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A KANSAS FUNCTION.

FOLLOWING the President in his tour round the country come reports of various functions in his honor, accompanied by a running commentary on the manners and methods of his hosts and his fellow feasters. Many of these reports are good, and many of the comments are both witty and wise. In any collection of things of any kind, however, there is always one a little better than the others, and in this case the supreme report is one that comes from the Atchison Globe, being an account of the dinner given to the President by Governor Bailey of Kansas.

The incident is the more interesting because Mr. Bailey's adventures as a bachelor Governor were much in the public mind shortly after his inauguration. During the early part of the winter he is reported to have received proposals at the rate of about five a day, coming from all parts of the Union. It is somewhat depressing to learn that despite the proposals the Governor is still a bachelor. Doubtless it was nothing but his respect for the official dignity of the Governor that induced the President to waive his objections to those who practice race suicide and dine with the unmarried and unmarried sons of Kansas. That, by the way, is but an incidental consideration. The main thing is the function itself as it appeared to the man who runs the Globe.

The account begins by informing the world that the Governor's home is the handsomest mansion in Kansas. It was built by a boomer in boom time for \$50,000, and was bought by the State during a period of collapse for \$15,000. The account of the dinner goes on to say: "The floral decorations were extensive, but in excellent taste. There was trailing green stuff everywhere and vines growing over the mantels from pots on the tiling below. There were flowers in every room, but as far as we are able to judge the taste displayed was excellent—not too much of anything."

Of the dinner itself it is said: "The dinner was served in courses, and there was not a single hitch. It was probably the most successful social function ever given in Kansas. There were three Tuxedos in the party. They were worn by Mr. Root, Mr. White and Judge Hook. The other guests wore the usual swallow-tail coats. There were five black neckties and twelve white ones. Three guests wore ties, the others seemed to wear dummies. The President wore a black tie, which he had apparently tied himself. In the shirt fronts small gold buttons predominated, with a few pearl ones. (Both kinds three for a quarter.) The standing and turn-down collars were about an even break. One man, Mr. Loomis, had a stripe down his pantaloons."

The menu appears to have been very much like the decorations—excellent in taste and not too much of anything. The account presents it thus: "There were four colored waiters. The first course was a fruit salad; fruit mixed with cubes of toasted bread floating around in it; then escalloped fish, served on half-shells, with brown bread sandwiches; then sweet-breads on toast; then squabs, with green peas, with white bread sandwiches; then spring chicken, with new potatoes and asparagus tips. Somewhere during the dinner a hot biscuit, small and delicate, appeared on each plate. Then there was coffee in regular cups, with cream and sugar offered; then frozen egg nog; then shrimp salad."

Governor Bailey in welcoming the President to his hospitable board had announced that the dinner would consist of Kansas delicacies, and therefore when the salad was served the President asked, "Were these shrimps raised in Kansas?" That raised a laugh. The report goes on to say: "During the dinner, which lasted about an hour and forty minutes, the guests talked easily and naturally with those nearest them. Frequently the President addressed some one opposite him and told a story, and how we all laughed at the point! Still some of the stories were good. I shall save them for private use and say hereafter. The President told me an interesting anecdote at Topeka."

It is impossible to review the whole report. We must not, however, omit this tribute to the host: "I don't say it because I was invited to his dinner, but Gov Bailey starts out as though he will become the most popular Governor the State has ever had. He is popular in Topeka, and looks as well in a plug hat as any of the President's party. His bachelor dinner was a success, but he confessed to me that he had a great deal of assistance from 'the neighbors.' A Topeka woman who is a professional caterer (we have forgotten her name) had charge of the dinner and bossed things in the kitchen. No wines were served, although the prohibitionists may complain because of a slight dash of rum in the egg nog."

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE JEWS.

THE Government of the United States ten years ago, when the operation of the May laws began to have an expulsive effect upon the Russian Jews, sent Colonel Weber to Russia to investigate and impartially report upon conditions as he found them.

His report fills the greater part of an official publication, which is Executive Document 235, part 1, first session Fifty-second Congress, on "Causes Which Incite Immigration to the United States." Colonel Weber is neither a Jew nor a foreigner, and the detail of his report shows that he made a painstaking and impartial investigation. We use his report now in verification of the statements heretofore made in this series of articles, which we derived from European sources and from original documents.

