NEWS OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

KILLS CHARTER DAY TRADITION

Professor C. L. Cory and Policemen Prevent Annual Rush of the Belligerents

TAKE EIGHT PRISONERS

Searchlight Finds Them and the Officers Follow Out Their Instructions

Berkeley Office San Francisco Call, 2148 Center Street, March 23.

There was no rush on Charter day eve at the University of California for the first time since the tradition was established. Professor C. L. Cory, chairman of the Students' Affairs Committee, and his imported policemen from Oakland and elsewhere, aided by an innovation in the way of a high-power searchlight, succeeded in squelching what threatened to be a rush, in its incipiency. The casualties are eight students who may be deprived of the pleasure of basking more in the intellectual sunshine of the university.

It required just this last solar plexus blow to send the tottering form of the ancient Charter day tradition to its quietus. It has been putting up a game fight these last few years, desperately clinging to the hope that the tide might turn. But now the thing is as dead as Ramesis III. Professor Cory is the man of the hour.

The whole thing was so effectually handled that the students didn't get even a chance to rush. They were kept moving all night long. The sophomores and the freshmen, the traditional enemies on Charter day eve, saw nothing of each other. The searchlight ferreted them out of every corner, exposed them, betrayed them.

The sophomores made the only show at organization. They assembled at Shattuck Hall early in the evening, though there was never more than forty of them there, but they were ready for fight. Every one of them wore sweaters and old clothes. There was a lot of talk, but an apparent lack of action. The rumors that a dozen uniformed police from Oakland were patrolling the campus had a demoralizing effect upon the nerves.

Of the freshmen, there was not a sign the whole night. Some said they were at the Berkeley High School, but it was as dark as Egypt all evening down there. Others said the "freshies" were fortifying themselves in Oakland. Others told stories about seeing them upon Charter Hill, planting the class number, '07.

Some time after midnight the sophomores screwed up courage enough to go out into the night. They marched toward the university grounds. There they were advised to make a roundabout circuit. This seemed to be good advice as the searchlight had just begun to put its peering eyes everywhere.

As the crowd passed up Bancroft way the light flashed full upon it, thus betraying it to Cory's minions. The crowd was not aware of the efficiency of the organization. It stood under a lot of trees and sent out pickets. But before the pickets could give "the lay" Cory and his policemen were upon them. Some ran, some did not. Cory said:

"Don't run, boys; don't be cowards."

But some would not be pacified. They kept on running. Out of this crowd the patrol captured four belligerents. They were compelled to reveal their identity under penalty of arrest, though neither Cory nor police had authority to arrest any one.

The patrol carried on this system of espionage all night. Wherever a student was caught he was closely examined before being ordered home.

Cory ordered one student handcuffed, then searched. He was released on promising to go home.

Some of the students captured were told to pack their trunks after being apprehended. This was understood to mean that the Students' Affairs Committee intends to expel them. Cory himself said to-day that at least eight men would be dismissed, but since then other statements have been made that such harsh measures would not be adopted. It all depends whether the authorities construe the presence of the students on the streets to be a violation of the spirit of the recent manifesto forbidding rushing. As most of the students were in old clothes the authorities are rather inclined to believe that they would have rushed if they could. That they did not rush was no fault of theirs.

PIEDMONT IMPROVEMENT CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Residents of That District Indorse the Bond Issue and Outline Campaign.

OAKLAND, March 23.—Permanent organization was effected last night by the Piedmont District Improvement Club, which met at Oak Chapel in Piedmont and elected the following officers: President, M. M. Barnett; vice president, Charles Roeth; secretary, A. R. Talt; treasurer, George W. Keller; doorkeeper, J. Ristrom; board of directors—W. P. Ferguson, Charles Roeth, E. S. Thompson, P. J. Keller, D. T. McArthur.

A committee was appointed to confer with the bond committees of the Oakland Real Estate Association and the Board of Trade on Monday evening, March 28. The emembers of the committee are: The Rev. M. B. Fisher, George Roeth, W. H. Way, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Thompson.

