

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1902

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. TELEPHONE.

Ask for THE CALL. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish.

PUBLICATION OFFICE... Market and Third, S. F. EDITORIAL ROOMS... 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Terms by Mail, Including Postage: DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year... \$6.00 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months... \$3.00 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months... \$1.50 DAILY CALL—By Single Month... 65c SUNDAY CALL, One Year... \$1.50 WEEKLY CALL, One Year... 1.00

All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions. Sample copies will be forwarded when requested. Mail subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both NEW AND OLD ADDRESS in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with their request.

ALAND OFFICE... 1115 Broadway C. GEORGE KROGNES. Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 2619.")

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. SMITH... 30 Tribune Building NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: C. C. CARLTON... Herald Square

NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; A. Brentano, 81 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.

CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House; P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE... 1406 G St. N. W. MORTON E. CRANE, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES—277 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 633 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 2281 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1006 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. N.W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock. 2200 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

A RECORD-BREAKING WEEK.

REMARKABLE thing occurred in trade last week. Of the ninety-two cities and towns reporting weekly bank clearings all but two—Detroit and Davenport, Iowa—reported an increase in the volume of business over the corresponding week last year. The decrease at Detroit was only 4.2 per cent, and at Davenport only 1.4 per cent. This is a really wonderful showing of prosperity. In other words, practically every city, town and village is now doing more business than last year at this time, and when we consider what an excellent year 1901 was, some idea of the activity in trade may be gained. The increase in the large cities was also noteworthy, New York showing a gain of 50.5 per cent, Pittsburgh 61.8 per cent, Chicago 25 per cent, San Francisco 38.4 per cent, St. Louis 34.7 per cent, and so on. This is altogether about the best statistical weekly showing ever made by the United States. Nor is this all. The Government returns of foreign commerce during August showed marked gains in exports over the preceding month, while the imports far exceeded those for August in preceding years. We not only sold heavily, but bought heavily. It must be borne in mind, however, that our large foreign purchases were materially swelled by the liberal imports of iron, steel and coal, caused about as much by the coal and steel strikes as by any abnormal demand for goods. We had to have iron and steel to fill the enormous American demand, and coal with which to work them into shape; and as, owing largely to the two conditions just mentioned we could not produce enough of these products in our own country, we had to go abroad for them.

Another feature of interest is the uniformity with which the cities and towns report an abundance of money. Funds seem to be plentiful everywhere except in New York, upon which the whole country draws whenever it needs large blocks of money to move the crops in the fall. The money stays in the country just the same, only it is scattered from headquarters for a few weeks. The assistance of the Treasury Department, however, coupled with the knowledge that we could get all the cash gold in Europe if we cared to pay for it, immediately eased the financial market in New York, and the extreme rates noted a week ago did not last more than two or three days, the situation easing off materially last week. The tension is apparently over, and all interior points report plenty of money for all normal purposes, and at reasonable rates of interest.

The distributive trade of the country is reported not only brisk, but expanding. The certainty of fine crops has created a lively demand for all kinds of goods, as at least another year of prosperity seems assured. The West and Northwest report a disposition to book unrestricted fall and winter orders. The South is sending in cheerful reports. Manufacturing is still unusually active along the Atlantic seaboard, and the condition of trade on the Pacific Coast is brilliant. Everything is rosy all over the country. The financial condition of the farmers is said to be the best in years, and enables them to market their products at leisure and to the best advantage, without being obliged to throw them on the market, even at a loss, to raise ready money. In fact, looking at trade from any side we may choose, it is doubtful if the United States was ever in such good commercial condition as it is to-day.

There is not much to report in the great staples. Receipts of cattle at the Western depots were much larger last week, and it is possible that we have seen the top notch of prices for livestock. Prices weakened under the large deliveries, and hides eased off in sympathy. Leather is no lower, but quieter. Woolen goods are active and the mills are fully employed. Lumber is in brisk demand and firm. Provisions are quiet, with a marked scarcity in bacon all over the country. The cereal markets are steady in the West, and very lively and firm at good prices on the Pacific Coast, where the demand for grains is the best for some years. The farmer seems to be doing well everywhere at present.

