

LESS MATERIAL, MORE HUMANITY

Mayor Taylor Characterizes the Needs of Growing San Francisco.

CITY HAS BECOME A UNIT

Party Lines and Class Distinctions Being Dropped and All Factions Working for the Best Interest of the Town's Development.

BY F. A. SINSHEIMER. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—With the close of the year in San Francisco life is moving with the same tenacity that characterized the city of old. Christmas shopping has begun, new stores are springing up daily with a wealth of holiday goods, the theaters are playing the latest New York attractions, the craft spirit is striding in the courts, a momentous movement for a greater San Francisco and for Alaskan public improvements has been launched, the political cauldron is seething—and all this despite the fact that it is in the stringency of the winter months that the city is bounding forward under the spell of an honest and efficient administration and a unified people. Above all things does Mayor Taylor detest anything that suggests class animosity, and this was the fodder upon which Schmitz thrived.

Mayor Taylor's Dictum. "I will not listen to men," says the Mayor, "who say that they are in the market for labor, as though labor were such a commodity as beef or butter. We need less of the material. We need the humanity. Let us recognize the moral issue and all will be well."

This is the spirit which has infused confidence into the people from one end of the city to the other, confidence in the Mayor and confidence in his administration. It is the spirit that moves a candidate for Superior on the union labor ticket to write to the Mayor after the defeat of his own party. "It is better so," San Francisco has done the right thing," and to conclude with "best wishes for your re-election."

It is this spirit which has prompted the conservative members of the Building Trades Council to demand that their organization be merged with the politicians that have dragged its name in the gutter. These conservative men give their Sundays to the task—they labor during the week-end, every Sunday they gather in secret session and plan for the overthrow of the men they accuse of having betrayed them.

Take Unions Out of Politics. One of the objects of their struggle is the overthrow of P. H. McCarthy, who opposed himself to Mayor Taylor in the last election. McCarthy used the funds of the Building Trades Council for political purposes. They specify that he expended the sum of \$10,000 for McCarthy's money for a political parade, and they further allege that he used \$5,000 for the purpose of subsidizing the Evening Post.

At the same time such leaders as Walter MacArthur have raised the cry that the unions must get out of politics. Let every individual workman vote for his best interests, but the labor unions must not be used as political organizations, he says.

The employees and employers throughout the city are not feeling any of the other's necks by any means, but the deep feeling which the Schmitz regime fostered has gone. The chief danger of its revival is in the Citizens' Alliance, an organization of employees, which is being formed in San Francisco, and although the men in the concern say they do not aim to injure organized labor, the public generally and Mayor Taylor in particular is suspicious. But it is a different atmosphere which permeates the city. It is a united cry for progress that one hears.

Municipal Subway Planned.

Some outline has already been given of the vast enterprise planned in the line of rehabilitation. A new one was added to the list today in a project for a municipal subway centering at the ferry, with branches into the business district, the Mission and the Western Addition. Five million dollars is estimated as the cost, and members of the Board of Supervisors have taken the matter under consideration.

An incident fraught with importance to the city is the opening this month of the Bay Shore cutoff of the Southern Pacific San Francisco, as is well known, is constructed on the tip end of a peninsula. On the west of this peninsula is the ocean, on the east is San Francisco Bay. The present entrance from down the state is by railroad along the ocean shore. The Southern Pacific has just completed 10 miles of new railroad which skirts the bay shore. This is a shorter entrance to the city, taps the new wholesale section, and opens up a rich portion of the peninsula which heretofore was not closely joined to San Francisco.

City Growing South.

The result has been a remarkable growth down the peninsula. New towns have blossomed like a bed of daisies, vast tracts have been opened for home sites, and the city has stretched its length like a snake, extending its segments into the heart of San Mateo County.

No Better Example of this Growth

could be cited than South City. A few years ago when factory sites had climbed to high prices in San Francisco, a packing plant established itself on the bay shore on a barren spot midway between San Francisco and San Mateo. Today that spot is South City, a thriving manufacturing town of nearly 5000 people, and between there and San Francisco prospering neighborhoods have sprung into existence until it is one continuous city from here to the little manufacturing town.

