CALLS CONVENTION OF FRUIT GROWERS

Commissioner of Horticulture Urges All Interested in Industry to Attend Sessions

Papers and Discussions Planned on Topics of Interest to Ranchers

SACRAMENTO, April 18.—J. W. Jeffrey, state commissioner of horticulture, has issued a call for the state convention of those interested in the fruit growing industries of the state. This will be the thirty-fourth annual meeting and will be conducted along original lines in that fewer papers will be read, but all will be devoted to subjects of the greatest immediate importance to the fruit growers and presented by men of known ability, each thoroughly conversant with his chosen subject and entirely competent to handle it.

An entirely new feature will be the discussion of these papers as they are delivered. Each paper will be fully considered in a discussion under the direction and leadership of one who understands it and who can elucidate its salient features. By this means all there is in every question will be brought out and the subject thoroughly and fully understood, thereby accomplishing more than by merely reading a paper on some topic and passing it.

An attractive feature to visiting members will be found in the fact that it is held in the midst of the orange harvest and all attending will see the method pursued in the marketing of California's greatest crop, and it will be an object lesson in the citrus industry well worth the cost of a visit. This should be a special inducement to fruit growers from northern California who have not before visited Riverside in the spring.

Arrangements have been made for special accommodations at the hotels; a reception will be given by the ladies of Riverside to visiting members and the last afternoon will be devoted to visiting points of interest in and about Riverside. The Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and connecting roads have made special excursion rates and people within reach of any of these can secure tickets direct to the convention at the reduced rates.

PROGRAM OF SESSIONS

The full program follows:

Tuesday, April 28, morning session:
Call to order by chairman and invocation.
Address of welcome by S. C. Evans, mayor of Riverside.
Address by Governor J. N. Gillett.
Address by J. W. Jeffrey, state commissioner of horticulture.

Afternoon session:
"Walnut Culture and Top Grafting to Increase Production," by J. B. Neff, with discussion conducted by Prof. H. J. Ramsey.
"Present and Future Status of Our Grape Industry," by O. E. Brenner, with discussion conducted by George C. Roeding.
"Parasites and the State Insectory," by S. A. Pease, with discussion conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook.

Wednesday morning session:
"Proper Handling of Citrus Fruits," by J. H. Reed, with discussion conducted by G. Harrold Powell.
"Packing House Equipment," by C. E. Rumsey, with discussion conducted by P. J. Dreher.
"The Citrus Protective League," by Elbert Lyon, with discussion conducted by Charles C. Chapman.

Wednesday afternoon session:
"The California Lemon," by C. C. Teague, with discussion conducted by R. C. Allen.
"Health and Disease in the Citrus Tree," by Prof. Ralph E. Smith, with discussion conducted by V. V. LeRoy.
"The University Farm School," by Judge Peter J. Shields, with discussion conducted by Prof. E. J. Wickson.

Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock:
Reception tendered by the Woman's club of Riverside to visiting members.

Thursday morning session:
"Investigations of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas," by R. S. Woglum, with discussion conducted by Frederick Maskew.
"Sulphuring Fruit and the Pure Food Law," by Arthur R. Briggs, with discussion conducted by B. E. Hutchinson.
"Some Relations Between Soils and Fruits," by Prof. W. W. Mackie, with discussion conducted by James Mills.

Thursday afternoon session:
"What is the True Value of a Certificate in Shipments of Nursery Stock?" by C. E. Bemis.
"Causes of New Infestations," by P. D. Fowler.
"Relations of Horticultural Commissioners to Nurserymen," by H. P. Stabler.
"Quarantine Between California Points," by R. P. Cundiff.
General discussion led by S. A. Pease.

Thursday evening:
"The White Fly and Its Control," illustrated with stereopticon views, by J. W. Jeffrey and E. K. Carnes.

Friday morning session:
"Maintaining Fertility of the Orchard," by Frank L. Palmer, with discussion.
"Date Growing in Southern California," by Prof. S. C. Mason.
"Some Points in the History of Caprification and the Life History of the Fig," by Walter T. Swingle.
"The Eucalyptus for Use and Adornment," by ... Hosp, with discussion by Leonard Coates.

CORN COB PIPE SAVES BOY FROM PENITENTIARY

As Prisoner Does Not Smoke Cigarettes, Judge Says House of Correction

CHICAGO, April 18.—Hugo Lennon does not smoke cigarettes, and that, perhaps, saved him yesterday from a sentence to a term in the penitentiary. He was before Judge Chetlain, charged with burglary. He said that he had entered a house that he thought was vacant to sleep.

"Do you smoke cigarettes?" asked the judge, looking at the boy's fingers.

"No, sir; only this pipe," said the boy, who is 17 years old, producing a corn cob bowl and stem.

"I am not going to send you to the penitentiary," the court continued, with a shade of new sympathy. "You can go to the house of correction for three months."