It is announced that the war balloons used by the Germans in the recent army maneuvers were made in the shape of a sausage, and now if they could only put their ammunition into beer kegs the Germanic ideal would be complete.

A Lake County laborer with \$800 in debts and no assets has been adorned with the usual plaster of insolvency. He evidently has solved Crowley's problem of how to live well on nothing a day.

INGLESIDE ORDINANCE.

WHEN the people of San Francisco won their first victory over the bookmakers and procured from the Supervisors the ordinance that forbade the practice at Ingleside racetrack The Call warned the people that it would not be long before they would have to meet another assault from the trackmen. It was a safe prediction, for the profits of bookmaking at a racetrack near San Francisco would be so large that racing men will be ever eager to obtain the privilege. The recurrence of the fight at this time, therefore, is not in itself surprising, but it is strange that a new attempt to obtain a license should be made before the very Board of Supervisors which refused such license hardly more than six months ago.

In recording once more the protest of the morality of the city against the proposed license it is not necessary that The Call go over again the dreary list of crimes and miseries that bookmaking caused when it was tolerated. A due sympathy and respectful regard for the families of those who were ruined by gambling, and whose ruin brought so much of sorrow and disgrace upon their relatives, forbids a republication of the specific cases of robbery, defalcation, theft, murder and suicide caused directly by the practice. We shall not repeat them. We are certain the public has not forgotten them, that the Supervisors are familiar with them, and that the dread lesson they have taught is still vivid in the minds of the people and of those men whom the people have chosen to enact ordinances for the common good.

Without mentioning or even alluding to any special case, it will be sufficient to remind the Supervisors that public indignation against bookmaking was not formed without dire experience with the evil. Track gambling was carried on here for years. What advantages the city gained from the trade of the horsemen are well understood. In the public mind horse-racing is not confused with gambling. It is known to everybody that there is no ordinance of the city that forbids racing at Ingleside. The prohibition runs solely against gambling. That prohibition the people adopted deliberately after full consideration, and they rely upon the Supervisors to keep it in force.

The license now asked for bookmaking is not essentially different from that which was asked for seven months ago. The arguments and inducements now urged are the same that were tried before. The issue has not changed in any respect. Neither has public sentiment changed. Neither has there been any change of conditions. Furthermore the Board of Supervisors remains unchanged. Thus we have the same issue backed by the same forces and confronted by the same opposition presented to the same officials for judgment.

Surely there can be no weighty reason for fearing that the decision of the Supervisors in this instance will be any different from what it was seven months ago.

What hopes have led the bookmakers to so soon renew their activity are known only to themselves and to their accomplices. The people can see nothing in the situation that gives ground for the expectations that a license for gambling will be granted. It is hardly supposable that a single one of the Supervisors who have been esteemed and honored among the people for defeating the schemes of the bookmakers a few months ago will now turn round and favor them. The pulpit, the press, the people, the whole moral public of San Francisco are opposed to the desired license at Ingleside, and they count upon the Supervisors to stand firmly upon the honorable record they made seven months ago.

French diplomats are treading on dangerous ground. They are boasting all sorts of things in the event of a foreign war. They should remember that it is all very well to call yourself names, but extremely hazardous to try that sort of a game on the other fellow.

DEMOCRACY'S BIG FIGHT.

ACCORDING to a recent tally fourteen Democratic State conventions held this year have reaffirmed the Bryan platform adopted at Chicago and Kansas City, and thirteen have rejected them. Since the tally was made the Democrats of Massachusetts have put themselves on the side of the reorganizers, and the opposing forces are therefore even so far as the declarations of State conventions go.

