The San Francisco Call

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EXIT FULTON, A MACHINE SENATOR, THANKS TO HENEY AND THE DIRECT PRIMARY

THE rejection of Senator Fulton by the republican voters of Oregon is testimony to the value of the direct primary as means to purify the politics of a commonwealth. Fulton is one of the few remaining relics of the corrupt machine that, under the leadership of the late Senator Mitchell, dominated Oregon politics for so many years. That organization was laid in ruins by Francis J. Heney and the land fraud prosecution. Fulton alone remained in power, but on the expiry of his term he will be out of politics, thanks to the direct primary and Heney.

Fulton was Senator Mitchell's broker in the famous "hold up" legislature where a deadlock was created by the refusal of a quorum to qualify. Money was freely used to bring in the necessary quorum to elect Mitchell, but without effective results. Fulton was Mitchell's agent. Nobody's word but his own is needed to prove this charge. Replying to Heney's arraignment of his political course, Fulton published a long statement in the Oregonian defending himself. This apologia was characteristic of the man and his views of political morals. "Whatever money was used," he wrote, referring to the effort to elect Mitchell, "was not used to purchase votes, but either to induce men who had been elected to the house to take their oath of office or refuse to do so." Fulton's statement went on:

> Everybody knew that Mitchell had sufficient votes to elect him if ever a ballot could be taken, but until the house should effect a permanent organization no ballot could be taken. Hence a fight was on, on the one hand to get forty members to qualify, on the other hand to prevent those members from qualifying. It was a matter of common knowledge that men were being paid large sums of money daily for remaining out and refusing to qualify in order to prevent the assembling of a quorum in the house, but nothing could be done to prevent it, for it was not a violation of law to pay a man not to accept an office to which he had been elected. * * * Even if Mitchell had offered to pay Smith and did pay him to qualify and take his seat so as to make a quorum, even to make a speech for him, it would not have been a violation of law.

This is a flat admission that money was paid to elect Mitchell. Fulton sees nothing wrong in that so long as no technical offense against the law was committed.

Heney's exposure of Fulton did much to arouse the people of Oregon to a realizing sense of the character of the man who misrepresented them in the United States senate. The direct primary did the rest.

THE HUGHES BOOM WEAKENS

THE Hughes boom, at one time quite promising, appears to have collapsed, possibly for want of judicious nursing. The governor of New York is recognized everywhere as a man of high purpose and statesmanlike ideals, but his personality is not magnetic or engaging. He will make no effort to get the nomination and will not do politics in any sense, good or bad.

The highest office in this country does not seek the man. It must be wooed and won with arduous courtship, especially in the case of a new man. The cold aloofness that Governor Hughes maintains injures his prospects. He does nothing to stir enthusiasm. He has no press agents and will make no dicker with the politicians. All that should be counted to his credit as a man and a statesman, but it does not help him to the nomination. In the language of the street, Hughes is "a cold proposition." He radiates no heat. The country does not warm up to him. Nevertheless, Mr. Hughes is one of the most interesting figures in the life of America because he is absolutely a new thing in politics. His methods in dealing with a reluctant and hostile legislature are thus described by a writer in the Boston Transcript:

> The governor is engaged, primarily, not in passing any given piece of legislation, but in conducting an experiment in popular government, which must be regarded as academic or vital, Quixotic or epoch making, precisely as one views the premises. He is endeavoring to demonstrate that all the traditional methods were wrong, that the use of patronage and of executive power was a breach of the constitution at the outset, but, more than that, unnecessary. To prove this he has set up the proposition that all that is necessary is to explain a question to the voters and the voters will take care of the rest, driving their representatives in the legislature to compliance by the power of their votes. This is the whole of the Hughes idea. On this idea the governor has staked not merely the success of his personal public fortunes but the success of the most promising reform movement which this state has seen in recent years.
>
> It is just this which is meant in discussing Governor Hughes' failure; it is both inaccurate and unwise to write it down as a permanent failure—this would be premature prophecy. But up to date it has failed. Up to date there has been a tremendous personal response from the public to the governor's appeals. The press and the expressions of public opinion on all sides are immensely favorable to him. But the results are lacking.

The only success that he has scored in this field is the creation of a public service commission. His racetrack legislation is decisively defeated and his other policies of less importance have gone to wreck. The New York legislature is almost unanimously hostile to Hughes and to everything that he proposes. For the present the politicians are in the ascendant, but Hughes appeals from them to the people. The hostility of the politicians is seen in the complexion of the delegation that New York will send to Chicago. They will give only a half hearted support to the favorite son of New York and are not unanimous even for that.

