Three candidates for the office of city attorney: Edgar R. Peixotto (left), republican; William G. Burke, union labor, and Percy V. Long, on the democratic-good government league ticket.

Taylor-Langdon Meeting Tonight

A TAYLOR and Langdon meeting held under the auspices of prominent union labor men at Dolores hall, Sixteenth and Dolores streets, will be tomorrow night's feature of the good government campaign.

Mayor Taylor and District Attorney Langdon with other candidates on the Taylor tickets will address a meeting at Wackenreuder's hall in Bernal Heights, but the meeting at Dolores hall will be not only the principal meeting, but also one of the most significant rallies of the campaign.

The meeting in the Mission, while nominally directed by the democratic and good government league committees, will in fact be a union labor men's reception for Taylor, Langdon and their ticket.

Ralph McLeran, one of the best known union labor men in San Francisco, will preside, and among the vice presidents will be a dozen leaders in the millmen's and carpenters' organizations. The list of vice presidents includes: President Thomas Atkinson, ex-President Thomas McGuire, Vice President Charles Helbring, Secretary E. J. Daly, Financial Secretary J. J. Fallon and Treasurer F. M. Pendergast of millmen's union 423; President J. C. Clark, Secretary Frank Maxwell, Financial Secretary C. C. Campbell of carpenters' union 1082, and President W. R. Gilson and Financial Secretary C. Apperson of carpenters' union 483.

Cheers Greet Good Government Nominees in Stronghold of McCarthy and Labor Party

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the manner in which their appeals for the separation of labor organizations and politics were received by the men of organized labor lay the deepest significance of the meeting.

MAKES REMARKABLE SPEECH

Walter Macarthur, noted labor leader and editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, was given a hearty reception and made a remarkable speech. Neither he nor any other speaker employed any of the educational villification methods resorted to by candidates on other tickets, but both he and Ralph McLeran discussed union labor in politics with union labor people, and from the standpoint of the people to whom they talked and whose confidence and respect they enjoy.

Both Macarthur and McLeran laid the governmental woes of San Francisco at the doors of the politicians who have used organized labor for their own personal aggrandizement and the debasement of the cause they have misrepresented and betrayed. And their every sentence was indorsed and cheered by the hundreds of union men.

The arrival of Mayor Taylor at 9:30 o'clock was the occasion for a burst of prolonged cheering, which subsided and broke forth again and again. It was also the signal for the demonstration of hostility to McCarthy and his candidacy. After repeatedly bowing his acknowledgment of the reception tendered him, Mayor Taylor signaled for quiet. An enthusiast in the gallery cried, "Three cheers for Taylor!" They were given with a vim.

District Attorney Langdon appeared a moment later and was given a reception the counterpart of that extended the mayor. When the "Three cheers for Billy Langdon" had subsided a voice from behind the stage proposed "Three cheers for P. H. McCarthy." A storm of hisses and groans, without a single cheer, was the response and gave definite notice that attempts to inject other than good government sentiment into the meeting would be futile.

Mayor Taylor's ringing speech brought to an end a meeting which spoke volumes for a tremendous good government majority on November 5. The other speakers were A. Compte Jr., candidate for supervisor; William P. McCabe, candidate for county clerk; Ralph McLeran, candidate for supervisor; Edmond Godchaux, candidate for recorder; Dr. T. B. W. Leland, candidate for coroner; Lawrence J. Dolan, candidate for sheriff; C. A. Murdock, candidate for supervisor; Percy V. Long, candidate for city attorney, and Jesse Steinhart, president of the Nonpartisan league. M. J. Hynes, candidate for public administrator, made a brief speech and amused the crowd with several songs.

Enthusiasm Is Unbounded for Good Government Cause

Every Speaker Is Greeted With Cheers in Mission Meeting

Long before the hour set for the opening of the Taylor-Langdon rally at Mission skating rink last night the street in the vicinity of Mission and Twentieth was thronged with people hurrying to get seats. It was a case of first come first served. Before any of the speakers arrived every seat in the place was taken and by 8 o'clock there was barely standing room for the huge crowd that turned out to hear the doctrines of good government expounded. There were at a conservative estimate 3,000 people in the hall. At the Ryan meeting the night before there were probably 1,000.

