

The Call

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THE FINANCIAL PENDULUM IS SWINGING BACK.

IN the liveliest times the Fourth of July week in trade is always dull and featureless, and last week was no exception to the rule.

Outside of Wall Street there was nothing new worthy of comment, and even in that fabled nest of sensations matters were decidedly tame.

There were fluctuations up and down, but as the week advanced the market developed a better tone, though business was lacking.

Private wires received in this city from stock operators there said that the great bulk of the liquidation was probably over, that crop news was better, and that the tone of the financial situation was undoubtedly much improved.

Still, there is a cloud hanging over the market in the form of the regular moving of the troops in the fall, which will require the usual large blocks of cash, and although the banks, both at New York and Chicago and even in the West, have been providing reserves for this movement for some time it is recognized that the great bulk of the burden will after all fall upon the New York banks.

This tends to create more or less anxiety regarding the course of the money market later on, and causes more or less hesitation in finances. This periodically recurring apprehension over the autumn money market will continue until the country adopts a more elastic currency system.

But, as just observed, a better tone seems to be developing. It was remarked in this column several weeks ago that the great New York banks, deeming the long liquidation in Wall Street practically over, were not averse to a rally, and were in fact rather willing to help along a little bull campaign.

The fact is, the financial interests of the country have swung from one extreme to the other, and from being over-sanguine a year or so ago have become pessimistic to the other extreme. One condition is about as bad as the other. There is nothing to be pessimistic about at present, and the future can take care of itself.

The country is still prosperous and likely to remain so with a little watching on the part of its guides and guardians.

In this connection Henry Clews, the New York banker, who is probably as close to the powerful moneyed interests of the country as any other man who keeps himself thoroughly posted on the daily course of the stock and financial markets, and therefore speaks by the card, says:

"Wall Street continues in a conservative and somewhat hesitating mood. For conservatism there is still good reason, while for the extreme pessimism that prevails in some quarters there is absolutely now no justification. The average buyer of stocks forgets that many of the depressing factors which now influence him have been recognized by shrewd operators weeks and months ago, and that these conditions have been largely if not over discounted by a decline of 30 to 40 points in many of the leading stocks. Just now we are in danger of running into a state of excessive pessimism, which is quite as hazardous as the un-reasoning optimism which induced all sorts of excesses in 1901-2. When desirable securities begin to sell below intrinsic values, not good but harm follows from forcing prices to a lower level; for confidence is unnecessarily disturbed, enterprise checked and disaster invited which reason and judgment should prevent. What is especially needed at the moment is careful discrimination. There is no excuse whatever for an undue loss of confidence when corrective influences are actively at work and the financial situation has been greatly clarified by the enormous liquidation of the last six months. There are still undigested securities in existence, but these are generally in strong hands, where they are likely to remain awaiting conditions much more favorable to their distribution than the present."

There is no change in the important food or merchandise staples from a week ago. Adverse weather is cutting down previous estimates of the wheat crop in Europe and the United States, and last week's hot north wind has materially altered the aspect of the fruit and grain yield in some parts of California; but the general trade situation remains as for some weeks back.

THE COMPLETED CIRCUIT.

BY the message sent from President Roosevelt to Clarence H. Mackay on July 4 evidence was given that human energy has at last girdled the globe with wires affording means for telegraphic communication round the world. The President's message made the circuit in twelve minutes. That speed, which in a former age would have seemed like magic, will hardly affect the popular mind of to-day. Indeed some may wonder why the speed is not greater. We have become accustomed to the achievements of electricity by means of wire, and now we have special wonder only for wireless messages and for the marvels that are being wrought through the mysterious forces of radium.

Despite the lack of popular wonder, however, the completion of the Pacific cable is a great step forward in the advancement of civilization. The work is more important than it seems to us, and carries with it wonderful possibilities. It places us in close relations to the far off Orient and opens opportunities of trade that can hardly be even so much as estimated at this time. That feature of the work was uppermost in the mind of Clarence Mackay in the hour of his triumph, and his message in reply to President Roosevelt was an expression of an earnest hope that "the Pacific cable, by opening the wide horizon of the great East, may prove a useful factor to the commerce of the United States."