But the people of New York are behind Hughes and will discipline the politicians if the question ever comes to issue. When that will happen is uncertain.

Hughes says he cannot afford to stay in politics for anything less than the highest office and he is not very keen even for that. He is a poor man, although capable of earning a large income by the practice of his profession. If he should retire from politics it will be a distinct loss to the country.

The Call Helps to Save the Hetch Hetchy as a Water Source for San Francisco

IT is good news to the people of San Francisco that President Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield have been induced—largely through the efforts of The Call—to take a more favorable view of the petition on behalf of this city to be allowed use of the Hetch Hetchy basis as a reservoir for municipal water supply.

This is not the first time the management of The Call has been able by personal effort to advantage the people of San Francisco and of California—and it will not be the last time. Learning that Secretary Garfield had met the overtures of City Engineer Marsden Manson with a flat refusal to grant the city any use of the Hetch Hetchy, and realizing how serious a setback to San Francisco's growth and prosperity would inevitably follow persistence in this refusal, Mr. Charles W. Hornick, general manager of The Call, hurried to Washington and offered to Mr. Manson his personal co-operation and that of The Call. On Saturday Mr. Hornick visited President Roosevelt and made a strong appeal in behalf of San Francisco. His presentation of the city's case was so convincing that the president arranged a conference between Secretary Garfield and Mr. Hornick under such conditions that the San Francisco petition could be fully and fairly set forth. Here, again, Mr. Hornick was successful.. After hearing his arguments, Secretary Garfield admitted the justice and reasonableness of the city's request, intimating that it would be granted. Once more the people win. The Call is glad that it has been able once more to help them.

The Hetch Hetchy water project is strongly indorsed and supported by practically all the people of San Francisco. It is by so much the most advantageous of all plans mooted for this purpose that it completely dwarfs all the others. It contains no element of crooked politics and it provides an ideal source of water supply.

Two objections have been urged against the grant—one by Mr. John Muir, on behalf of certain sentimentalists who would ignore the pressing needs of an urban population of nearly a million, and the other coming ostensibly from the irrigation district of Stanislaus county, whose people have been persuaded by interested parties that their rights might be invaded.

There is a third and secret objection, made stealthily on behalf of the interests behind the Bay Cities water company, which has been fully exposed in an outrageous scheme to loot the city. That objection is so obviously mean in motive that it is not worth discussing.

The objection of the sentimentalists should not be given any serious consideration. The injury to the scenic features of the Yosemite region, if any, would amount to nothing more than the substitution of one kind of scenery for another. A gorge would be converted into a mountain lake. People might honestly differ as to the scenic value of these respective features, but the conflict of opinion should not be suffered to weigh against the need of a great city population.

The objection urged by the Stanislaus irrigationists arises from misconception, industriously promoted here and in Washington by agents of the Spring Valley water company. Chief Engineer Schussler of that corporation appeared as the champion of the Stanislaus districts when the matter was first discussed before Secretary Hitchcock, and the corporation has always fostered a hostile sentiment in the home field.

As a matter of fact, there is no purpose to invade Stanislaus county rights, but, on the contrary, valuable concessions will be made with the design to equalize the flow and provide the districts with a full supply of water in the fall. These districts are not financially able to construct a mountain reservoir, and consequently suffer from short supply at the end of a dry season. If San Francisco is permitted to store the water, every right that the districts now possess will be guaranteed and valuable additions will be made without cost to them. It is the unanimous testimony of all experts who have examined the matter that there is ample water to supply the irrigation districts and the bay cities.

All this conflict is very much akin to the fight that Representative Smith is making on behalf of certain local interests in the Owens river region against the diversion of that water supply for the use of Los Angeles. It is a question of comparative benefits and the tail should not be permitted to wag the dog. In that matter, any doubts that may have been raised have been resolved in favor of Los Angeles; San Francisco and the bay cities have been seeking and will get an equal measure of justice.

NOTE AND COMMENT

An oil gusher has been uncovered on a church lot in Pennsylvania. The congregation considers this further evidence of the fact that truth lies at the bottom of a well.

The United Railroads announces that the recent strike cost the corporation $1,210,670. A few figures as to what it cost the public would be vastly more interesting and to the point.

A scientist has bobbed up with a process for transforming human flesh into iron. The gentleman has been antedated considerably by those who have learned to convert their facial anatomy into brass.