An excellent band made music in the street and later in the hall, but this was not needed to hold the crowd. Even those who were compelled to stand remained to the end, giving deep and respectful attention to the speakers. There was only one dissenter who made his voice heard during the evening, and when he proposed three cheers for P. H. McCarthy he was silenced by an avalanche of hisses.

In no recent campaign in San Francisco has there been such genuine enthusiasm as was displayed last night. The huge audience was with the speakers heart and soul, and cheered wildly as the different candidates appeared. When Dr. Taylor arrived at 9:30 the assemblage rose and a huge roar of welcome went up that nearly overcame the mayor. Women, of whom there were an unusually large number in the audience, flourished handkerchiefs and, standing, wildly clapped their hands, while men stood and waved their hats, roaring a welcome to the mayor. Hardly less hearty was the welcome given William H. Langdon when he entered a few moments later.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas R. Bannerman, who, in a short speech in which he made a strong plea for civic decency, introduced A. Comte Jr. Comte announced that although he was running for the office of supervisor on three tickets, he was a Taylor man first, last and all of the time. The mayor, he said, should have honor, integrity and a knowledge of the law—qualifications possessed, he declared, to a high degree by Dr. Taylor.

William McCabe, candidate for county clerk, made a short address, in which he expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the nomination. He said that he believed that now was the time to reform the city, the welfare of which interested none more than the labor union men.

CALLS ON UNION MEN

Following a selection by the Knickerbocker quartet, Ralph McLeran, candidate for supervisor, made a ringing speech, calling upon union men for their own preservation, to support Dr. Taylor and the people associated with him.

"We have had union labor government for years now," he said, "and the city is in a deplorable condition. It is to your interests to make a change."

Edmond Godchaux, candidate for recorder, spoke a few words and was followed by William J. Hynes, who was uproariously greeted with requests for a song. After a short speech he gave the audience "Every Little Bit Added to What You Have Makes Just a Little Bit More," and the laughing song, and was greeted with tumultuous applause.

Dr. T. B. W. Leland, candidate for coroner, was then introduced and was followed by Walter Macarthur, who made the notable speech of the evening—a speech, too, that hit the crowd in the right place, and drew marks of the heartiest appreciation. Macarthur said:

I hear a great deal about good government. I take it that nearly every candidate declares in favor of good government, but the declaration is not enough. We demand that he give us the plans and specifications, in order that we may see whether they measure up with his record. If they do not, we want none of him. Good government is a representation of all the people of the community, and any community that lacks this lacks everything that is good. This is the year 1907, not the year 1901; and if I were asked to define the main issue of this campaign I would say that it is "Shall we have the spirit of 1901 or the spirit of 1907?"

In the former year our city went through desperate industrial strife, and out of that strife, in which class was arrayed against class, when capital and labor had their hands at each other's throat, when the issue was whether the laboringman had the right to organize, grew the party known as the union labor party. The party is still in existence in name, if not in fact. I supported that party with all the vigor of which I was capable. I continued to support it when I could do so with a sense of honor. When conditions became such that it was necessary to raise my voice in condemnation of the practices of that party, I did not hesitate to speak my mind and bestow upon it the censure I thought it deserved. If I thought, fellow citizens, that this was a fight for the preservation or the welfare of labor unions, you would find me battling with all my strength under the labor union banner as I did when I thought it deserved what support I could give it.

ARRAIGNS LABOR LEADERS

Those who want to see the town divided into hostile camps, with class against class, know what ticket to vote—the labor union ticket. Those of you who want harmony and peace and prosperity, who want to see the city of San Francisco go triumphantly on to the destiny marked out for it, know also how to vote.

In the great calamity of April 18, 1906, this city suffered a property loss of nearly $500,000,000, less than half of which was restored by payments of insurance. If we hope to reconstruct within a lifetime we must have money wherewith to make up the deficiency. To do this we must have outside assistance; and we will not get this assistance unless the world has confidence in our future, in our ability to take care of ourselves. To secure this confidence we must have a government that will work for the interests of all the people of San Francisco all the time. And it is important that this government gain the confidence not only of the people of the world in general but of the people of San Francisco. A good ticket elected to office will give us all this and will give us the streets, sewers and other decencies of which we stand so much in need.

