SUREOFWINNING

Bay City Candidates All Feel Confident.

AFTER THE LABOR VOTE

Lane Has Secured a Very Influential Backing.

SCHMITZ IS RUNNING WELL

Certain of Franchises of Business Element, Crocker Has Pleaded His Cause Before Respectful and Attentive Audiences of Workers.

MAYORS SINCE 1876.

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9	A. J.	Bryant	. two	terms	1	ST6-1ST9
	L 8.	Kalloch			1	880-1881
	Maur	toe C.	Blake,	short	term	1882
					vo term	
						883-188s

Edward B. Pond, two terms. .1887-1890 James D. Phelan, one short1897-1901

Eugene E. Schmitz1902-The present Mayor's term expires January, 1904. The salary of the office is \$6000 a year for the term of

Washington A. Bartlett was the first Alcalde of San Francisco under American rule. He served from July, 1846, to February, 1847.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1 .- (Special.)-On the eve of a great election the City of San Francisco, emerging from the tossing of a tempestuous campaign, rests calmly for the moment, awaiting the more violent upheaval which will mark the end of the atorm. In the wake of this wave will be scattered bits of political wreckage, while swept into a secure haven on the topmost crest will be the favored few. And strange as it may seem at this late moment, among those who venture to predict the result no two exactly agree

The last rally has been held, the last speech has been made and Henry J. Crocker, Franklin K. Lane and Eugene E. Schmitz tonight assert each with equal conviction that in himself he beholds the next Mayor of San Francisco

Barly in the contest Lane directed his energies toward the accomplishment of two ends, first the annihilation of Schmitz' following, second the abolition of party lines and the substitution of a personal issue. His first task is as far from completion as it was the day he assumed it. His second is fairly well established.

Lane's Plan of Campaign.

Representing as he does a dissatisfied and squabbling Democratic party, his plan was to draw upon the Union, Labor forces of Schmitz and upon the Republican camp of Crocker for a following large enough to escort him to the chair now occupied by Schmitz in the City Hall. There is no doubt that he has made some headway in both directions, for, starting without 100 votes which he could call his will reach into the thousands. however, has been drawn to him largely by his efforts in his own party. He has individually made peace with the warring elements though unable to solidify them.

Taking as a basis the figures of the last two campaigns a result remarkably favorable to Crocker may be observed. In the Mayoralty election in 1901 Schmitz was placed in office with a vote of 21,744 out of a total of 53,746. Tobin, the Democratic candidate, polled 12,642 votes. Wells, the Republican, carried in excess of 17,000. In 1902 Pardee, the Republican candidate for Governor, received in San Francisco a vote of 24,129, while Lane 800. While all this is assured him, his ran up a total of 22,689.

Comparison of Votes. The vote of Schmitz in 1901 was for

the most part that of the labor party. The vote of Lane in 1902, it will be noticed, was almost exactly equal to the combined vote of Schmitz and Tobin the year before. Lane, it was well known, received the solid Democratic plus the solid Union Labor vote. This total was

Registrar Walsh figures this year upon a vote slightly in excess of 60,000. This Schmitz erected about the city at a cost will bring the combined Democratic and Labor vote to about 25,000. This is the 20000 and Schmitz was a musician at the grand total, say the Republican friends be cast for Lane and Schmitz. This leaves a vote of 25,000 for the Republi-25,000 total it is figured will be divided nearly equally, about 19,000 going to Schmitz and 16,000 to Lane.

Allowance must be made for the vagaries of the situation, but Crocker argues that the petty losses and gains of each candidate will about be offset by those of the others.