San Francisco has come to the conclusion that it is through with affluence. It has had graft, fire, earthquake, plague, industrial war, and gaspipe murders. It has got its breath and has begun to say "well."

the carriage with their sleds. Spaulding started across the railroad tracks and as he did so he saw an express train approaching. He whipped up the horse, but the animal balked and refused to move. The carriage was directly on the track. Young Barlow saw the predicament, grasped the horse's head and after a struggle, backed him off the track just in time. As the engine passed Barlow was so close that his trousers were torn.

HOPGROWERS ORGANIZE

Small Growers Hold Aloof, but the Larger Ones Go Ahead.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of prominent hop-growers held here today, the preliminaries were practically completed looking toward the organization of a Hop-Growers' Protective Association. Arrangements were made for the incorporation of the association, but no information was given but as to what would be the scale of the association.

Nearly all those in attendance at the meetings are ranchers who grow hops on an extensive scale, and smaller growers almost to a man holding aloof from the association, preferring to depend on their individual resources to market their hops at a profitable figure. Prominent among those attending the meeting were M. H. Durst, of San Francisco; Messrs. Woodworth, Ballard and Cunningham, of Santa Rosa; Mrs. Farmer, of Oakland, and several of the more prominent growers of this section. It is said the fact that new hops are selling at six cents per pound is most instances, and that old hops rarely command more than two cents, was the basis of some speeches strongly denunciatory to the growers, while the statement that growers are in many instances using substitutes for hops is said to have been warmly deplored.

CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

(Continued from First Page.)

of Nebraska, who had charge of the funds in 1904. Chalmers New said he had been a member of the committee controlling that question, and he could controlling that question, and he could testify to the fact that Chicago had paid all of the expenses of the convention, as had been stated by Mr. Lowden.

What Kansas City Offers.

T. J. Atkins, member from Missouri, spoke briefly for Kansas City, then introduced Senator Warner, of that state. Both Mr. Atkins and Mr. Warner were received with loud applause and catcalls, showing Kansas City's delegation was present in full force. Mr. Warner spoke of the delightful climate of Chicago and Denver, but said he was making a slight fight for Kansas City, in which Missouri had great pride. Kansas City, he said, had a hall which could easily accommodate 21,000 persons.

Mr. Warner dwelt especially upon the political advantages of holding the convention in Kansas City. "He believed it would hold Missouri as a doubtful state if Kansas City were chosen."

The hotel accommodations, he said, were ample, there being 214 such institutions, which was double the number of the last time the Democratic convention was held in Kansas City. "In answer to a question by Senator Scott as to whether all delegates, of whatsoever color, would be taken care of, Mr. Warner said that he would be glad to accommodate them in a dignified manner. Mr. Warner said if he did not feel perfectly able to guarantee that he would be he would stand before the committee and protest against the convention going to Kansas City."

Neff Booms Roosevelt.

Representative Bartholdt seconded Mr. Warner's speech and also urged the committee to send the convention to Missouri in the interest of the Republican party of that state. Ex-Mayor Neff, of Kansas City, and chairman of the Kansas City delegation, was introduced to present the financial aspect of that city's claim, but before doing so he spoke at some length concerning the importance of the achievement of the Republicans of Missouri in 1904, saying: "You gave us the horse laugh when we told you we could carry the state. We did carry it, and we paid all of our own expenses. You can cancel that debt now by giving us the convention."

He said that President Roosevelt was the only one who could have carried it, and added while Fairbanks, Knox or Hughes might now get the "full Republican vote," it would take a Roosevelt to get the Democratic vote, which he had observed in the last election went to him.

Mr. Neff guaranteed all legitimate expenses incident to the holding of the convention, the maximum amount of \$75,000, and furnished a certified check for \$50,000 as an evidence of good faith. He also submitted a receipt for the use of the convention hall for the full time it might be used.

Henry Beardsley, Mayor of Kansas City, and National Committeeman Mulyane strongly pleaded for Kansas City.

How the States Voted.

At 11:45 the call of the states was concluded and the hall was cleared of outsiders, preparatory to taking the ballot. Nothing was said in the committee as to the building in Chicago in which the convention should be held, beyond the reading of a telegram from Messrs. Raymond and Upham, guaranteeing the Coliseum, with 15,000 chairs, but it was generally assumed the convention will be held in the Coliseum. The telegram is regarded as fixing that location.