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 18.—The following Californians are registered in New York:

San Francisco—Mrs. Paula Fredericks, at the Waldorf; Henry Newkamp, at the Knickerbocker; C. P. Overton, at the Holland; J. B. Stevenson, at the Holland; J. D. Baker and wife, at the Navarre; G. Burton, at the Broadway Central; Dr. B. W. Stark, at the St. Denis; T. Kelley and wife, at the Breslin; W. B. Page and wife, at the Victoria; C. Tevis, at the Cosmopolitan; R. Brand, at the Marlborough; G. Chavessus, at the Marlborough; H. B. Clark at the Belmont; P. S. Linquist, at the Herald Square; W. M. Hay, at the Hoffman; B. E. Shaw, at the Hoffman; B. T. Shaw, at the Herald Square.

Chico—S. Konn, at the Gilsey.

Colton—W. C. Fuller, at the Cosmopolitan.

Los Angeles—F. Buttolph, at the Grand Union; I. Hosier, at the Grand Union; R. H. Reid, at the Park Avenue; Mrs. E. Stempel, at the Grand Union; A. A. Sanford, at the Empire; Mrs. Hopkins, at the Grand Union; Mrs. M. A. Williams, at the Grand Union; F. E. Mariner, at the Murray Hill; Mrs. Hopkins, at the Martha Washington; M. Raphael and wife, at the Grenoble; M. Raphael and H. Raphael, at the Grenoble.

Oroville—E. S. Church, at the Broadway Central.

Pasadena—J. S. Pashigian, at the Belvedere.

Santa Cruz—Miss Stuart, at the Grand Union.

ECONOMIC CANALS

It estimated that with proper canal facilities connecting navigable inland streams this country could save two-thirds of the money now spent for transportation.

LARGEST SEA IN THE WORLD

The Caspian sea is the largest inland body of water in the world. It is 740 miles long, and its area is about 140,000 square miles, but it is rapidly diminishing in size.

History of Ancient Cave Dwellers Revealed by Gila River Relics

Extraordinary Finds Made by Expedition Sent Out by Smithsonian Institution

Special Dispatch to The Call

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is not merely because there were unearthed in a sacred cave of a prehistoric people in New Mexico a mummified turkey and whole eggs of this bird, or because there were brought to light large circular subterranean houses of a sort never before discovered by modern white man, that a general summary by Dr. Walter Hough of the United States national museum of the results of an expedition to the valleys of the upper Gila and Salt rivers is important and interesting. In fact, besides these finds, the party visited 174 caves, cliff dwellings, pueblos, shrines and monuments of these forgotten peoples and brought back four or five thousand stone implements, specimens of pottery, bones and other relics. But the results of this expedition are important because of the accurate story that may be built up around these proofs of a certain degree of civilization, the picture of the life, habits, arts and industries of prehistoric tribes, that all this material outlines to the archeologist and ethnologist.

Dr. Hough's account of the results of this trip has just been published as a bulletin of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution under the direction of which institution the national museum is also conducted.

The region traversed is in southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona. Most of it for a number of years has been carefully guarded by the government in four forest reserves and an Indian reservation. It is a very uneven country. Mountains ranging over 9,000 feet above sea level, covered with a dense growth of pine constituting part of the greatest virgin forest remaining in the United States, slope down in less than 60 miles to cactus covered plains. The roughness of the region, rendering communication difficult, probably had much to do with the many different varieties of culture represented by the remnants of dwellings and the specimens of handiwork found there.

BEFORE WHITE MEN CAME

It is believed that the region was deserted by its inhabittants long before the middle of the sixteenth century, when the gold seeking expedition of Coronado and his adventurers passed by these ancient caves and pueblos. Many generations afterward roving bands of Apaches scoured the territory, probably keeping away many possible settlers, and in fact it was not until 1886, 22 years, that these renegade tribes were pacified through the establishment of military posts.

It is not known that the traditions or myths of any of the surviving Pueblo Indians refer to these early peoples. From a comparison of their arts with those of later tribes, it seems likely from data at hand that they were distinct from any of their neighbors and sprang from an original local source.

WHAT BECAME OF PEOPLE?

It is also a matter of conjecture as to what became of all the people whose villages are so numerous. The climate is generally healthy except for occasional fevers that are not serious. Exploration of the ruins, so far as this has been accomplished, shows that the pueblos were not abandoned on account of internal warfare or attacks from outside enemies. There is reason to believe that failures of food supply were less prevalent in early times than since occupancy by white men, but starvation may have been a factor in the decline in population in certain localities. The most potent cause, however, is believed to have existed in the social organization of the people, which in that isolated country may have prohibited marriage within the clan, as is the case among the existing Pueblo tribes.

