

TAFT DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER POINTS

President in Speech at Chicago Considers Organized Labor, Civil and Criminal Law

Deprecates Difficulty of Punishing Rich Malefactors and Injustice Done Poor Litigants

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A strong defense of labor's right to organize in a lawful manner was the feature of an address by President Taft in Orchestra hall here tonight. The president also said that he would recommend to the congress the legislation on the injunction, as promised by the republican platform. He insisted that the rights of the nonunion laborer be fully protected, saying nobody should be allowed to force him into unions.

President Taft devoted the second section of his address to the courts. He declared no question before the American people is more important than the improvement of the administration of justice. He said he would recommend to congress the appointment of a commission to take up the question of the laws delay in the federal courts and he hoped the report of this commission would serve as a guide to the states in effecting remedial legislation.

THE CRIMINAL LAW The president asserted that the administration of criminal law is a disgrace to American civilization, as the poor man has not an equal opportunity with the rich litigant. He said he would discuss the tariff later upon his journey.

Taft's address was the principal event of his visit to Chicago. Before speaking he rode through the south park system and reviewed 150,000 school children assembled to do him honor, took luncheon with the Commercial club and attended a ball game in which the New York Nationals defeated Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS Taft's address, in part, follows: It is just about a year ago tonight that I made a speech in this hall to some 1,800 members of the railroad labor organizations in which I attempted to convince them that there was nothing in my decisions as a circuit judge in labor cases which ought to make them vote against me for the presidency. That was a critical question, and as I review that whole controversy there was hardly another speech in my campaign of greater importance to me than that one, and in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with special interest.

REMEMBERS HIS PROMISES Now that the election has come and gone I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my promises to those of the platform and I propose in the next session of congress to recommend the legislation on the subject of injunction which was promised in the republican platform and to see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid a few cases of abuses that can be cited against the federal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

SCORES SOME EMPLOYERS Now there is an element among employers and investors which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I can not sympathize with this element. In the slightest degree I do not think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a waste of time and energy to do so. I think the employer who declines to work with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times.

STANDARD OF LIVING There is a higher standard of living among American laborers than in any country in the world and while there are many reasons for this, certainly the effect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages, making such a standard of living possible.

THE NON-UNION LABORER Nothing I have said or shall say should be construed into an attitude of criticism against or unfriendly to the workmen who for any reason do not join the unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sound, and any lawless invasion of their rights can not be too severely condemned. All arguments of trades unionism, great as they are, can not weigh a feather in the scale against the rights of any lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible, even though I am a workman. I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given.

ABUSES CORRECTED The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, the continuance of unjust rules of law exempting employers from liability for accidents to laborers, has been direct, immediate and effective. Laws enacted in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic of the question by the representatives of organized labor.

Of course when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect and that they may not at all times and in particular cases show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected.

The president deprecated the disposition of majority members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged in a particular trade to a dead level and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman

Alaska's Governor to Reconcile Factions



Walter E. Clark, governor of Alaska.

and the one only less skilled and less industrious.

OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM The president then referred to the tendency toward socialism by the trades unions of France and England. He thought this was a great mistake. He praised the leaders of organized labor in this country for opposing socialist tendencies.

REFERS TO THE COURTS Referring to the courts, President Taft said: There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal laws. To sum up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice.

THE ENGLISH JUDGE There has not been undue delay in the English criminal courts. In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury. In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction, but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the case are made to feel that they have an obligation, not only to their clients, but also to the court and to the public at large, not to abuse their office in such a way as to unduly lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts of the case.

AMERICANS FEAR JUDGE In this country there seems to have been on the part of all state legislatures a fear of the judge and not of the jury and the power which he exercises in the English courts has by legislation been reduced to a minimum in western states. He has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly.

ABUSE OF APPEAL There is another defect of our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below, and well may he not be because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case and to hold important judgments in appellate proceedings sometimes for a year or more. The reformers are to be brought about in this country. Until our people shall become fully aware and in some concrete cases suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment the system may continue.

DELAYS FAVOR THE RICH But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay and cases always work for the benefit of the man with the longest purse. The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive as the litigation is extended.

It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the supreme court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the supreme court as a rich man. Nothing is farther from the truth.

WANTS A COMMISSION But I conceive that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by congress to take up the question of the law's delays in the federal courts and to report a system which shall not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigant in the federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislatures and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms.

nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under present conditions, as ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact.

Greeted by School Children CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—President Taft was deeply impressed by the greeting of the school children, each one of whom waved a small American flag and sang and cheered as he passed. The president referred at the Commercial club luncheon to the impressive smiling faces and the fresh, young voices of the children had made upon him and declared it was not often given to a man—he be president or not—to receive such a welcome.