The duke of Abruzzi has been ordered to pay strict attention to his naval duties during the coming year. That leaves him all at sea as regards his matrimonial prospects.

The jacktars who are expressing disappointment because there is no prospect of a fight in the Pacific should cheer up. We have to send the entire fleet to Santa Cruz in order to pacify it.

The couple who were married on top of the Washington monument evidently believe that matches should be made as near heaven as possible. May they never have cause to reflect that their wedding came high.

Big Butter Producers

Consul H. D. Van Sant of Kingston advises that the Canadian minister of agriculture in a recent address at the convention of the national livestock association pointed out that while the raising of first class dairy and beef cattle had been carried on successfully and splendid breeds of horses were being raised all over Canada, the very important industry of sheep raising had been almost wholly neglected and the Canadian trade in woolen goods had suffered in consequence. The Americans were said to lead the world in the breeding of livestock and the raising of horses, and yet they were anxious to get hold of some of the best product of Canadian breeding. The speaker said the French Canadian cow was the most profitable cow in Canada, and prophesied that it would soon be known as the "greatest butter producing machine in the world."

Phonographs Are Gathering Last Relics of Indian Music for Preservation

By Walter Anthony

WHILE the Indian's music will never become the foundation of an American school of composition and will remain forever as foreign as the music of the Chinese, or the music of the negro, it is highly important that there be preserved to us, in permanent record, examples of the songs of the tribes whose lands we occupy and whose heritage we have usurped. The Indian's music is dying out more rapidly than is the redman himself. Only a few members, and they very old, of each of the tribes retain the memory of the uncouth melodies which were formerly prominent features of the aborigines' religious and war ceremonies.

In the east Arthur Farwell and associates have been collecting the music of the Indians and a goodly school of composers is making use of the material. Indeed Edward MacDowell's "An Indian Lodge," familiar to his admirers, is an illustration of what occidental methods, plus genius, may do with the rough and harsh music of the Indian. MacDowell is far nearer the American idiom in "An Indian Lodge" than he is in his "Uncle Remus" music. MacDowell was only one of those who preached the value of Indian music to composers looking for a new locale.

In the west the work of collecting the melodies of the Indian is being systematically attended to by the University of California, which is doing a service of extraordinary worth. Professor A. L. Kroeber of the department of anthropology has, for more than two years, spent most of his time among the Indians with phonograph and records, taking down, or, more correctly, taking in their songs and instrumental music, for the Indians had evolved far enough in their musical development to have an authentic scheme of abstract instrumental music.

To the almost impossible task of notating this music, thus secured on phonographic records, William F. Kratschmer, one of the local colony of composers, has been devoting himself; and his work, as it is completed, is being filed in the archives of the university.

Space limitations preclude the possibility of extended comment on his songs, to which duty I hope some time to devote more space. It will suffice for the present to call attention to this work, which is the more important because of its immediate need. Professor Kroeber says that perhaps in 10 years more all traces of the music of the California Indian would have been obliterated. The younger generations, like those of other races, show less interest than their fathers in the affairs of their traditions, and bother themselves but little about the ceremonies of more prosperous and freer days. Only the old gray haired tribesmen know anything about these things, and it is from them that Kroeber gets his songs and minute descriptions of ceremonies, feasts and war dances.

Their vocal music covers every reach of their experiences. Though the words, like the music, are uncouth they do not lack a certain stoical dignity. The words are reiterated like the text of an old fashioned anthem, and the phrases are set to definite melodies, which are repeated ad libitum, according to the progress of the ceremony. Always a set of words is accompanied by a certain melodic phrase which is monotonously repeated at the whim of the musician or as often as is necessary to supply the dance or the ceremony with its musical accompaniment. At certain stages in the repetition of these phrases comes a definite climax, showing an awakening sense of form and contrast; these are frequently of real musical interest and worth, the voice carrying dynamic color and melody.

That it is difficult to get the music into our system of notes may be imagined when it is stated that some of the songs change rhythm and tempi 15 or 20 times in the course of a short song, and at times the melody degenerates into incoherent howlings. In the matter of rhythm, Indian music is far superior to Chinese or Japanese music, which recognizes but one form of rhythm, i. e., common, or 4-4 time. The Indian goes in for 5-4, 7-4 and such difficult figurations of notes. Their scale, according to the examplars I saw, is extensive, though there is not the first glimmering of harmonic sense.