In several pueblos on the San Francisco river, a branch of the Gila, there was silent evidence of the gradual decline of the race. The exploring party examined the cemetery, which was built, as usual, outside the walls of the pueblo. Going into the pueblo, they found burials in the outer rooms. Penetrating still farther they came upon other burials in inner rooms, shown to have been made at a later time by the lack of offerings of pottery or trinkets placed with the dead. Still farther in, other rooms, the need of them gone, were made crypts for mummies.

WHOLE CYCLE OF HISTORY

"We have here," says Dr. Hough, "what seems to be the life history of this pueblo from its culmination to its extinction, the gradually enlarging zone of room burials being an index of the decrease of the inhabitants. The evidence invariably shows that no sudden cataclysm overwhelmed the pueblos, no hasty, disorganized abandonment took place, no wars decimated them, but rather that, like a tree, they passed through the successive stages of growth, decline and decay to final extinction."

As to the nature of these peoples, there may well have been in the whole region of the Gila and Salt rivers several tribes, distinct in language and arts. Roving clans crossed the territory, local populations inhabited almost inaccessible valleys, and there were displacements of one tribe by another. Very generally, however, the arts of all are enough alike to be placed in one class. What differences there were in their manners of living were naturally determined by the elevation and the varied mineral, vegetable and animal resources.

RESOURCES OF PEOPLE

They all had at hand many different kinds of stones with which to build their houses, heavy volcanic rocks for the walls, strong creamy-white stone for floors, lintels and fire boxes, many minerals suitable for axes and other implements, clays for pottery, pigments for its decoration and materials for painting ceremonial paraphernalia and weapons. There is no evidence that they knew how to work metals.

There were trees of many sorts to furnish fire wood, bows, arrows, basket sticks, etc. The bark served for bedding, tying, preserving the fire, cordage and costumes. Reeds were made into arrow shafts and flutes, tule was woven into mats, and willow grass and other plants turned into sandals, baskets and mats. Fiber, food, drinks, medicine and dyes were derived from wild plants and corn, beans, squashes and gourds were cultivated for means of subsistence. Cotton was grown in the warmer localities for clothing and sacred purposes.

The animals of the region at that time, including the elk, deer, antelope, bear, mountain lion, turkey, grouse and pigeon, furnished them with skins, plumage, antlers, claws, hoofs, horns, teeth, bones and sinews for all sorts of purposes, besides supplying them with the little meat that they ate.

DWELLINGS ARE VARIED

The dwellings of the region were of different sorts and it is principally by the type of dwelling that the different peoples may be distinguished. In the open country, on the plateaus and in the wide river valleys, these early Indians, if Indians they were, built pueblos of stone or of mud. These pueblos consisted either of collections of houses and plazas outlined with walls or, in the higher, colder country, of more compact masses of rooms. The various rooms were furnished with a fire box in the middle, sometimes a low bench around the wall and very small openings leading into communicating rooms. When the pueblos were built of mud the walls were usually strengthened by a core of river stones.

Up in the mountains and along the steep banks of the rivers, generally in the narrow canyons near the head waters, peoples very similar to the pueblo tribes dug cliff dwellings, which are now blackened with smoke and filled with implements, refuse and sometimes burials. Single houses were often placed in niches or fissures in the rocks. Scarcely any pocket large enough to shelter a human being but shows evidence of occupation, mostly temporary, perhaps, though frequently these places, too, are blackened with smoke and contain much refuse.

Near Luna, New Mexico, in excavating the plaza of a rectangular stone pueblo, Dr. Hough came upon a series of deep, circular constructions. They were about 15 feet across, with vertical sides, a square fire box in the center of the floor, and traces of wooden posts. Scattered about were bones of animals, flint chips, roofing clay and near by was a burial. Here at one time was a village of subterranean houses occupied by people about whom all that is definitely known is that they made coarse, brown, undecorated pottery. Although other subterranean structures have been disclosed by previous explorers in this region, and although Dr. Hough himself came upon other isolated pits probably used as ceremonial places or lodge rooms, there is no record of any previous discovery of a whole village of underground dwellings such as this. Since over this site had been built a stone pueblo, these subsurface houses may have served to shelter a tribe even earlier than the prehistoric pueblo builders. The ruin covers many acres and is evidently of great antiquity.

RACE OF ANTIQUITY

In connection with this, not far away, there was unearthed a human skeleton. It lay in a bed of clean gravel eight feet below the surface and underneath a layer of hard jointed clay, which is strong geological evidence of great age. With the skeleton were fragments of deer bones and rude flint chips.

All through the region the party came upon open air kivas or lodge houses, shrines, either in the form of caves, sacred springs, rock piles or stone rings and series of large depressions which it is supposed are the remains of reservoirs or ancient quarries.

The great supply of the material gathered from the region gives as reliable an idea as can be gotten of what these ancient peoples wore, how they furnished their houses, what their occupations were, how they amused themselves, what their religion was like, and to a certain extent the nature of their language.