This even break along the skirmish line of the party gives promise of a red-hot and fairly well balanced contest when the national convention meets in 1904. Bryan has already virtually chosen Tom Johnson as commander of his forces in the convention, and from this time on he will exert every energy and every influence to make Johnson the Presidential nominee of the party—always provided, of course, that Bryan himself cannot get a renomination. On that point there appears something like unanimity in the Bryanite camp. We hear of no other man being supported by them. They will stand or fall with the great automobile, circus tent campaigner of Ohio and will go into the campaign shouting for three-cent fares on street cars and municipal ownership of everything the National Government doesn't own.

In the other camp there is confusion. New England reorganizers wish Josiah Quincy, New Yorkers are backing Judge Parker, Pennsylvania is urging the claims of Governor Pattison, and Iowa puts in the forefront of the fight the venerable figure of Governor Boies, who has been drawn from the privacy of his great farm to make a race for Congress.

In the meantime back of both camps stand a clamorous body of free-traders insisting upon making tariff revision the chief issue of the coming two years, so that it may be made the point of conflict in the coming Presidential election. The Bryanites are rather shy about the plan. That faction of the party is largely composed of workingmen and farmers, who have not forgotten the result of the last experiment with Democratic tariff tinkering. They would much prefer even the old silver issue to the old tariff issue, for silver has not been tried. The other side, however, takes the free-trade bait with avidity, so that if the reorganizers win we shall surely have to face another prolonged contest over the fiscal system of the nation, with the consequent inevitable disturbance of trade and industry.

In California the Democratic camp is hopelessly confused and demoralized. Neither the Bryanites nor the reorganizers show any vigor or enthusiasm in the contest. The State platform declares a willingness to stand in with the free-traders, for it denounces protection as an imposition and declares for a tariff for revenue only, but it is safe to say none of the speakers of the party will make much of a fight on the subject before the people. Evidently local Democrats are waiting to see what Eastern Demo-

racy does. Should Bryan win again the Democracy of California will be Bryanite once more. Should the reorganizers win, the old conservative war-horses will get to the front.

It is scarcely necessary to add that no sane voter will be willing to intrust control of the House to the hand of either faction of Democracy until the fight in the camp has been settled and it is known whether Democracy is to mean Bryanism or something else. The fight between the two factions must be fought to a finish before long, but there is no reason why it should be permitted to take place in the halls of Congress. Let the wrangling go on outside. There is room enough for it in State conventions, but no room at all for it in the Government.

Iowa regrets the retirement of Speaker Henderson about as much as Maine regretted the retirement of Speaker Reed; but in the one case, as in the other, a good Republican will be found to take the place of the lost leader and the column will go marching on for protection and prosperity.

LEARNING WISDOM.

WITH much gratification we perceive that the more influential of our Eastern exchanges are studying with care the object lesson in finance presented by the present drain of money from the financial centers to the provinces to provide means for moving the abundant crops of the farmers. A scientific system of banking and currency is one of the great needs of this country, and the present financial situation reveals the need in a manner so plain that no observant man can mistake it.

The currency of a country should be so established that it would automatically expand or contract as the conditions of industry and commerce require. Government regulation and control should go no further than is necessary to assure the redemption in gold of every dollar of paper money and the sound administration of bank affairs. It should be no part of the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to watch the course of private business and be prepared to go to the help of bankers in financing trade and commerce.

Under existing conditions Secretary Shaw has to attend to Wall street almost as closely as he attends to the treasury of the United States. It can be hardly necessary to say he should be under no such obligation. Only a short time ago his presence in New York led to rumors that disturbed the money market, and it became necessary to issue an official statement from Washington correcting them. In that case no grave damage was done, but it is easy to see that an emergency might arise in which the interference or lack of interference on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury might injuriously disturb the trade of the whole country.

In commenting upon the situation the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "It would seem that we might some time grow wise. The Fowler bill promises to be most salutary in effect if Congress could be induced to pass it. Are we to wait for some great catastrophe before we take to heart the lessons of our own financial history and heed the example of all well administered foreign Governments?"