This investigation was made twelve years ago, and before all of the excessive limitations of the May laws had been made operative upon the rural Jews. These Jews, being forbidden to lease land directly from the Government, were made the victims of a system of sub-letting. Christian Russians leased the land and sub-let it to the Jews at a large advance in rents. In agricultural colonies Colonel Weber found only 7 per cent of the Jews who were not the cultivators of their own lands or leaseholds, and that 7 per cent were widows or infirm persons or children. Originally these agricultural colonists had nothing, neither capital nor cattle nor farm implements. Everything they had acquired was by labor on the land, with that cold and unpromising start. Of the 749 farms of Jews he found 389 equipped with good farm machinery. The others got on by borrowing such machinery as they need. But on every farm owned by its workers he found such simple implements as plows, hoes and harrows and some kind of vehicle. All but 20 per cent of the farmers owned horses, and cows and sheep were owned on 617 farms.

In most important respects he found the Jewish farmers better fitted than their neighbors, the Christian Russian peasantry. The second generation, born on the land, were a pleasing picture of comparative rural comfort, and of comparatively high-grade rural labor. In that community of 5000 Jews all the labor was performed by themselves, and their condition refuted the Russian opinion that Jews will not perform manual labor or become agriculturists. Yet the land they were permitted to till was the poorest in Southern Russia. That these colonies are now declining is due to the restrictions placed upon the Jews' freehold and leasehold rights, with the deliberate purpose of driving them back to the towns and the Ghetto.

The Jews of the pale, while recruited by immigration caused by oppression in Spain and Italy, were there before the Christian era. Their settlement was so remote in time that its record is lost. They were there more than a thousand years ago, when Rurik, by conquest and persuasion, began the formation of the present empire. These original Jews were on the Dnieper and in the valleys of the Bug and Dniester before the Tartar Slavs appeared.

In this country we are accustomed to witness the honorable treatment of our countrymen who have been soldiers and fought for the flag. It is a fit conclusion to this exposition of Russian official brutality to give Weber's account of the treatment of the old soldiers of Russia who are Jews. Under the law they are entitled to the freedom of the empire, but this legal right is not respected. The pay of a Russian soldier is 17 cents per month! A soldier during the period of his enlistment, nor during a lifetime in the ranks, could not accumulate anything for his support on that allowance. When a Jew ceases to be a soldier he must immediately go to work in order to live.

Weber found one Jew who enlisted in the army in 1845 and was discharged in 1864. He had a bronze medal for bravery in the Crimean war and a chevron for faithful service. Discharged in his old age he sought to live by his trade, being a barber. His discharge paper, being a permit to live in Great Russia, was disregarded and he was ordered expelled. Another ex-soldier, aged 70 years, with medal and record of conspicuous service, was expelled. Old men who had served their country as brave soldiers were hauled down by the police all over the empire outside the pale and brutally transported like criminals, some even being sent penally to Siberia. Weber says that the cases he cites, giving the names, are simply examples, and that he found the policy of expulsion, starvation and punishment of Jewish ex-soldiers to be general. Their permits as ex-soldiers are first taken away from them by force by one set of officials, and then they are punished by another set for not having the permits in their possession.

Both within and without the pale it is forbidden that Jews be received or treated in public hospitals, and they are not permitted to establish hospitals of their own. We are not able to give even an extended synopsis of this official report, but any of our readers who wish can obtain it by applying to the document clerk of the House or Senate at Washington. It is a horrible record of cruelty, sodden wickedness and inhumanity that sickens the reader. The conditions it reveals belong to a far past, which history would be glad to forget. Yet these conditions are flourishing in holy Russia, in the twentieth century of the Christian era, and are fitly crowned by murder and massacre, inflicted by the fanatical and bloodthirsty subjects of the empire which makes these its deliberate policy.

The Russian Jew has faults, but it is wonderful that they are so few after generations of their race have been subjected to this dehumanizing process. Let it be remembered that the faults complained of in him were common to all the race in Europe in the ages of persecution. Now, in France, Great Britain and the United States, the Jews show the virtues that grow in an atmosphere of justice and equality. With every avenue of physical and intellectual employment freely open to them these Jews are no longer all mere money-makers. The acute intellect of the race is far field in science, art, literature and learning. The drama, painting, sculpture, poetry, prose, law, physics and divinity are all being enriched by the contributions of the Jewish mind. That high imaginative faculty to which we owe the poetry and the sumptuous imagery of the Old Testament, emancipated from the sinister restraints imposed by persecution, is gracing and garnishing the life and literature of the free countries of the world. What these Jews, our equals, are doing, the Jews of the future would do in Russia if that coldly cruel Government would reform its ways in conformity to the Christianity which it professes.

The "Two Million Club" in Chicago will now rest from its labors. There has just appeared a city directory containing over 2,000,000 names, and now if the census man do not find them on the next tally he will be hanged for negligence.

CHARITIES' INDORSEMENT.

