

BIG CITY THRIVES WITHOUT LIQUOR

San Franciscans Get Away From Habit.

NO DRINKS FOR THREE MONTHS

Vice in All Forms Almost Entirely Eliminated.

NEW LICENSE IS HIGHER

Great Rush of Applicants for Permits, Although the Figures Are Raised From \$84 to \$500 a Year.

RELIEF WORK SITUATION.
Complaint department instituted by three men in charge is cumbersome and expensive.
Sewing circles organized by society women cannot work in harmony with new committee.
Policy of committee is to force refugees to stand on their own feet as soon as possible.
Barely enough to sustain life is doled out at soup kitchens.
Card system introduced tends unduly to humiliate the needy.
People still sleeping at soup blankets, while supply depots are piled high.
Men in charge of relief work are drawing enormous salaries.
Ten thousand in daily bread line, dependent on the city for food, clothing and shelter.
Thirty thousand more are homeless, living in camps, but able to pay for food.

BY F. A. SINSEIMER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—(Special Correspondence.)—The saloons of San Francisco were opened today and the predicted riot and rascality did not materialize. The police had made extensive preparations to handle a large crowd at the temporary sale, but the cases of insubordination were not in excess of the average for the past weeks. The only explanation is that the people have gotten away from the drink habit during the enforced dry spell of three months.

For the first few weeks there was consternation in the ranks of those who regarded the bottle as their best friend, but gradually the complaints ceased and no one missed the saloons. It is pretty safe to say, however, that it will not take San Francisco long to fall into its old ways. It has been proved beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that a large city like San Francisco can thrive without the liquor traffic. It was a unique experiment and the result has been worth any trouble which it may have cost. The freedom from crime here has been a source of gratification to the municipal authorities. Vice in all of its manifold forms, was almost entirely eliminated. The writer, who has been about the city more than the average citizen, has not seen over half a dozen intoxicated persons on the street since April 15.

Rush for Saloon Licenses.
In placing the license at \$500 a year the Supervisors were under the impression that they would reduce the number of saloons to about 300, but already permits have been granted to 1000 applicants, and as many applications are still pending. Before the fire 3300 saloons operated in the city and paid only \$84 a year each into the treasury. The new order of things will help out municipal finances.

Reports have been circulated in the Eastern press that a sinister form of vice had been forced upon the friendless women living in the city. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Public sentiment has been the strongest protection for the women.
A large percentage of the new saloons have located on Fillmore street, but scores have preferred to resume at their former locations in the burned district. It has been an unwritten law of the city to keep saloons from Van Ness avenue, and the Supervisors are inclined to continue this practice.

The effect of the San Francisco dry spell has been far-reaching. In the smaller cities of the state the liquor license has been generally advanced. In Porterville it has gone up to \$1000 a quarter, which is, of course, prohibitive.
The one phase of the saloon question which reflects discredit upon the city is the action of two members of the Police Commission. These men are Dr. Joseph F. Pohelm and Alexander L. O'Grady. Before the earthquake Pohelm was a practicing physician and O'Grady was an attorney. Since the earthquake, however, they have organized a company which deals in glassware and bar supplies. In addition they are reported to be members of a company organized to sell liquor at wholesale. When it is known that all liquor licenses are granted by the Police Commission, it will be understood what sort of a scheme these men have entered into. Their names appear boldly on the cards of the supply company, but the liquor establishment is conducted in the name of a third party, who whispers into the ears of applicants for saloon licenses that it will be to their interest to purchase their liquor from him.

