

TAKE THE REINS

Union Labor Party of S. F.
Takes Hold of City
Affairs.

The new municipal administration of San Francisco assumed the reins of government at the city hall at noon last Tuesday. From top to bottom of that building there was almost a clean sweep, but the change was effected in orderly fashion, without fuss or confusion of any kind. Save in one particular instance, complete harmony reigned at the seat of municipal government. That one instance was when, during the induction of the new board of supervisors into office, Supervisor Brandenstein, a corporation selectman, acting as spokesman for the retiring board, delivered himself of the venom that had lain pent up in his soul since November 7th last.

Brandenstein's remarks were not permitted to pass unchallenged. Speaking for the incoming board, Supervisor Gallagher replied to them in straight and forceful terms, without, however, saying anything to break the decorum of the occasion. The incident then closed, but it left a painful impression. It was the first instance of the kind to occur in the political history of the city, where an outgoing official so far forgot what was due to himself as well as to the people he had represented as to pass bitter criticism upon the action of the people of the city in denying him re-election and, at the same time, to make covert insinuations concerning the motives and intentions of those whom the latest turn in the political wheel of fortune had called to the seat of government.

This induction of the new board was, of course, the main feature of the day's proceedings at the city hall. It was the occasion when according to established custom the two sets of city fathers sat side by side during the observance of the customary ceremony in welcoming the coming, speeding the parting legislators. As was expected, a large crowd gathered to do honor to the occasion. Members of the various commissions and others connected in various ways with the government of the city lined the halls of the supervisors' chamber, while the benches at the back were filled with curious persons from the outside. The chamber was gay with floral offerings. Near the mayor's desk there stood on a tripod a beautiful piece in the shape and design of the national banner, the Stars and Stripes. The red and white lines were worked out with chrysanthemums and carnations, while the blue ground and white stars were done in immortelles. The whole was trimmed with smilax and ferns, while across the middle ran a silk banner bearing the inscription:

"For Industrial Peace and Prosperity and an Honest and Successful Administration."

In addition, on the clerk's desk stood a handsome floral horseshoe. Besides these gifts a large bouquet of American Beauties stood in front of the place about to be tenanted by Supervisor-elect George Duffy, while another favored one was M. W. Coffey, whose friends in the Hackney's Union had sent out a cartload of floral tributes.

With the exception of Braunhart and Connor, all the retiring supervisors were in their places. Beside them, in alphabetical order, sat the incoming. Within a few minutes after 12 o'clock Schmitz appeared and took his seat in the president's chair. The roll being called and a quorum found present, Schmitz arose and said:

"We meet at this hour today to receive the credentials of those who will form the new board of supervisors and to induct them into office. Have you those credentials, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk Fay replied in the affirmative and read off the names. The mayor called out: "It is customary upon occasions like the present to hear remarks from retiring members of the board. Does any one desire to say anything before the remaining exercises are proceeded with?"

There was dead silence for a few moments, while several of the retiring board members in their seats and looked at Brandenstein. After a rather painful pause Supervisor Eggers rose in his place and said: "I move, Mr. Mayor, that Supervisor Brandenstein introduce the incoming board." The

motion was seconded and carried, and in another moment Brandenstein was on his feet delivering his remarkable address of what his associates had intended should be a welcome to their successors.

Brandenstein Shows Pique.

"Gentlemen, we who are about to die salute you," said Brandenstein after a few introductory sentences, in which he announced his intention of saying "a word for those who had served the city faithfully to those who were about to succeed them." Brandenstein went on: "We who are keenly appreciative of the responsibilities which are entailed by the position we are now vacating and which you are assuming, salute you and wish you joy of your task." The supervisor disclaimed feeling any resentment. Though, as he said, "shown the doorway," he and his associates joined hands with the newcomers and wished them success. He declared that his associates as well as himself had done what they did because they thought it was right, and gave allegiance to no class or boss. He hoped their successors would be equally free representatives of the people, and as he repeated the word boss with unmistakable emphasis, he turned his glance as well as his speech in the direction of where Abe Reuf sat beside Supervisor Gallagher. Then the man who had shown himself a friend to the corporations went on to remind his hearers that "Capital and labor are indissolubly bound together, and none of you, I feel sure, will be rash enough to otherwise believe. The convention which nominated you is a class convention, but I feel sure that in your legislation you will recognize all other classes as well."