Labor Union Notes.

OAKLAND, March 23.—The trouble between the local carpenters' unions and the millmen over the expelling of four men by Carpenters' Union No. 550 several months ago was settled last night by the Building Trades Council, the union agreeing to reinstate the expelled men.

C. W. McBride has been elected treasurer of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Treasurer John Grillich.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION AT UNIVERSITY ROBBED OF USUAL PROCESSION BY THE RAIN

Exercises Held in Harmon Gymnasium.

Michigan's President Delivers Address.

BERKELEY, March 23.—Charter day at the University of California was robbed of one of its most imposing spectacles—the stately procession of men of learning in academic regalia. The picturesque and profound feature that has been the conspicuous thing on other charter days was lost to this one, and all because the clouds wept upon the campus. President Wheeler hoped against fate yesterday for a sun that would be courageous enough to shine, but at last despair came and he sent forth the word that the exercises would be entirely within doors, and so gloomy Harmon gymnasium, not the classic Greek Theater, sheltered the hosts that came to honor the university on its birthday.

Instead of the long line of dignitaries in somber cap and gown, with gay facings, there was a hurried formation this morning in the armory of the gymnasium and a straggling mounting of steps into the hall above. Professor Frank Soule, president of the day, came first, and then President Wheeler and President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, the charter day speaker, the other faculties and guests and students following on.

From the stage in the gymnasium the distinguished people looked out upon an immense audience. Floor and gallery and aisles were thronging with life. The place was becomingly decorated with blue and gold and now and again a motto or emblem discovered itself among the folds of bunting. The colors of the nation were distinguishable, too, in places where they contrasted with the more somber colorings.

LIBERAL BENEFACTIONS.

A deep silence fell over the throng while the Rev. Edward Lambe Parsons, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, delivered the invocation. This was followed by an address by President Wheeler and then the introduction of President Angell.

President Wheeler's address was devoted to a review of the benefactions of the past to the university, the present financial footing and the plans for the future. In the course of this review a large amount of ground was covered. All the more substantial gifts to the university were mentioned. Most interesting was the announcement that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's benefactions to the university have been between $800,000 or $900,000, the exact figure, President Wheeler confessed, he could not tell. The expenditures upon the university since its birth have been something like $3,000,000, a sum the speaker considered very insignificant considering the benefit to humanity in a spiritual and material way.

As to the needs of the university, President Wheeler said there is certainly need for more fellowship funds to help students on for two or three years uninterrupted study after graduation. There is need for a new medical school and a hospital, for the proper clinical study cannot be obtained without them. There is need of a school of forestry, for the State deserves it, and more people should be stimulated in the study of forestry. A school of naval architecture is necessary, a new agricultural building, a geology building, a new botany building and a hall of languages.

The gift of $600,000 for a new library building, President Wheeler said, will give a substantial structure, but before many generations the university will need a library worth $2,000,000. The sum of $850,000 will be available for the university this year, and of this amount $150,000 constitutes a portion of the State appropriation for California Hall, the remaining $700,000 being for other purposes.

MONEY SAVED FOR PEOPLE.

"It sounds large—$700,000," said President Wheeler, "but it is not anywhere near what a great State ought to pay for this great uplifting force. Why, enough money was saved in one recent intervention by the agriculturists of this university, working in the orchards of Placer County, to more than support the university for one year. Something like $5000 was lately spent to establish a poultry station at Petaluma, and yet in fifteen days that amount, and much more, was saved the State by the stifling of an epidemic that threatened the poultry interest of the State.

"The fact is that the cost of higher education is going far beyond the figures that were formerly talked about. D. O. Mills said to me recently that the extent to which the universities are financed on so little is remarkable. The truth about it is that higher education means research and nothing else. It is a quest for new truths. Science keeps putting out its pickets. It wants men to go beyond the picket line. And more research is being done in the State universities than elsewhere."

In introducing President Angell, President Wheeler referred to the fine spirit of sacrifice and devotion of the older and smaller colleges of the country. They had ideals, he said, higher than mere bread and butter. They trained men to be, rather than to get. Of such are Amherst and Brown and Williams.