BY the first annual report of the Charities Indorsement Committee of San Francisco ample argument is given to justify its work and to assure the support of all charitable people who wish to secure for the unfortunate and the dependent the best service that a genuine charity can give. The report exposes some of the evils that follow indiscriminate giving, and makes clear the fact that where no investigation is dreaded charity becomes indeed a cover for a multitude of sins, ranging all the way from carelessness in the administration of charitable service to downright fraud.

In a city as rich and as generous as San Francisco there is at all times a large amount of money to be obtained by solicitors in the name of charity, and as a consequence such soliciting has become a profession with a number of persons, who are not always scrupulous in their methods of obtaining money or in their system of expending it. The city has long been exposed to frauds of that kind, and one of the salient features of the annual report is the exposure of some of them by the investigations of the committee.

The report states that several of the organizations applying for the indorsement of the committee have been paying to their solicitors or collectors commissions varying from 30 to 50 per cent of the amounts collected from the public. Having a big percentage of collections to stimulate them, some of the solicitors have resorted to dubious means of obtaining money. It is reported that two were found to have arbitrarily raised the subscriptions of well-known persons for the purpose of inducing others to give more largely than they would otherwise have done. Another trick is to get young women to act as collectors and carefully train them to represent themselves as young society women giving their time to the sacred cause of charity. In another case a solicitor was found collecting for an alleged building fund of \$30,000, when no such fund existed and the directors of the institution had no intention of building. They desired the money for current expenses, and the collector resorted to the trick solely because men would give more largely to a building than for ordinary purposes.

The promotion of schemes and devices more or less fraudulent for collecting money is not, however, the only evil of indiscriminate giving. In many cases it is found that the so-called charities thus supported are by no means charitable in effect even if they be so in intent. The committee has adopted the principle: "That every charity is in the nature of a public trust; that it should be administered by a responsible board of trustees; and that therefore no person can legitimately solicit public support for an enterprise controlled entirely by himself." The adoption of a principle so self-evident has barred an unexpectedly large number of charitable enterprises in the city. The report says: "It is hard to realize that indiscriminate giving has gone so far in San Francisco that any one, no matter how doubtful his reputation, how unprepossessing his appearance, may organize any sort of charitable enterprise and in its name collect his own support."

Several instances of that kind of work are given, and the report adds: "In this connection it is significant that we have in San Francisco five societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, only one of which holds the committee's card. We have in the State four societies for the placing of dependent children, three of them having their headquarters in this vicinity. Not one of the three is indorsed, not one of them is sufficiently well established to have secured the confidence and co-operation of the organized charities of this locality."

We cannot review the report as a whole, but it should be read in full by all persons interested in charitable work. It can be obtained by application to the secretary of the committee, Katherine C. Felton, 606 Montgomery street. The conclusion, however, ought to be impressed upon all who are likely to be approached by solicitors for charity, for it is clear that if indiscriminate giving goes on those who support the system will hurt rather than help the cause of genuine charity. They will encourage many devices in the nature of fraud, and will sustain practices that in the case of children very often lead to wrongs that can never be remedied.

Another American officer has been killed by the Filipino rebels. It requires such incidents as this to remind us of the price of territorial expansion.

HANNA'S TRIUMPH.

AFTER all the honors of the Ohio situation are with Senator Hanna, since his attitude on the Foraker proposition brought out such an expression from near the President as to enable him to show proof incontestible of his good faith. He is not and has not been a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and proves it, not to Senator Foraker, but to the President himself, by making the way clear to an indorsement in the coming convention in his State.

The country will feel a sense of relief that all appearance of a contest over the Republican nomination vanishes. The people are so evidently with President Roosevelt that any fight put up against him in the party would lead to serious disorders. There is no doubt that the trusts and combinations, led by Mr. J. J. Hill, are intensely vengeful against the President for his fearless enforcement of the law. They were plainly hopeful of weakening their vengeance by using the Republican party as an instrument for the punishment of the President. They could not enlist Senator Hanna in any such enterprise, nor use his power and experience in the venture. Now by his action in the Ohio matter the trusts are driven into alliance with the Democratic party as the only means of punishing the President for enforcing the law.

From this time on we may expect to see the flush of hope overspread the pale face of the Democracy. Newspapers owned by the trusts will be at the disposal of the Democratic committee, and every effort will be made to get out a candidate who will serve the purposes of capital while appearing to be something else. But the people are content to have it so. President Roosevelt comes as near being a perfect popular hero and statesman joined as we have had since Jackson. Put him afoot or horseback, before an audience or in the Cabinet, and he appeals to the highest form of Americanism. His support will by no means be limited to party lines, nor will it, outside of those lines, be limited to the mugwump vote. There is that about the President personally, and that in his vigorous policy, which strongly appeals to the class of Democrats who rejected Mr. Bryan, and his forces will be recruited by a heavy contingent from that source. So it is satisfactory that his nomination is now practically sure, and that the trusts are driven into the Democratic party for the purposes of reprisal and revenge.