The business interests, the type of citistood loyally by him. The cry has been raised "Anything to bent Schmitz, but don't throw your vote away on Lane." A few business men have watched the growing power of Lane, and, believing that he alone can beat Schmitz, have offered him their support. On the other well-to-do Democrats and the gold-standard type of Democrats have thrown their energies into the fight for

Fight Among the "Common People." It seems a strange thing, but the real campaign has been fought in the district south of Market street. The western addition, the avenues overlooking the bay and lined with handsome residences, have been deserted by the pollticians. The vote there was practically cast the day the nominations were made and the orators knew that no amount of could take a vote from

The three candidates have each aver-

MAD RUSH FOR LIFE Francisco, as in no other city. That Crocker has accomplished more than was

> Tenement Dwellers Jam Windows With Their Bodies.

TWENTY-FIVE DIE IN FLAMES

Firemen Beat Men Back and Pass Live and Dead Down to Life-Net Below - Fire Lasts But Twenty Minutes.

gilded cage and a pet spaniel eager to NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-Twenty-one men jump through a hoop or play dead as three women and a 16-months-old baby were burned to death or sufficated in a Despite all this Schmitz has his fight fire that started early this morning in far better organized, or perhaps it is be- the House of All Nations, a five-story

AUTHORITY ON EVERY PERIOD OF HISTORY

anticipated there is now agreed. At the lunch hour one might find him standing in a wagon addressing the men of the

Union Iron Works, or the sugar refiner-

ies, the docks or the factories. His audi-

ences have been respectful and attentive.

H. J. McCarthy, of the Building Trades

Council, has come out in an open letter for Crocker. He argues that Schmitz has become part of a political machine

and has sacrificed the Labor party for

The Ruef-Schmitz machine has come in

for more harsh criticism and sharp car-

coning than any other feature of the campaign. Schmitz, it is stated, takes

his orders from Abe Ruef-the same Ruef

who was expelled from the United Repub-

lican League and makes his appointments

at the dictation of Ruef. The Labor can-

didate has been depicted as a bird in a

his own ends.

he is told to do



Christian Matthias Theodore Mommsen was born at Garding. Schleswig. November 20, 1817. He studied at Kiel, and afterwards spent three years traveling in France and Italy for the purpose of studying Roman inscriptions. In the Fall of 1848 he was appointed to the chair of jurisprudence at Leipsic, and four years later to the chair of Roman law at Zurich, later holding the same position at Breslau. In 1854 he was appointed to the chair of ancient history at Berlin, and there spent many years in editing the monumental "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum." He was elected perpetual secretary of the academy in 1873.

In 1882 he was tried on a charge of slandering Bismarck, but was cleared in the lower court and also in the Court of Appeal.

Mommsen's brothers, Tycho and August, have also achieved fame, the

Mommen's brothers, Tyche and August, have also achieved fame, the former as a poet and the latter as an authority on classical chronology.

Dr. Mommen's work has covered every period of ancient and modern history. While yet a young man he aided in the still standard edition of the Byzantine Historians, an edition of tremendous erudition, in its twoscore volumes, bringing up more nice questions, historical and philological, than ten centuries of prior scholarship had been able to answer. This work followed that of Niebuhr and its outcome was a still deeper study of Greek and Roman history and his own authoritative volumes on "The Roman Republic," and "The Roman Provinces." Besides this More sen's name is identified with the prodigious collections of Greek and Roman inscriptions that are still in progress of publication though now amounting to some hundred folios. Another monumental work of Mommsen was his edition of the "German Historians," published under imperial imprimatur. In law Dr. Mommsen proved himself a master, his "Saatsrecht" being the great authority on the institutions of that jurisprudence which, until 1990, gave Germany most of her laws. In every department of human learning en was pre-eminent. Unlike most men of high, scholarly attainments he was all his life active politically, a stern upholder of Germa-tions, a broad-minded patriot and a fearless defender of his faith. volumes of his works represent the result of original investigation, of his-torical reasoning and untiring industry that has no equal in the annals of any nation.

...........

cause of his machine that he has the sit- tenement-house at 426 Eleventh avenue. own, he now has a solid backing that uation so well systematized. A com-This, plete set of books is kept, a central ledger and journals for each district and precinct. Daily reports are made at campaign headquarters, and nearly every voter in San Francisco has been personally approached.