"And this is a Brown day," said President Wheeler in closing. "I have my brother here from Brown, my own dear old alma mater, and I wish to present him to you. President Angell, born of the old college, now president of a great State university, the Nestor of us all."

Responding to this glowing estimate of himself and the applause from a multitude of hands, President Angell expressed his pleasure that on this festal day he had been permitted to bring the salutations of the University of Michigan to the University of California—the greetings of the elder institution to that of the younger. Referring to the eight Michigan alumni numbered among the faculties of the University of California, he said it was with justifiable pride that he observed the sons of Michigan so honored and sharing in the glory of the achievements of California.

TYPES OF UNIVERSITIES.

President Angell addressed himself to "The Type of the State University," saying in part:

While we in the East have beheld with wonder and admiration the phenomenal development of your State, we have rejoiced to see that the growth of the university has even outstripped that of the State. It is to the great credit of this young commonwealth that while it has, like all new States, had to bear the heavy burden of establishing all the institutions, charitable, penal, reformatory and educational, which our humane civilization demands, it has ever kept in the forefront the needs of this university and has ministered to its wants with so generous a hand. When older and richer States were lagging in the support of their universities, California set the stimulating example of establishing the 1 cent tax, and afterward raised this to the 2 cent tax for the maintenance of this institution. We in the East gratefully acknowledge the help which this wise act afforded us in securing aid in the same manner, even if on a less generous scale. It was refreshing to us to see your Legislature rise to the Aristotelian view of the function of the State to seek every high and noble end which it can secure better than the citizen. This idea of cherishing the higher education and bringing it within the reach of every boy and girl in the commonwealth has been incorporated into the very fiber and life of the State.

When we consider that the total cost of this university to the treasury of the State from its foundation to this day has been only a little more than $3,000,000, which is less than the cost of a first-class battleship; when we remember that it has sent out over 5000 graduates, and that as many more have spent some time under its roof, and that these 10,000 men and women are filling useful positions in all honorable callings and enriching and strengthening the life of the State in innumerable ways; when we remind ourselves that the names and works of its professors are honored wherever in the world letters and arts and sciences and philosophy are honored; when we recall the fact that by general consent of scholars the university ranks with the first in the land, and that it has made the name of California known and respected not only through this nation, but beyond the seas, we may well render our grateful tribute of praise to the broad-minded and far-sighted men who have so wisely laid the foundations and begun to rear the walls of this institution.

In all this vast audience, nay, within the boundaries of this great commonwealth, can any one be found to rise up and declare that the builders of this university made a mistake in adopting so generous and comprehensive a policy for securing the best type of higher education for the sons and daughters of California? Still in this country, where unlicensed freedom of speech sometimes leads persons of eccentric temperament and of self-satisfied pride of opinion to rejoice in defending paradoxes and in questioning the validity of the fundamental principles of republican government, it may not be altogether superfluous or unprofitable for us on occasions like this to consider the proposition that I propose to discuss. That proposition is this, that it is of vital importance in a republic like ours that the higher education as well as common school education be accessible to the poor as well as to the rich.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS WHO WERE PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED YESTERDAY WITH CHARTER DAY EXERCISES HELD IN HARMON GYMNASIUM AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

College Chief Says Cost of Higher Education Is Growing.

OPPORTUNITY DUE CHILDREN.