The completion of the cable corresponds with the coming of a critical moment in the history of the East and of the world. It can no longer be questioned that Russia is aiming at something like a monopoly of the markets of Manchuria and of northern China, and it is a foregone conclusion that should that monopoly be established it would not be very long before the force of circumstances would impel the Russians to even further aggressions upon the Chinese empire. It is, therefore, altogether fortunate that at this juncture the United States has obtained a means for prompt communication with the Orient over a wire under American control, for we are thus put in a position to keep posted on the progress of events, and to learn promptly whatever may happen.

To Californians the completion of the cable is more interesting than to any other people, for it is not only closely related to our commercial interests, but it is due to the enterprise of a Californian pioneer and the energy of a native son. Every people is naturally and justly proud of the achievements of their fellow countrymen. That is one of the instinctive feelings of the human heart. It is associated with patriotism, and nations erect monuments to their great men, not only because of the honor due to their work, but because of the glory reflected upon the nation itself. In California we have left a high degree of pride in the record made by the men who founded the commonwealth. We have delighted in citing their works as an evidence that the men who came to this coast to build up a new State in the American Union represented the best elements of the manhood of the time. The Pacific cable will be another proof of the vigor and the sagacity of the pioneers, and therefore the completion of the cable is something in the nature of a Californian triumph in the world of industry and commerce.

In addition to this feeling of pride we have a deep interest in the cable by reason of the advantages it will furnish us in our expanding trade with the East. All experience proves that the flow of commerce is westward. Hitherto our trade has gone backward, as it were. We have looked eastward to the Atlantic States for our markets rather than westward across the great ocean of which San Francisco is the natural metropolis. The daily messages which the cable will bring us from Manila and the populous lands of eastern Asia will tend to turn our eyes in that direction, and we shall then seek in those countries a larger market than the Atlantic States can give. It may, of course, take years of time to achieve such markets and to adapt our industries to the needs of those people, but in the end we shall succeed, and San Francisco will take rank among the greatest commercial centers of the globe.

In this city, therefore, Mr. Mackay will find a cordial and sanguine response to his wish that the cable may prove a useful factor in the commerce of the United States. We shall work for the realization of that wish, and date a new era in our local history from the completion of this great work of a pioneer and a native son.

As an evidence of how silly the siffy season talk can be made by politicians when they get a good fit of loquacity on, it may be noted that a report comes from Washington that certain Ohio statesmen have decided that the ticket for next year shall be Roosevelt and Taft, and that Senator Hanna shall be retired from local leadership.

RESTRAINING MATRIMONY.

BY the learned gentleman who furnishes the New York Sun with legal lore it has been said: "If a young man were possessed of 100 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad stock and he should wed a young woman who was the holder of 100 shares of Great Northern Railroad stock, the marriage contract would be illegal. It would be 'in restraint of trade.'" Such is the scope and potency of the Sherman act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, when reduced to the bare bones of its ultimate logical significance.

Here's a pretty state of things. Here's a pretty howdydo. Any law in restraint of matrimony is as much against public policy as a merger in restraint of trade. Matrimony indeed is the supreme merger. Without it society could hardly get along. If it is a trust that even divorce courts never bust without regret and lawyers never undertake to dissolve without charging heavy fees. If the Sherman act stand in the way of this long established merger and trust it is high time to begin to think out remedies.

Our schools, colleges and universities have just graduated a large number of young men and young women. The youthful and ardent host will have nothing to do during the summer except look for mates. In times past the search has been free from all business complications. No young man has had to begin his suit by asking the summer girl of his choice whether or no she owns railway stock. Neither has any girl, when asked to answer yea or nay, been compelled to ask for time in which to consult a lawyer as to the legality of the proposed merger of property. The result is that the American youth is up against a difficulty of a new kind and has an undoubted right to kick.

Perhaps the law authority of the Sun is wrong. Perhaps the Supreme Court, if the issue ever comes up, will find a means of so construing the Sherman act as to permit a man who owns stock in a railway to marry a real nice girl who owns stock in a competing line. Until that construction has been given, however, it will be well for young men and women to be careful. Perhaps the safest way will be for

every bachelor to dispose of all his railway securities before he goes to the summer resorts, and in that way obtain a free hand to woo and win wherever he can.

Out of the recent forest fires in New England there has come an extensive discussion concerning the best means of preventing any future occurrence of the kind. It is safe to say, however, the talk will pass the summer season, and when winter comes, with its snows and its Legislatures, there will be a complete forgetfulness of any such thing as forest preservation.