The attention of Mayor Schmitz has been called to this brazen form of graft, but no action has as yet been taken. At the time Pohelm and O'Grady were appointed on the commission it was understood that they were union labor sympathizers, but union labor has repudiated them and asked for their dismissal.
Red Tapes in Relief Work.
The new relief committee has not found its task the long sweet dream which \$5000 salaries might indicate. At the outset it has been found necessary to institute a complaint department and this is the busiest part of the bureau. The system devised by the three men in charge is cumbersome and expensive. Moreover, it works with such friction that in operating relief workers have been antagonized.
The local Red Cross has been counted out and the various sewing circles instituted by society women are unable to work in harmony with the new committee. It is getting to the point where there is too much organization and not enough relief.
While no statement has been made as to policy, it is clear that it is the plan of the committee to force the refugees to stand on their own feet with as little delay as possible. The same policy is being pursued in the camps at the Presidio which are under military control. At the soup kitchens just enough food is given each individual to allow him to subsist without feeling the pangs of hunger.
When complaint was made to General Greeley he said:
"If you don't like it, get out."
This method in general is recognized as the one best calculated to hurry normal conditions, but when indiscriminately applied is likely to work great hardship in quarters where the distress is very great.
Humiliation of the Needy.
Another method to force people from the relief camps has been the introduction of the card system by which every person receiving aid of any sort must answer a set of questions, which become a permanent record and tend to humiliate a sensitive person. Even after all these forms have been gone through, there is a mass of red tape to be unraveled before supplies can be distributed.
There are still persons in the camps who sleep on the ground without blankets, while in the supply depots the blankets are piled in piles towering to the ceiling. The relief committee has introduced this rigid system to prevent imposition, but it has served in many cases to keep aid from the deserving as well. The local Red Cross bureau worked on the theory that it was better to be imposed on in a few cases than to allow any case of distress to go unrelieved.
As these two methods were incompatible the break had to come and the local Red Cross has withdrawn from the field, contenting itself with administering such funds as have been placed in its hands.
"Professional" Spirit Developed.
The spirit of relief work has become professional, local workers are crowded out and much graft is present. The cost is enormous. It was first estimated at \$100,000 per month, but has been reduced to \$75,000 per month but the people are still dissatisfied. Dr. Devine at the head of the work receives \$6000 a year from the people of San Francisco, besides salaries from the Associated Charities in New York and an Eastern University, E. F. Moran, a local relief commissioner is drawing a double salary amounting to \$8,000.
At the present time there are about 10,000 persons in the bread line. These are the people who have absolutely nothing and are dependent upon the city for food, clothing and shelter. In addition there are 10,000 persons who are homeless and live in camps. These 20,000 persons are able to pay for their food but are unable to rent houses. In the meantime they form with those of the bread line, an army of 40,000 living under canvas in the city parks and the Presidio.

BLIND FOLKS ARE NOT AN IDE CLASS

Large Percentage in United States Are Engaged in Gainful Occupations.

MANY IN THE PROFESSIONS

Proportion of Sightless Males Is Much Greater Compared With the Females, According to the United States Census.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—About one person in every 100 was blind and one in every 500 persons was deaf in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report on the blind and deaf bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who determined the scope of the investigation and wrote the text of the report on the deaf.
The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 67,702, of whom 28,298 were totally blind and 39,404 partially blind. These figures, however, the report says, cannot be only considered as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators. Of the total blind, 37,064 were males and 30,638 females.
The blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, almost 65 per cent of the blind becoming so after 30 years of age. About one-tenth of the total number of blind were born so. The number of blind per 1000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites and greater among the foreign born whites than among the native whites.
Parents of Blind Were Cousins.
In about 5 per cent of the cases of blindness reported, the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were so related 25 per cent were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion congenitally blind was 6.8 per cent.
Of the blind at least 10 per cent were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentages of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical industries are larger among the totally blind than among the general population.
Deafness, on the whole, the report says, is more common in the Northern part of the United States than in the South, and there are more deaf males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 23,673, of whom 13,326 were totally deaf and 10,347 partially deaf. From the latter classes are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing." The census report of 1890 gave the number of persons deaf as 12,173 and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive while those for 1900 are deficient.
Greater Percentage of Male Deaf.
Of the totally deaf 82.5 per cent were males. Negroes constituted 11 per cent of the general population and only 5.2 per cent of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is particularly due in part to less complete returns from the negro deaf.
Of the totally deaf 21 per cent were so from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 26 per cent from birth. Of the 58,273 persons returned as deaf, 55,561 were able to speak well, 9411 imperfectly and the remainder not at all. The report presents figures to show that the schools for the deaf are doing excellent work in teaching articulation.
When the subject of deafness is considered from the point of view of congenitality, it may seem hereditary has played an important part in producing congenital deafness and the deafness occurred in adult life; whereas deafness occurring in early childhood, after birth and under age of 5 is probably to a large extent adventitious. Of those at least 10 years among the deaf 38.5 per cent were gainfully employed as compared with 50.2 per cent among the male population. Of the deaf who were gainfully employed, 88.7 per cent were found in occupations in which perfect or even partial hearing is not essential.

