

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR NEW EDIFICE

Ceremonies Held on Site of Mission Congregational Church by Members House of Worship to Be Among Finest in City, According to Plans

Nearly a thousand people yesterday attended the ceremonies of breaking ground for the edifice which is to be built by the congregation of the Mission Congregational church at Nineteenth and Dolores streets.

Rev. Richard K. Ham, pastor of the church which is now at Seventeenth and Noe streets, opened the ceremonies by an introductory address in which he gave a brief history of the congregation.

The ceremony of breaking the ground followed. The trustees were represented by L. R. Sibbey, Mrs. Isabelle Noie represented the ladies' aid society, Mrs. Alice Drew the Christian Endeavorers, F. W. Finch the Sunday school, and Miss M. Jones the intermediate Endeavorers.

The edifice will be a splendid Gothic structure of cream colored brick and will be one of the most picturesque churches in Berkeley. The design is by F. W. Reid of Berkeley.

The upper part of the present auditorium capable of seating 500 persons and the plan is so arranged that this can be enlarged to a seating capacity of 1,000.

The Mission Congregational church is the consolidation of the Third and Olivet Congregational churches. The former dates its organization from the year 1862 and the Olivet from 1883.

Primus B. Bon of Luzerne Has Eyes Upon Pasadena

Primus B. Bon of Luzerne, Switzerland, manager of the Park hotel, Vitznau, Rigi First hotel, Rigi, Uetliberg hotel, Zurich; Bristol hotel, Bagas, and the Hotel Waldhaus, Siss-Maria, Engadine, who is on a tour of the United States and is stopping at the St. Francis hotel, is contemplating the erection of an immense resort in southern California.

Pasadena is the one spot in California that is going to be the manager of one of the latest strings of hotels in Europe, and should he carry out his intention of erecting a hotel in this state Pasadena is well situated.

Primus is a young man, hardly more than 20 years old. American hotel patrons are the people who spend their money," he said last night, "and should we establish a resort in this country we are certain that it would be a success."

It is reported that 700 insurgents have overrun Tanajuy province, murdering and plundering on all sides, striking terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of the region.

It is believed here that the insurgents are receiving encouragement from outside Korea and that supplies and money are being received from America.

The military officers at the Japanese residency generally are actively engaged in planning expeditions against the insurgents, as the government is determined to stamp out the uprising before it attains any larger proportions.

TAOTAI LIU'S DISMISSAL CAUSES DEMONSTRATION Protest to Be Made Because of Removal

AMOT, March 28.—Big demonstrations have been planned as a protest against the dismissal of Taotai Liu, who recently was removed from office because of his action against the Spanish Chinese, Malcampo, who persisted in keeping open theater during the period of national mourning.

A special commission which investigated the affair ordered the dismissal of Taotai Liu and this was approved by the viceroy.

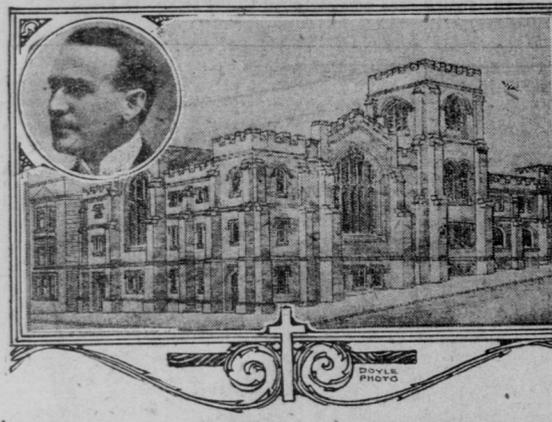
The Chinese of Amoy resent the failure to support Taotai Liu's attitude and interpret the settlement, which involved the removal of Liu, as a surrender of China's rights to foreigners.

LONE BANDIT HOLDS UP PASSENGERS ON TRAIN Burlington Conductor Compelled to Walk Through Car

FAIRFIELD, Neb., March 28.—An unaided bandit held up a conductor of the Fairfield train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and robbed the passengers. The man, who was masked, boarded the train probably at Clay Center, and between the two towns placed a revolver to the head of Conductor Barry, compelling him to walk the length of the car and order the passengers to turn over their money. The man escaped.

The University of Pennsylvania has 245 students from 44 different foreign countries.

Throngs at Services at New Cemetery Site



Mission Congregational church as it will appear when completed, and Rev. Richard K. Ham, the pastor.

