths power on June 15. With 112 revolutions 13,774 horsepower was developed, giving a speed of eighteen knots. The coal consumption was 1.95 per unit of horsepower. With 18,000 horsepower the calculated speed is 22.5 knots. The armored cruiser Bedford of 9000 tons, 22,000 horsepower, and calculated speed of twenty-three knots, completed her thirty hours' trial under four-fifths power on June 20. With 246 pounds of steam eighty-eight revolutions the engine developed 18,000 horsepower, giving a speed of 21.2 knots. From this result it does not appear probable that the ship will reach a bona fide speed of twenty-three knots under full power. Nine more of the Bedford type are in course of construction.

Engine-room artificers and stokers in the British navy are at last receiving more favorable consideration from the Admiralty. Warrant artificer engineers have been increased from 120 to 300 and are to receive from \$12 to \$22 a day and the entire number of warrant, petty and ordinary artificers has been increased from 2401 to 2566. The stoker class has also been increased from 21,963 to 22,927 at a pay varying from 40 cents to \$1.24 per diem.

An armored cruiser of 3965 tons has been designed for the Swedish navy and a sum of \$1,750,000 has been allowed for its construction. The hull will be 377 feet 3 inches in length, 48 feet 10 inches breadth and 15 feet 11 inch draught. It will have engines of 12,000-horsepower, calculated to give a speed of 21 1/2 knots. The armor, all of which is to be of Krupp steel, will be 6 1/2 inches on the belt and 4 inches on the casemates, decks 1.97 to 1.66 inches and conning tower 4.91 to 1.97 inches. The armament consist of eight six-inch, fourteen six-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Further details are wanting, but the utility of the vessel as a cruiser must be exceedingly great. The weight of the armor will necessarily encroach upon the allowance for coal and limit the service of the vessel to coast guard duty solely.

Satisfactory progress is reported on some of the battleships and armored cruisers building at Eastern yards, notably at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. J. Hammes, a Sacramento merchant, is at the California. A. S. Burpee, a dealer in seeds at Philadelphia, is at the Palace. Herman Moss, a cigar manufacturer of Lancaster, Pa., is at the Palace. D. W. Johnson, an oil man of Bakersfield, is registered at the California. Dr. J. J. Murphy of the United States Consulate is among the arrivals at the California. Albert Hanford, who conducts a retail grocery business at Sacramento, is at the California. John McKinney, representing Kelly's Directories (Limited), London, England, is staying at the Imperial. Dr. D. Braden Kyle of Philadelphia, who is touring the coast with his family, is among the arrivals at the Palace. Dr. Albert J. Atkins, a well-known physician of this city, has returned from a two weeks' outing in the Shasta region. James A. Yerington, president of the McKinley Club, is here on his return from Carson City. He is at the Palace. F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent of the Great Northern, with headquarters in St. Paul, and A. B. C. Dennison, general Western passenger agent, with headquarters in Seattle, are at the Palace.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The following Californians have arrived: San Francisco—A. D. Lewis, W. B. Peck, A. K. P. Harmon, at the Manhattan; H. O. Pallen, at the Albert; A. S. Ashland, at the Murray Hill; Mrs. C. E. Combs, at the Commodore; A. H. Cussen, V. E. Yates, at the Navarre; I. A. Irving, at the Astor; H. W. Maass, at the Cadillac; F. C. Price, at the Westminster; A. Rotheheld, at the Gerard; C. S. Tredway, A. J. Wheeler and wife, at the Grand Union; Mrs. H. A. Henson, at the Vendome; J. W. Burnham and wife, at the St. Denis; G. P. Griffin, at the Imperial; W. S. Mantine, at the Holland. Los Angeles—Mrs. Fletcher, at the Cadillac; C. J. Kuback and wife, at the Commodore; Mrs. N. M. Jones, M. M. Potter, Miss N. Potter, at the Park Avenue. Sacramento—J. Hygersina, G. Weinkelmann, at the Union Square.

