

Bay City Has Many Things About Which It Gossips

Direct Primary Causes a Flutter, Heney Is Always in Limelight, and Secret of Alice Nielsen's "Angel" Is Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—That California will have a direct primary law by the time the legislators are through with their work is the general consensus of opinion in San Francisco. In fact, the bill has already been passed by the Senate, and is now receiving the attention of the House of Representatives. Speaker Stanton, of Los Angeles, "organizer" of the measure, and although the "organization" has been fighting it tooth and nail, it is said there is no chance for the big interests to win out in their fight.

Chief among the provisions of the direct primary bill is one that will make it a direct vote of the people for United States Senator. There will be, however, no such mixup as occurred in Oregon, whereby it was made possible for a Democrat to be elected Senator from a Republican state. Under the provisions of the California direct primary law, the Republicans will vote for a Republican choice for Senator, while the Democrats will vote for their own party choice. The Representatives and Senators will be presumed to abide by the voice of the people, but the Republicans will only be asked to heed what their own party says.

Not a day passes in the Calhoun trial but that there is a passage at arms between the attorneys representing the railroad president and Heney, who is quick to resent any imputations that are cast at him. Detective Williams Burns, or any one else connected with the prosecution.

The other day one of the jurors was questioned as to whether it was true that his son was an associate of several of the private detectives employed by the prosecution. It was enough to start Heney. "I don't propose to stand for any more scurrilous," he declared in tones that were heard all over the courthouse.

Then Heney proceeded to exploit himself. He went back over the history of the attempted assassination by Morris Haas and said that Henry Ach, then an attorney in the graft defense of Ruef, knew beforehand that Haas would make this attempt.

Heney grew violent as he thought of the wrongs that he said had been inflicted upon him and his associates. He said that it was time for it to cease and that he proposed to see that it stopped. Not even with the adjournment of court was he quieted, but walked over to Stanley Moore, one of Calhoun's attorneys, and again argued the situation.

All the town is talking about Tom Williams, president of the New California Jockey Club, and the suit that he has brought to recover money invested in a theatrical investment a dozen years ago. Williams is averse to publicity, and those who know him well are wondering why he permitted himself to be dragged into the limelight. The Williams suit is directed against Frank L. Perley, a former New York theatrical man, and asks judgment to the extent of \$20,000. Perley and Williams, it appears, were together in a theatrical venture in 1900, 1901 and 1902, producing "The Billionaire" and other shows. Williams claims that he advanced \$20,000 to Perley, and that there has never been an accounting.

The introduction of Perley's name in this connection will recall that previous to the episode of "The Billionaire" he was manager of Alice Nielsen, regarding whose actual backer there was much speculation. The name of the millionaire race-track man figured prominently in the gossip then afloat, and from various actions it is believed that Williams was the angel.

Alice Nielsen originally came to San Francisco as a ballad singer at the old Wigwam Theater. Then she graduated to the Tivoli chorus. Suddenly a mysterious helping hand was stretched across the footlights, the angel of her day dreams appeared, and her ambitions began to flutter. At first there were only American Beauties sent across the footlights, but later she was given small parts to sing. From the Tivoli she went to the Bostonians, where she created the part of Yvonne in "The Serenade." Williams was seen in her company in the East, so it is said, and now, after these long years, theatrical people think they have the answer.

San Francisco society was keening last week for the sake of sweet charity. This is not a new way of raising funds for some particular organization, but it has been a novel one here. The Children's Hospital and the San Francisco Maternity Home are the two institutions that were in need of funds, and something over \$25,000 was raised.

The whole affair was handled by a Miss Lella Stewart, an Easterner, whose past experiences and admirable tact enabled her to make the affair a success that it was. The demand for tickets to handle such a show in San Francisco over two years ago. Everything was under her call, and such was the success of the outcome that she was presented with a handsome and costly jade necklace as a token of appreciation. Miss Stewart, by the way, has left for Portland, where she is expected to repeat her San Francisco success.

The conviction of Michael Coffey, once a henchman and later a Supervisor on the "hooding Schmitts" board, on a charge of accepting a \$4000 bribe in the overhead trolley case, has sent a thrill through the hearts of some San Franciscans. They think there is a chance they might be caught in the tells. If Michael had behaved himself, there would have been no trouble. Like the case of the hooding Schmitts, he was caught and likewise, he confessed. But he refused to stay confessed and the immunity bath that had been promised him was suddenly withdrawn.