It is in itself fitting and in a certain sense it is due to children as human beings that the poorest child should have proper facilities for obtaining by reasonable effort the best development of his talent and character. I think I may appeal to the common sense and the general feeling of civilized men in recognition of this truth. One of the highest ends of society is to help men make the most of themselves. True, as I shall soon show, this is partly because it is for the interest of all, of society at large. But beyond that we instinctively recognize it as a duty to do what we can, both individually and through the organized action of society, to open to every child—and for the child's own sake—a fair chance for the best start in life for which his talent fits him. I know that we often justify our providing a free common school education simply by showing the necessity of such an education as a preparation for citizenship. But I believe that down in our hearts there is a profound satisfaction, and often an impelling motive to our action, in the conviction that we are doing simply what is just, what is due to every child as a human being, in giving him an opportunity to kindle into a flame any divine spark of intelligence within him. Is it too much to say that the infant born into a civilized and Christian society has a right to claim something more than a bare possibility—has a right to claim a tolerable probability of such moral and intellectual surroundings as shall make education and character accessible to him, if he has a fair amount of talent, self-denial and energy? For the moment I am not considering whether his claim should be met by legislation or by voluntary action. But that it should be met by society in some way I think will be generally conceded.

We need to make the higher education accessible to the poor, not merely on account of the poor and gifted scholars themselves, but also because this is best for society. We need all the intelligence, all the trained minds we can have. There is never a surplus of wisdom and true learning. There is often a surplus of pedantry.

We need to put the higher education within the reach of the poor because we cannot afford to endow the rich alone with the tremendous power of trained and cultivated minds. To do this might form an aristocracy of formidable strength. So long as the poor have anything like equal chance with the rich of developing their intellectual power we have little to fear from an aristocracy of wealth; but let wealth alone have the highest intellectual training, let the poor as a class be shut out from the schools of generous culture, and we must either consign the control of all intellectual and political life to the hands of the rich or else have a constant scene of turbulence between the ignorant many and the enlightened few. Bitter class hatred would be inevitable. There can be no stable equilibrium, no permanent prosperity for such a society.

Learning, too, would probably soon give place to pedantry, displayed like the ribbons and orders of a petty German court. The scholarship which is a mere concomitant and badge of wealth would become vain and meretricious and shallow.

Yet there are men who, professing to speak in the interests of the poor, of true learning and of sound philosophy, inveigh against a system which opens the doors of all learning to the humblest as well as to the richest child and insist that we shall make every one pay to the full the cost of his high school and university education. Do they not see that this would be a matter of little consequence to the rich, who could easily secure their training at any expense, but that it would consign the poor children, however endowed with talent, to the humblest acquisitions of learning or to the most trying struggle to attain to true culture? It is in the interest of the poor, it is in the interest of true and enlightened democracy that we insist that the highest education shall be accessible to all classes.

COLLEGE DEMOCRACY.

The most democratic atmosphere in the world is that of the college. There all meet on absolutely equal terms. Nowhere else do the accidents of birth or condition count for so little. The son of the millionaire has no advantage over the son of the washerwoman or over the liberated slave who has hardly clothes enough to cover his nakedness. Nowhere in the world is a man so truly weighed and estimated by his brains and his character. God forbid that the day should ever come when the spirit of snobbishness or aristocracy or pride of wealth should rule in our college halls.

Talk about oppressing the poor by sustaining the university! It is the sons and daughters of the men who are poor or of very moderate means who form the great majority of the students here and in almost every institution of higher learning. I could move your hearts to pity or to admiration if I could call one after another of many whom I see before me on this occasion to come up here and tell what tolls they have performed for long and weary years, what hardships and privations they and their parents have endured to gather up the few hundreds of dollars needed to maintain them with the closest and most pinching economy during their few years of residence here. I hope that those who practice high thinking and plain living will always be in the majority on these grounds. Sad, indeed, will it be for the university and sad for the State when such as they cannot by manly effort secure to themselves the best help which the resources of this school can offer to them.

Anything more hateful, more repugnant to our natural instincts, more calamitous at once to learning and to the people, more unrepublican, more undemocratic, more unchristian than a system which should confine the priceless boon of higher education to the rich I cannot conceive.

Another cogent reason for opening the privileges of higher education to all classes in this country is found in our distribution of political power throughout the community. The largest part of the public action which most concerns us is taken or sustained by local organizations. The successful working of our republican system depends upon the distribution throughout the smaller towns and villages and through the rural districts of men of intelligence. If all the cultivated minds were concentrated in one capital or in a few great cities, we could not perpetuate our form of government. Any strong tendency toward such a result must seriously intertere with the purity and efficiency of our institutions.