Throughout the whole district these former inhabitants wore necklaces of stone or shell beads, armlets, wristlets and finger rings of shell, anklets of shell and pendants of stone, and in the mountains they went so far as to decorate themselves with ornaments of feathers and fur, portions of insects, dyed cords and other objects. In the lower country the clothing consisted of front and back fringed skirts of cords, facsimiles of which were found as offerings to their gods. Small cotton blankets were thrown over the shoulders and larger ones probably served when there was occasion to wrap the whole body. Fiber sandals protected the feet. In the mountain districts there was need of something warmer. Here pelts of animals were used and even the downy feathers of the turkey were wound about cords in such a way as to be woven into blankets and jackets. Short skirts were also worn, probably by the women, and large robes of fur cord wrapped the whole body. Sandals and a kind of coarse, woven sock covered their feet.

FOOD STORES FOUND

The interiors of their houses were not very different from those of the modern pueblo Indians. All sorts of stone and clay vessels for cooking, mixing, and holding food, for containing salt and different courses of the meal, and for transporting, storing and distributing water were found. Stone knives, bark platters, baskets and nets, torches and gourds made up part of the household furnishings. For beds heaps of softened grass, held by a net of leaves, and for pillows grass and leaves were used. Bunches of corn blades folded over and tied and new corn ears, strung on cord, were hung about the cliff houses, and beans and maize were stored in jars or mat baskets.

Among the specimens brought back showing what sort of arts and industries these Gila peoples practiced there are stone axes, hammers and rubbing stones and disks of all sorts, shell ornaments for the purposes mentioned above, bone implements and decorations, usually colored with pigments, wooden ceremonial apparatus, bows and arrows, fiber cloth dyed in various colors, baskets of a number of intricate weaves and pottery of many shapes and hues, bowls, platters and small figures. How they amused themselves is shown by a number of rude reed and bone dice and reed and yucca flutes and wooden and gourd drums and rattles.

Although it is impossible to tell the sound of their spoken language, picture writings of human and animal figures, tracks of bears and turkeys, symbols of the sun, water and stars, geometric designs and rudely drawn realistic scenes of hunting show that they had something in common with later Indians. By examining many pieces of ceremonial paraphernalia and offerings of beads, stones, crystals, etc., from the shrines, and by comparing these with the offerings of more modern Indians, some idea may be obtained of their religious beliefs and practices.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT

Dr. Hough does not attempt a complete report on the religion and everything that may be gleaned from the surviving evidences of this long forgotten culture. He gives merely the main features of each of the separate ruins and monuments in the upper parts of the Gila and Salt valleys. As to the general degree of efficiency reached by the peoples of the whole region he calls attention to a great prehistoric dam in Grant county, New Mexico, first discovered by the engineers on the survey of the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He says:

"It consists of a gigantic earthwork five and a half miles long and 22 to 24 feet high, involving in its building the handling of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic yards of material. The purpose of this earthwork, which is undoubtedly of an artificial character, was to impound water for irrigation, and the work is comparable to that found in the irrigation systems of the ancient inhabitants of the Gila and Salado valleys, Arizona."

How such an engineering feat, rivaling the projects of modern land reclamation, was accomplished, in view of the fact that these people not only did not know the rudiments of mechanical transportation, but could not even work metal and had no beasts of burden whatsoever, must still remain a matter for vague conjecture.

TAFT LANDSLIDE IS ON THE WAY

"It Will All Be Over by May 1," Is the Prediction of His Supporters

Little Probability of Opposition Combining in Support of One Candidate

By Ira E. Bennett

WASHINGTON, April 18.—"It will all be over by May 1" is the confident prediction of the Taft supporters. They are mightily pleased with the results of the state conventions in Massachusetts and New York. They have made gains in nearly ever state where a test has been made of the strength of republican candidates. At the beginning of this week the number of delegates actually instructed for the several candidates was as follows:

Taft	169
Knox	64
Cannon	44
Hughes	38
Fairbanks	30
La Follette	25
Uninstructed	72
Contested	42

During the week Taft has captured Minnesota, part of Massachusetts, Hawaii and Arizona, giving him about 200 instructed votes.

The most important feature of the preliminary campaign is the collapse of the Hughes boom in New York. The state convention of last Saturday not only failed to enthuse over Hughes, but gave President Roosevelt such a ringing indorsement as to prove conclusively that he was the most popular man in his native state, as he is everywhere else. The New Yorkers "directed" their four delegates at large to use all honorable means to secure Hughes' nomination, but the manner of the indorsement left no doubt that Taft, and not Hughes, was the choice of the convention.