Coffey didn't give the testimony that he had promised and Special Prosecutor Heney determined to make an example of him. Michael Carroll Cook, who was the jury convicted him. Now he is occupying a cell in the County Jail out at Ingleside, reflecting on how it happened and why. It is needless to remark that the balance of the Supervisors will "stay put."

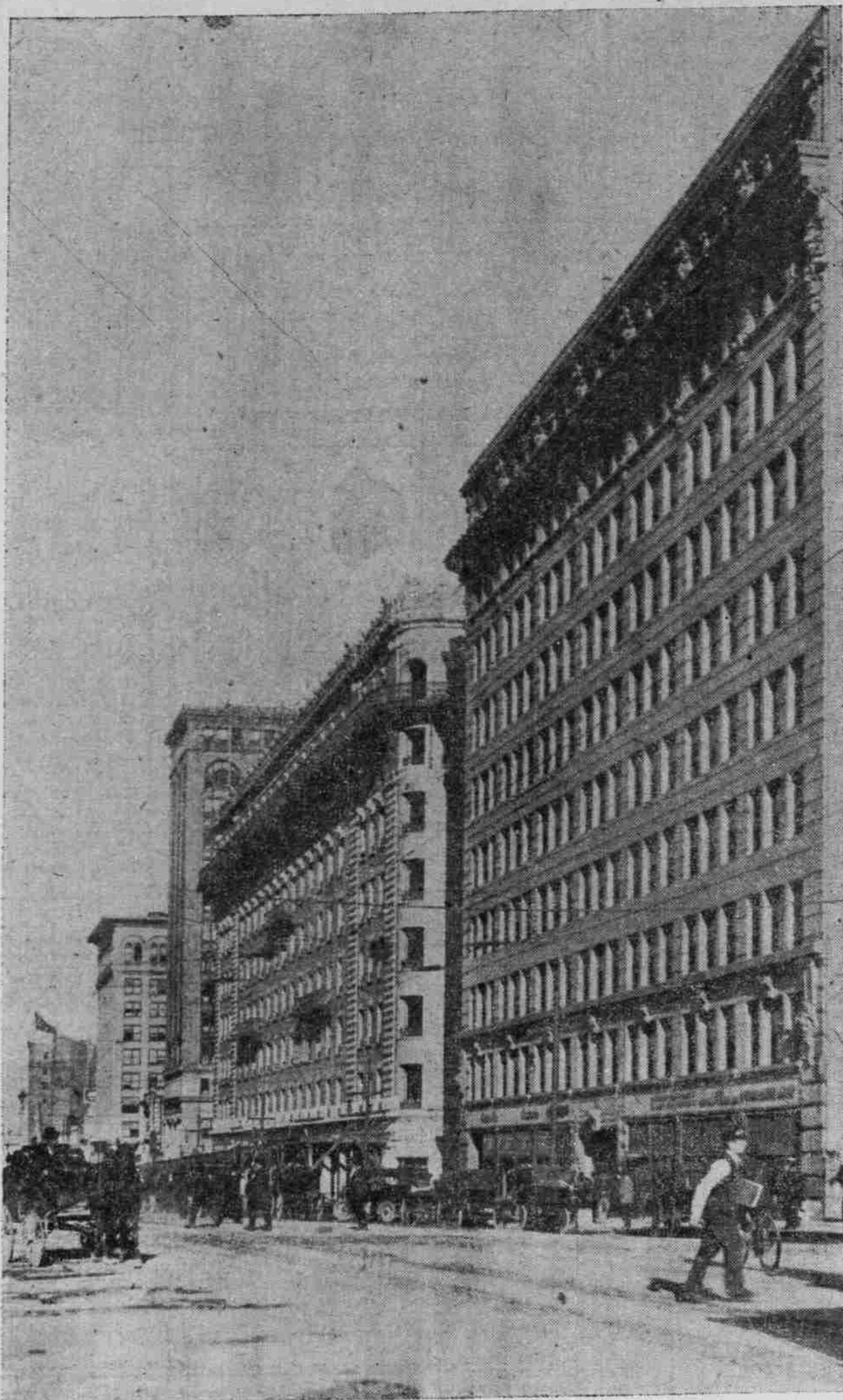
Among the incidents of the recent trial was the pendency of former Superior Judge Carroll Cook, referring to his having, in his youth, "spanked" his younger brother, Assistant District Attorney William H. Cook, who was prosecuting the man whom the former Judge was defending.