At the National League grounds the president saw his biggest baseball crowd. There were more than 30,000 persons packed into the stands and bleachers and overflowing into the playing field. The president sat in one of the open sections of the double decked stands and thoroughly enjoyed a brilliant game, in which the two greatest pitchers of the league, Matthewson of New York and Brown of Chicago—faced each other and in which New York won.

President Taft, when he first reached the park, went down on the field and shook hands with the members of both teams. Proceeding then to the reserved section in the stand he held an impromptu reception, during which he met "Pop" Anson, the famous old Chicago player; Garry Herrman, president of the national baseball commission, and John A. Heider, president of the National League.

Taft's Hostess III Redding on a cot at the St. Francis hospital, Mrs. Joseph F. Green of Gregory, Tex., who was to have acted as Taft's hostess during his forthcoming visit to the Lone Star state, is convalescing from a serious attack of typhoid fever and will not, it is feared, have recovered in time to act in that capacity.

Mr. and Mrs. Green were on their way to the Seattle exposition when Mrs. Green was stricken with the malady. By the time they arrived in San Francisco her condition had become such that the trip was abandoned and she was removed from the train to the local hospital.

Green is well known throughout Texas as the manager of the Laquinta ranch, a great domain owned by President Taft's brother, To Green the president had entrusted the details of his Texas itinerary, but owing to his wife's illness Green has been compelled to abandon his contemplated return to Texas until a later date.

ATTEMPTS TO LEAP OUT OF A WINDOW Frank R. Larkin While Drunk Endeavors to Commit Suicide In a drunken frenzy Frank R. Larkin, who says Larkin street was named for his grandfather, attempted to jump from a window on the third story of the Sultan baths Wednesday night and battled desperately with three attendants before he was overcome and taken to the detention hospital.



Individuality, style, quality, durability and comfort are embodied in Knox Hats PAUL T. CARROLL

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA IS THE GOVERNOR'S AIM

Walter E. Clark, New Executive of Northern Territory, on Way to Assume Duties

Says Aid to Industries and Discouragement of Factional Strife Is Plan

The development of the industries of Alaska and the discouragement of factional strife are the twin policies which Walter E. Clark, the recently appointed governor of the Alaskan territory, has in mind. Governor Clark arrived in this city yesterday morning on his way to Juneau, his official post. He registered at the St. Francis.

"I can not say that I have outlined any policy. My course will be directed by things as I see them," Clark said yesterday. "Shortly after Governor W. B. Hoggatt resigned President Taft issued a statement that the next governor would be a man who would endeavor to bring peace and harmony to the warring factions in the far north. That, I suppose, will be my duty and to that I am pledged.

The end of factional disputes will permit of a greater development of the resources, mineral and fisheries, of the Alaskan territory.

LABOR TROUBLES AT END "So far as I know there are no labor troubles now affecting the mines. It is news, however, that the bureau of labor has been investigating labor conditions in Alaska and is about ready to submit a report to the federal authorities. This investigation was made by direction of the president, so that in case of any conflict in the future necessitating government interference, the government might know how to deal with the situation."

Regarding the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and the secretary of the interior's connection with the Cunningham coal land claims Governor Clark said that President Taft had spoken the last word on that score and that the controversy ought to be dropped.

"Secretary Ballinger knows Alaska better than any other public official," Clark said. "He is a friend of Alaska. His integrity is unquestioned and has never been disputed until the late controversy. Moreover, I think Secretary Ballinger is too acute mentally to commit an indiscretion of the kind laid to his office.

"The president has settled the matter and his opinion will satisfy all unprejudiced minds as to the merits of the charges made. "It has been reported that the large interests—the Morgans and the Guggenheims—were grabbing up everything of value in Alaska. Alaska, however, needs capital for its development. I can not say that large interests have gone too far before I make another thorough survey of the situation."

COMMITTEE GREETED GOVERNOR A reception committee consisting of James McNab, James Rolph Jr., C. K. McIntosh, Captain E. N. Hibberd and M. L. Washburne met the governor across the bay yesterday morning on his arrival. He was the guest of Captain Hibberd at luncheon yesterday and later was shown the city in an automobile.

A luncheon will be given in his honor at 12:30 o'clock today at the Fairmont under the auspices of the merchants' exchange, the chamber of commerce and having merchants' association. The special guests will include Senator Perkins, Governor Gillett, Congressman Kahn and Mayor Taylor. Governor Clark has been the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun since 1897. He has made three trips to Alaska—once in 1900, again in 1903 and later in 1906. He was one of the McKinley party when the late president visited this city in 1901.

