

McCarthy Bases Confidence on His Figures

By GEORGE A. VAN SMITH

That P. H. McCarthy's confidence of his success at the polls on November 2 is based almost entirely upon the belief that a delivery of the republican "push" and tenderloin vote to him by the Herrin machine leaders and an independent republican slump to Leland will permit him to slide between the two a winner is shown by the interesting mathematical forecasts made by some of the men identified with the McCarthy campaign.

How They Figure It

While McCarthy and those closest to him in the management of his campaign have not indulged themselves in figures, that is, beyond claiming a clear majority of all the votes cast, the McCarthy boosters "in the know" can use the campaign pencil as skillfully as the cheerfulest optimist that ever figured Willie Hearst into the White House. They dope it out that McCarthy stands to win by anything up to half of the whole vote and are prepared to prove with pencil and paper that the worst the advance agent of peace and plenty can get is a plurality of 3,500 over Crocker, to whom they concede the place money. This is the way they figure the "worst of it":

Whole registration is in round numbers 21,000; republican, 55,000; democratic, 18,000; union labor, 11,000; declined to state affiliations, 6,000; socialist, approximately 1,500; prohibitionists, dabble dees and good government league, 1,000. Based on an average of experience not less than 25 per cent of the whole registration will be represented in the general election shrinkage.

Republican Shrinkage

Less the probable shrinkage the maximum estimate of the whole vote in November is approximately 68,000, divided, according to the registration, as follows: Republican, 35,500; democratic, 13,500; union labor, 5,500. But since the McCarthy mathematicians before the republican total becomes a basis for anything like accurate computations, it must be subjected to further shrinkage. There must be subtracted from it the 7,500 union labor party men who registered as republicans for primary purposes only, according to their well established custom. That done, they start with an apparent republican vote of 28,000, which if rounded up at the polls would be quite sufficient for Crocker's purposes. The 7,500 taken bodily out of the republican column is, according to the usual shrinkages since it is a lost which votes always and as needed. With this vote returned to McCarthy, according to the McCarthy estimators, the party would be finished two years ago, or with 17,500.

To this is added the tenderloin no party vote, which is being rounded up by Jerome Bassity, Jimmy Lestrang and the lesser Barbary coast lieutenants. Mitchell of the M and M is captain of the uptown tenderloin forces and together with the "wide open" advocates they are collectively to deliver a neat 2,000 to the McCarthy nestegg. Casey is not credited with much, but the accession of his organization and what it can reach, is counted for another 500. Then John D. Daly, the milkman, Herrin lieutenant in the thirty-fifth; Johnny Lynch's men in the thirty-second; Buddy Nelson and Louis Strohl, former Herrin legislators and waterfront employees, together with the big business representatives in the forty-first, fortyeth and thirty-eighth districts, are to account for the delivery of a "push" and silk stocking republican vote of 4,500 to the peace and prosperity mayor. Altogether, that gives McCarthy a nice little total of something like 25,500 votes and reduces the republican total to 27,000 before the anticipated slump of the independents is taken into consideration.

Just to show their conservatism, the McCarthy estimators deliver 60 per cent of the republican vote cast for Maury at the primaries to Leland and the job is done. The transfer of 5,000 independent republican votes to the democratic candidate gives him a total of nearly 19,000. The same transfer reduces Crocker's total to 22,000, and McCarthy, with 25,500, has an edge of 3,500.

The difficulty attending proof of the McCarthy figures becomes apparent when the disposition of the independent republicans is taken into consideration. They are reasonably familiar with the work being done by the Herrin machine republicans supporting McCarthy, but any they realize the defeat of McCarthy depends upon their support of William Crocker, the candidate of their own party, nominated in a fair fight at the primary polls. Their independent endorsement of Crocker, and from the day of his endorsement by the municipal league of independent republican clubs they have been working loyally for the republican candidate and for the success of the republican party in the state next year, in spite of machine attempts to drive them out of the party ranks and thereby insure the election of McCarthy.

While the union labor party candidates are puzzling over their side of the Crowley question some of the managers of the republican campaign are doing stunts in lightning calculations to determine whether the McCarthy introduction for Crowley are being paid for with republican votes or high tenor songs, samples of which Crowley has exhibited for the edification of the republican campaign committee.

While the union labor candidates and republican managers are trying to solve the puzzle according to their several lights the intimacy of McCarthy and Crowley indicates either that Crowley has been stung severely by the non-party bug or that McCarthy is developing a new, more impressionistic vocal music. Of course, there can be no double cross politics in the relations of McCarthy and Crowley. McCarthy has promised to elect the union labor ticket "from top to bottom." And Crowley has told the republican campaign committee, which he expects to help elect him, that he has traveled the town over and failed to find that any one save a few interested persons were going to vote against the republican nominee, whom, by the way, Crowley was unable to name, correctly when he finished his speech.

Supervisor Sacrificed

Several of the 18 men chosen by P. H. McCarthy and Michael Casey for the union labor party nomination to the board of supervisors are trying to figure out which of them has been chosen as the sacrifice to "Wille" Crowley, republican nominee, who is banking in the smiles of McCarthy and reaping such benefits as may flow from McCarthy given introductions.

Portola refreshed himself at Paso Robles Hot Springs, drank of the waters and bathed his weary limbs in the healing waters and mud of the famous Spa. Write Frank W. Sawyer, Medical Director.