A BLAST FROM BERLIN.

AMERICAN invasion of Germany began with an export of wheat and corn. That was quickly followed by an invasion of canned meats and dried fruits, and ere long we were filling their markets with manufactured goods. Each succeeding form of the invasion roused a new set of defenders of the home product, and the fight against us became more and more vigorous and bitter. Still the invasion swept along, hindered at times, but never beaten back, until now we are attacking the very citadel of German culture by invading their cities with American art, amusement and entertainment.

The first notable invasion of the latter kind was the appearance in Germany of the American "Wild West Show." It attained a triumph that encouraged other showmen to venture, and soon the American circus was parading the fatherland like a conqueror, and American vaudeville stars were illuminating the nights not only of Berlin and Hamburg, but of all the cathedral cities and university towns. Their advance was so swift that within a comparatively short time after their first appearance they won their way to the innermost centers of culture; and when a short time ago an American cake walk was given at the palace of the Kaiser, American genius had a right to say, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The latest sweep of the invasion has taken the form of the introduction of American drama on the Berlin stage. This movement appears to have aroused everything stalwart in Germany, and we learn by reports from Berlin that the critics and the high masters of culture and of art are raging like Valkyrs screaming for slaughter and urging on the fight against the insolent invaders of the classic stage of Germany. The reports inform us that after the first night of a presentation of an American play in Berlin the critics roared next morning that the play is a proof that American dramatic art is in its swaddling clothes, that when the situations of the play are not ludicrous they are pathetic, but not with the pathos the author intended; and that the whole piece in conception, style and rendering is but a barbarism.

The manager of the theater who was induced to give our art a show on his boards deemed it necessary, in announcing the play, to make something of an apology and a plea for mercy in doing so. It is reported that on the programme for the first night's performance there was printed a statement running thus:

"We still cherish a prejudice against American art. As a matter of fact we can hear them say 'And must this come too' when we recall the sky-scrapers of Chicago, the ugly architecture of the cathedral on Fifth avenue and the transatlantic theatrical pieces with which we have already become acquainted. On the other hand we have been aroused to enthusiasm in this very playhouse but a short time ago when Miss Sarah Duneau of California appeared before us and succeeded in elevating to ideality and the esthetic the most sensual of all forms of art dancing. It showed us that even in the country across the ocean, with its enmity for all fine forms of art and its dilettantism in art, they are beginning to awaken thoughts and ideals which are new to even the old lands of culture on this side. Does it not seem as fitting for an old Prussian squire to emigrate to the United States in order to teach the cowboy there how to manipulate the lasso? Yet it is true that former Prussian guard officers and lieutenants grace New York restaurants as waiters to-day. Perhaps the spirit of culture is conveyed to the United States and grows there just as the steer is raised in the far West and we receive canned beef from the New World."

Surely such a plea as that might have obtained for our dramatic art a gentle hearing, but it was not to be. Probably the critics did not like the reference to canned beef. Probably they did not agree that German culture could be carried to this country by Prussian lieutenants of the guard and diffused throughout society by waiters in restaurants. At any rate they refused to accept the play. They declared it to be a "sensations stuecke," and advised the German public and German theater managers to have nothing to do with it.

For the time being, the critics won the victory. The play was a failure from a monetary point of view. However, we have made a beginning, and will try again. If Germany takes our canned beef she must take our drama also. We are not going to permit this unfair discrimination among American products. With us the dramatic artist and the meat packer stand on a level. We are all equal. Berlin must take our art of every kind even if we have to build a theater and ram it down her throat.

There is a proposition being considered by the State Lunacy Commission to make all supplies for the State hospitals by the inmates of those institutions. While the State hospital is of course a necessary institution, any effort toward making the same self-sustaining will be eagerly welcomed by the taxpayers. The making of supplies to be consumed entirely by the makers thereof cannot be regarded as conflicting in any way with outside labor.

The Consul at Kehl, Germany, reports to his Government after a visit to this State that California prunes and apricots are rapidly supplanting those of France and Italy, and that the outlook for their increased sale in Germany is most encouraging. He reports the California fruit to be better and cheaper, and says the only objection thereto is in the kind of boxes used and the delay in transit. This might be worth investigating by our commercial bodies.