There is of course no threatening menace in the situation. The Secretary of the Treasury has large sums of Government money lying idle in the sub-treasuries. He can relieve a stringency either by increasing the Federal deposits with the national banks or by the purchase of national bonds. Neither of those ways, however, is a good way. A resort to either is liable to subject the treasury to a political scandal. We have had several such in the past. It would be better to put our currency and banking upon a sound system and be done with the problem.

UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

REGISTRATION closes on Wednesday. Only three days remain in which unregistered voters can make sure their privilege of casting a freeman's ballot at the coming election. At the close of the registration on Saturday evening it was estimated that more than 10,000 voters have not yet enrolled their names and secured their right of suffrage. So large a number is portentous. Can it be possible that there are among the qualified voters of San Francisco 10,000 men who are willing to forego the proudest privilege of an American—that of having a vote in the choice of the men who are to carry on the affairs of the government?

It is to be hoped that the men who have thus far remained indifferent can be roused to a due sense of their political responsibilities, their privileges as a citizen of the self-governing community and country, and their patriotic duties. The issues of every American campaign are important, for they affect the welfare of millions of people. It is a matter of much concern to every one what sort of man holds a seat in Congress, or in the State Legislature, or presides as Governor over the administration of the laws, the finances and the institutions of an American commonwealth. In every election with us both the men and the measures submitted to the arbitrament of the popular ballot have much to do with making or marring the common welfare. The man, therefore, who throws away his privilege of voting as if it were a worthless thing not only wrongs his citizenship but his business as well.

Three days for registration remain. There is time enough yet for all the neglectful ones to enroll themselves. Those who fail to do so will be sure to regret their neglect before long, for the excitement of the campaign will soon be felt throughout the State, and then as the issues shape themselves in the public mind those who have forfeited the privilege of voting will find themselves in the position of aliens to their own country and their own State. They will be able to talk, to howl and to kick, but they won't be able to vote.

James Whitcomb Riley having been congratulated by a friend on the fact that he gets a dollar a word for his poems, replied by lamenting that on most days of the year he is unable to write a word. Thus we perceive that no one is truly happy. Riley can't write, Rockefeller can't dine, and Morgan can't have one foot on Europe and another on America at the same time.

Senator Clark of Montana has publicly bewailed the attempt of certain corporations to mix up with the politics of that State. Evidently he believes that since he bought the State he should be allowed peaceable enjoyment of it from this time on.

At last the sea serpent has been seen, captured and killed. This fact will in no way affect, however, the credibility of the testimony of gentlemen who narrate the horrors of the vision the day after a bust.

Oakland is having at least one gratification in her apparently interminable row with the garbage men. She is advertising to the world that she would like at all events to be clean.

ONE OF THE SMART SET IN PTOLEMY'S DAYS



MUMMY RECENTLY DISCOVERED OF NOTED BEAUTY. THAIS, WHO BECAME WIFE OF PTOLEMY I. IT SHOWS HOW THE LADIES ATTIRED THEMSELVES TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

ACCORDING to European archaeologists the exact manner in which Egyptian ladies attired themselves two thousand years ago is shown in the accompanying picture.

This question was raised recently owing to the discovery of the mummy of the famous Thais, who was so beautiful that she charmed even Alexander the Great, and afterward became the wife of Ptolemy I. From this mummy it was ascertained that she wore in the costume worn in life by the noted beauty, and in this way all adequate information in regard to the fashion that prevailed in Egypt during her epoch was soon secured.

M. Gaget, a distinguished archaeologist, took special interest in the matter, and having procured all the necessary parts of the costume, he arranged that a lady should wear them in the presence of some friends. This she did, and many were the expressions of surprise at the announcement that the necklaces, bracelets, hair combs, gold rings, white sandals, and all the other parts of the attire were genuine, having been manufactured in the land of the Pharaohs at least two thousand years ago. Even the soft woolen garments had lost little of their old brilliant color.