SAY HUGHES IS TO BLAME

It was charged in the New York papers antagonistic to Roosevelt that this consummation was planned and executed by Roosevelt from Washington, partly as a means of keeping himself before the country and partly to destroy Hughes as a competitor of Taft. New Yorkers who have returned from the convention are emphatic, however, in the assertion that Hughes, and not Roosevelt, is to blame for the outcome. They say that Hughes has proved to be such a "cold proposition" that his supporters are disheartened and cannot find good reasons for bringing in other helpers. Taft expressly directed his friends to keep their hands off New York, and it is reasonable to suppose that the president did likewise. Indeed, it is an open secret that Taft wrote his letter at the president's suggestion. The president has not only been careful, but overscrupulous, in his effort to disarm criticism of his interference in behalf of Taft. He foresaw that he would be charged with trying to kill off Hughes in his home state, and in order to disprove this charge he has gone out of his way to help Hughes, in spite of Hughes' very shabby treatment of him in the Sanders affair.

Hughes could have had the solid New York delegation so far as the president and Taft were concerned. They conceded it to him. There was nothing for Hughes to do but to say the word, and to inspire his followers with enthusiasm. He did neither. He would not indicate his choice for delegates at large, nor would he unbend sufficiently to show that he would be gratified if supported by his state. Naturally, republicans do not cling to a leader who will not lead. They dropped away from Hughes and turned to Taft.

DELEGATES TURN TO TAFT

Hughes had less than half of the New York delegation at the beginning of the week. Two delegates had been instructed for Taft and two others had declared for him. Of the 14 delegates chosen but not instructed, all were counted for Taft in preference to Hughes. At the rate New York is splitting up it is predicted that Taft will get at least a third, if not a half, of the 78 delegates from that state. This surprising showing has done more than any one thing to start the cry, "It will all be over by May 1."

The Taft movement could not be kept out of Wisconsin, either. In spite of La Follette's mastery, which is far more complete than Hughes' mastery of New York, Taft won one delegate.

Massachusetts was proclaimed by the "allies," as the anti-Taft people call themselves, to be a stronghold against Taft. Great things were promised when Senator Murray Crane got in his fine work. But the result showed very clearly that Roosevelt sentiment there is as strong as elsewhere; that Senator Lodge has not lost his cunning as a practical politician, and that the anti-Taft managers have no real reason for hanging together. The Massachusetts state convention was the scene of a brilliant piece of work, in which Senators Lodge and Crane were the leading figures. Lodge rather worsted Crane in the encounter, although Crane can boast that Massachusetts did not declare for Taft. The convention did, however, adopt a resolution stating that "we all recognize that a majority of the delegates to this convention desire Taft's nomination." That was a clear enough announcement of Massachusetts' position to suit Senator Lodge, and he left to his colleague the empty honor of saying that Massachusetts did not join the Taft column.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED

Two of the Massachusetts delegates at large are strong Taft men, one of them being Senator Lodge himself. Several Massachusetts districts have selected Taft men and instructed them to vote for him. Others came into line this week. The uninstructed delegates are likely to climb on the band wagon before the convention meets. So it may all be over by May 1, after all, so far as Massachusetts is concerned. If this occurs it will have a powerful influence on other New England states that have been hanging out. Vermont's delegates will be uninstructed, but if Massachusetts goes for Taft so will Vermont. Taft will get half of the Maine delegation, if not all of it.

The Massachusetts situation indicates to some extent how the waning popularity of Hughes has demoralized the anti-Taft forces. It is only by uniting that the anti-Taft people can hope to prevent Taft from being nominated on the first ballot. Senator Crane was supposed to be strongly in favor of Hughes. At any rate, he was willing to support Hughes if it would serve to defeat Taft. But the Massachusetts republicans could not be brought to support Hughes as against Taft. No other candidate could be mentioned in the same breath with Taft. So when Hughes' stock fell Massachusetts republicans began to see the Taft band wagon looming before them. They had been ready to jump on long before.

In addition to the 200 odd delegates instructed for Taft—his managers say the number is 234—he has the best of the fight in all the uninstructed delegations. Some districts were at heart for Taft, but were controlled by local basses who prevented the issuance of the instructions. Other districts are sending uninstructed delegations in the hope of having them pick out the right band wagon. If Taft gains at the rate he has been gaining these floating seekers of the winner will flock to him.

WILL SWEEP OPPOSITION ASIDE

The whole field against Taft has a bare majority over him at this time. Unless a consolidation candidate appears upon whom the opposition can unite Taft will sweep the disorganized opposition aside as an elephant knocks over innocent bystanders at a circus panic. The opposition may have a compromise candidate in view, but there is nothing to indicate such a maneuver. Knox hangs on to Pennsylvania, Hughes to his New York remnant, La Follette to his 25 Badgers, Uncle Joe Cannon to his Illinois bunch and Fairbanks to his 30 Hoosiers. Who is willing to turn over his little nest egg to another for the glorious sake of beating Taft and Roosevelt? Not one. Each is receptive, but not one is contributive.