So, whether enriched by private or public endowments, every college has aimed to furnish education at such a rate that boys of modest means could procure it. While we rejoice at the existence and prosperity of universities and colleges established and maintained by the private gifts of generous benefactors, to my mind there is one peculiar charm of the State university, namely, that every citizen of the State is a stockholder in it and a contributor to its usefulness. This university is not the possession of the faculties or even of the Regents, but of you, the people of the State. Every man, every woman in this broad commonwealth has a proprietary interest in its welfare and its usefulness and as proprietors they should rejoice in the successes which are made evident on festal days like this. Its strength is found in the devotion of your hearts. Its hopes are rooted in the faith that you, your children, your children's children will never desert it. Can there be in a republican state any more solid and enduring foundation for a university like this than the devotion of an intelligent people to an institution that pours out its blessings with impartial and loving hand upon all who are competent to receive them and profit by them? Is not this one of the supremest triumphs of American democracy? Is not this a kind of socialism which we can all commend?

NATURE'S REGAL GIFTS.

Regal indeed are the gifts of nature to California. A soil which bountifully rewards the toil of the husbandman and fills to overflowing his granaries; a climate so balmy that you have a veritable paradise of fruits and flowers where the breezes fall soft as the gales of Eden on the peach, the strawberry and the grape and coax the roses into riotous and perpetual bloom; mines richer in wealth than those of Golconda, forests still magnificent in primeval grandeur and yielding the mines in value, and the broad Pacific at your feet waiting to bear you and your products not only to our new insular domains, but to the illimitable markets of the Orient; the sky, the earth, the seas all combine to pour their richest contributions into the lap of this favored commonwealth.

Yet, with all these riches, poor indeed had been the State had not a brave and manly and intelligent people chosen it as their home. For earth and sky and water and mine had all been here for ages. But savages could not of these make a prosperous commonwealth. It is intelligence and character alone which can make a great and thriving State. And so the grave question which pressed itself on the fathers still forces itself on you. How shall you train your children to make the most of these conspicuous advantages, to build a State which shall be truly great, to contribute their full part to the honor and glory of the nation, to lead happy and useful lives, to be a blessing to mankind?

But whatever be the method of endowment of our great schools, may the day never come when they shall be inaccessible to the humblest youth in whom God has lodged the divine spark of genius, or that more common but sometimes not less serviceable gift of useful talent. Let not a misapplication of the laissez faire doctrine in political economy, which has its proper place, lead us to the fatal mistake of building up a pedantic aristocracy. Good learning is always catholic and generous. It welcomes the humble votary of science and bids him kindle his lamp freely at the common shrine. It frowns on caste and bigotry. It spurns the artificial distinctions of conventional society. It greets all comers whose intellectual gifts entitle them to admission to the goodly fellowship of cultivated minds. It is essentially democratic in the best sense of that term. In justice, then, to the true spirit of learning, to the best interests of society, to the historic life of this State, hold wide open the gates of this university to all your sons and daughters, rich or poor, whom God by gifts of intellect and by kindly providences has called to seek for a liberal education.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the audience and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Parsons. The university orchestra rendered three selections during the exercises.

President Angell was the guest of honor at a luncheon given this afternoon by President and Mrs. Wheeler at their home. A number of distinguished visitors were present, among them members of the Board of Regents.

Dr. Wheeler Acknowledges Benefactions.

Says More Fellowship Funds Are Needed.

HOPES TO INCREASE UTILITY OF ALUMNI

President Wheeler Suggests Permanent Secretary for Each Class.

BERKELEY, March 23.—The Alumni Association of California held a meeting this afternoon in the Philosophy building, at which new methods for increasing the utility of the alumni organization were freely discussed. Instead of making a formal address President Wheeler talked the matter over with the graduates who were present. In answer to their questions he pointed out means whereby the alumni may help in the matter of university legislation.