"And I will figuratively spank him in this case," declared Carroll Cook. But William H. Cook has developed into something of a spanker himself, for not only did he secure a conviction but the jury took but 39 minutes to arrive at a verdict. Spanking honors are apparently easy between the Cook brothers.

They are already grooming the Mayor candidates for San Francisco. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Dr. Taylor will pass out of sight once that his term is expired and that the plum will be for some one else. Among the aspirants is James Rolph, a banker of the Mission district, real estate dealer and member of half a dozen improvement clubs. State Senator Dick Veale is the manager-in-chief of the Rolph fight. Marshal Hale, the dry goods man, is also in the list of those mentioned and it would occasion no surprise to hear of James D. Phelan bobbing to the front once more, seeking for the spot light to fall on his neatly-groomed figure.

Even before the ruins of the city hall

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS PROGRESS OF SAN FRANCISCO'S REHABILITATION.



This photograph, taken at the corner of Third, Kearney and Market streets in front of the Chronicle building, shows the south side of Market street from Third toward the ferry. The first building to the right is the Chronicle office building. Then comes the Palace Hotel that will be ready for use in a few months. Next to that, toward the ferry, is the Metropolitan Bank building. The Monadnock and the Metropolitan are both filled. The photograph shows very well how fast San Francisco rebuild a section that less than three years ago was an absolute waste. All three of these buildings run well into the air, from 10 to 15 stories.

are torn down, plans have been submitted to the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for the building of a new one. City Architect Newton J. Sharp is responsible for the new idea. He suggests that the City Fathers allot \$15,000 to be used in securing plans under the competitive system. With this sum, he would invite 10 architects to compete and pay them \$1000 for their trouble.

In addition, there would be a general invitation to all the architects of the world, who would have the same chance to win the grand prize, but receive no compensation. For these general competitors, however, Sharp believes there should be a prize of \$2500 set aside for the first, \$1500 for the second and \$1000 for the third. It is estimated that the building will cost \$4,000,000. Out of this the architects whose plans are chosen is to receive 4 1/2 per cent

of the total cost, which would be a plum well worth the while.

Charles W. Clark, of Montana, gave a banquet—his usual annual affair, at the Fairmont last week, and the score of guests who were invited to this very exclusive dinner had a swell evening. The Fairmont management brought out its gold plate service, which is used on state occasions only, and the bellboys and waiters, in fact anyone who had anything to do with the dinner, were much richer in the way of tips when it was finally concluded.

The California Legislature will adjourn, according to present plans, in about two weeks. Under the law, the Senators and Assemblymen are paid \$1000 each for the session, and they can stay at Sacramento as long as they please, not being limited

to any number of days. It is thought they will have finished up their business in two weeks more, and that for a couple of years they can take the rest that they are by this time looking for.

It is said that the powder trust will be given a battle to the finish, and that California will be the scene of the scrap. According to announcements that have been made in the papers recently in this city, Senator Clark, of Montana, is at the head of a syndicate that has \$4,000,000 with which to start the manufacture of powder, and that Antioch has been selected as the place to establish its manufacturing plant. The powder trust has things all its own way at present and the Government suffers more than private citizens, for while Uncle Sam manufactures some of the powder that his battleships burn, he buys probably 80 per cent of it.

and may be propagated by suckers, but it is also grown from seed. Sow in hotbeds in the late Winter or early Spring, and when about 10 inches high, transplant into rows 3 or 4 feet apart each way, with 3 or 4 plants in a hill, in very rich, well-drained soil. Late in the Fall, cut off the tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw. The second year, thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will begin to grow about July 1. The plants may also be blanching, which is accomplished by cutting back the stems close to the ground in July. The rapidly forming shoots which then start may be blanching. Artichokes produce only a small crop the first year, and it is well to set out a new and very strong one, as they continue satisfactorily in good bearing for three or four years only. The Jerusalem artichoke is a subterranean tuber, mostly grown for pig forage.

Asparagus Is Not a Hard Plant to Raise.