Among the most curious of their songs, sung in the Yurok tribe, is a "Deerskin Dance Song." It is a duet and illustrates the definiteness with which the Indian has developed his sense of pitch, a perfect fifth being taken by one of the voices and held while the other voice sings on a single syllable an intricate dance rhythm. Another song about the "Whirlwind" has, strangely enough, a very genuine touch of melody, quite comprehensible to white ears. In this song there are no less than six rhythms introduced. Another song is devoted to "the ladies" and is a poetic description of the secrets of the chamber when "my lady" cuts her black hair. This is from the Mohawk tribe, which in gallantry seems to excel, as another song is a vocal tribute to "My Wife's Muddy Feet." This song is the most melodious of all. "Gambling With Dice" is praised in another lyric burst, "Grass Game" is an echo of the hunt, and another curious song, which Kretschmer has notated from a phonographic record, is about a hawk being mistaken for an eagle.

The Mojave tribe has developed a flute which is used to play serenades on. The romantic possibilities of the flute has thus another proof.

Another peculiarity of the Indian music, as shown in their duets, is the laughing finale. The voices throughout the songs are usually in unison as to pitch, but sing different rhythmic figures, and once in a while introduce well thought out intervals, quite dissonantal to our ears, but accurately placed. At the conclusion both voices join in laughter as though the singers were abashed and shamefaced that their stoicism should have forgotten itself so far as to express sentiments of courting time, or crooning songs or other similar emotional feelings not directly the outcome of cruelty and barbarism.

* * *

Manager Will Greenbaum has completed the bookings for the Walter Damrosch New York symphony orchestra. One concert will be given in San Jose, from which place excursions from Palo Alto, Los Gatos and other towns will be run. Redlands, Los Angeles and San Francisco will be the only other California cities to be visited by the great organization. Included, however, in the San Francisco bookings will be two appearances at the Greek theater, Berkeley.

Nothing short of the appearance of the Metropolitan or Manhattan opera companies in this city could rival in importance the attraction of the New York symphony orchestra. It was formed 30 years ago by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, father of the present conductor, and this is the first time it has ever appeared in the west. Manager Greenbaum hopes to receive sufficient encouragement to justify him in bringing the organization here every year.

* * *

The committee in charge of the MacDowell fund has announced in New York that the total contributions amount to $39,712.18. Of this sum there is left for the benefit of the estate $28,932.18. The difference being the expenses incurred in gathering the money and sums already advanced on behalf of the estate. It is thought likely that another subscription will be collected to provide a suitable monument for the great American composer.

* * *

Lenora Gordon Harrison, I am informed by those who heard her sing, charmed an appreciative audience at Lyric hall Thursday night, last week, by her interpretation of a varied and interesting program. It included such extremes as are embraced by Chaminade's "Slavonic Love Song" and "Brunhilde's Cry," and she showed equal facility of expression and technic in one as in the other. She was ably assisted by Gyula Ormay, pianist, and Max Dolin, violinist.

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The San Francisco musical club will give a recital tonight at Christian Science hall.

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Miss Grace Freeman, assisted by Marie Wilson-Stoney, pianist, is to appear tomorrow night at Century club hall in a program of violin music.

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On next Thursday evening at Century club hall Mme. Tellula Evans-Burrill, prima donna soprano, gives a recital. Assisting her will be Mrs. Margaret Evans, pianist, and Charles A. Larson, barytone.

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The vocal pupils of Mrs. Marriner Campbell appear next Friday evening at Christian Science hall in an invitational recital.

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The third Lyric hall popular chamber music concert will be given Sunday, May 3, with Mrs. Marie Wilson Stoney as the assisting artist.

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Max Dolin appeared before a fair sized audience last night at Golden Gate commandery hall in a recital of violin classics.

Through California Club Three Hundred Working Women Are Entertained by Trip Across the Bay to New Claremont Hotel

By Kathleen Thompson

ONE of the finest things ever done by any woman's club was the outing given by Mrs. H. H. Hart on Sunday last, which was enjoyed by nearly 300 working women and girls from this city. They crossed the bay at 10 o'clock and spent the entire day at the still unfinished Claremont hotel, returning late in the afternoon with their arms full of poppies and their lungs full of pure, spring air. At 1 o'clock a delicious luncheon was served on the porches of the hotel, and as they lingered over the entrees and the ices, Mrs. Hart's guests enjoyed a delightful view of the hills and the bay. Although this affair was Mrs. Hart's own particular enterprise, it was given under the auspices of the California club.