Sanitation Is Expensive.
The most important feature is the health of the camps. The sanitation cannot be conducted as is the sanitation in a well ordered city. It must be rigid in the extreme, with inspectors constantly on the watch. All this costs money. The cost of the disinfectants alone amounts high into the thousands. So far the work of sanitation has set a new mark in the medical history of the world. The fight is by no means over. If the city can emerge from this crisis with a clean bill of health then all the triumphs of those trying days will fade into insignificance before this.
Nabob Row a Business Street.
It is believed that Van Ness avenue, formerly the home of Jack London's "second generation of nabobs," will become a business street. The Southern Pacific has purchased a big warehouse and grounds at the foot of Van Ness and indications point to a terminal being erected there.
San Francisco wants to boom and is succeeding fairly well, but the labor troubles are seriously impeding progress. The appeal still continues for more men. The United Railroad says it could use 3000 laborers. In nearly all branches this shortage continues.
As the primaries approach it is feared that the vote will not demonstrate the will of the people. Only 5000 voters are registered, as against 50,000 before the fire. The Governorship is at stake and the vote of San Francisco will probably decide it. It is estimated that 1800 of the 6100 are followers of Abe Ruef, and that he will dominate Republican politics in California.

WILL STRIKE AT BIG MEN

Action of Government in Interstate Commerce Cases in Rebates.

TRAGEDY AT PRESIDIO

Refugee Wounds His Wife and Shoots Off Top of His Head.

Kaiser Wilhelm II Reported.

RABLE ISLAND, July 8.—The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, for New York, was 70 miles southeast of Sable Island at 7:15 P. M.

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

Secretary Wilson at Stockyards.
Plans for putting into effect the new Federal meat inspection law will be discussed in Chicago this week by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, and superintendents of inspection from various packing-houses.
Dewey, which is destined to dock the largest ships of the American naval force in the Far East, started from Solomon's Island, Md., December 28 last.
Championship Golf Tournament.
The National amateur golf championship will be decided on the links at Englewood this week, with H. Chandler Egan, of Chicago, who won the championship two years in succession, as one of the contestants.
Canadian Sharpshooters in England.
The rifle tournament will open in England tomorrow, when the Queen's Westminsters will be pitted against a strong Canadian team. The latter include members from Montreal, Quebec and Ontario, and the great Northwest and even British Columbia is represented.

DRILLED CHINESE TROOPS

SMART APPEARANCE PRESENTED IN SHANGHAI STREETS.

Volunteers to the Number of 4000 Were Trained Within a Few Months.

SHANGHAI, July 8.—An unprecedented and spectacular spectacle was witnessed here today when 4000 Chinese volunteers who have been drilling and equipped for the past few months, paraded through the flag-decked streets of the settlement. The men were dressed in khaki and presented a smart appearance. Only the officers wore swords. After the parade the soldiers were entertained at the Yamen of the total.