COLOMBIA IS RICH IN GOLD AND COAL

Precious Metals Mined From Spanish Conquest to 1890 Worth \$688,000,000

An extensive review with maps and mining laws of Colombia was contributed one year ago by Consul Demers, then at Barranquilla. The region of Antioquia has especially interested Americans, and Consul Charles C. Elberhardt, now at Barranquilla, requested Consular Agent Silas H. Wright of Medellin to prepare a report on the mining industry of Antioquia, considered by many to be the richest gold ore producing district of Colombia.

Wright's review is replete in illustrations and information, and will be loaned to interested parties by the bureau of manufactures at Washington. The following is a portion of the report:

Besides being well supplied in gold, silver and emeralds, Colombia is also rich in other minerals, such as iron, copper, lead, tin, asphalt, zinc, petroleum, salt, sulphur, cinnabar, antimony, arsenic and platinum. There are immense petroleum districts in this country as well as coal enough to supply the world for centuries. Gold, however, constitutes the principal wealth of the country.

One of the serious drawbacks to the development of the country, and in particular the exploitation of the mines where heavy machinery is to be required, is the difficult problem of transportation. Whether on the navigable rivers, the short lines of railroads, or overland by mule, the freights are high; of course the farther away the mine is from the rivers the greater is the cost.

The total production of the precious metals of Colombia dating from the Spanish conquest in the fifteenth century and up to the year 1890, is estimated at \$688,000,000, of which all but \$20,000,000 was produced from the western half of the country, taking the Magdalena river as the dividing line. Of this total Antioquia alone is allotted the considerable portion of \$250,000,000, which all but \$500,000,000 represents gold of the placers and the remainder gold of the quartz mines.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTOQUIA

The territory comprising the department of Antioquia is perhaps the most broken and mountainous of all Colombia and is rich in gold throughout. The mountain ranges are crossed with innumerable veins of gold bearing quartz, and the river valleys are rich in uninterrupted series of gold bearing gravels. There is scarcely a rivulet of any size in the entire department where gold can not be found, and in many of the streams it is to be found in abundance.

It is a field well worthy of the attention of foreign capital and one in which such may be profitably expended. This country is in a virgin state so far as its mineral resources are concerned, all previous work done in mining being merely prospecting compared with what remains to be done.

The total number of mines in operation in Antioquia today is something over 600, including the foreign companies, which are perhaps one in 20 of the whole, and which are scattered pretty well over the entire state. While some of the foreign companies have made a success here in mining, others have failed, as is the rule everywhere. Failures as a rule are due to overcapitalization of the companies and the desire to speculate in the shares before developing the mine, lack of capital and incompetent managers, insufficient knowledge of the country, etc.

COST OF LABOR AND MINES

Mine laborers are paid here from 25 cents to 50 cents a day, it only being necessary to bring mine managers, mechanics and other experts if required. The laboring class of people are easy to manage, and the upper classes are intelligent and hospitable and generally observant of the strict rules of integrity.

Undeveloped mining properties in this department as a rule can be obtained at comparatively low prices. Developed mining properties, or those on which certain improvements have been made and are producing mines, have a rule failed, and in the case of Auriferous gravel deposits are found in larger or smaller areas in nearly all of the mining districts of Antioquia and at almost every altitude, but principally along the river margins and adjacent streams.

The situation of these auriferous deposits of gravel from such high altitudes, as for instance in Santa Rosa at over 3,000 feet to others along the river valleys not more than 400 or 500 feet above the sea, and being, as they are, spread over so vast a territory, especially along the river margins of former times, which evidently came from the upper and richer Andine regions and extended through nearly the entire length of the country.

AURIFEROUS GRAVEL

The most extensive as well as perhaps the richest of the auriferous gravel deposits of Antioquia are without doubt those found in the extreme northern part of the department, being the great basins of the rivers Cauca, Nechi and Force in their lower portions, and including the districts of Caceres and Zaragosa and all adjacent territory.

COL. G. F. HARRISON CALLED BY DEATH

Was First Native Son to Receive Appointment to West Point Military Academy

Colonel George F. Harrison, the first native son to receive an appointment to West Point military academy, passed away at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, March 25, after an illness of only a few hours. The news of Colonel Harrison's death was received in this city yesterday by his brother, R. J. Harrison, an ardent and St. Mary's cathedral. Death was peaceful, his son, William C. Harrison, being with him at the time.