> Liquor Interest Back Labor Men. The Retail Liquor Association has opened campaign headquarters and made a fight for the Labor candidate. thousand bartenders, the entire union, have pledged him a solld vote. Five hundred street-sweepers have given him their word, 750 carmen have signed for him, and so it goes in solid chunks of 500 or

opponents say: "Yes, this, but no more." The coming administration will be entrusted with the expenditure of the \$18,000, 000 bond issue just voted by the city. This, declare Crocker's adherents, makes a "business Mayor" imperative. They fear to trust it to the appointees of Ruef and the word "graft" has been worked overtime by the campaign orator,

The Rival Banners.

The contest has not been without some diverting incidents. The banners of of nearly \$50,000 (the Mayor's salary is Columbia Theater before his election) of Henry Crocker of the vote which will bear the motto: "Tried and True." Rival placards have appeared bearing the legend: "Tired and Through." In its efforts can nominee, which will elect him. The to show that business interests were deserting Crocker, an evening paper the other evening published a list of wealthy Republicans, who, it is asserted, would

A morning paper on the day following called the attention of the evening publication to the fact that if the owner of a certain name on the list voted at all it would be in San Mateo County. The zenship which Crocker represents, have man referred to had been dead seven months and is buried in the San Mateo

MOMMSEN PASSES AWAY. Noted Historian's End is Very Peaceful-Condolences Tendered.

cemetery.

tenburg, at 8:45 o'clock this morning. He passed away without regaining consciousness, the change from life to death was observed only by his attending physician, who watched all night long with the family. BERLIN, Nov. L-Professor Theodore

ily. United States Ambassador Tower and other foreign Ambassadors here, as well as a number of Cabinet Ministers, called at the Mommsen residence this morning to inquire how the sick man was, and were informed that he was dead. Emperor William and various of the

lesser German sovereigns have sent their condolences to the Mommsen family.

aged four meetings a night during the tism for 100 years. Only 25c. All druggists.

and which, the police and Coroner believe to have been of incendiary origin. Some of the peculiar features of the dis-aster, in addition to the startling loss of life, are that the fire was practically ex-tinguished in 20 minutes; that the police

tinguished in 20 minutes; that the police could learn of but one person injured, other than those who lost their-lives, and that the property loss was only \$7000. The dead are mostly itslies. They dead are mostly Italians. They are: Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Justino Rossi Nicholas Nogai, Pietre Dressi, Antonio Brosora Nuceletta Vingiguerro, Doresi and baby, Antonio Vilimo, Frances Vilimo, Sarah O'Toole, Antonio D'Angelo, Pasqualo Maretto, Frank M. enlo, Mattio Vendrano, Jose Mustrim, Donyski, Joseph Zorowita, Frank Dei-nio, Antonio Beriotch, Antonio Ucillini, seppe Cappelli, three unidentified Italian

The only person injured, as far as can be learned is Mary Jane Quinn, who was burned about the face and hands and se-verely brulsed by lcaping from a second-floor fire escape to the ground.

Guests at Halloween Parties.

In several apartments in the teneme Halloween parties were in progress and the guesta at these added greatly to the number of persons in the house and made the crush and jam to escape more than it ordinarily would have been. Although plentifully provided with fire-escapes, front and rear, escape here was cut off a few minutes after the fire started by the bodies of the dead becoming wedged in the opening leading to the ladders. The fire had been burning for some minutes before it was discovered. It had started in the basement and, rushing upward, had attacked the stairway leadstairway that egress from the building became almost impossible. The house m the third to the fifth floor was en tirely destroyed.

Desperate Struggle to Escape.