Theoretically the opposition will hang out, each side sticking to its favorite son until it has been demonstrated that Taft needs more votes than he will get on the first ballot. Then, according to theory, the antis will get together, decide upon the most likely man among their number and throw all their votes to him, thereby nominating him. But facts knock this program into a cocked hat, for the reason that Roosevelt's astonishing popularity and political sagacity have placed Taft so far ahead that there is not likely to be a second ballot. When New York crumbles away from Hughes and Massachusetts refuses to obey the voice of Murray Crane it is time for the wavering ones to hunt cover. The Taft landslide is on the way.

Bernard J. Flood (upper), chairman of Stanford parlor's entertainment committee (Habenicht, photo); H. Cahalan (center); Joseph Smith (Haussler, photo).

HURRIES TO ANSWER TO CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Mrs. P. C. Clemenson Rushes to Chicago to Resist Suit for Annulment

CHICAGO, April 18.—Declaring that she is not a bigamist and is ready to make a fight on the effort of her husband to secure the annulment of her marriage to him, Mrs. P. C. Clemenson is hurrying toward Chicago from Vancouver, B. C. He charges that she has another husband, William Grander, living in Reading, Pa., who was not divorced from her when she married him.

William Grander, the alleged first husband, is willing, it is said, to come to Chicago, if necessary, and swear that he has been married to her and got notice of the granting of the divorce to his wife last October, several months after she had married the physician.

For four years prior to her marriage to Dr. Clemenson the woman kept house for him. Her two children remained with her.

DENIES ALLEGED MARRIAGE

REDDING, Pa., April 18.—William Grander of this city, mentioned in a Chicago dispatch as having been previously married to Mrs. P. C. Clemenson, who has been seeking a divorce there, was located here today. He declares that the charge that he was ever the husband of Mrs. Clemenson is not true.

WHERE LIQUOR IS DANGEROUS

"Above all things, complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks" is the motto of the famous Alpine guide, Zurbruggen. The monks of the St. Bernard say that they nearly always find an empty bottle near the bodies of those who perish in the snow.

STANFORD PARLOR PREPARES STUNTS

Native Sons to Participate in Testimonial Performance at Princess

"The Song Birds" Will Be Embellished With Jokes of Local Flavor

The members of Stanford parlor, Native Sons, are getting busy preparatory to handing out a few stunts at the Princess theater Monday evening, when a testimonial performance will be given in honor of the fair friends of the parlor. Though the company of the playhouse will furnish the principal portion of the program the natives will break in between acts with their specialties, and they promise to make the professional actors show an additional burst of speed in order to hold their jobs.

The play of the evening will be "The Song Birds," the bewitching travesty on grand opera that has had such a successful local run. The Native Sons believe that they will add to the luster of the play when they break in with some of their original takeoffs.

Bernard J. Flood, chairman of the committee on entertainment, aided by a corps of able assistants, including H. Cahalan and Joseph Smith, has managed to complete the final arrangements to the satisfaction of his brother natives, who promise their fair friends the jolliest evening of the year when the curtain rises.

BRIQUETS A FACTOR IN CONSERVING COAL

Mountains of Waste to Be Turned Into Marketable Product for Many Uses

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—In testing the fuels being used by the government the United States geological survey has succeeded in developing the briquetted form of coal to such an extent that it promises to be an important factor in conserving the rapidly diminishing fuel supply of the country.

There is every promise that the mountains of waste coal seen about every coal mine and the low grade coal that is now being left in the mines will be turned into millions of horsepower and for domestic heating and locomotive use throughout the country. Tests that have been made for more than two years by the government indicate that a fuel made from slack or waste coal, pressed into briquets, not only burns with little smoke but also evaporates more steam and produces more power under the same boilers than does the same amount of coal.

These briquets are made by taking the waste or slack coal and mixing it with sufficient pitch so that the coal will hold together, the whole being pressed into blocks or cakes by machinery. Briquets made from good quality slack coal have on every occasion shown their superiority over the same grade of lump coal. This difference is so great, it is said, that vessels burning briquets instead of coal will be able to add from one to two knots per hour to their usual speed. What this would mean to one of the Atlantic racers is easily seen.

RAILROADS TRY THEM

During the last six months two prominent railroads of the south have made trial runs while burning briquets. The Atlantic coast line railroad, after giving the new fuel a thorough trial on a number of runs between Rocky Mount and Wilmington, N. C., reported that the briquets were a success. The official report of the railroad stated that 172,700 pounds of coal were consumed in making 10,912 car miles, against 161,980 pounds of briquets in making 12,896 car miles. The engine that used coal made up 231 minutes' lost time and the engine on which the briquets were tried made up 292 minutes. In other words, with 10,720 pounds less of briquets than coal, 984 more car miles were covered and 61 more minutes of lost time were made up. This is an apparent economy of 20 per cent, without taking into consideration the cost of the briquets.