Colonel Harrison was a graduate of Santa Clara college. In 1868 he was appointed to West Point. He was the first Californian to receive the appointment and the first to graduate from the military school. After his graduation he went to France to perfect himself in the knowledge of the French language and on his return filled the chair of professor of languages at West Point. For four years he was professor of military tactics at the University of California, and while there established the gymnasium system at present in vogue.

At the time of his death Colonel Harrison was commanding at Fortress Monroe. He was 57 years old and at the time of his death he was under the 90 mile ride was forced to offer his resignation, fearing that he could not stand the long ride. He was a weak heart. Had he lived a few months more he would have been retired with the rank of brigadier general.

General Harrison wrote an article in which he criticized the Pacific coast defenses that had been built since the war of 1846. He left a widow, Mary Ray Harrison of Washington, D. C., and five children—William C., George C., Ross, Julia and Leslie. William C. is a cadet at West Point and George C. is attending Cornell.

JAPAN'S COAL COMES FROM TWO MINES

Kiushiu and Hokkaido Principal Producers of Group

Practically all the coal mined in Japan comes from Kiushiu, the most southern of the main group of islands, and the Hokkaido, the most northern. The Yubari, Sorochi, Honoral and Iku-shumbetsu are the principal fields in the latter all being worked by the Hokkaido Coal and Steamship Company, which is a branch of the Japanese Government, there being four, dipping to an angle of 15 to 20 degrees, and measuring 4 to 25 feet in thickness.

The mines in Kiushiu proper produce two-thirds the entire output of Japan. The coal fields in the northern part cover a small area, which is actually pumped out by hand and the gravel is carried out on the bank to be washed for the gold it contains. These dams are constructed for the season's work only, beginning in the month of November to get out the timber and usually starting to take out gravel in the month of December. As many as 300 men are employed at a single mine, and the work is done as fast as possible to finish before the river begins to rise.

Most of the Porce river mines are under private titles and are operated by the same company, which is the exception of those mentioned as being operated by foreign companies with hydraulic elevators.

RETURNS FROM MINES

The Colombian company most faithful in the exploitation of its mines on this river, and which has the largest output, is the long river, which has been the most successful in the long run, is the Guayabal and Guayabilito mining company of Medellin, which is the portion of some 10 miles of the lower part of the river, including large tracts of timber lands. This company has been working these mines in a small way for the past 25 years, from 1879 to 1907, with now and then a year of intermission.

The total number of pounds of gold taken out by this company is a little over 2,267 avoirdupois pounds, and one-tenth part of the property has even been thoroughly prospected. The average yearly time expended in these operations is placed at two and a half months in each year, and the total of seven years at the most. The operations of the company are limited to one single establishment each year, but they also rent small numbers of miners to work in various places on the property. Last year's work was at a mine called Las Nieves, where a hole of 120 by 90 feet was dug, and by 20 feet in depth was taken, and which gave gold to the value of \$20,000 and over. Here diving apparatus was used, and the work of preliminary prospecting, as well as in the finishing up of the hole after the water is allowed to run in.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The journey from the Magdalena river takes some two or three days. However, the Puerto Berrio railroad is projected to reach the mines in a few years, and then it will be a question of hours instead of days, as now. The population of Medellin is in the neighborhood of 50,000 inhabitants, and it is the commercial center of the entire central portion of the department, as well as of other large districts.

There are many well established and wealthy business houses in this city, and they enjoy a credit with the outside world unequalled by any other city of Colombia. Besides the residences, banks, theaters, churches, hotels and public buildings, the city boasts of fine parks, racetracks, brewery, cotton mills, hosiery factory, a very notable machine system, and other modern improvements.

In this city there are also four assay offices, where all of the gold that is brought here every month is assayed and run into bars for shipment to Europe and elsewhere. The value of the gold bars is calculated at once in the actual values in London, deducting here the insurance, freight, and the export duty of 1 per cent. Medellin exports from \$250,000 to \$300,000 in gold bars every month, besides no inconsiderable amount in coffee, hides and other products.

Colombia is today progressing in a very notable manner. The policy of the government to construct railroads throughout the country, to establish new lines of river steamers on all of the navigable rivers, and to open up the interior of the country by the making of new roads for the development of new districts, as well as for the easy communication with all parts of the country, can result in nothing less than good and lasting effects everywhere.

CARTER WILL RECOVER—Chicago, March 28.—Captain Othello M. Carter, who served a term in the prison at Leavenworth, Kan., passed the crisis of a severe illness last night. Captain Carter has been having between 100 and 200 seizures of epilepsy, and tonight his physicians pronounced him out of danger.