Men tell you of many things that they will do if elected to office. They promise impossibilities. Between people who promise everything under the sun and people who promise to do what they honestly can I will choose the latter. What can be done is laid down in the charter of the city. Give us men who will promise to uphold that charter, as the candidates I am representing promise, and we can ask for nothing better. Give us men who represent all classes of people in San Francisco and after January 1 we can go about as sane, rational people and the government of the city can go about its own business without any interference from us.

The ticket put forth by the democratic party and the good government league is one that will protect and look out for the interests of labor as well as for any other interests. At its head is a man well known and highly esteemed for his integrity, his singleness of purpose, his unswerving honesty—Edward Robeson Taylor. (Prolonged cheering.)

I do not know Dr. Taylor intimately, but I know his record, and I have never known a better one. He has lived a worthy life, a life full of good. If he is elected he will leave the labor movement alone to work out its own destiny. There will be no effort on the part of the city government to project itself into union affairs and direct their business or guide their policies. Nobody from the city hall will go to union meetings to do politics. This is something that cannot be said of all the tickets in the field.

LABOR'S BANE IS POLITICS

The bane of labor unionism during the past four years has been politics. Did men who held political offices go to union meetings for the good of union labor? No! They went there to do politics, to serve their own selfish ends, to boost their own interests at the expense of organized labor. Politics interfered so much with unionism that organized labor has been weakened to the core. The whole effort has been to elevate the politicians and to degrade union labor. If you are devoted to the cause of labor you will keep politics out of it. Then it will be strong and healthy.

Labor union government in this city never raised your wages or shortened your hours. Labor does not need to lean upon municipal support. It can do better by itself, purged of politicians of high or low degree. I have seen the labor movement grow in this town, inflating like a balloon—and like a balloon it is now up in the air.

Macarthur closed with an eloquent appeal to the voters to so do their duty November 5 that neither they nor

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Taylor Is Favorite at Odds On in Bets

THE odds against the chances of Dr. Taylor being elected have shortened. Since the first bets were made at evens such a volume of support has been given him that the men making books on the election have been forced to cut the price until it reached 2 to 5, the prevailing odds last night. McCarthy is second choice at 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 is freely offered that Ryan will go down to defeat.

RYAN IS GREETED BY MEAGER GATHERING

Republican Nominee Scores Papers Because They Do Not Help Him

LANGDON APPLAUDED

District Attorney Cheered by Assemblage in the Mission

Daniel A. Ryan and his associates on the republican ticket set out last evening to address three district meetings, but found only one good sized gathering and two small fractions of meetings. In Dolores hall, in Sixteenth street near Dolores, 500 men and women gathered and greeted the candidate with hearty though not general applause and cheers. From there Ryan went to Union hall, at 3416 Fillmore street, where he found only a half dozen followers awaiting his oratory, so the meeting was called off. At Lafayette hall, 1315 Stockton street, 100 people had assembled to hear the youngest candidate for mayor. Dr. J. K. Plincz, chairman of the meeting, apologized for the smallness of the gathering by saying that the meeting lacked a brass band and a bonfire.

William H. Langdon also spoke at Dolores hall, advocating his candidacy as district attorney, and shared with Ryan the enthusiasm of the evening. H. L. Worthington, the labor leader, was chairman of the Ryan meeting. A brass band had been secured for this gathering. Ryan was hoarse when he began his address and that ailment handicapped his delivery, but his voice later warmed up to the task and he won applause from the auditors.

SPEECH BY RYAN

In part, he said:

The republican party has stripped itself of boss domination and corporation control and now finds itself without a newspaper to tell the truth and the facts, and without money to assist it in carrying on its campaign; so the candidates must appear personally and appeal directly to the people by presenting a decent and honorable campaign. We are making a fight for decency without a newspaper to tell the truth concerning our efforts—one paper does tell the truth—but we are without a paper to make a fight, to back us up. We are without the support of Mike de Young, Fremont Older or any other paper in San Francisco. We may not have the newspaper indorsement nor the corporation indorsement, but we have the indorsement of the people.