The young lady telephone operators at Spokane have struck in a body, and one of their demands is that they be accorded the privilege of dressing to suit themselves. The outcome will be noted with interest, as woman has been absolute ruler of her paraphernalia from time immemorial and has guarded that right jealously.

The hymn "America" is at last to be dressed up in a new tune. A New York professor has been given a gold medal by the Society of the Cincinnati for writing an acceptable melody. The old-fashioned one, even though made from imported goods, has done good service and will not be cast aside without a tinge of regret.

SYREN MAKES A RECORD IN BRITISH NAVY

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Syren established a record last month for getting up steam. The boat was lying at Portsmouth with a fleet of other destroyers under cold boilers when the admiral signaled "Raise steam for fifteen knots with minutes." In fifty-eight minutes the Syren had steam for speed required, and the next best vessel did not signal "ready" until twenty-five minutes after the Syren was far off on her course. The Syren is fitted with water-tube boilers of the Reed type.

The accident on board the armored cruiser Good Hope two weeks ago, by which several men were killed and the boiler-room—three of whom have since died—is believed to have been caused by heavy gun firing. The concussion is said to have broken one of the anchor bolts of one of the elements in the Belleville boilers, lifting it from its cone and causing a rush of heated water under a pressure of 30 pounds into the fire-room.

The system of paying premiums for excess of speed was discontinued in our navy about seven years ago, and since then the contractors have been content to come up to the requirements as making the best offers to make the most of the handsome bonus of \$75,000 earned by the Oregon, against \$38,500 for the Indiana and \$100,000 for the Massachusetts was earned through superior design and workmanship in details of machinery, and chiefly through the adoption of propellers submersible in the hull. The three ships varied in their slip, being 24.85 per cent for the Indiana against 22.64 for the Massachusetts and only 14.33 per cent for the Oregon. The incentive to earn a premium resulted in getting better ships for the Government than the contractors anticipated, but in the case of the four monitors recently completed it is rather disappointing to note that the Wyoming, built by the Union Iron Works, makes the poorest showing. The vessels were to make a speed of 11.5 knots on 2400 horsepower, and the trial speed data show that the Nevada made 13.03 knots, her screws having a slip of 19.57 per cent; the Arkansas, 12.71 knots and 9.44 per cent slip; the Florida, 12.4 knots and 24.5 per cent slip, while the Wyoming made only 11.8 knots, owing to the excessive slip of her propellers, which averaged 30.07 per cent. It is safe to assume that if a premium of \$500 for each quarter knot excess over the trial speed had been offered, the Wyoming would have turned out faster than any of the other monitors, while now she is the slowest of her class and detracts from the former splendid record of the Union Iron Works. Similar disappointments may be looked for in the protected cruisers approaching completion as well as in the battleships and armored cruisers under construction.

The outlook for additional ships during the next session of Congress is not very promising. The United States Shipbuilding Trust is practically out for some indefinite period as a bidder on navy work, leaving only five or six contracts, of which battleship building can be carried on. Of these latter yards the Newport News has already four battleships and three armored cruisers under construction, the Cramps' yards three armored cruisers, the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden one battleship and one armored cruiser; Fore River has three battleships, and Moran Brothers, Seattle, one battleship. The two last named yards are taxed to their full limit with the work now on hand, leaving only three yards as competitors for the three 13,000-ton battleships to be contracted for within six months.

The completion of the battleship Missouri at Newport News during the present year, and the Ohio some time during 1904, will leave thirteen battleships—including three 13,000-ton ships not yet completed—under construction in 1905 and 1907, in addition to which there are eleven armored cruisers to be finished within two, three and four years. Only one battleship, the Connecticut, is building in the New York navy yard, two battleships and three armored cruisers in trust yards and one battleship distributed among six independent private yards on the assumption that contracts for the three battleships will be placed with Newport News, Cramps' and the Camden yard. Therefore, if additional ships are to be built, the Navy Department will be forced to utilize the navy yards. An additional battleship can be built at the New York navy yard and two at each of the yards at Boston, Norfolk and Mare Island.