HANGS ENEMY BY THUMBS BEFORE RIDDLING BODY

Vaquero Thought Insane Takes Revenge on Overseer

OAXACA, Mexico, March 28.—Hanging his enemy to a tree by his thumbs and then riddling the body with bullets, was the revenge of an insane ranch hand in the Zimatlan district on an overseer for a fancied wrong.

The overseer, Juan Pedroza, left the ranch house for an all day hunt and his body was found next morning hanging lifeless from a tree.

Near the body of the overseer were found a knife and several articles belonging to the crazy vaquero, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a kitchen knife.

FIFTY MEN BURIED ALIVE IN MEXICAN MINE WRECK

Skeletons Uncovered in Old Workings That Caved In

NAOZARI, Mex., March 28.—Miners employed in the famous Babacanora property have uncovered evidences of a mine disaster many years ago, in which 50 men are said to have been buried alive by a huge cavern. Two skeletons have been uncovered in the old workings.

ARABS KILL PASSENGERS ON A BRITISH STEAMER

Persistent Attacks Cause Vessels to Quit the Tigris

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—Attacks by Arabs on steamers plying in the Tigris river have been so persistent that the British line has been compelled to suspend service. A government steamer was riddled with bullets yesterday, several of the passengers being killed and wounded. The steamer and the machine gun and had troops on board, but the Arab fire was so severe that the gun was put out of action.

Russia and Turkey Send Nearly Entire Product Here

Licorice (in Turkish "Miyau Keuku") is of the family of papilionaceous (butterfly shaped) leguminous plants. The botanical designation given for the plant found in Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon, Asia Minor and Caucasus is Glycyrrhiza glabra L. The official licorice, a shrub of one and a half meters (5 feet) maximum height, grows spontaneously in southern Europe, the fruit of which contains three or four seeds, and the root long enough and running, is cylindrical and smooth, brown outwardly and yellow internally. Erect licorice, which attains a height of two meters (six and a half feet), has a fruit containing only two seeds; it is tap rooted and the root is not as sweet as that of the other kind, but it is used for the same purpose. The gummy and sugary element in licorice is "glycyrrhizine," and is used in commerce either as a dry root or as an extract or juice, solidified into sticks of 90 to 100 grams (3.17 to 3.53 ounces). It is considered emollient and pectoral. The better kind of prepared licorice has a brilliant yellow color, incompletely soluble in water and giving a transparent solution. The pure article, mixed with starch, fecula or other substances less injurious, is usually of a brownish tint, breaking in a granular shape, and furnishes an unsatisfactory solution.

The licorice plant has been cultivated according to precedence of time in Spain, Italy, Greece, the Ottoman empire, Russia, China, Turkestan and Persia. The yearly production of dry licorice in tons of about 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) is as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
China	1,276,281	\$3,705,500
Kwangtung province	27,416	78,000
Italy	470,000	1,380,000
Hongkong	824,033	2,724,800
British India	52,723	184,000
Russia	200,000	600,000
Dutch India	50,987	215,000
French Indo-China	750	3,000
Spain	2,800	8,400
Philippine Islands	2,400	9,800
Slam	2,800	11,000
British Borneo	28,779	90,000
Russia	3,405	16,300
United States	130,250	390,000
British America	200,000	700,000
Mexico	26,568	101,700
Peru	2,100	7,300
Other countries	2,600	9,300
Australia	900	3,000
Hawaii	400	1,400
Other countries	3,800	12,800
Total	2,922,490	\$9,226,000

BRITISH ISLES HAVE GREAT POTATO YIELD

English, Scotch and Welsh Men Declare Harvest Is Record

The English, Scotch and Welsh potato farmers agree that the harvest of 1908 established a record. The yield is stated to be almost exactly 4,000,000 tons in Great Britain, or about 7 tons per acre. This is nearly 1,000,000 tons greater than the crop of 1907, and about 550,000 tons above the next highest crop, which was produced in 1897. The production is so large, in fact, that farmers find them a burden, and in some cases hardly worth while to carry to market. An outlet abroad is being greatly sought, but it is used for a great crop, and some cargoes are being sent to the United States. Such are invoiced at 60 to 70 shillings, or \$14.60 to \$17 per ton. The cargo shipped from Hull to New York works out at something like this, taking as the average price 55 shillings, or \$15.80 per ton.