We have as the object of our mind and heart's effort the benefit of the city, of the homes and firesides of the city. Early in the campaign it was the purpose of the republican party to declare for citizenship above partisanship. We sent out to the union labor party and to the democratic party a call for the creation of one ticket to be put in the field. The union labor party would not answer; the democrats responded with the answer that our great party would have to join with their corporal guard under the leadership of Gavin McNab.

That we refused to do, for it would be making a bipartisan fight on the part of the two old parties against the younger party—it would mean that once more we would have class warfare in San Francisco. Now is the time when we must pull together in union and vigor to make a prosperous and great city of San Francisco.

It is time that the newspapers ceased knocking, time for them to commence to build up citizenship, rather than tearing down any man who tried to do a thing for civic right and decency. The credit of San Francisco will not be good if they continue to tear each other asunder.

Which do you want for this city—industrial strife or industrial stagnation? Which do you prefer? P. H. McCarthy is a labor leader; he can bring about industrial war. Dr. Taylor's friends are millionaires; they can withhold their money. I say to you, you must take the middle course. You must elect a mayor with whom labor has no quarrel and whom capital does not fear.

The man who becomes mayor of San Francisco next November has on his hands a colossal task. He will have the executive direction over the building of a new city hall, a new hall of justice, new schools and libraries, the repaving of the streets and the reconstruction of the sewers. He must see the differences between capital and labor and harmonize them. It is a task for a young man with a life to lay at the feet of San Francisco.

Charles Creighton, candidate for police judge, spoke briefly and then Langdon was introduced and spoke, outlining his position strongly and winning great applause. Hamilton Baer followed, speaking for Ryan and severely criticising the shifting tactics of the Chronicle.

CANDIDATES TALK

J. L. Taft, candidate for the police court bench, also spoke. Edgar Peixotto, candidate for city attorney, began his speech by telling of the "befogged" people of the Western addition who had not attended the Ryan meeting in the Fillmore street hall. M. C. Randolph, nominee for supervisor, was the last speaker. Several selections were sung by the Orpheum quartet.

The meeting which Ryan addressed in Lafayette hall was not very encouraging to him. About 100 voters of the forty-fifth district listened to Ryan while he represented himself as "the man between" and contended that his opponents represented classes and that for this reason he should be given support. He pointed out to his hearers that industrial conditions would remain unsettled if McCarthy were elected and said that he did not believe that Dr. Taylor was the right man, declaring that he was allied too closely with the capitalistic class. He spoke in part as follows:

The people have no right to throw down the republican party, for it is the only party that represents the whole people. The cry that Taylor will bring capital to this city is amusing. Capital will come wherever it finds a good, safe investment and where it finds an honorable administration. When you listen to the advocates of Mayor Taylor you will be made to believe that if he were elected great train loads of money would be poured into this city from the east.

I have been trying to find out what the Good Government league is and I have discovered such men as Isidor Jacobs and William Greer Harrison behind it. The former gentleman got together an indignation meeting in Union square some months ago to denounce Abe Ruef and his hirelings and then turned it over to the curly headed boss. Harrison has been in this country forty years and it is only a year ago since he saw fit to become a citizen of this country. Are not these fine representatives of good government? Does not the republican party stand for good government? In the past the republican press of this city has supported the republican nominees for mayor when they were under control of bosses and railroad corporations; now they have a man who is not controlled by any one and reject him and come out and cry for good government.

TAKES SHERIFF ON WILD GOOSE CHASE FOR FORGER

Negro Steals Two Horses and Secures Fifty Cents From Officer During Trip

MARYSVILE, Oct. 15.—George Green, a negro, hired a horse and buggy from the Kelly stable in this city and took Sheriff Noyes of Sutter county all over the county in quest of a supposed check raiser. The negro secured 50 cents from the sheriff and disappeared. He sold the horse in Colusa, traded for another at Kent and left the buggy.

Officers are searching five counties for him. tI is believed he started for Mount Vernon, Ind.