THREW AN HOUR, THE PAPERS

Then He Attends Services With the Other Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Harry K. Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs today. He had no visitors. He arose at 7 o'clock and remained in his cell reading the Sunday newspapers until 10 o'clock, when he attended the prison services conducted by Chaplain Wade. After services he exercised with other male prisoners in the Tombs yard.

PLANNED A REVOLUTION

Cabrera Induced Dr. Alfaro to Enter Into a Plot.

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Documents are being published by which it is claimed it will be proved that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, in 1905, entered into negotiations with Dr. Prudentia Alfaro, who had been Vice-President of Salvador, whereby it was agreed that Alfaro should organize a revolution in Salvador against the administration of President Thomas Regalado.

PLANNED A REVOLUTION

Black Had Murdered His Wife in a Crowded Indianapolis Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—Aaron Morton, a negro, shot and killed his wife on a crowded downtown street tonight and was pursued several blocks by a mob of 1000 persons, bent on lynching him. Morton succeeded in reaching a police station, where he was given protection.

MOB CHASES A NEGRO

Some Schemes Were Bona Fide.

For the financing of the Intermountain Railroad Company, \$34,000,000; this is a company without assets.

For the sale of improvement bonds for the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, controlled by David Eccles, \$500,000; this is a bona fide enterprise, for which Hope promised to provide additional cash.

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For the Western Iron and Coal Company, with necessary railroads, \$5,000,000.

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LA FOLLETTE OUT FOR PRESIDENCY

Opens Campaign of Attack on Senators Who Opposed Railroad Rate Amendment.

FULTON IS ON THE LIST

Tactics Followed With Great Success in Wisconsin Will Be Used in Addresses Before the Chautauqua Assemblies This Summer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—(Special.)—Senator Robert M. La Follette has begun in earnest his open fight for the Presidency. He has opened a campaign against every Senator who opposed his amendment to the railroad rate bill, including among the leaders Senator Fulton, of Oregon.

DRYEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

Law Passed by Legislature Made Penalty Too Heavy "to Take a Chance."

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 8.—(Special.)—The best ambition of ability, on his various schemes, is not known, because of the natural reticence of his victims in discussing a subject so delicate. The green fields in which he is now located are in the city of culture, Boston, Mass.

CAUGHT UNDER ENGINE

Fireman Is Scalded to Death in Wreck Near Flagstaff.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, July 8.—Passenger train No. 4, the Hilday, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, was partially derailed at 2 o'clock this morning at a point four miles west of here. None of the passengers were injured. Ed Hillbush, the fireman, was caught under the engine and scalded to death. Engineer Goldsworthy was scalded about the legs and was injured in the chest.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Freight Trains in Collision Seven Miles From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 8.—In a collision between two freight trains on the Western & Atlantic seven miles south of this city early today four trainmen and four other men slightly injured. The presence of mind of Engineer Goldsworthy probably prevented additional fatalities. He applied the brakes and remained on his feet until the engine started to turn over, when he jumped.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

TOPEKA, Kas., July 8.—According to advices received here, the only passenger injured in the Santa Fe wreck at Flagstaff was Robert Roberts, of Oakland, Cal., who sustained a severe sprain of the ankle.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

W. P. HAMILTON, engineer. H. P. PINSON, fireman. ROBERT ARKINSON, engineer. A. O. GENTRY, fireman.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Fire broke out, consuming two cars, one of which was laden with cattle, and burned the body of Engineer Adkinson.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

NEW YORK, July 8.—Fire following a collision in Coney Island today between the elevated railroad express train and a local trolley car, caused a panic in which six persons were injured, three severely, by being trampled upon. Bound for Coney Island, and going at high speed, the express had just turned the curve in the road near the Sea Beach Palace, when just ahead the motorman saw the local stationary, and passengers alighting from it. He was unable to stop his train and it crashed into the local.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

By the force of the impact a fuse of the local was blown out and flames threatened the car. The passengers fought fiercely with each other to escape.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

KILLED IN MACHINE EXPLOSION.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, July 8.—In the factory of the Portland Cement Company today a coal-grinding machine exploded, killing John Scott, the superintendent, and an unknown man and badly burning M. D. Thomas, a workman.