There is a huge gong in the office of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation which has not been used for several years, of which the following good story is told: A civilian got revenge on a martinet officer: Captain F. M. Ramsay was superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1881 to 1886, and during part of this period James R. Soley, a professor in the academy, was head of the department of English studies. Ramsay, while a capable officer, was a perfect martinet, and above all things delighted to show his authority over the unfortunate civilians under his control. Soley had a very unpleasant life for about a year, when he managed to get transferred to the library. In a few years the wheel of fortune brought about a changed condition, Ramsay became Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Soley was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy and at once started in to get revenge on his old tormentor. He ordered a monster gong to be placed in Ramsay's office with a push button on his desk to connect with it, and Soley had frequent occasion to summon Ramsay up one flight of stairs to the Assistant Secretary's office. It was a loud sounding gong ringing out with a volume and suddenness that would startle every occupant on the lower floor. Its primary object was well understood and no one sympathized with Ramsay for the humiliation to which he was subjected during two long years.

The streets of Bombay are excellent, as are generally the main roads throughout India. They are thoroughly macadamized or metalled and made smooth by heavy rollers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCIENCE PREVENTS BALDNESS. The Fatal Germ and Its Remedy Now Facts of Science.

It is the rarest thing in the world for a man to be necessarily bald. No man whose hair is not dead at the roots need be bald if he will use Newb's Hair Remedy, the new scalp antiseptic. Herpicide destroys the germ that cuts the hair off at the root, and cleans the scalp of dandruff and leaves it in a perfectly healthy condition. Mr. Mennett, in the Maryland block, Butte, Mont., was entirely bald. In less than a month Herpicide had removed all the dandruff, and growth and nature did its work by covering his head with thick hair an inch long and in six weeks he had a normal suit of hair. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

PIUTE TRIBE NOW PASSING FROM NEVADA

DAYTON, Nev., July 5.—The passing of the famous Piute tribe of Indians is realized more clearly in the recent action of the Government in opening a greater portion of their reservation to the public. When the allotments were made and compensation was awarded it was found that of this once powerful tribe but 100 families remain, and a number of these are dying off from an epidemic in the neighborhood of the Duck Valley reservation.

Major Laughlin, inspector of Indian reservations, arrived here two days ago for the purpose of completing an arrangement with the Indians for the disposition of their lands. The reservation is an extremely large one, and a portion of it is mineral land of a high quality. Owing to the fact that it has been reserved for the use of the tribe miners have been barred and prospecting or development has never gained headway. As soon as it is thrown open to settlement a boom is expected in the section and hundreds of people are waiting to take up property. The opening of the country will throw all of the mineral land out of the red man's district. Rich timber land will also be sold and this section of the State will be greatly benefited. A small portion of the reservation will be reserved for its original owners. This portion will be nothing more than grazing and farming land.

When Laughlin arrived all of the Indians had gathered to receive him. They had appointed several of their number to receive the officials of the Government and to present them to the tribe. It was agreed to give each Indian who is the head of a family twenty acres of land and \$200 in cash. The land is to be held in trust for a period of twenty-five years, and at the end of that time is to be deeded to the holder, with the understanding that it is to be held in severalty. The money is to be paid at once. The Indians accepted the proposition after a short conference, and the surveys will commence within the next few days.

Reports from Elko County say that Piute Indians are dying in large numbers in the vicinity of the Duck Valley reservation. The exact nature of the disease is not stated, but it is understood to be some sort of fever.

PERSONAL MENTION.

R. Vereker, a rancher of Willows, is at the Lick.

Dr. B. F. Keith of Terre Haute, Ind., is at the Grand.

John Markley, a rancher of Geyserville, is at the Lick.

The Rev. F. J. Mynard of Hanford is at the Occidental.

J. H. Leggett, a merchant of Oroville, is at the Grand.

H. E. Pickett, a merchant of Placerville, is at the Grand.

Fred Cox, a banker of Sacramento, is registered at the Grand.

Edward Walden, a fruit grower of Geyserville, is at the California.

T. J. White, a merchant of Denver, and wife are registered at the Occidental.

Don Ray of Galt, former Prison Director, and wife are guests at the Lick.

T. J. Norton, chief counsel of the Santa Fe road for its Western system, is at the Palace.

George T. Meyers, a State Senator of Oregon, arrived from Portland yesterday and is registered at the Occidental.

Mrs. S. A. Kidder of Grass Valley, president of the Nevada County Narrow-gauge Railroad, is registered at the Palace.