KIPLING GOVERNMENT AGENT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 15.—That Rudyard Kipling was sent to Vancouver by the imperial government to investigate and report on the feeling of the people of the Pacific coast upon the question of Asiatic and Hindu immigration is believed by many of those who came in contact with him. His object in rushing to British Columbia was never once referred to by him during his visit. Yet he asked many pointed questions on the Asiatic and Hindu problem.

M'CARTHY CONTINUES HIS CAMPAIGN OF ABUSE

Scores Leading Men in His Talks to Gatherings During Evening

ACCUSES DR. TAYLOR

Insinuates That Mayor Is Acting as Agent of Patrick Calhoun

Comfortably reclining in the tonneau of a big automobile, P. H. McCarthy, labor nominee, started out last night to make an appeal to the workingmen. His itinerary took him into three districts—the thirty-second, thirty-third and fortieth— and in each one he found a crowd awaiting his coming. Before each of his three audiences he declared that the rich were conspiring against the poor and urged the poor to vote the labor ticket straight.

The largest gathering of the evening was in the thirty-second district, Maennerbund hall, at Twenty-fourth street and Potrero avenue, was packed to the doors and an overflow meeting was held outside. In all there were about 650 persons assembled in and around the hall. T. B. Healy, nominee for supervisor, acted as chairman. McCarthy came early and was greeted with a vigorous round of applause and twice three cheers. After announcing that he was engaged in a campaign of education, McCarthy directed his attention to men who have espoused the cause of Mayor Taylor. He repeated the charge that Isidor Jacobs had "rebuilt his factory with money sent here to relieve people who were burned out in the fire." He charged that Rudolph Spreckels and James D. Phelan, as president and vice president of the First national bank, own most of the stock of the Spring Valley water company, and he accused Michael Casey and Walter Macarthur of favoring the plan to give that company $165,000 of the city's money.

ACCUSES MAYOR TAYLOR

McCarthy referred to Patrick Calhoun as "the largest sized scab that God had ever permitted to breathe." He spoke of Mayor Taylor as "the man around whom most of the pink tea ladies of the city are congregating." Next he said:

"If Doctor Taylor is no man's man then on his head rests the blood of 30 or 32 persons killed by Patrick Calhoun."

McCarthy denounced Mayor Taylor as an enemy of good wages, charging that he was responsible for the reduction of the pay of electricians in the employ of the city from $125 a month to $90, and the lowering of the wages of the employes of the board of health from $3 to $2.50 a day.

"In this contest," said McCarthy, quickly changing his subject, "we can get best good government by keeping the control of the police department in our own hands, to the exclusion of Mr. Spreckels and his associates or any one whom they might select for mayor."

McCarthy spoke of the rapid growth of the union movement among the carpenters, but was soon back to the Spreckels family. After urging the workingmen to stand together, McCarthy said that his record had been investigated for seven long weeks by Ray Stannard Baker, an eastern writer, sent here for the purpose. "When he sent in his article," said McCarthy, "he had to admit that P. H. McCarthy had done more for his own people than any other labor leader in America."

"What I have done for the building trades council," continued McCarthy, "I hope to do for the city—rebuild it so that the people can be prosperous and happy."

REFERS TO PHELAN

Next McCarthy charged that the refusal to grant the employes of the Geary street railroad $3 and eight hours proved that Dr. Taylor was absolutely opposed to the interests of labor. The triumph of Taylor, he said, would be a victory for James D. Phelan, Rudolph Spreckels and the citizens' alliance. Then, in conclusion, he predicted the success of the union labor ticket and promised that the party would control the city in the interests of all the people.

Among the other speakers was John I. Sparrow, nominee for supervisor, who said: "I have been associated with merchants for thirty years, and I say to you that they have no use for the man who can't make the almighty dollar for them."

County Clerk Mulcrevy spoke of certain labor party officials who had fallen from grace. "We did not know those people then," he said, "but we know them now." He said that officials of other parties had proved unfaithful, but the blame was laid on individuals and not on the party. He vouched for the present labor ticket and advised his hearers to support it at the polls.