SOCIETY GIRL OF LOS ANGELES WILL SING IN MUSICAL COMEDY



FORMER SOCIETY BELLE OF LOS ANGELES, WHO WILL SOON APPEAR AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE WITH THE ROGERS BROTHERS MUSICAL COMPANY.

GRACE B. CLARK, a strikingly handsome brunette, who used to be very popular in the younger society set in Los Angeles, is with the new Eastern company which opens at the Grand Opera-house on Sunday night in the musical eccentricity, "In Washington." Miss Clark received her musical education from Madoni Wood and was for some time a valued member of the Los Angeles Ladies' Quartet. She is the possessor of a rich contralto voice of considerable volume. About a year ago she determined to adopt the lyric stage as a profession and went East to seek her fortune. She secured an engagement in the "Sultan of Sulu" com-

pany and subsequently was engaged to play the role of the bridegroom in "The Chinese Honeymoon." She acquitted herself very well. Wisely realizing that there was no royal road to prima donna success, Miss Clark accepted an engagement with the "In Washington" company in order to profit by the tutelage of Charles H. Jones, the foremost comic opera stage manager in this country. He thinks she has the requisite ability and that after the necessary training and experience she will develop into a most capable artist. As the season of the company here will probably be a lengthy one, her gradual advancement will be watched by her many friends with interest.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Isaac Bird, a rancher of Merced, is at the Lick. Dr. L. M. Benepe of St. Paul is at the Occidental. Frank Giannini, a rancher of Tulare, is at the Grand. The Rev. William S. Miller of Pittsburg is at the Palace. W. H. Nichols, a fruit packer of Courtland, is at the Grand. W. O. Randolph, a fruit buyer of Los Angeles, is at the Grand. Andrew W. Martin has just returned from an outing along Carmel River. H. H. Henderson, who is engaged in the banking business in Merced, is at the Lick. O. G. Woodward, the well known rancher of Woodward Island, is at the Grand. Congressman James McLachlan arrived from Pasadena yesterday and is registered at the Palace. Stephen M. Randall, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, and family are registered at the Palace. J. J. Van Alen, the New York clubman, who has been visiting Monterey, is registered at the Palace. Mr. Harry Wiel will reach home from Johns Hopkins Medical School in a few days. He intends spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Wiel of 1817 Jackson street.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—L. J. Meany and W. H. Stevens, at the Hoffman; A. Oub, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. F. Jerome, J. Magnin and Miss Rose, at the Grand Union; A. Rulp, at the Broadway Central; H. Downing, at the Bartholdi; Miss L. C. Fuller, at the Normandie; H. L. Masson and A. W. Pape and wife, at the Ashland; S. Newmark, at the Herald Square; J. A. Robinson and wife, at the Park Avenue. From Los Angeles—Mrs. Treadwell, at the Bartholdi; H. C. Gilbert, at the Victoria, and L. Morrison, at the Astor.

Republican Clubs.

Maennerbund Hall on Twenty-fourth street and Potrero avenue was crowded to the door last night by the Republicans of the Thirty-second Assembly District. The object of the gathering was to take a hand in the permanent organization of the club. There were two factions present contending for supremacy, but all thoroughly alive to the success of the Republican party at the coming municipal election. Jacob Steppacher, A. Ruef, Henry Ach and other Republicans from the organizing body, the United Republican League, were present to assist the club members in harmonizing their differences. They were successful to the extent that President M. P. Fitzpatrick's selection of three vice presidents, Fred Zimmerman, James B. Johnston and J. E. Heiman, was indorsed. The chairman was authorized to appoint seventeen members as an executive committee. Republicans of the Thirty-sixth Assembly District will meet for organization to-night at Harmony Hall, 1749 Mission street.

Soldiers Hold Field Day.

The detachments of artillery stationed at the Presidio held an athletic field day yesterday. The events consisted of the usual running, jumping and weight throwing contests, together with several purely military competitions. All unnecessary calls and duties were omitted for the day.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The receipts from passenger traffic are greater on Japan's railways than those from freight. The standing timber of Canada equals that of the continent of Europe and is nearly double that of the United States. Abraham Lincoln, the oldest male survivor of the Lincoln from which descended the President, is living at Lacy Springs, Va. The inspector general shows that in London the losses from unsuccessful companies during the last ten years have exceeded \$2,690,000,000. The navy which gives England the supremacy of the seas costs \$155,000,000 a year, or a little more than the United States pays a year in pensions. Professor G. C. Maynard, Department of Technology, Washington, has in preparation a volume on all the guns and rifles that have been used by the United States army. The average European is five feet six and seven-eighths inches high; the average American five feet seven and eight-tenths. Their respective weights are 138 and 141 pounds.