At the windows, front and rear, bodies that a desperate struggle to get free had resulted in the complete choking of these exits to the fire-escape and had been the cause of a number of the inmates being sufficiated. Lying on a bed along-side a window at the rear of the fourth floor, the firemen found the bodies of five

Each had clutched the one next to him in an endeavor to push him away in order to get to the fire-escape outside. The features of the man were distorted. some with rage, others with agony and in two instances the men had gripped each other so hard that blood had been drawn and had run over their hands.

On the third floor were found the bodies

On the third floor, in an apartm On the third floor, in an apartment where a Halloween party was being held. John O'Toole one of the occupants started to go to the street. He was met by a volume of smoke as he opened the door. He ran to the fire-escape, followed by all those in the flat, with the exception of his mother, whose charred body later was found lying at the entrance to the spartment. O'Toole and the others according ment. O'Toole and the others escaped.
When the firemen reached the scene
there was a mass of flames bursting

through the middle of the roof, while the air was filled with heart-rending screams of the women and the curses of the men. Many daring rescues were made by the firemen who at times had to use violence in their attempts to disentangle the mass of writhing human beings struggling in vain efforts to reach safety from the crowded fire-escapes.

Element Person Many

Lipman II offer Co. Lipman, II offer Co.

Firemen Rescue Many.

One fireman climbed to the fourth floor One fireman climbed to the fourth floor where a window was filled with the mass of people, jammed in and fighting to get out. He struck the heads of all the men he could see with his fist and they fell back. He then handed down, to the firemen on ladders below three women and a baby. Another firemen performed similar feat and rescued two girls from the fourth floor.

Life pets played a prominent part in

Life nets played a prominent part in women and a baby. Another fireman per-men and women, dead and alive, from one floor to another and finally the men standing on ladders on the first floor let them fall into the nets held by police-men and firemen in the street.

The building was known as the "House of All Nations," because of the different nationalities of its tenants.

As a precaution against burglars most of the windows were guarded with stout iron bars. On that account many lives were lost that might have been saved, as the terror-stricken inmates were unable to escape through the grated windows. All of the bodies were inky black and with one or two exceptions were not even scorched. They had met death by suffocation and mangled limbs and torn night clothing marked a fearful struggle for life in a vain attempt to escape from the stiffing smoke. The cause of the fire is said to have been a lamp explosion.

FIRE RAGES AT CONEY ISLAND.

Five Hundred Are Homeless, and a Million Dollars' Damage is Done. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-In a blaze today that baffled the firemen for seven hours the Bowery at Coney Island was again isid in ashes. Two lives so far are re-ported to be lost, one man fatally in-jured, a score of others hurt, 300 build? ings destroyed, 500 persons made home-less and more than \$1,000,000 damage done. How many more are in the ruins is not known tonight.

is not known tonight.

The casualty list includes:
LIZZIE STEIN, 6 years old.
UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO.
Albert Reuben is dying in Kings County Hospital. The most severely injured include six men and five women.

It was a fire marked by rescue not alone by the police but by citizens. Before it had been an hour under way the police could do nothing more than try to keep the 50,000 sight-seers out of dan-

to keep the 50,000 sight-seers out of dan-ger. Reserves from all the precincts within 10 miles were brought. The fire engines found it impossible to get into action for nearly four hours.

The alarm came from the Hippodrome, a low frame building used in Summer for a merry-go-round. The firemen thought it would all be over in a moment, but the

blaze had gained headway.

With the lack of water the fire had With the lack of water the fire had the forest of wooden structures at its mercy, and all that could be done was to save life if possible and furniture. Surf avenue for blocks was impassable because of the barriers of household goods, weeping women and children and

seven blocks. In all this territory but two buildings were standing tonight un-

F. F. Henderson's music hall, erected two years ago of steel and brick and costing \$20,000, and Louis Stauch's pavilion, valued at a like sum, are among the buildings destroyed. The Bowery is a narrow, board-walked

alley thoroughfare, dedicated to cheap dancehalls and sideshows. The roofs of these flimsy structures were in most instances of tarred paper. Caught by the rapidly-running fire, in quick succession, they ignited, flared at a height and then

collapsed.