Others who spoke were City Attorney W. G. Burke; Joseph I. Twohig, candidate for tax collector; George B. Benham, Harry F. Sheehan, Charles A. Nelson and I. H. Spiro, candidates for supervisor, and Frank McGowan, candidate for district attorney.

The meeting in the thirty-third district was held in Lyra hall at Twenty-eighth and Church streets. There a crowd of 500 assembled. T. A. Casserly, candidate for supervisor, was chairman. McCarthy was given a good reception. In his speech he dwelt on his oft repeated charge that local capitalists had conspired to hold back money from investment in order to frighten workingmen into voting for the capitalists' candidate for mayor. While the cry that no money could be obtained was at its height, declared McCarthy, Banker Hellman of this city had loaned $22,000,000 to New York.

"These men," continued the candidate, "seek to cut down your wages. As they loll in their clubs they do not care if the poor men have less to eat or if the poor man's wife has fewer dresses. All they want is to hoard up more millions. The poor have the power to prevent the cutting of their wages. It is up to you to exert your power by placing the government where it belongs, in the hands of the people."

McCarthy spoke with pride of his automobile. One of the unions through its political club had obtained for him the use of the machine for the rest of the campaign in order that he might not have to place any dependence on Patrick Calhoun's "measly, dirty scabs."

Numerous candidates addressed the meeting. Among them were Recorder John H. Nelson, Frank McGowan, George B. Benham, Joseph I. Twohig and Frank J. Burke.

SPEAKS OF CAPITAL

The meeting in the fortieth district attracted about 350 persons, who gathered in Hamilton hall and waited patiently until 10 o'clock for the candidate for mayor to appear. Here McCarthy said that labor had no quarrel with capital. "We realize," he added, "that the omnipotent ruler has given capital and labor joint jurisdiction over this portion of the universe."

McCarthy spoke of Dr. Taylor as "mayor by grace of the supreme court." The present supervisors, he said, were taken from business and professional life, and not one of them had ever carried a card or could be classed "among the common horde."

Again he talked of the conspiracy to hold back investments and the $22,000,000 which he declares was sent to New York by the Hellmans. He insisted that Dr. Taylor was a politician because he had once been a governor's secretary and in later years had become a trustee of the public library, dean of the Cooper medical college and a regent of the state university. According to McCarthy, the police were forced to work 12 hours in order to give them more time to carry out orders to club the heads of inoffensive citizens.

"If I am elected," said McCarthy, "the police department will protect all the people instead of a few scabs who insult our women and children." In conclusion he urged his hearers to vote the straight labor ticket.

M. P. Scott was chairman of the Hamilton hall meeting. Frank McGowan, candidate for district attorney, was the first speaker. He praised the character of McCarthy and said that for 25 years he had proved himself a masterful worker in behalf of the common people and that he had always been a foe of the oppressor of the working men and women. McGowan asserted that if he were elected district attorney there would be no Rudolph Spreckels or James D. Phelan who could run his office by placing $100,000 in the hands of the district attorney. He promised the voters that there would be no immunity baths, and that boodlers, grafters and all others guilty of violating the laws of the commonwealth in this county would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Mc-

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

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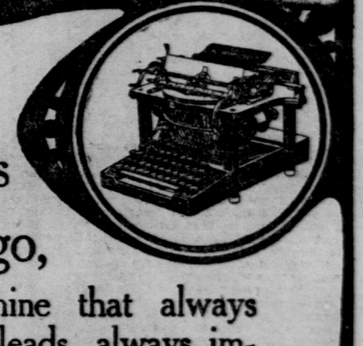
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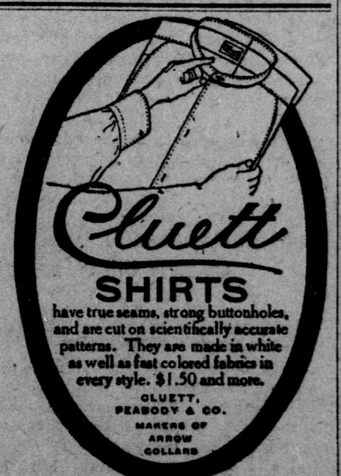
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