NAVY DEPARTMENT MAY RESTRICT RESIGNATIONS OF YOUNG OFFICERS

ASSISTANT Naval Constructor Daniel H. Cox has resigned from the navy to enter a firm of naval architects. He entered the Naval Academy in September, 1880, and was graduated in June, 1884, when he was sent to Greenwich Naval College, England for a two years' course in naval architecture, at the expiration of which he was commissioned assistant naval constructor at a yearly salary of \$3200. His first tour of duty was at the New York Navy Yard and since April, 1900, he has been supervising the construction of torpedo crafts at Baltimore and Wilmington. The expense to the Government of educating an assistant naval constructor is approximately \$30,000, which should be added his subsequent salary for four years during which he receives a practical education in a navy yard or under the supervision that he is superintending vessels building under contract. It does not seem to be right that a person educated at such an expense should sever his connection with the Government when his services may be of some value and the Navy Department is said to be contemplating some method by which resignations of younger officers will be restricted. This is the second resignation during the present year from the construction corps which is alleged to be short of officers.

The British second-class gun vessel Swift was sold at Hongkong August 13 last for \$28,500. The vessel was built in 1878 by the Thames Ironworks, London, at a cost of \$100,110, and her cost of repairs and sea stores amounted to \$112,025 up to April 1, 1899, when she was struck from the effective list. The Swift was of composite build of 756 tons displacement, 135 feet length and 11 feet draught, and had engines of 50 horsepower, giving a speed when first tried of 11.8 knots. She has served continuously on the China station since 1880, and the interesting point about this old craft is the high price obtained at the auction at which Chen Wo Chung was the successful bidder.

The coaling of the British cruiser Terrible at Singapore on August 4 was an event long to be remembered on the water front of that city. The contractors, the Tanjong Pagar Company, had made up their minds that they would beat the record made by the Terrible at Hongkong, and so informed Captain Scott, who courteously offered the assistance of his men. This offer was declined, Tanjong preferring to do his task unaided, and all that the Terrible crew had to do was to remove all obstructions and stand by watching the array of cooles. The work began at seven minutes past ten in the forenoon, 800 cooles swarming ant-like over the gangways, carrying the coal in baskets suspended on poles over the shoulders. No time was taken for lunch, the men eating while working and by seven minutes after 3 o'clock 150 tons had been taken on board and bunkered. The hourly average was 302 tons, beating the Hongkong record by 30 tons. At the latter place the ship's crew assisted by bunkering the coal and the band was playing to enliven the workers.

The coaling feat of the Terrible is the best made by any ship-of-war, but falls short of that made by the Canadian steamer Empress of India in July, 1897, at Nagasaki. The steamer was in need of coal and the Mitsui Bishi Company agreed to fill her bunkers with the least possible delay. In four hours 1300 tons were taken on board and bunkered by 30 men, giving an average of 340 tons an hour. The difference between the records of the Empress of India and the Terrible is largely due to the fact that the former stows her coal in bunkers containing several hundred tons, whereas the bunkers of the Terrible are numerous, some of them not holding over 100 tons.

The British battleship Montague, of 14,000 tons, 18,000 horsepower and calculated speed of nineteen knots, completed her preliminary trial of thirty hours under one-fifth power on August 27. She is fitted with Belleville boilers, and with 247 pounds of steam and 71.2 revolutions developed 3675 horsepower and twelve knots speed, consuming 2.5 pounds of coal per unit of horsepower. The trial of thirty hours under four-fifths power was begun on the day following, but had to be abandoned after running twenty hours owing to the heating of a crank pin. The Montague was laid down at the Devonport dockyard November 23, 1899, and launched March 5, 1901.