The votes by states and territories were as follows: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Alaska, District of Columbia.

For Kansas City—Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands.

For Denver—Colorado, Ohio, West Virginia, Wyoming.

TAFT'S BROTHER BREATHES LAST

Death Takes Her While Distinguished Son is on World's Tour.

STEADY BREAKDOWN ENDS

Secretary Started to Orient, Thinking She Had Rallied Permanently—Was the Widow of Grant's Secretary of War.

MILLBURY, Mass., Dec. 8.—Death, which had been expected almost hourly for a week past, was announced this morning at 12:25 p. m. Mrs. Mary Torrey, mother of Secretary of War William H. Taft, Mrs. Taft was the widow of Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney-General of the United States under President Grant and later minister to Austria and Russia.

Mrs. Taft was attacked last July with acute indigestion and a gradual breakdown of her vigorous constitution soon followed. Secretary Taft, her son, had yielded her on Independence day and left her apparently in normal health to go to his summer home in Canada, from which place he was summoned on August 15 because of alarm at his mother's condition. He spent a day at her bedside, and found her in a less serious condition than he had supposed. The imperative duties of his office called him to Washington, where plans for a tour of the world had been so definitely arranged that they could not be changed.

Mrs. Taft resided in the old home-stead, where she had lived as a girl and which is now the home of her sister, Miss Della Torrey. Mrs. Taft was born in Boston, September 11, 1827, in the town of South Duxbury, Mass. She is survived by four children, of whom Secretary Taft is the eldest. The other sons are Henry W. Taft, of the New York firm of Strong & Cadwallader, and Horace D. Taft, founder and head of the Taft School for Boys at Watertown, Conn. The daughter, Fannie, is married to Dr. William A. Edwards, of Los Angeles. Besides Miss Torrey, the only surviving relative, is her stepson, ex-Congressman Charles P. Taft, editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

WAR ON MINERS' UNION

(Continued from First Page.)

and assisted its members in the crime of stealing ore from the mines of the district. The union has prevented every effort to stop these practices, and in every way encouraged the ore thieves. The statement concludes as follows: "The mineowners have notified the Goldfield Miners' Union that their agreement and understanding heretofore existing are at an end. We propose to adopt our own rules and employ men irrespectively of whether they belong to the union. We believe enough belong to the union to take care of themselves, and we know that they will receive ample protection, will come forward and work the mines, if there are these, and that the government. But if there are not, we will be compelled to secure them from other sources."

The troops are temporarily camped about a mile from the business center of Goldfield. The camp is being picked and all those without business are being prevented from approaching near. The men have only regular service equipment. Tomorrow the detachments will be divided into several camps in different parts of the district nearer to the mines will be made. The weather is clear and cold, but the men are experiencing little discomfort.

Attempt to Dynamite Train.

Rumors here tonight are that an attempt was made to derail or demolish the train over the Goldfield & Tonopah road bearing 130 Federal troops from San Francisco. The rumor is partially confirmed by General Manager J. F. Hadden, who states that an employee of the road made a verbal report to him this afternoon, saying that dynamite had been found on the tracks at a point about a mile and a half from the Goldfield depot. The dynamite, according to the report, was found last night several hours before the train bearing Colonel Reynolds and his command from Fort McDowell arrived here. Colonel Reynolds said tonight that he had heard nothing of the rumor.

LEAD FROM ARMY BULLETS

Brownsville Investigation Shows On More Light.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The expert analysis of the bullets submitted as evidence in the Brownsville investigation, shows, it is understood, that the bullets were of the variety in use by the Army at the time of the riot.

Federation Cries Conspiracy

Says Operators Broke Agreement.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners in this city today it was agreed to levy an assessment upon each member of the organization for the benefit of the Goldfield strikers. The possibility of securing a Congressional investigation of President Roosevelt's action in sending troops to Goldfield at the request of Governor John Sparks, of Nevada, was discussed and it was practically decided to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

The action of the President in sending troops to Goldfield was the result of a prearranged conspiracy between Wall-street interests and Governor Sparks, declared Acting President Mahoney, after the executive session. "There was absolutely no need for such action. It seems peculiar, to say the least, that troops should be hurried to Goldfield before the shooting had made any request upon the Governor for aid. The action is unprecedented, and some ulterior motive is undoubtedly responsible for the outrage. The Federation of Miners will render every assistance in its power to the striking miners."