Two men, Frank Conley, a salesman, and Peter A. Skelley, a bartender, are under arrest, suspected of knowing the cause of the fire.

TO END LAND EVIL.

(Continued from First Page.)

should be given discretionary powers in exceptional cases," says Commissioner Richards. A bill to this effect was before the last Congress, but failed to pass. It will undoubtedly come up again in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Preservation of Game and Fish.

Under existing laws, all forest officers and employes are required to aid in the enforcement of the local laws for the protection of game and fish in their respective reserves. If there could be a unity of action between the Federal and state authorities, great good could be accomplished in game protection. A Federal statute which would tend to harmonize state legislation upon this subject, without creating a divided jurisdiction over forest reserves, and which would not encroach upon the proprietary rights of the states to control the game and fish within their respective boundaries, would do much toward accomplishing the purpose. Another matter which Commissioner

Richards suggests be called to the attention of Congress, is the need for legislation authorizing forest officials to make arrests for the violation of the laws and regulations relating to forest reserves. A bill for this purpose passed the last Senate, but died on the House calendar.

For Change in Control of Reserves. Commissioner Richards closes his chapter on forest reserves with the following sentence:

"I recommend that all business in the General Land Office pertaining to forest reserves, except lieu land selections and other matters pertaining to or affecting titles, be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture." In support of this recommendation he says:

"The dangers to which the reserves are exposed from fires, timber depredations and other sources make the establishment of an efficient protective force a matter of great importance. Following closely upon that, however, must come the application of scientific methods in dealing with the many and varied forest problems in connection with the various industries affected thereby.

"The magnitude of the interests af feeted and the intricacies of the problems involved, make it evident that the development of forestry in the United States in connection with our Federal forest reserves, calls for the application of a system of scientific forestry upon a scale in proportion to the work to be performed. Elementary efforts need to give way in the course of development of such a system. It would seem, therefore, that the stage has been reached when the work should be committed to the care of men who have had the scientific and practical training needed to fit them to cope with work involving such far-reaching issues. The Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture is properly organized and equipped to carry on this

"The administrative features of forest reserves also are, at present, in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the creation of a new reserve three separate bureaus must act before a definite recommendation is made-the Bureau of Forestry, the Geo-

THIS MONDAY

Lipman Wolferto. Lipman Wolferto.

ARE IN PROGRESS

IMPORTANT SALES Q

Each One in Itself Sufficient to Occasion Extraordinary Interest

The Nine Important Sales Are:

A Wholly Unequaled Offering of Great Bargains in Muslin Underwear.

Big Sale of All Kinds of Window and Sash Curtaining Annual Thanksgiving Linen Sale Sale of \$20.00 Louis XIV Tailor-Made Suits at \$14.50 4000 Men's 25c Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 14c Sale of Quadruple-Plated Tea Sets Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods Sale of Feather Dusters and Hose Supporters Sale of Sheet Music

WE DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A BIG SHIPMENT OF LATEST STYLES IN BURGESSER HATS

sion of jurisdiction and responsibility is not conducive to the best results. I think it would be very much better to have the matter of the location and control of for-

est reserves all in one bureau." Frauds Less Apparent.

Commissioner Richards says in the past year there was a large decrease in the number of supposedly fraudulent land entries over the preceding year. He attributes their decrease largely to an order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 12, 1902, directing the investigation of all entries made in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, Under this order alone 16,000 éntries have been suspended and there are now 15 special agents of the Land Office in that region engaged in ferreting out the fraudulent entries.