* * *

The various branches of the California club report a busy week's work, almost every department showing notable progress. Preparations for the reception to the sailors are almost completed and the work is going steadily ahead. The prison committee held a most interesting meeting Friday, several new workers having been enlisted in this cause. The outdoor art section is extremely busy with various details connected with the Telegraph hill work. Miss Elliott of Berkeley addressed the optimist section on Thursday afternoon on the subject of "Happiness," and proved a very delightful as well as interesting speaker.

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Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," which is to be given by the California club next month, promises to be a most enjoyable experience for music lovers. There will be other musical numbers on the program, but the little opera is the piece de resistance. Miss Juliet Greninger and Dr. Humphrey Stewart are drilling the singers, who are already thoroughly familiar with the music. The opera will be very prettily staged, and the costumes are being especially designed for the production.

* * *

The third of a series of amusements planned by the Association of Pioneer Women of California, the proceeds of which will go toward the building fund of their clubhouse, will be a leap year entertainment and dance to be given at Bohemian hall, No. 1530 Ellis street, Saturday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock. The Rough Riders of California, through their colonel, A. B. Treadwell, have donated the assembly hall and the upper halls of said building for the benefit of the Association of Pioneer Women. A fine program is being selected. Dick Hunt and Arthur Cunningham are among the number. Others taking part are Miss Gertrude F. A. Postel, vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. Melville Snyder; Miss Hazel Carrau, recitation; Miss Sal Frisch, vocal solo; Miss Mazie Martell, vocal solo, accompanied by Professor Greven.

Some of those interested in the success of this affair are:

Miss Kathryn Cole	Mrs. Margaret McCormick
Mrs. T. D. Kleineclaus	Mrs. Agnes B. McDonald
Mrs. Caroline Burr	Mrs. Emeline North Whitcomb
Mrs. Anna E. McIntyre	Mrs. Ella Lees Leigh
Mrs. Louisa Barryman	Mrs. Marian W. Young
Mrs. Sarah S. Gummer	Miss Blanche E. Curry
Mrs. S. A. Gleeson	Mrs. Mary S. Gamage
Mrs. Mary L. Stevens	Mrs. Anna J. Sea
Mrs. F. A. Galeloose	Mrs. Mary R. Coghlan
Mrs. Alma H. Druhm	Mrs. Anna B. Staniels
Mrs. E. G. O. O'Donnell	Roberts Vandercook
Dr. Winifred Byrne	A. B. Treadwell.
Mrs. Julia B. Hale	
Mrs. Anna Yount Reed	
Mrs. Sarah C. Gorham	

* * *

The April social day of the Cap and Bells club was attended by nearly 300 women, who filled the California club's large auditorium. A splendid musical program was given, all the numbers having been selected from various modern operas. The opening number was given by the singing section, two short songs from "The Cingalee" being given. A violin solo by Miss Gladys Rulofson followed, the garden song from "Faust." Mrs. Benjamin Curtaz, accompanied by Mrs. Ellen Roeckel-Davis, sang a waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Lena Frazee sang the serenade from "Samson and Delilah." The slipper song from "La Boheme" was sung by Mrs. Thomas B. Crothers. A second violin solo was given by Miss Lou Barbagélata, from "The Meistersinger." The singing section ended a delightful program with the cigarette girls' chorus from "Carmen." Mrs. S. H. Beckett and Tom Dobson were the accompanists.

* * *

The program given by the San Francisco musical club on Thursday morning last was entirely selected from French opera, in concerto and other forms. The opening number was from Shutt's concerto, opus 47, played by Mrs. George L. Alexander. The orchestral parts were played on a second piano by Mrs. W. S. Noyes. Mrs. William T. Lemman then sang "Spring Comes," from Massenet's "Griselidin." Mrs. W. R. Jenkins sang a charming solo from Charpentier's "Louise." Miss Clara Rauhut then played Liszt's concerto in A major, the orchestral parts being played by Miss Ada Clement on a second piano. Mrs. Frank Van Ness Cox then sang "Eurydice," from Gluck's "Orfeo," and the splendid program closed with the "Cavatine," from "Carmen," sung by Mrs. Ernest Heuter. The annual concert of the San Francisco musical club will take place this evening, in Christian Science hall, and promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the musical year.

* * *

Miss Lenore Croudace will address the women's auxiliary of the British and American union on Thursday afternoon, reading several of her own poems, incidental to her little talk. Miss Croudace, who is as gifted as a reader as she is as a writer, has several times been heard at the various clubs, but this is her first appearance for some months and the members of the auxiliary are anticipating a treat.