	Per ton.
F. o. b. at Hull	\$15.82
Ocean freight	2.58
Duty, 37 1/2 bushels to the ton	0.30
Total	\$18.70

The cost of laying down a bushel of potatoes in New York would be about 74 1/2 cents. This probably is a higher price than most American farmers are getting.

The counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, both of them in this consular district, are the eastside potato fields of England. Thousands of acres are planted with potatoes there every year, and in a good season heavy crops are grown. While the land is an arable nature, perhaps the scientific cultivation and the careful selection of seed does as much as anything to increase the yield. The total crop of potatoes in the United Kingdom averages in value about \$100,000,000 annually.

FOREIGN COINS TROUBLE MERCHANTS IN FRANCE

Silver Money of Greece and Belgium Causes Commotion

There has been much commotion in France lately at the refusal of shopkeepers to accept the silver money of Greece and Belgium, under the belief that in a short time such money would no longer be recognized as a legal tender. Belgian money will not come under the ban, and as to Greek silver, it seems that there will not be any change until after August 1st, when the money now in circulation will be called in. The new regulations will become operative next month, after that time there will be grace of four months allowed, during which time holders of the worn Greek coins can get them exchanged.—London Globe.

Since gold was discovered in the Klondike, about a decade ago, \$125,000,000 worth has been taken out.

SHAKESPEARE TO GIVE LECTURES

London Singing Master Will Deliver Two Addresses on His Art

William Shakespeare, the well known singing master of London, who was the instructor of David Bismpham and other famous artists, will give two lectures in this city under the management of Will Greenbaum.

The first address will be on the subject, "The Art of Singing," and it will be heard next Saturday afternoon. The other lecture will take place Monday night, April 5, and the subject will be "Singing Considered Historically." Both will be given at Christian Science hall.

Shakespeare's standing in the world of music is unique. His lectures on the art of singing at the Royal Academy of Music in London are attended by artists from all over the world, and he is regarded as one of the greatest authorities in the world on the vocal art.

On the occasion of Shakespeare's second lecture he will illustrate his address by examples, which he will sing, accompanying himself at the piano.

WHITE STAR LINE PLANS TWO MAMMOTH LINERS

Vessels Will Be Largest Steamers Afloat When Finished

Consul Samuel S. Knabenshue reports that a Belfast firm of ship builders is constructing two new ships which will enable vessels 1,000 feet in length to be built to which he adds:

There are two galleys, 25 feet high, running the entire length of the ship. Each galley is supported on 23 columns, each over 130 feet in height, and will be supplied with pneumatic riveters and lifting cranes. The completion of the keels of two new vessels will be completed in November next. As soon as these ships are completed the keels of two new vessels will be larger than any vessel now afloat.

The details of these proposed vessels are herewith given, as compared with the Lusitania and Mauretania: Lusitania and Mauretania—Length, 700 feet; breadth, 88 feet; tonnage, 33,000; speed, 23 knots; engines, turbine.

New White Star Lines—Length, 800 feet; breadth, 92 feet; tonnage, 45,000; speed, 19 to 20 knots; engines, turbine and piston combined.

EIFFEL TOWER USED AS A WEATHERCOCK

This May Prove of Great Value to Aeronauts of the Future

A new use has been discovered for the Eiffel tower, which is quite important, although by no means of an exalted nature. It is no less than that the flag on the top of the tower serves as an admirable weather cock when read in conjunction with the structure itself, which has projections coinciding with the cardinal points of the compass, that facing north being painted red. Occupants of balloons and airships can therefore, with the aid of field glasses, readily inform themselves of the nature of the wind at an altitude of 30 meters above the ground in that vicinity, and make their arrangements with more certainty in regard to any contemplated aerial voyage.—London Globe.

Electric storms in the mountains of Bolivia cause the ground to sparkle and crackle.

The new style of battleships is taxing the size of the imperial dockyards of Japan.

Robert Fulton, the performer of the steamboat, gave the torpedo its name.



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Votes Cast Friday, 6 p. m., Mar. 26, 1909

1—St. Agnes Academy	14,760
2—Oriental Rebeekah Lodge	14,417
3—Crocketer School	7,412
4—Crescent School	8,194
5—Elk Dramatic Club	3,787
6—St. Ignatius College	1,443
7—Sunset Theatre	1,385
8—Dudley Stone	958
9—Frances Lyon	354
10—Haight Street Imp. Club	232

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