LITTLE SMOKE OR ASH

In describing the results of the tests the road foreman reported: "This coal burns up entirely, leaving no dirty fire at the end of each trip, saving 30 minutes' time in cleaning the engine. The briquets do away with all black smoke while using steam and there is but little smoke when the steam is turned off. This fuel does away with the stopping up of the flues and produces a uniform steam."

Officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway company made the following report on the use of briquets: "The briquet ignites very freely, making an intensely hot fire. When the engine is working there is very little smoke. A heavy fire may be carried, as there is no danger of clinkering. Very little ashes are left."

The tests on the Chesapeake and Ohio were made on the through trains between Washington, D. C., and Charlottesville, Va., during the rush of Christmas travel.

FIGURE COSTS CLOSELY

The results of a number of the investigations made at the fuel testing plant of the government at St. Louis, Mo., have just been published by the geological survey, under the title of "Binders for Briquets." The author of the bulletin, James E. Mills, declares that the object of the investigations was to determine as far as possible to what extent the manufacture of briquets from slack coal may succeed commercially under the conditions existing in the United States. The main problem in briquetting, says the author, is to find a suitable binding material at sufficiently low cost. When the difference in price between slack coal and the first class lump is $1 the cost of briquetting should not exceed this amount.

AN ANCIENT CELLO

An old cello, which the owner at Mount Noorah, Victoria, sent to be repaired, was found to bear the label of Nicolo Amati and the date 1624. There was also found a record of the instrument having been repaired by Louis Dandeh of Versailles in 1781 for Louis XIV.

PIEDMONT'S SILKWORM

Piedmont, Italy, produces about three times as many cocoons as any other Italian province, and in proportion to its size is perhaps the most prolific silkworm district of the world, the yield during 1907 amounting to 11,001,647 pounds, with a value of $3,956,583.

LOS ALTOS CUTOFF FORMALLY OPENED

Road Skirts Foothill Country and Shortens Time to Santa Cruz

Leaves Main Line at Mayfield and Rejoins It at Vasona

The Los Altos cutoff was formally opened by the officials of the Southern Pacific yesterday, and a number of prominent citizens and members of the press were taken over the new route, which will eventually be the short line to Santa Cruz. The road leaves the main track at Mayfield, takes a sharp curve to the westward and skirts the foothill country, rejoining the main line at Vasona, a short distance from Los Gatos.

This road will serve a dual purpose. It will shorten the time to Santa Cruz and be a scenic route, passing through an exquisitely rolling country planted in orchard and vineyard. After leaving Mayfield the road gradually approaches the mountains, and after passing through the Wright tunnel is in the heart of the mountains.

Before the opening of the road a rich and fertile country was without rail communication, but now, owing to the advantages accruing from a railroad, towns have been planted along this route, and Los Altos promises to be one of the most flourishing settlements on the peninsula. The line also will bring Congress springs close to San Francisco, which property has been purchased by the Southern Pacific and will be made a popular resort.

The special train carrying the guests of the company left the city at about 2 p. m., made a rapid run to Los Altos and then to Los Gatos. The citizens had carriages in waiting and the visitors were driven around the town. In their absence the ladies decorated the cars with ferns, poppies and enormous clusters of roses. The following were on the trip:

W. A. McGovern	E. B. Ryan
C. S. Fee	C. S. Aiken
James Horsburgh Jr.	H. A. Buck
Paul Shoup	F. W. Thompson
E. E. Wade	W. G. Shotwell
H. A. Jones	W. H. Snedaker
H. Ramsden	Henry Avila
G. L. King	C. E. Stokes
C. W. Durbrow	Victor M. Smith
E. Shillingburg	Phillip Clark
C. Lincoln	C. F. Runyon
J. J. Geary	Charles W. Fee
Charles Field	Phil K. Gordon
Frank Chapin	George N. Herbert
Floyd Judah	A. D. Charlton
E. F. Randolph	Al Murphy
George Miller	Sidney Robertson
Walter A. Clark	A. R. Stewart.
W. B. Pladwell	

BANK EXAMINER FINDS HIS OWN NAME FORGED

Vawter Discovers Note Deposited by Alleged Defaulter in Calexico

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—While examining the bank of Calexico, in the Imperial valley, W. S. Vawter, newly appointed member of the state bank commission and president of a bank at Santa Monica, found to his amazement a forged note for $1,000 bearing his name. In looking over the assets of the institution Vawter found a note for $500 in the name of S. S. Watson, recently arrested on a defalcation charge.

Vawter was told this note was secured by two others for $1,000 each, and one of these he found bore his own name. He denied its genuineness and it is likely that Watson will have at least one other charge to face before he gets out of trouble. The Calexico bank had accepted the additional notes, believing they were good.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Robert C. Troy to Natale T. Giacomini, lot in E line of Boyce street, 100 N of Point Lobos avenue, N 50 by E 120; $10.