The scheme proposed by President Wheeler to bring the alumni into a close organization is one that was first successfully inaugurated at Harvard. The plan is to have a permanent secretary for each class, and these secretaries are to form a body in themselves.

Among those who discussed this new plan at to-day's meeting were Charles Butters, Frank Otis, William H. Waste, George Edwards, W. H. Van Orden and J. M. Goss.

The alumni are planning to hold an elaborate reception in San Francisco on the evening before Charter day of each year. It is proposed to have the Charter day speaker address the alumni at that gathering.

ORIO PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE

Murderer of Luigi Gratziano Says He Feared for His Life When Attacked

KILLED HIS FRIEND

Prisoner Breaks Down and Cries Like a Child as He Leaves the Courtroom

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 1118 Broadway, March 23.

Breaking down with grief at the plight he now finds himself in, Luigi Orio left the courtroom at noon to-day crying like a child. He is charged with the murder of his friend, Luigi Gratziano, with whom he lived. The two men quarreled over a debt Gratziano owed Orio, and after a short dispute in which they came to blows they parted. An hour or two later they met again. Orio in the meantime had procured a pistol and testified to-day that Gratziano attacked him and he fired two shots, both of which took effect. He stated he believed his life to be in danger and that is why he armed himself.

Drs. B. T. Mouser and Edward von Adelung were called to testify to a wound over Orio's eye treated by them. Orio claims that in their first fight Gratziano struck him with a pair of brass knuckles and cut him. Dr. Mouser said he put a stitch in the cut. The wound looked to him as if it had been inflicted with a sharp instrument. Dr. von Adelung said he thought when he examined the wound at the jail the next day that the cut had been made by a fall against the corner of a table.

Orio's attorney is attempting to show that Gratziano had a weapon, and when they met later in the dark and Orio was attacked he was justified in shooting.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Alameda County.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Maria R., Charles F., Elizabeth S. and Mollie E. Jarvis, Neva Jarvis Decoto and William P. Jarvis (by C. F. Jarvis, his attorney) to Helen E. Munro (wife of A. J.), lot on SW corner of Grove and Sycamore streets, W 100 by S 23, portion of lot 16, block M, Kelsey Tract, Oakland; $10.

Charles H. and Sadie Weber to James R. Little, lot on S line of Third street, between Center and Cypress, 30 by 158, being lot 7, block 450, map subdivision of block 450 of Boardman's map, Oakland; $100.

James R. and Margaret A. Little to Southern Pacific Company, same; $100.

Walter P. Woolsey (single) to same, lot 15, block 450, same map, Oakland; $100.

Anton and Theresa B. Hassler to Carl and Emma C. Jensen, lot on W line of Campbell street, 85 S of West Thirteenth, S 25 by W 115, lot 7, block 1, plat of Tract 383, Oakland; deed made in manifestation of agreement between same parties, 653 D, 272; $10.

Julia H. and John R. Faulkes to Frank H. Ayres, W 10 feet of lot 9, block 2117, Alden Tract at Temescal; $10.

Carrie E. and W. A. Rouse to James A. Morgan, lot on SW corner of Shattuck and College avenues, W 95.90, S 39.90, E 93.05, N 40, lot 16, block 1, map Sea View Park; $10.

Harry H. and Virginia M. Webb (by Alfred von der Ropp, their attorney) to Charles Schock, lot 39, block 6, Amended Map of Central Park, Alcatraz and Newbury streets, Berkeley; $10.

Dennis A. and Matilda Godfrey to Leah F. Mott (single), lot on N line of Pacific avenue, 37:6 E of Benton street, E 37:6, N 101.34, W 37.605, S 101.86, lot 3 and E half of lot 2, block A, map of part of Fitch Tract, Alameda; $10.

Scott S. Piggott (or Pigott) to Adah A. Kellenberger, lot on S line of Chase street, if extended W from Pine, 130 E of Pine, E 37:6 by S 136:3, block 688, Boardman's Map, Oakland; quitclaim deed; $721.