It was perhaps more in tone than in actual words that Brandenstein exhibited to his hearers the real state of his feelings toward the new administration. He closed with a fervent assurance of his inward conviction that Mayor Schmitz would endeavor to give the city the best and most efficient government in his power.

To him replied Supervisor Gallagher, while speaking for the new board declared by the mayor to be now in office. "We cannot have a successful government without harmony," he commenced. Then, after a few words upon "industrial peace and prosperity and an honest and successful administration," he went on:

Brandenstein Challenged.

"In response to Mr. Brandenstein, who appeals to us not to consider ourselves as representatives of a class, I say that we do not recognize that we have come here as a class or as class representatives. It is true that we were nominated by a Union Labor Convention and elected on a Union Labor Ticket. But Union Labor represents the masses of the people. It is not true that we were supported simply by the labor unions. We were supported by rich and poor, low and high—by all who recognize that out of the ranks of the toilers most come the successful representatives of the people. And we will show them that this board stands for all of the people, and that all will receive equal consideration."

On the work before the new board the supervisor said:

"Among the things which must be given first attention is the condition of our streets. Good streets are an absolute necessity, and, moreover, there can be no good health where the sewers are in a congested condition."

Fairness to All.

"With regard to the great quasi-public corporations, we should be fair to both the people and to them. We must not let the people get into a condition of mind whereby they might be impelled to the destruction of property without having recourse to law. But we propose to see that the people shall not be burdened with oppressive light and water rates. With regards to the Geary street railroad, there is now the great opportunity for the mayor and this board to take prompt steps in the establishment of a public utility, which shall be an opening wedge in the era of municipal ownership of all public utilities. In a short time, the road should be upon a remunerative basis."

"Economy should be our watchword. It should be exhibited not in an unreasonable refusal to provide necessary funds, but in seeing that at all times full value is given for every dollar of the people's money."

The supervisor's remarks were applauded. Then the roll of the new board having been called, the mayor delivered his inaugural address. In

the beginning Schmitz extended his congratulations to those who had supported the administration at the last election in the face of "despicable, bitter and unjustifiable attacks," and while declaring that those acts of injustice and wrong had not been wholly forgotten, assured his hearers that the new administration would not be one of reprisals and revenge, nor directed against any class, but would be a government of the people regardless alike of past and present affiliations, social, financial or religious.

Plans for Future.

Schmitz spoke of opposition he had encountered during the past two years of his administration, opposition which he ascribed to misconceived partisan notions, partly to actual dishonesty. He hoped for better results from an administration of perfect harmony in purpose and feeling.

Under the head of "Public Improvements Under the Bond Issue," the mayor spoke of badly needed streets, sewers, schools and hospitals, which he promised, so far as lay in the power of the administration, should be constructed out of the funds voted for those purposes. He spoke in favor of lower gas and water rates; and in the latter connection declared himself for a municipal water supply. He spoke, too, for the Geary street railroad project, and said: "The present litigation need cause no terror among the people. It is a simple matter to adopt a resolution of your honorable body amending the temporary license granted the Geary street company and so to take possession of the roadbed and right of way that certainly belong to the people and city of San Francisco."

The mayor was heartily cheered for this expression of his sentiments toward municipal ownership. He closed with a promise of better street lighting for the city and a closer watch to be kept upon cash transactions than distinguished a portion of the outgoing administration.

LABOR NOTES

There are over 200,000 persons at present unemployed in London.

Litchfield, Ill., printers have established a labor paper to fight the eight-hour struggle.

The San Francisco Labor Council has had 60,000 label calendars printed and they will be distributed this week.

Central Labor Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., will impose a fine of \$100 upon any union withdrawing from the central body.

The New Zealand Government has just purchased eleven acres of land, costing \$12,000, near Dunedin, for workmen's homes.

W. J. Hosey, machinist for thirty-two years in the railroad shops at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been elected mayor of that city.