The Swedish torpedo-boat destroyer Mode, built by Yarrow, England, attained a speed of 32.8 knots during a three-hour run, exceeding the contract speed by 1.38 knots. The Mode is 220 feet in length, 20.6 feet beam, 8.9 feet draught and 400 tons displacement. She is of twenty tons less displacement than the nine destroyers contracted for in May, 1898, for the United States navy, which, with seven others ranging from 400 to 420 tons, were to maintain speeds of twenty-eight to thirty knots for one hour. Nine of these sixteen boats came up to the original contract requirements, and the Navy Department consented to a reduction of speed to 25 knots, at which the boats completed up to the present time have been accepted.

The naval expenditures of Austria for the coming year have been placed at \$10,156,000, an increase of \$48,280 over those of the present financial year. The allowance for extraordinary expenditures, comprising new building, armament and dock-repairs, has been reduced from \$3,310,000 to \$2,940,000. Bids were opened at the Navy Department September 10 for the supply of steel for the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard. The proposals called for 4266 tons of ship plates, 387 tons nickel steel plates, 1525 tons shapes, 188 tons castings and 280 tons rivets. The accepted bids per pound were 1.9 cents for ship plates, 7.15 cents for nickel steel plates, 1.92 cents for shapes, 7.45 cents for castings and 2.11 cents for rivets. The total contract awarded footed up to 7486 tons, at a cost of \$495,412.86. The progress made in the manufacture of steel for shipbuilding purposes during the past twenty years is marvelous. It is not alone that the quality of material has been vastly improved through the rigid requirements of the Navy Department, but the prices are now only about one-half of what they were in 1883, when John Roach built the first four steel vessels for the navy. The Dolphin's plates were then quoted at 5 cents per pound, and rivets 4.5 cents. Steel castings could then be procured in England, and it took several years to enable our steel makers to make satisfactory castings and shafts. In 1887, when the battleships Maine and Texas were built at the New York and Norfolk navy yards, steel was still high, although somewhat lower than in 1883. The contracts for the Maine's material were 3.4 cents per pound for plates, 3.34 cents for shapes, castings were at 1.5 cents and rivets 4.14 cents per pound. Nickel steel plates are of comparatively recent date and quoted two years ago at 10 cents the 6499 tons of material for the Connecticut and comparing it with the prices nearly \$31,000 on steel, which is probably 25 per cent superior to that which entered into the construction of the Maine and the Texas.

MANY FIANCES SAIL TO ORIENT TO BE WEDDED

It has become so much the custom among the brides-elect nowadays to sail for the Orient to be married that, in scanning the steamship passenger lists one intuitively feels an interest in the names of unmarried young women appearing there. In fact, when Miss Anna Sutro sailed on the China a few days ago, some of her friends whispered that cupid had a surprise awaiting us, but those who know assert that she is merely paying a visit to her brother Oscar Sutro at Manila. Mrs. David Greene, also a passenger on the China, will come back Mrs. Rice, for she goes to Shanghai to marry a retired navy officer of that name, whom she met on a recent trans-Pacific voyage. She is a friend of Miss Sutro and also of Miss Emilia Carman, another passenger.

Miss H. A. Macauley sailed on the same steamship for Manila, where she will become a bride, but her confidante is not enjoyed by the rest of us and the name of the man in the case is not known here. Miss Carman will marry U. S. Naval Constructor John D. Beuret a few days after reaching Manila. The wedding will be a quiet affair at the home of Mrs. Egbert—an old friend of the bride's family. Miss Carman has been residing on Broadway with her sister, Mrs. Elliott Snow, and it is disappointing that the wedding cannot take place here, but Lieutenant Beuret is stationed at Cavite in charge of the construction department and must remain there for the present. Lieutenant and Mrs. Beuret will come to this city next July, however, and then we shall see more of them. Lieutenant Beuret graduated from Annapolis in the class of '82 with the highest honor, being first at all times there.