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VICTIMS DAZZLED BY BIG SCHEMES

Mormons Give Money With a Smile.

PROMOTER HAS DISAPPEARED

Beresford Hope Said He Was Going for British Capital.

OFF FOR GREENER FIELDS

Letterheads Bore the Names of Titled Englishmen and Letters Written by the Bunco Man Himself Put His Credit High.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 8.—(Special.)—Salt Lake and Ogden business men would be glad to hear some sort of explanation from Beresford Hope, a man who represented himself to be an English gentleman, and who, by presenting credentials which looked good on their face, succeeded in "promoting" several schemes in which they were financially interested. Hope was suave in his manner and plausible with his credentials. The result was that he succeeded in relieving Utah's dominant church members of sums of money that may run into thousands of dollars.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Just how much money was advanced to the alleged action of ability, on his various schemes, is not known, because of the natural reticence of his victims in discussing a subject so delicate. The green fields in which he is now located are in the city of culture, Boston, Mass.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Hope worked on a large scale. His were no petty schemes. He came to Utah with a letter from the "British-American Securities, Limited, London." The letter-head of this concern, believed now to be fictitious, set forth that the company was capitalized at \$10,000,000, or approximately \$5,000,000. It had as its directors, among others, Lord Rothschild, who bore the title of treasurer; Lord Deerehurst, the chairman; Rt.-Hon. Lord Vaux, Lord Talbot, Lord Vincent, Sir Alexander McKenize and some more prominent in the world of finance.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Gave Himself Large Credit.

London does not know of such a company, a fact which was learned by the investors hereabout, only after they had made their investments.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Hope's letter from the "British-American Securities" was to the effect that his credit was good up to \$50,000. It helped him so much that, according to an interview here today with his former stenographer, he used to dictate letters addressed to himself on the letter-heads of this company, with Boston date lines, and other men's signatures affixed.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

All of these letters were most encouraging, as they gave him carte blanche in the matter of investing the money of the company. "Go ahead and we will back you" was the purport of the letters written by Hope to himself on the letter-heads of the fictitious "British-American Securities."

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Used Name of Mormon President.

With this as a working basis, Hope began to talk to people about his schemes. He found many willing ears. Among those who listened to the siren's tale were many prominent Mormons. President Joseph F. Smith, the head of the church, was approached and his name was used by Hope as director of one corporation. President Smith repudiates Hope.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

David Eccles, a Mormon millionaire of Ogden, went sponsor for Hope in one of his enterprises, vouching for him on others. The enterprises which Hope promoted aggregated in their entirety over \$50,000,000. Principal among his concerns was the Great Western Coal and Iron Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000. The purpose of this organization was to acquire coal deposits 1 1/2 miles square in Chihuahua, Mexico, and to build a railroad through this coal belt. While getting Salt Lake interested in his scheme, Hope represented that John Hill, a millionaire of Colorado Springs, Colo., was his "warm friend" and would "go in." Hill spoke of a trip he had just made to Colorado Springs and showed a check for \$75,000 with the name of John Hill in the place where the signature should be.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

Denounces Signature as Forgery.

Hill now avers that he does not know Hope and that the signature was a rank forgery. In the meantime, however, Hope had advertised Hill as president of the company and each prettily engraved piece of stock that went out to speculators, bore the alleged signature of Hill. This also was a forgery, according to Hill.

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

It was for the purpose of obtaining money from the British American Securities Company that Hope left Salt Lake for Boston recently. Before he left he had stated to various people interested that he would secure money for the following purposes:

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK

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For the sale of improvement bonds for the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, controlled by David Eccles, \$500,000; this is a bona fide enterprise, for which Hope promised to provide additional cash.
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