Casper Von Bergen and wife to C. C. W. Hauw, lot in S line of Twenty-eighth avenue, 180 W of Sanchez street, W 25 by S 114; $10.

Abraham Ruef to Henrietta Sittenfeld, lot in N line of Filbert street, 137:6 W of Stockton, W 137:6 by N 160; $10.

Adelaide Remick et al. to Mary R. Burke, block bounded by M or Alvarado, Castro, Twenty-third and Diamond streets; $10.

Mary's Help hospital to Mary A. Burke, same; $10.

Kate Johnson estate to Mary A. Burke, same; $10.

Mary A. Burke to John Anderson, lot at SE corner of Alvarado and Diamond streets, S 201:6, E 105, N 87:6, E 120, N 114, W 230; $10.

Belle Dufau to Herman D. and Emilie Lackewandt, lot in NE line of Francis street, 400 NW of Mission, NW 25 by NE 100; $10.

David W. Batchelor and wife to Bella McDonald, lot in NW line of Burrows street, 110 S of Knox, SW 25 by NW 100; $850.

Fred J. Baumel and wife to Ellen Fitzgerald, lot in N Twenty-fourth street, 205 E of Castro, E 25 by N 114; $10.

J. R. Dee to Charles C. Higgins, lot in E line of subdivision 1, 1705 5-10 S of Corbett avenue, S 1,056 by E 165; $10.

Charles Mayle and wife to Richard Witty and wife, lot in S line of Twenty-fifth street, 186:8 W of Diamond, W 26:8 by S 114; $10.

David J. Walker to Belle Nestenhaver, lot in E line of Church street, 85 S of Twenty-ninth, S 29 by E 80; $10.

Coliseum company to Otto Burger, lot in W line of Eleventh avenue, 175 N of Fulton street, N 25 by W 120; $10.

Thomas Rivers et al. to Andrew J. Farrell and wife, S 16 2-3 feet of lot 27 and N 16 2-3 feet of lot 26, block 9, Lake View; $10.

Susan G. Hills to James D. Bolger, lot in W line of Eleventh avenue, 125 N of Point Lobos, N 50 by W 120; $10.

Maria Eisert with Clyde S. Payne et al., lot in N line of Jackson street, 73:10 W of Leavenworth, W 64:2, N 82, W 24:6, N 63, E 88:8, S 145; $10.

James B. Nakada to George Grugig, third interest in lot in E line of Forty-seventh avenue, 300 S of J street, S 25 by E 120; $308.33.

James B. Nakada et al. to same, two thirds of same; $616.66.

Anna D. Holler to Edward James, lot 2, block 53, city land; $10.

John F. Merrill to Mary S. Merrill, lot at SE corner of Kearny street and Ver Mehr place, S 40, E 60, S 20, E 20, N 60, W 80; $10.

Elinor M. Croudace to Selma White, lot in S line of Green street, 86:10 E of Steiner, E 25:7¼ by S 85:6; $10.

Catherine McCann and husband to V. Gamboni Mazzitelli, lots 31 and 36, block 10, and 21 other pieces; $10.

V. Gamboni Mazzitelli to M. F. Pixley, lots 18, 19, 22 to 24, 26 to 38, block 24, city land; $10.

Frederick T. Hall and wife to Julius F. Hetty, lot in S line of Twenty-sixth street, 26:9 W of Noe, W 25 by N 114; $10.

Laura T. Shaw to Leopold Weinstein, lot in SW line of Twenty-seventh avenue, SE of H street, SE 75 by SW 100; $10.

John Boyhan, deceased (by executor), to Mary P. Welton, lot in S line of Twentieth street, 145 W of Guerrero, W 50 by S 114; $8,900.

Alfred Sutro and wife to E. S. Pillsbury, lot in S line of Broadway, 137:6 E of Broderick street, E 63:9 by S 132:7½; $10.

Building Contracts

Freda O. Shumate with Holm & Son—All work for a two story and basement frame building in E line of Sixth avenue, 184 N of Lake street, N 50 by E 127:5½; $10,650.

Emma Moll with L. N. Fletcher—Alterations and additions for a two story frame building in W line of Hartford street, 124:4 N of Nineteenth, N 24:8 by W 125; $4,775.

Emma Fried with Henry Hansen—Excavating, concrete, hardware, nails, plumbing, plastering, painting and electric work for a two story frame building in W line of Fourth avenue, 50 S of I street, 25 by 95; $2,718.

Anthony Tadejevich with Armstrong construction company—All work for a two story residence in S line of Point Lobos avenue, 107:6 W of Twenty-fourth avenue, W 25 by S 100; $1,090.

Jacob and Henrietta Goldman with J. P. Christiansen—All work for a three story and basement frame building (five flats) at SW corner of Fourth avenue and H street, W 32:6 by S 95; $10,060.

The Portuguese government offers a subsidy of $12,500 for each voyage for the purpose of establishing a Portuguese line of steamers to Brazil.