Commissioner Richards also states that during the year there were reported 125 unlawful inclosures of public land coverfng an area of 2,605,290 acres, 79 of these inclosures having been removed and proceedings are pending to compel the removal of the remaining number. He says. however, that the total number here mentioned is only a fraction of the inclosures maintained in violation of the law, the special agents having found it impossible give attention to many others because of the order for a special investigation of the entries under the timber and stone

Commissioners Parties to Frauds. Complaint is made of the operation of the act of March 11, 1902, to facilitate entries. Referring to this law the Commissioner says:

"The privileges gained by the act have been greatly abused, particularly by United States Commossioners, who have often been parties to wholesale frauds in connection with the entries. Affidavits and entry papers have been prepared in the names of fictitious persons and a number of other ways have been devised to assist parties to evade compliance with the requirements of the law." The report makes a strong plea for a larger force of special agents, saying:

More Agents Are Needed.

"Complaints come to this office from every section of the country of flagrant violation of the various laws relating to the public lands. Thousands of entries are being made for speculative purposes with scarcely any attempt at compliance with the legal requirements, vast areas are unlawfully inclosed to the exclusion of actual settlers and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public timber is being taken unlawfully. "To put a stop to these practices, and

so to preserve the remaining public lands for the home builder, a large field force is absolutely necessary. It will be re-membered that the public domain covers about one-half of the entire country. The appropriation for the past year allowed the employment of only about 50 sgents, and their duties consisted in not only investigating and reporting on alleged fraudulent entries, timber depredations and unlawful inclosures but in doing a large part of the supplementary work necessary to establish violations of law discovered by them."

Great Increase in Business.

The report notes a marked increase in the business over 1902, the total receipts being \$11,124,423, an increase of \$4,732,816. This increase over 1902 is geater, it is stated, than the total receipts for the its work and the Commissioner recomyear 1899. The total area of public lands appreciated during the year was 221,824,299 | says: acres, an increase of 3,335,764 acres over the preceding year. About half this area in original homesteads and the great actentered was entered under the homestead | ivity in all kinds of land matters through-

The office is about 12 months behind with of the various land offices, show that I my hat. Philadelphia Press.

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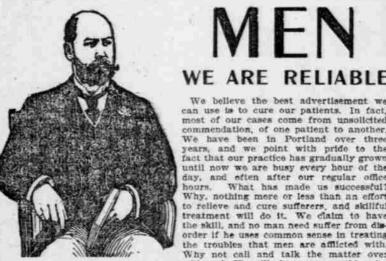
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WE ARE RELIABLE We believe the best advertisement we can use is to cure our patients. In fact,

commendation, of one patient to another, We have been in Portland over three years, and we point with pride to the fact that our practice has gradually grown until now we are busy every hour of the day, and often after our regular office hours. What has made us successful? Why, nothing more or less than an effort to relieve and cure sufferers, and skillful treatment will do it. We claim to have the skill, and no man need suffer from disorder if he uses common sense in treating the troubles that men are afflicted with, Why not call and talk the matter over with us? We will charge you nothing for our advice, and we may be the means of making you happy for life. We are devot-

ing our entire attention to the damages done by ignorant men in trying to cure themselves of all forms of weakness and contracted disorders. What you want is a cure, and if we cannot guarantee you a cure you need not pay us, write for our blank diagnosis sheet, and tell us in your own language what is the matter, and we will frankly and confidentially write you what we can do for you. We make a specialty of all forms of contracted disorders and irregular SEXUAL LIFE. We do not tax the stomach with drugs, but have a method of local treatment, known only to us, that cures after everything else has failed. No minerals or poisonous drugs used, and our local treatment is perfectly painless. Consultation free, Office hours, 10 to 5 and 7 to 8 evenings. Dr. Talcott & Co., 2004 Aider street, Portland, Or., and San Francisco.

can handle."

"The large increase in the last two years out the West, as indicated by the reports

there will probably be a larger amount of mends an increase in the force. He also work coming to this office than the force

Tess-Yes, he called to see me last night, and of all the clumsy men- Jess-Oh! I know him. Isn't he a bird? Tess-No, he isn't, but he seemed to think he was last night. He sat or