Bankrupt Teamster.

John Dillon, a teamster of this city, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday in the United States District Court. He owes \$97 and has no assets.

Townsend's Cal. glass fruits. 75¢ Mkt.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 230 California street. Telephone Main 192.

Townsend's California glass fruits and candies. 50¢ a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. Moved from "Waldheim" building to 415 Market st., two doors above Cal building.

FORECASTER McADIE SECURES WORLD RECORD

Point Reyes has the world's record for strong winds. It captured the honor last year from the weather stations of the earth, and this month has again gone several notches up the scale. The meteorological experts of the nations are filled with interest and with wonder. An inspection of the records shows that Aedus has indeed been having a merry time of it out there, where California's index finger points into the Pacific. And the East, which is being devastated by cyclones, is merely receiving a swish from the tail of the wind that made its mad race along the western coast of the continent. On May 18, 1902, the wind at Point Reyes attained a velocity of 100 miles an hour, and for two minutes was traveling at the rate of 120 miles an hour. The gale lasted for three whole days, and at one time the playful breezes ripped the cups from the anemometer. The number of miles recorded during seventy-two consecutive hours was 4701.

The automatically marked records were photographed by Professor McAdie of the Weather Bureau and sent to Washington. It is expected that they will be placed on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis next year that the students of meteorological phenomena may marvel at them.

This year on May 14 the winds commenced to blow again with the greatest violence. For four days the velocity registered averaged more than sixty miles an hour. For nine days the average velocity was fifty-two miles an hour. The total number of miles recorded on the anemometer was 11,223.

This is the highest velocity for the time on record. McAdie is very proud of his winds out at Point Reyes and is willing to race them against those of any other locality on the globe. He says that he can produce the records if any one gets curious, and that the inquirer can then go out where the gentle zephyrs frolic and inspect the machine, which is one of the kind that doesn't lie.

Observer Walter W. Thomas was in charge of the apparatus and performed his work well during the trying nine days from May 14 to May 22. Professor McAdie is generous in his praises of the feat of his subordinate, and will give him honorable mention in his report to headquarters.

ANNUAL EXERCISES OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE

Institution Will Hold Commencement, at Which Interesting Addresses Will Be Delivered.

The forty-fourth annual commencement exercises of St. Ignatius College will be held in the college hall, Van Ness avenue, next Monday and Wednesday evenings. The first evening will be devoted to literary exercises by the rhetoric and grammar classes.

On Wednesday evening the distribution of ordinary prizes in the college course and of extraordinary prizes in the academic and college courses will take place, to be followed by the conferring of degrees upon the graduates.

The programme includes an address by the Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan. Two interesting essays will be read, one by John L. Mulrenin, A. B., who will take for his subject "Labor, Its Rights and Duties," the other by Francis L. Fenton, A. B., on "Trusts, Their Use and Their Danger."

The introductory address will be delivered by John L. Whelan on "De Consociationibus Quidam Modernis." The number of members of the programme will comprise selections by the college orchestra of forty pupils, under the direction of Rev. Father Allen. Among the numbers will be overture, "Festvortrag," by Zimmerman; cantata, "Felicis," by Langley; waltz, "Waldheim," by Hall, and march, "Pontificale," by A. Hardy. There will also be a quartet for violoncellos, "Barcarole," rendered by Donald Forbes, Alfred Huber, Harry Benson and Fernan Block.

Children Present Operetta.

The operetta, "Florida," was presented last night at Union Square hall by thirty children, the pupils of the Misses Ruby and Edith Moore. The little ones made a favorable impression and were frequently encored by the large audience. Many clever songs and dances were introduced by the juvenile performers. The stage effects were exceedingly good and the affair was such a success that the young ladies in charge are thinking of presenting it again at a later date.

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The Mississippi Bubble. Emerson Hough's Great Romantic Story of the Intrigues of English Beaus and Belles That Made the Vast Middle West of America What It Is. Begins in Next Sunday's Call. Have You Been Visited by the New Souvenir Pifferers Read and See THE HUMAN HYENA LA DOMPTUESE By Edgar Saltus By Chas. I. Murray The Dashing Mermaids Latest Watch for this and also for the Announcement Extraordinary in the New Animal Fables.