August Wollitz to Leo Gilbert, lot on SE corner of Russell and Deakin streets, S 51.60 by E 135, lot 9, block C, Suburban Tract, Berkeley; $10.

Gertrude Dwyer (single) to W. S. Simmons, lot on N line of Handy street, 28.7 W from its intersection with W line of Lorin Villa Tract, W 35.24, N 121.16, NE 35.24, SE 121.16, being W 35.24 of lot 10, map in partition of lands of Ann Dwyer, deceased, etc., Berkeley; $10.

Laura A. and Charles D. Haven (husband) to Rosa Ruffo (widow), lot on E line of Chestnut street, 310 S of Tenth, S 30 by E 90, block 545, Oakland; $10.

John and Mary Foley (wife) to Anna Brutschy (wife of Louis), lot on N line of Twenty-seventh or Park street, 115 W of Grove, W 25 by N 100, lot 38, block 2024, map No. 2, Witcher Tract, Oakland; $10.

J. H. T. and Henrietta Watkinson to May L. Deming (wife of H. B.), lot on W line of Cherry street, 150 N of Forty-eighth, N 35 by W 150, lot 47, block E, map Snyder & Montgomery subdivision of portion of Temescal Park, Oakland; $10.

Neal J. and Josephine McKeen (wife) to Alexander N. Wilson, lot on N line of Forty-fifth street, 440 W of West, W 50 by N 100, lot 29, block 2108, Alden Tract at Temescal, Oakland; $10.

Harry L. and Nydia W. Holcomb to Edgar R. Rayner (single), lot on N line of Thirty-seventh street, 580 W of Telegraph avenue, W 40 by N 150, lot 8, map Roosevelt Terrace, Oakland; $1200.

Wesley J. and Lettie H. Baker to Oscar A. Ellis, lot on S line of Twenty-eighth street, 172:8 E of San Pablo avenue, E 25 by S 100, lot 11, block 2025, Map No. 2 Whitcher Tract, Oakland; $10.

Warley Bascom to Max W. Koenig, lot on W line of Peralta street, 154 S of Sixteenth, S 25 by W 110, lot 3, block 727A, map of redivision of block 740 and portion of blocks 739, 727 and 728, Oakland; $10.

Max W. Koenig (single) to Anton and Theresa B. Hassler, same, Oakland; $10.

Frank F. and Alma M. Porter, to William M. Hatfield (single), lot on W line of Lowell street, 67.5 N of Tompkins, N 67.5, W 85.25, S 71.12, E 62.19, being N half of lot 15, block 27, map of Smith's Subdivision of part of Matthews Tract, Berkeley; $10.

John and Ada M. Hinkel to Frank O. Renstrom, lot on E line of Harper street, 111.13 S of Russell street, S 37 by E 122, portion of lot 15, map of resubdivision of block 10, Central Park Tract, Berkeley; $10.

Rainfall in Oakland.

OAKLAND, March 23.—The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 1 p. m. to-day was .68 of an inch, making a total for the season of 26.74 inches, as compared with 20.81 inches at the same date last year.

Marriage Licenses.

OAKLAND, March 23.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk to-day: James E. Bourn, 26, and Philena G. Parrott, 21, both of Oakland; Adolph Markowitz, over 21, and Ida C. Berggren, over 18, both of Alameda; Maxie M. Sanchez, 23, Stockton, and Anna V. Butts, 19, Auburn.

Thorley Organ Recital.

OAKLAND, March 23. — Walter Handel Thorley, the organist of the First Methodist Church, has arranged to give three Thursday evening recitals at the church, the first of which will take place on March 24.

ALAMEDA, March 23.—Claude Assalene, 24 years old, residing at 644 Taylor avenue, was dragged from a streetcar this evening by a passing express wagon and received serious injuries.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY

OAKLAND, March 23.—Mrs. J. H. Mathews entertained a party of friends at dinner last Sunday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Inez Boyne of San Francisco. Later the entire party went to the Chamberlain home on San Pablo avenue, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull at an elaborate supper. A number of musical people were in the party and added much to the general enjoyment with selections on the piano, violin and organ.