Hammered silver is quite the thing for wedding gifts at present, yet it is unusual to see so much of it as was received by Miss Landers last week. Her parents sent a large set of table silver in this style, and as friends were scarce, she presented a pair to match, the Johnstons have silver enough for a lifetime, and it will outlast many generations. This ware is extremely thick, as it must be for hammering, and some of the spoons and forks, with their hands and rivets, look quite massive.

Jack Johnston and his bride will be with us again on Wednesday by a partying visit before going to Los Angeles, where a home awaits them. They will be busily entertained during their stay here and Miss Pearl Landers will be among the leading hostesses.

Another girl who caught the bride's bouquet will live out its prophecy. Miss Cook was the first to pounce upon Miss Landers' Lilies of the Valley. She also drew the coin. Miss Cook never looked lovelier than at the Johnston-Landers wedding in her dainty shirred gown of white embroidered and pink and no time was more opportune for announcing her engagement formally. Nobody was surprised, but everybody was glad, and the bride-elect looked as happy as Charles Greenfield seemed proud. Miss Cook is receiving almost no end of dainty cups and saucers, with showers of good wishes.

Alfred Sutro and his bride, who was Rose Newmark of Los Angeles, are spending their honeymoon in the North—principally at Banff. They will return to this city in October and will be warmly received by the friends of Mrs. Sutro, who spent considerable time in this city at the Hotel Richelleu. She made many strong friends and a great deal of entertaining will be done for her. Mr. Sutro is prominently connected here and stands high in the legal profession, having offices in the Crocker building with E. S. Pillsbury.

Gertrude Jones, who made her formal bow on Friday, is a welcome addition to society. She went out sometimes informally last winter with her mother, Mrs. Clinton Jones, and those who met her fell quite in love with her sunny disposition and charming ways. The Joneses' Rose Valley home is a beautiful place for entertaining, and every one felt amply repaid for the long trip from town. The Joneses will return later in the season to the Colonial, where they spent last winter.

The latest guest of the C. P. Robinsons is Mrs. C. E. Johnson of Southern California, who is a longtime friend of the family. Mrs. Johnson leaves on Tuesday for New York, where she will marry Mr. Howe, an English gentleman of culture and refinement.

Miss Merritt Reed's friends looked forward to her coming out this winter, but there is to be more travel and study before that event. Miss Reed leaves in a fortnight for Boston, where she will attend school.

Dr. C. C. Collins, U. S. A., has returned from Fresno and will be at the California Hotel as a guest of the Warfields until he sails for the Philippines on October 1. The young officer was entertained up to the 16th, having not a dinner or evening disengaged, as he expected to depart on that date. Now that he can be with us a little longer hostesses are beginning all over again, and Dr. Collins will be made twice welcome.

Miss Ida Robinson is spending a few days with Miss Mary Bell at Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lund Jr., who have been occupying the Jackson street home, are sending the following notice of the absence of the latter abroad during the winter. They will continue their first housekeeping. Mr. Lund's parents are expected back early in November.

PREDICTS DESTRUCTION OF ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE

Professor Bishop Believes Volcanic Activity Is the Forerunner of a Greater Outbreak.

HONOLULU, Sept. 14.—Professor S. E. Bishop, who is a recognized authority on volcanoes, has written a communication in which he predicts that the volcanic activity at Martinique is likely to prove the forerunner of an even greater outbreak. The conditions are similar, he says, to those that prevailed previous to the total destruction of the island of Krakatoa years ago, and is very apprehensive that a similar fate awaits Martinique. Reports from the volcano of Kilauwa are to the effect that the fire has disappeared entirely and that there is a complete subsidence of activity.

Protest Against Meat Prices.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The German Socialist Congress which opened here on September 19, has adopted resolutions providing for the inauguration of meetings throughout Germany to protest against the price of meat and to authorize the Deputies to introduce resolutions regarding the scarcity of meat and the boycott against foreign meat.

Francis stuffed with apricots. Townsend's California Glace fruit and candies. 5c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 639 Market st. Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 220 California street. Telephone Main 1924.