ASPARAGUS is one of the earliest and finest of Spring vegetables, and would be in universal use but for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be produced easily and cheaply, and a bed once planted is good for years if properly attended to and well manured. See that the ground is well drained, work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with fertilizer. Soak the seeds 24 hours in warm water and sow early in drills one foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant into permanent beds. The ground selected should have been in a good crop the

Artichokes Require Specially Fine Soil.

THERE are two distinct varieties of this vegetable, the kind commonly known as Globe, being the one used for use table. The plant is allied to the thistle and the edible part is the great unopened flower head. It is a perennial,

preceding year, and should have been plowed as deep as possible. Place the plants eight inches apart, in rows three feet apart, in trenches deep enough to permit the crowns of the plants to be covered with about six or eight inches of mellow earth.

In the Spring, from April to June, is the best time for transplanting—drainings in the Fall. Give the bed liberal dressings of fertilizer at intervals, and, except near the sets, three pounds of salt per square yard, early every Spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Celery Must Be Sown Early and in Hot Beds.

THIS vegetable is by no means so difficult to grow as many people think. It needs very rich, moist soil and, like asparagus, needs heavy fertilization. The seeds should be sown early in a hotbed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are three inches high transplant in a prepared border, setting them four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine, stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and about nine inches from plant to plant. They need to be liberally watered and fertilized and the rows need the most careful weeding and hoeing, especially at first.

When the plants are nearly full-grown the blanching may be begun. The older method consists in drawing up a quantity of loose soil about the plants, holding each one in the hand as it is banked, and avoiding the falling of earth into the celery head. The best results, however, are to be had by setting up boards on either side of the row and fastening them in place so as to keep out the sunshine. With the self-blanching sort of celery several varieties are now on the market, this method is easy of practice. Never hoe up the earth about celery when the plants are wet. One ounce of seed produces about 1000 plants in which the root is the edible portion. It requires the same cultivation and conditions as common celery.

Lawns Should Be Sown Early in Spring.

TAKE the lawn as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. The earlier lawn seed is sown the better growth it will make during the coming season.

Have the soil rich and fine and leveled. A long growth of grass is not as desirable as a thick root growth. Most soil, however, needs some manure or commercial fertilizer well spaded into it, and a covering of half an inch of loam.

After it has been well spaded until it is loose and friable, the soil should be watered and allowed to rest two or three weeks, so that the weeds can start and be hoed out. A second watering and hoeing two weeks later is advisable if the time can be taken. The soil should be well rolled and leveled before planting the seed, and must be firm and compact, but not baked or solid.

Sow the seed with a sieve, using only the best seed obtainable. Select such varieties as are of neat, close growth, extreme hardness and adapted to produce a quick permanent sward. It is well for the prospective lawn-owners to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the habits, vigor, quality and hardness of variety.

After the seed has been sown on the ground covered with a light sprinkling of sandy loam, also put on with a sieve. Another method is to throw the seed on broadcast and rake it in.

Good lawns are made from pure Ken-

from Holland, Bermuda, France, Japan and parts of the United States from August to December, and dahlias, etc., are not ready before February 1.

To propagate lilies, divide the bulbs, carefully breaking the scales off, and taking with each bulb a portion of the roots. Place the divisions in sand, in a hot bed, with a little bottom heat. This develops a bud at the base of the scale. They may then be planted six inches deep in the open, preferably in sandy soil. Keep the grass and weeds away from all lilies.

The madonna or cadmium lily is one of the best varieties, both for its superb fragrance and its multitudinous bloom. It begins to open very early in June and continue for most of that month. Almost as easily grown are the Japanese lilies. Both of these plants grow in any garden soil, and having been planted need not be disturbed for three or four years. The bulbs may be planted in the valley, the meadow lily, and the old-fashioned tiger lily both do marvelously well with very little attention. The gold-banded or auratus lilies are easily grown in a shady place where the soil is deep and loamy. Plant not less than ten inches deep, then let them alone.

One of the most charming Spring flowering plants is the lily of the valley. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady spots where few other plants succeed. It can be forced to bloom in four or six weeks from time of planting, is perfectly hardy, and is most charming planted in borders or beds on the lawn. Plant six slips to a six-inch pot.