JAILED FOR ABDUCTION OF HIS CHILD BRIDE Los Angeles Man Also Accused of Forgery

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16.—Thomas Lopez, 28 years of age, is in jail today charged with having abducted Vincente Miniaras, a 12 year old girl who became his bride yesterday. When he procured the license Lopez showed a paper purporting to have been signed by the girl's father, in which her age was given as 16. The father said that his signature was forged and obtained a warrant for the bridegroom's arrest. He then took the child-wife back home.

MRS. GOULD WILL ASK FOR INCREASED ALIMONY Millionaire's Divorced Wife Says \$36,000 Yearly Too Little

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Justice Dowling in the supreme court today passed upon the finding submitted to him by counsel for Edward Gould in the suit brought against him for a separation by Katherine Clemmons Gould last June, when, after an exhaustive trial, Mrs. Gould was granted the separation and \$2,000 a month alimony. Some 200 findings were submitted and most of them rejected. It was suggested by one of the lawyers identified with Mrs. Gould's interests at the time of the trial that whatever further action might be taken by her husband she would ask the appellate court to increase her alimony considerably more than the \$36,000 a year now allowed her.

Hotel Sacramento Sacramento's new hotel is now open to receive guests.

JACK TAR MAY ENJOY "FREE SUNDAY" IN NAVY Acting Secretary Issues Order for Day of Rest WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—"Free Sunday" for 80 many years the hope deferred of Jack Tar in the United States navy, is about to become a reality. Acting Secretary Winthrop issued an order having this object in view yesterday. Its purpose is to reduce Sunday work on board ship to a minimum consistent with requirements of the service to the end that that day may be generally observed as a day of rest. Hereafter the commanding officer's inspection of ship and crew is not to be held Sundays. Ship inspection is to be held any other day most expedient, while the inspection of the crew will take place Saturday before noon, or as soon after the dinner hour as practicable.

THE TALKING MACHINE DEPARTMENT THAT'S DIFFERENT There is a vast difference between our Talking Machine Department and that of any other House in the West. With its many conveniences for the public, its newness, its location in the midst of the shopping district—adjoining the White House on Sutter—its cleanliness, light, comfort and airiness, and particularly in the service and the courtesy which our patrons receive, it surpasses any like department in San Francisco or on the Coast. ALL THE LATEST RECORDS ALL THE TIME, in the motto and it is lived up to. No waits, no delays, no inconveniences. Ask for the very latest Red Seal or any other record. It is produced instantly. This service, together with a complete stock in Victor and other talking machines and records, is at your command, while a most competent, courteous and obliging sales force makes purchasing of us a pleasure. The new, small Victrola is a wonder. The price, \$125, is \$75 lower than the larger style. You should hear it. Easy payments.

The Wiley B. Allen Co. WILEY B. ALLEN BLDG. 135-153 Kearny and 217-225 Sutter Streets Oakland—516 Twelfth and 1106 Washington Other Stores—Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose, San Diego, Stockton, Phoenix, Ariz.; Reno, Nev.; Portland, Ore.

Your Credit Is Good at BREUNER'S

Your Credit Is Good at BREUNER'S

Going some!

When a store located as is Breuner's—away out on Van Ness—alone—the only big store left on the avenue—when that store, we say, can still do THE furniture business of the city, as Breuner's is doing, then that's what we call "going some." Don't you think so? Sensational bargains in furniture and carpets prior to our removal "down town" and the easiest credit terms ever known—these are the two magnets that are pulling people to Breuner's from every section of San Francisco.

ONE OF THE MANY BARGAINS



\$18.50 Weathered Oak Davenport

Have you ever heard of a good davenport being sold for less than double that price? The frame is solid oak. Upholstered in imitation leather. Good springs. Back lets down, making a full size bed. Box for bed clothes underneath. A handsome divan in the daytime. A full double size bed at night. The modern furniture piece for the "living room." The price is positively sensational.

An Easy Way to Get Here

If you are looking for furniture or carpets and our location is not convenient for you—ring up "Franklin 406" and we will send our automobile to bring you here and take you home without charge.

John Breuner & Co. 1451 Van Ness SAN FRANCISCO. Exclusive Agents for the World's Best Furniture—"CRAFTSMAN"

THE CASH VALUE Of a Charge Account The convenience of our charge system is greatly appreciated by our customers, and hundreds of men and young men have opened accounts here—they like the plan of paying for their purchases at intervals. But a charge account here means also that you get the benefit of the remarkable clothing values which have built up for us the greatest clothing business in San Francisco. Our latest fall styles of Suits \$15 to \$45 and Overcoats \$15 to \$50 can not be matched at the respective prices in any store on the Pacific Coast. So, you see, a charge account here has a real cash value—open an account with us and you will save money on all your clothing purchases.

The Cash Value

Of a Charge Account

Brown Bros. & Co. Established 1867 664-670 Market St. Opp. Palace Hotel