Petty and Spiteful Gage.

Governor Gage's prosecution of his charges of criminal libel and spiteful to the last degree. His disposition to make trouble for Spreckels and Leake rather than to gain a vindication for himself in the eyes of the public has been manifest from the beginning. Proceedings, as was expected, have developed nothing but a maze of legal technicalities and quibblings, in which the original accusations against Gage have become obscured in public estimation by his desperate efforts to force the trial of Spreckels and Leake before a petty justice's court in an obscure little seaside village south of Los Angeles. In this he has given a new illustration of the extraordinary narrowness and vindictiveness that are his chief characteristics.

The only point of interest for the public in the matter is that the Governor got costly furniture from San Quentin prison for his private home in Southern California, and if so, did the State get proper compensation? Even in the latter case, it appears, there is involved a violation of law, as the State has forbidden the use of convict labor in such manufacturing. No libel suit is needed to disprove The Call's statement in this particular. A straightforward admission by the Governor that he had actually coupled with any explanation that may be necessary, would throw the burden of proof upon the accuser at the bar of public opinion.

Square Denial is Demanded.

Governor Gage has had his San Pedro libel suit against The Call postponed until September—after the State convention. Meantime the accusation of The Call stands that the Governor has stocked his house with valuable furniture made for him in San Quentin Prison. If the truth or falsity of this accusation is not to be tested in the courts before the convention, The Call owes it to the public to present its full evidence in the newspaper and let the Governor owe it to the public to make a square denial or a circumstantial admission and explanation of the charge. He has as yet done neither.—Essex Republican.

Difficult to Defend.

The administration press is finding it peculiarly difficult to defend the action of Governor Gage in bringing suit against The Call in a small and remote precinct in Los Angeles County.—Woodland Democrat.

ably at Cramp's. Since January 1, 1892, the Maine had advanced from 78 to 91 per cent of completion and the armored cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado from 13 to 27 and 15 to 30 per cent respectively. The Newport News, notwithstanding its standing is lagging behind, and the Virginia finished 2 per cent and the Maryland and Virginia at 23 and 25 per cent. At the Union Iron Works the Ohio has advanced from 43 to 60 per cent since January last, and the California and South Dakota, begun in February, are only 6 per cent completed. The battleship Vermont at the New York yard is to be named Connecticut, and will be the third vessel bearing that name in the United States Navy. The first was a paddle steamer of 1800 tons, purchased during the Civil War and sold in 1865. The second was a screw sloop of 453 tons begun at the Charleston (Boston) yard in 1863 and originally named Pompanoosuc, which was changed to Connecticut in May, 1869. The vessel was never launched, and was broken up on the stocks in 1888. There had been expended \$1,555 on the hull and \$217,061 on the machinery, and only \$35,922 was realized from the sale of the wood. The value of the material saved amounted to \$184,764 after deducting the cost of labor in breaking up the ship, leaving a net return to the Government of \$294,000 on the original outlay of \$1,153,556. The monitor building at Bath, Me., was originally named Connecticut, but upon a strong protest being made by the citizens of that State against having so insignificant a vessel bearing the name of an important seaboard State it was changed to Nevada.

In the Russian navy the ships have to make annual full speed trials in order to ascertain their condition in this essential efficiency. Recent reports of six vessels indicate but a slight falling off in actual service from the trial speeds. The Navarin, built in 1891, made 15.8 knots against 16 knots at her acceptance trial; the Sissoi Valtky, 15.6 knots against 15 knots in 1895; Dmitri Dousky, 14.5 knots against 14.5 in 1896; the Edinburgsk, built in 1875, with a speed of 15.3 knots, has now come down to 11.75 knots. The Admiral Korniloff, a cruiser of 5000 tons, built in 1887 and extensively overhauled in 1896, still maintains her original speed of 17.6 knots while the old Kreiser, a corvette built in 1876, has deteriorated from 13 to 11.87 knots. Considering the long service of these vessels the latest trials do not show so great a falling off in speed as might be expected, and it is evident that their long and continued commissioning have been less hurtful to their efficiency than short commissioning and long inactivity when laid up. If the above figures are to be relied upon the