For the old-fashioned calla lily place one bulb in a six inch pot, give an abundance of water, light and heat. The Bermuda Easter lily is commonly forced for Easter. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, pure white, of great substance and if cut as soon as they are open, or partly open, and put in water they can be kept for two weeks. If planted early they can be forced to bloom before Christmas. Plant one bulb in a six-inch pot, of good soil, and cultivate the same as other Winter blooming bulbs.

The Chinese sacred lily or joss flower, is the sort grown by the Chinese from time immemorial to decorate their sacred temples. By methods of culture original

New slips of aspidistra may be made by dividing the old ones. Merely cut the ball of roots into as many pieces as you desire plants.

For vines in the window garden next year, sow seeds of amaranth and asparagus plumosus. Springers should also be planted now in order to get good plants for the Winter.

In preparation for next Summer and Winter blooms, remember that Easter will arrive on April 11. The lilies in the hotbeds and window gardens should now have buds that can easily be seen. A temperature of 55 degrees is enough for these plants. Those not so far along in development may be forced a bit by a slight increase in warmth.

Many Kinds of Lilies Thrive in Oregon.

IT is a common mistake that lilies cannot be propagated here as well as abroad, although it is seldom done because of the higher price of labor here. Most flowering bulbs are sent us

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WITH EACH MACHINE MENTIONED BELOW WE GIVE SIX RECORDS FREE

We have decided to close out at reduced prices a number of odd styles of Talking Machines, accumulated during the past few months. We require the room these instruments now occupy, and, rather than hold them at the regular prices and run the risk of having them on hand indefinitely, we have marked them away below what they are actually worth.

To make them go more rapidly, six records will be given with each machine purchased from the list mentioned below—a more liberal offer has never been made in Portland.

Cash or easy payments will be accepted, and we reserve the right to withdraw this offer as soon as the limited number of machines is disposed of.

Regular 10-inch 60c Disc Talking Machine Records reduced to 33c while they last—no demonstration.

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American Plan	Double
Single	
\$4.00	\$7.00
4.50	7.50
5.00	8.00
5.50	8.50
6.00	9.00
7.00	11.00

lucky blue-grass, perennial rye-grass, or white clover, but nature seldom can supply such mixtures that are vastly superior. These mixtures give a thick turf, and present a perennial greenness which is not found in the straight grasses. One pound of grass seed is required for 50 square feet of lawn. Use half that quantity for renovating old or worn-out lawns, and apply some good standard fertilizer.

to them, they succeed in growing large, solid bulbs which produce a profusion of bloom in an incredibly short time, usually not more than four to six weeks from the time of planting. This splendid flower increases in popularity every year, and immense quantities of bulbs are annually imported into this country. Being partially aquatic, this plant must have plenty of water. If grown in earth, the soil should be light and sandy. Chinese lilies are usually grown in bowls or dishes of water. Put an inch or two of sand and gravel in the dish in which they are to be grown, set the bulbs on this, and put enough fancy pebbles, gravel or shells around them to keep them from falling over; fill the dish with water and set in a dark closet for a few days, until the roots start freely, then bring them to the light and keep in any ordinary living-room. A dozen bulbs started in this way at intervals will give a succession of bloom throughout the Winter.

CLUB HEARS CHILD SONGS

Portland Progress Club Holds Its Annual Entertainment.

As variation from its regular study, which this year is the Japanese nation, the Portland Progress Club held its mid-year entertainment Monday afternoon, February 22, at the home of Mrs. J. B. Pilling, 1616 Irving street. A dozen bulbs started in this way at intervals will give a succession of bloom throughout the Winter.

The following is the study and social program for the remainder of the social year: March 1, "Social Life of the Japanese," Mrs. H. W. Goddard; March 15, "A Tour of Japan," Mrs. A. E. Hammond; March 22, "Nikko," Mrs. J. B. Pilling; March 29, "The Heart of the Hyacinth," Miss Lela Goddard; April 5, "Tokio," Mrs. F. S. Myers; April 12, "Matsuro," Mrs. W. N. Jones; April 19, "Northern Honda," Mrs. L. H. Knapp; April 26, "A Japanese Nightingale," Mrs. Nina E. Brown; May 3, "Southern Ports," Mrs. W. H. H. Taylor; May 10, "Kinshu and Formosa," Mrs. J. B. Pilling; May 17, "Miss Mine of Japan," Mrs. A. E. Hammond.

A home for \$10. See Gregory's ad. Page 9, Section 3.



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