CHEERFUL TONE PERVADES LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prospect of a Continued Improvement in Prices of Investment Shares Are Good.

LONDON, July 5.—The feeling on the Stock Exchange last week continued to be cheerful. A more hopeful situation which set in during the previous week continued and the whole list showed decided improvement, especially the gilt-edged securities, which are deriving benefit from cheaper money. While the atmosphere was clearer, the prospects of a continued improvement in prices, especially of investment stocks, are very good, the public as yet showing no great degree of exuberance and consequently the volume of business done last week was small.

Americans participated in the speculative movement. Ruffins were temporarily excited by a private telegram stating that the Transvaal Government had authorized the importation of 50,000 Chinese for work at the mines. This report, however, remains without confirmation.

Harriet Martineau visited the United States in 1840 and reported that only seven occupations were open to women. They were teaching, needlework, keeping boarders, working in cotton factories, typesetting, bookbinding and household service.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFICERS FIND NO FILIBUSTER

TUCSON, Ariz., July 5.—At the direct request of the State Department the United States District Attorney of Arizona has just completed an investigation into what was reported to the Mexican Government as a plan for an armed force to invade the State of Sonora on a filibustering expedition, there to establish an independent state, with the ultimate purpose of annexing it to the United States.

The request for such an investigation came through the Mexican Ambassador and was at once referred to the Attorney General's department and by him to the Federal authorities of the Territory. Phoenix was specified as the headquarters of the alleged revolutionists, and there and elsewhere the government officials made a thorough investigation. What they discovered to be the cause of all this trouble was that a few months ago P. K. Hickey, a well-known business man, was conversing with friends on the subject of the treatment of American railroad men in Sonora. With some warmth he asserted that "some day we will simply have to go down there and annex the country to the United States."

He went no further with his remarks; indeed, he forgot he had ever said anything on the subject. But the words were picked up by a passing Mexican, who told the Mexican Consul, who passed the information along through official channels.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Mollie—What character did you take at the masquerade? Cholly—I went as a fool. "Oh, I thought every one had to wear some disguise"—Yonkers Statesman.

"A woman may be a pretty poor shot," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but when she throws herself at your feet she'll come pretty close to hitting your pet corner."—Yonkers Statesman.

Here's a man who must pay \$100 for having said "Boo!" to a girl in the dark. A fellow who couldn't think of anything better than that never should have been left with a girl when the lights were out. —Utica Herald-Dispatch.

Stranger—Fuel is pretty costly here this winter, isn't it? Fire Insurance Man (in accents of sadness)—Costly? Sometimes we burn as high as \$100,000 worth of buildings in a single night.—Philadelphia Times.

Comfort and Style.—Miss Lacey—I don't feel comfortable in this waist at all. Miss Grace—Why not? Miss Lacey—It makes me feel uncomfortable because it's too comfortable to be a good fit.—Philadelphia Press.

From the pagoda of the late Prince Li Sun Whot we heard strains of strange and weird music. Turning to our guide we asked: "What caused that peculiar melody?" "Why," he explained, "that is one of the soldiers playing on his loot."—Baltimore American.

"Didn't you tell me dat dog you sold me were a huntin' dog?" "He don't want to do nuffin' but look for a comfable place to lie down in." "Da's right. Huntin' wahn spots is his specialty."—Washington Star.

"Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "what do yez think iv Senzweala?" "Well," was the answer, "I haven't gone far into the subject. But the way they're hemmerin' its forts I should say it ain't necessary to look in the geographical yearn that it's wan of the small countries an' the map."—Washington Star.

Greening (shopping with his wife)—Here is something that will make you a nice dress. Mrs. Greening—Oh, nobody is wearing that this season. "Well, what's the matter with this piece?" "Oh, that's too common. Everybody is wearing it."—Chicago News.

"Taking into consideration the things Sharp has had to contend against, I think his success as a lawyer has been remarkable." "Why, what did he ever have to contend against?" "Everything. He came of a wealthy family. He didn't have to work his way through college. He never studied by the light of a pine torch. He never had to drive a dray, never walked six miles to school and wasn't compelled to borrow his books. He had every possible facility; and yet he has done well from the very start."—Chicago Tribune.

Townsend's California glace fruits and candies, 50c a pound. In artistic stretched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 715 Market st., above Call bldg.

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