* * *

The officers of the Corona club for the coming year will be nominated on Thursday and a large gathering of members will consequently take place at the Mission Masonic hall. Mrs. George Fredericks has already received her informal notice of nomination to the presidency, but there are several lesser offices to fill and the meeting will be a most interesting one.

* * *

This afternoon will find a large gathering of club and society women at the Studio building for the card party to be given by the Chrysanthemum auxiliary of the Children's hospital. Society girls will act as hostesses on this occasion and both five hundred and bridge will be played.

* * *

The Mills club will hold its regular meeting tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Sequoia club in Bush street. A musical and dramatic program will be given, of which the opening number will be a piano solo by Mrs. L. F. McDermott. Miss Ruby Moore, accompanied by Miss Harriet Owen, will sing two songs, "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear" (Kuchen), and an Irish folk song (Foote). Mrs. M. T. McGauley will recite "A Sisterly Scheme." Mrs. V. S. Walsh will sing two of Mrs. McDermott's short songs, accompanied by the composer, (a) "The Poet and the Lark," (b) "The Old Flag Forever." Miss Elna Miller and Rocca Laraja will give a violin duet by Viotti. The program will conclude with two songs by Miss Persis Coleman from Arthur Foote's "Omar."

* * *

The members of the Ladies' Round Table and a score of guests enjoyed a social evening at the home of their president, Mrs. Stuart Merrill, last Thursday. The early evening hours were spent at five hundred, after which a delicious supper was served. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Joseph	J. J. Edwards
Mrs. Van Newman	Mrs. R. A. Martin
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Gutches	Mrs. Carey Hall
Miss Clarisse Borrough	Mrs. J. E. Travis
Miss Eloise Hall	Mrs. M. M. Constable
Miss Nina Dosier	Miss Cirilla Hall
S. D. Edwards	Robert Merrill
	Herbert Merrill

* * *

The Saturday club's Tannhauser program a week ago was one of the most enjoyable ever given by the big Sacramento club. Every number, whether vocal or instrumental, was selected from Wagner's magnificent opera and the audience's familiarity with the music deepened their appreciation of it tenfold. Male and female voices were united in the choruses, the "Pilgrims' Chant" being given by 14 male voices and the throneroom march sung by 10 women and eight men. Some of the musicians were:

Mrs. Albert Elkus	M. J. Desmond
Mrs. Rose Geiser	Edgar Coffman
Mrs. J. F. Ryan	R. T. Cohn
Mrs. Egbert Brown	W. H. Murphy
Mrs. Emma Coppersmith	W. H. Dunster
Mrs. R. H. Hawley	C. A. McConnell
Mrs. Francis Moeller	Roy Neilson
Mrs. J. A. Moynihan	A. L. Crane
Mrs. W. H. Porterfield	C. M. Phinney
Miss Maude Blue	J. G. Gensler
Miss Elizabeth Griffin	Egbert A. Brown
Mrs. George Lester	Robert Lloyd
Mrs. B. F. Howard	F. B. Ware
Mrs. J. G. Gensler	H. L. Hill
Miss E. von Hatten	G. A. Cummings
Mrs. W. Longbotham	R. A. Waring
Walter Longbotham	R. M. Fryer.

* * *

The last meeting of the San Mateo Thursday club, April 9, was a most successful one and attended by almost the full roll call of members. Mrs. Samuel Goodhue, who was hostess for the day, had prepared an interesting program which followed up the French study that was selected for this year's work by the club. Mrs. Frank Boring read a paper on French sculpture, after which there were several French songs by members and guests. Mrs. Frederick H. Colburn then read a selection from "Abelard and Heloise," and an informal discussion of the peasant life of France, over the tea cups, ended the afternoon. The meeting on Thursday next will be given to papers and talks upon the country life of the French.

* * *

The Mill Valley Outdoor Art club will present a little drama on the evening of April 25 entitled "No Man in the House." Rehearsals are already well under way and the event promises to be a most interesting one. At the last meeting of the club nominations for the coming term were announced as follows: President, Mrs. F. F. Bostwick; first vice president, Mrs. H. C. Haake; second vice president, Mrs. Melvin Staples; recording secretary, Mrs. C. L. Proctor; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Smith; business secretary, Mrs. A. B. Ambler; treasurer, Mrs. John Burt; directors—Mrs. Clinton Folger, Mrs. W. K. Freeman, Mrs. C. H. Ham, Mrs. F. C. Herrick, Mrs. F. A. Losh, Mrs. H. K. Lockwood, Mrs. Carl Mayer Jr., Mrs. Harry Wagner. This ticket will be voted upon at the election May 14, 1908.