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, declared the owners themselves were responsible for the strike, and any trouble that followed must be laid at their door. He said the mineowners violated their agreement and ignored a compromise to which they had agreed. Mr. Haywood declared absurd the story sent out from Los Angeles that he had instigated the strike.

"When I left Nevada," said Mr. Haywood, "the Goldfield miners and operators agreed as a compromise to accept their wages half in cash and half in cashiers' certificates, and the owners accepted this compromise. It was when the operators refused to stick to the terms of the bargain and declined either to guarantee



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their checks or pay any part in cash that the miners were forced to strike. The certificates were accepted at only one store in Goldfield, and the miners consequently were without means to live.

"I had a conference with United States Senator Nixon, of the Consolidated Company, in which he personally agreed to the terms of the compromise. The mineowners have only themselves to blame for this trouble."

MORE SHAKESPEARE RELICS

Old House Found and Restored as a Museum.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An old house, said to have been in existence in Shakespeare's time, at 7 Church street, near Windsor Castle, and formerly the King's Head Inn, has just been restored and formed into a museum. All the oak beams have been stripped of their many coats of paint and an inscription of "The King and Company" appeared in old black lettering on one of them.

The room on the ground floor contains early English oak furniture, weapons and souvenirs of Shakespeare, including a piece of an old oak beam from "The Garter Inn" (where "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is said to have been written), old portraits of the bard, a copy of Ben Jonson's play, "Shewes" (1603), in which Shakespeare appears as one of the actors, and a replica of the 1623 edition of his works, etc.

BUY BANK AND PAYS DEBT

Alaskan Miner Aids the Institution Which Staked Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—To pay a debt of gratitude and protect the interests of a bank which was involved in the suspension of the National Bank of Commerce, in this city, Joseph Brown, of Argentine, Kansas, who a few years ago accumulated a large fortune mining in the Klondike, today purchased outright for \$40,000 the first State Bank of Argentine, which closed its doors last Thursday. Mr. Brown then started on his Alaskan mining venture and when he learned that the bank was in trouble he decided to go to its assistance.

HAS HER OWN BANK CRISIS

Only Spark Needed to Start Social Conflagration—Bakers' Strike in Rome Forces All Classes to the Same Level.

ROME, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The exodus of Italians from the United States into Italy is assuming such huge proportions as to cause the government great anxiety. The Council of Emigration estimates the number of homecomers consequent upon the financial troubles in America at 200,000. To this number may be added 100,000 who intended to emigrate to the United States this season, but who have abandoned their intention. For these Italy must provide work and food this winter. Up to three months ago it was difficult in many parts of Italy to get able-bodied men for industrial and agricultural undertakings, but now the surplus is enormous. Italian commerce and industries are badly crippled just now, owing partly to a severe banking crisis in Italy and partly to the situation in the United States.

The country is in such a critical state that the return of hordes from the United States may prove the turning point in the situation of turmoil and unrest which is causing the government the greatest alarm. Only a small spark is needed to ignite a great conflagration.

The bakers' strike continues and is causing extreme inconvenience. Four great country ovens have been erected in the Square Guglielmo Popo, where squads of soldier bakers turn out the coarsest kind of dark bread. Hitherto this sort of bread has been used only by the very poorest, but now it is eaten by the masses, in default of anything better.

Sullen-faced crowds of men parade the streets, cursing their masters and lamenting the tyranny of the League of Resistance, which has brought them to their present state of poverty and semi-starvation.

Fears are expressed that other trades may follow the bakers' example and that there will be a general stopping of work.

BECOMES BURDEN TO GERMANY

Returning Emigrants Cause Demand for Legal Restrictions.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The returning stream of emigrants from the United States has caused much comment in Germany. "Those returning crowds,"

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ITALY IS IN TROUBLE

Flooded With Emigrants Returning Home.

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