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Mrs. William Lynham Shiels is giving a series of luncheons, the first taking place today at her home on Jackson street. The guests of honor were Miss Gertrude Munson of Tacoma and Miss Johanna Bendel, whose engagement was recently announced.

The other guests were Miss Evelyn Bendel, Mrs. Thomas H. Williams of San Francisco, Miss Ella Sterett, Miss Nina Dyer of Alvarado, Miss Muriel Steele, Miss Alice Poorman of San Francisco, Miss Taylor of San Francisco, Miss Nan Townley, Miss Grace Sanborn, Miss Laura Sanborn, Mrs. William Watt and Miss Laura Farnsworth of San Francisco.

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Plymouth-avenue Congregational Church was the scene of a pretty wedding to-day, when Mrs. Jennie A. Renshaw became the bride of James R. Dickson. The Rev. Charles W. Heag officiated. The bride was attended by Mrs. B. Gammon and Mrs. Belle Redell and by Misses Ruth and Adah Renshaw, who acted as flower girls. John Ronald was best man. The bride's gown was of gray crepe de chine over taffeta, the bodice being finished with a bertha of point lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson will reside in Oakland after a month's sojourn in the north, whither they have gone to spend their honeymoon.

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The luncheon given by Mrs. F. C. Havens yesterday complimentary to Miss Burdge was one of the season's most elaborate affairs. The decorations of pink and white were unusually attractive, pink tulle and almond blossoms blending in an exquisitely dainty effect. The favors were small gold hearts engraved with the Burdge-Miller monogram. An orchestra discoursed pleasing selections during the luncheon and later a palmist read the lines of fate in the hand of each guest.

The guests were: Mrs. F. Marion Smith, Miss Burdge, Miss Winifred Burdge, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Evelyn Ellis, Miss Grace Sperry, Miss Pauline Fore, Miss Ione Fore, Mrs. Wickham Havens, Miss Edith Gaskill, Miss Lucretia Burnham, Miss May Coogan, Miss Florence White, Miss Helen Chase and Miss Florence Nightingale.

* * *

The reception and musicale at the King's Daughters' Home for Incurables to-day was a pleasant affair and well attended, the prettily decorated rooms being crowded with guests all afternoon. Mrs. M. Brown, the circle's energetic president, was assisted in entertaining the guests by Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Corson, Mrs. Spangler, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Williams and other ladies of the organization.

* * *

Mrs. Frank C. Brigham entertained this afternoon in honor of Miss Edna Putnam of Humboldt. Among those present were: Miss Irene Bangs, Miss Marion Walsh, Miss Cornelia Stratton, Miss Clarisse Lohse, Miss Bessie Havens, Miss Ann McElrath, Miss Evelyn Adams, Miss Patty Chickering, Miss Isabelle Kendall, Miss Letitia Barry, Miss Muriel Kelley, Miss Jessie Craig, Miss Noel de Golia, Miss Lillian Reed, Miss Isabelle Brewer of San Francisco, Miss Margaret Vesper, Miss Margery Coogan, Miss Louise Hall, Miss Olga Atherton of San Francisco, Miss Bessie Coghill, Miss Mary Hyde, Miss Bessie Tillman, Miss Ruth Houghton, Miss Katherine Brown, Miss Edith Beck and Miss Marion Brewer of San Francisco.

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Dr. Marion Sterling gave an interesting talk on "Life in India" before the Oakland Club this afternoon. Mrs. W. S. Peters was presiding hostess.

Education Board Issues Call.

OAKLAND, March 23.—The School Board election will be held in twenty-one polling places in the school district Saturday, April 23, the amount of the bonds to be $960,000. The call for the election was issued by the School Directors this evening, the favorable vote being unanimous and all the Directors present. The board ordered that the public schools remain closed on next Thursday and Friday on account of the Teachers' Institute and the midterm vacation.

Wife Charges Cruelty.

OAKLAND, March 23.—Clara E. Brady has sued Harry L. Brady for divorce, alleging cruelty.

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