Table with columns: State, Appointed From, and Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin with their respective counts.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Now it is love in a cottage with modern improvements.—Exchange. "Bridget, did you call the boys?" "Indeed, no, my dear, I didn't call anything. Oi cud think of it, but they wouldn't git up."—Brooklyn Life. Miss Singleton—How lovely it must be when husband and wife are of one mind. Mrs. Wedely—Well, my dear, it all depends on which one the mind belongs to.—Chicago News. "Say, it might be suggested to Authorities Mary McLean that the evil one she seeks has his front door invitingly open." "What?" "The crater of Mont Pelee."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Playwright—From the nature of my play you see it ought to close with some line or significant act from the hero in perfect accord with the feelings of the audience. Critic—Why not let him have a sigh of relief, then?—Tit-Bits. "I see that Pierpont Morgan has presented Edward with a piece of tapestry valued at \$500,000." "What?" "What's the good of it?" "Why, I s'pose Eddard and the Queen can walk up the porch steps on it when they go to get their crowns fitted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gage Regime of Cruelty.

The resignation of Dr. Lawlor from the management of the Home for Feeble-minded only precluded his removal. Thus another of Macrone's schemes has miscarried. Dr. A. E. Osborne, whose removal was unjustified in the slightest degree, has been vindicated, if, indeed, any vindication was necessary. We think it was not. So do the people of the State. He founded the institution and for many years conducted it on broad philanthropic principles and it was free from political influences. During the administration of Governor Budd an attempt was made to injure Dr. Osborne, but he said to the credit of Budd, he would allow no interference with the management of the home in any particular. Is this the case with Governor Gage? No! He could have prevented the unwarranted removal of the only man in the State of California adequately qualified to conduct the home. But he permitted the more unscrupulous of politicians to destroy the work of years and inaugurate a regime of cruelty and misrule that will require years to eradicate. This is a formidable accusation and will be one of the greatest influences against Gage in his hope of re-election.—Santa Clara News.

Gage's Shyster Practices.

With a great display of wounded honor and purpose to punish Messrs. Spreckels and Leake of the San Francisco Call for criminal libel, Governor Gage has not given much evidence of a shyster's suit has commenced; or, perhaps more truly he has commenced, if any, desire to have the evidence produced that would either prove him innocent or guilty. Commenting the suit against Spreckels and Leake at San Pedro, 500 miles away from the official records and the witnesses necessary in the case, bears a close resemblance to shyster practice.

Governor Gage's law practice has included some of the criminal kind and probably involved efforts to defeat as well as to administer justice, and he must have known full well that Spreckels and Leake would use every available means to defeat the effort to force them to trial at San Pedro, if for no other reason than to defeat what has all the appearance of shyster practice against them. They now have the case on appeal at the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will not be heard till after the election. It seems to us that if Governor Gage feels sure that the official records and pertinent testimony would vindicate him and condemn Spreckels and Leake he would have made it easy as possible to produce the evidence and force them to trial. If he has not done so and voters will draw their own conclusions.—Pomona Times.

and Japan and 260 miles nearer to Philadelphia than to London.

PENSIONS—A. D. Veterans' Home. CAL. CONGRESS—At its last held session did not pass a bill authorizing the payment of pensions to soldiers who fought in the Confederate army during the Civil War, but did pass a law to allow a pension to such individuals who became disabled in the service, who at one time were forced into the Confederate service, but afterward took the oath of allegiance and served in the Union army.

Prunes stuffed with apricots. Townsend's California Glace fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic free-lined boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 633 Market St., Palace Hotel building.

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