There is such a demand for moulders in Newark, N. J., that the Brass Moulders' union cannot fill all the places vacant in the shops.

Six hundred men and 800 girls employees of a shirt factory on strike in Philadelphia won an increase in wage and the piece work system.

The Australian Postmaster-General has stated that he intends to take steps to prevent the sweating of employees in the contract postoffice.

The journeymen carpenters of Southern Massachusetts will, early in the spring, make a demand for a wage of \$3 a day and the union shop.

A last echo of the Woodworkers' strike was heard in Chicago recently when the Phoenix Parlor Frame Company and the National Parlor Furniture Company granted the union shop.

The strike of arsenal employees in France has been broken up by the Minister of Marine's circular giving the men the option of going to work or having their names struck off the rolls.

Union Cigarmakers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are to make a bitter fight against the introduction of the red label of the Industrial Workers of the World in Milwaukee.

Unions affiliated with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers are considering the advisability of establishing a home for old and incapacitated pipe workers.

Wrappers and warp dressers in 28 cloth mills in Philadelphia struck recently because the manufacturers declined to advance their weekly wages from \$15 to \$16. Although but 150

men are at present involved, their work is of such a character that if the manufacturers are unable to fill their places 12,000 employees will be rendered idle.

A strike is on at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, by the chorus singers of "Faust." The strikers number 100 people. They ask an increase of wages from \$15 to \$25 per week and recognition of the union.

The report of Secretary Tveitmo, secretary of the California State Building Trades Council, shows an increase of 25 per cent in membership during the past year. The organization held its fourth annual convention at San Jose, convening last Monday.

The demands of the San Francisco Bookbinders' Union for an eight-hour day will be considered by a conference committee appointed by the employers and the union. The book-binding is the only branch of the printing industry in San Francisco that is working longer than eight hours.

Women in all parts of the United States are to be asked to join in the fight against the age limit which bars men above forty-five years of employment. A letter of appeal to aged men's wives and daughters has been prepared by the anti-age limit league, and it is expected to spur the fair sex to action.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Central Textile Union, in Philadelphia, urging Governor Pennypacker to issue a supplemental call for an extra session of the legislature, and to include among other reform bills, one for the protection of women and children employed in mills and factories.

It is reported that radical changes in the immigration laws will follow if the suggestions of Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent are put into effect. The report of the Commissioner General is now nearly completed. It can be said on good authority that Sargent is anxious to have the ports of the United States closed to certain classes of foreigners, who are allowed to land under the present laws.

CORVALLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD.

TIME CARD N. 29.

No. 2 for Yaquina—
Leaves Albany 12:45 P.M.
Leaves Corvallis 1:45 P.M.
Arrives Yaquina 5:45 P.M.
No. 1 Returning—
Leaves Yaquina 7:15 A.M.
Leaves Corvallis 11:30 A.M.
Arrives Albany 12:15 P.M.
No. 3 for Albany-Detroit—
Leaves Albany for Detroit 7:30 A.M.
Arrives Detroit 12:30 P.M.
No. 4 from Detroit—
Leaves Detroit 1:30 P.M.
Arrives Albany 6:30 P.M.
No. 5 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis 6:30 A.M.
Arrives Albany 7:10 A.M.
No. 8 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany 2:40 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis 3:20 P.M.
No. 7 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis 6:00 P.M.
Arrives Albany 6:40 P.M.
No. 6 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany 9:15 P.M.
Arrives Corvallis 9:55 P.M.
Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south-bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany, giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 A. M., arriving there in ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs the same day.

Train No. 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with the Eugene local at Albany, also with local from Corvallis.

Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30 A. M., arrives at Albany 7:10 A. M., in time to catch Eugene local to Portland and train to Detroit.

Train No. 8 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 2:40 P. M., after the arrival of S. P. northbound overland.

Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis at 6:00 P. M., arrives in Albany at 6:40 P. M., in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.

Train No. 6 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 9:15 P. M., after the arrival of the S. P. local from Portland.

For further information apply to J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt. L. COCKRELL, Agent, Albany. H. H. CRONISE, Agent, Corvallis.

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