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SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS OF VARIOUS CANDIDATES

NOON—Crocker at new Mail dock, Second and King streets. McCarthy at Bay and Powell streets. NIGHT—Crocker at Mannerbund hall, Potrero avenue and Twenty-fourth street; Maple hall at 1514 Polk street and Phelps hall at 325 Devisadero street. Leland at old Methodist hall, Tennessee street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and at Smith's hall, Ninth and Howard streets. McCarthy at Union hall, Fillmore and Greenwich streets; Washington hall at Fillmore and Pine streets, Saratoga hall at 225 Valencia street and at 1076 McAllister street. Heney at South San Francisco opera house at Railroad and Fourteenth avenues.

MEETING DERIDES CHRONICLE OWNER

Demonstration Against M. H. de Young's Representative Is Quelled by Heney

That he would never consent to a truce in the battle against crime under any conditions was the theme of the speech delivered by Francis J. Heney, candidate for district attorney, to an audience which taxed the capacity of Lyric hall last night. "No one wants peace more than I do," he said, "but the kind of peace I want is the kind that Washington obtained when Cornwallis surrendered—a lasting peace. And I am going to try and obtain that peace if I fight for another two years to obtain it. The aim and purpose of this prosecution is to free San Francisco from corruption, and the sending of the corruptionists to jail is but a means to the end. "I have the utmost faith in the sincerity and honesty of the people, but my greatest fear is that they will become confused regarding the issues in this campaign by reading the lies printed about me in purchased newspapers. Argument after argument has been used against me, the chief among them being that the prosecution had hurt business. Yet the owner of the newspaper who has been chiefly instrumental in using this argument against me was able to take out of San Francisco enough money to buy property in a desirable part of New York for \$985,000. You all know I refer to M. H. de Young. By a certified copy of the deed which I have in my possession I learn that that sum of \$985,000 has been paid already and the property mortgaged for the rest. And you, my friends, are expected to pay the rest.

STARTS DEMONSTRATION

"I notice at this meeting tonight that the Chronicle has one of its cleverest writers here to twist my language and lie about me in tomorrow's paper." Heney was interrupted by vociferous cheering, which developed into a demonstration against the newspaperman. Cries of "throw him out" came from the rear of the hall. A score of men jumped from their seats to carry their threats into execution, and rough tactics seemed imminent when Heney calmed the crowd. "None of that," he said, "none of that. He is paid to do his work, and probably has his private political opinions, which do not coincide with that of De Young's. However, if you want to show your attitude toward the Chronicle, don't buy it, and what is more to the point, don't patronize the men who advertise in it." The other speakers at this meeting were John Johnson, who declared that Heney was not fighting for the office, but for the people; Robert Duke, H. I. Stafford, president of the Stanford Hotel club, and G. D. Ferrell, another Stanford man.

At a meeting in Maennerbund hall, Twenty-fourth street and Potrero avenue, earlier in the evening Heney outlined his work as prosecutor, declaring that he gave immunity because he had to, and for no other reason.

FLAYS FICKERT'S STAND

"Fickert declares," he said, "that he will prosecute everybody. I believe him. By prosecuting everybody he will be prosecuting nobody, which is just what the corporations want. It is just what they ought to know, that when he makes such an argument against me, that it was by giving immunity to one that we had an opportunity of getting the other. If we had tried to get both we would have captured none. Which is just what Mr. Fickert would have us believe is the right way. That may be his idea of prosecuting grafters, but it is not my way. I have tried to explain the situation to you. If you go ahead, that is your pleasure; as for me—I'll never quit."

A third Heney meeting was held at 1904 Pine street, the Heney headquarters of the thirty-eighth district. It was addressed by Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara, who said that the voters should show their gratitude for the work Heney had done, by electing him district attorney.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR HENEY

Barclay Henley Addresses Club Meeting on Graft Situation

Barclay Henley, who was the forerunner of the Wallace grand jury, spoke before the Sunset branch of the California Women's Heney club yesterday afternoon in Sunset hall at 1615 Tenth avenue. He dealt at length on the graft situation in this city and urged his hearers to work for the election of Francis J. Heney. Last night a meeting was held in the Richmond district at the home of Mrs. George W. Spragg at 236 Fifth avenue. The attitude of prograft papers was discussed. There will be a meeting tonight at the home of Mrs. Zindares, at 2563 Washington street, at which Thomas Hayden will speak.

Speaks in Union Square

P. H. McCarthy, union labor nominee for mayor, addressed a large throng in Union square yesterday noon. He promised a clean administration if elected mayor. "I will give," said McCarthy, "an honest, a progressive, and a wideawake government to an energetic people. I will reopen the city on respectable lines, so that the businessmen will be encouraged to invest and capital will settle in our midst and help develop the city and open its resources. I see the handwriting on the wall. I declare a victory of the labor union party means municipal prosperity and political and industrial peace. It means the establishment of a fraternity between labor and capital, which is certain to react to the mutual benefit of both great classes. "Another thing I will promise, and that is that shortly after I take office the present season of hard times in which San Francisco is now engulfed will disappear. Prosperity will take its place and work will be plenty, with wages good."

DR. LELAND SPEAKS AT TWO MEETINGS

Democratic Candidate Recites Continued Stand in Favor of Hetch Hetchy

Dr. T. B. W. Leland, democratic candidate for mayor, addressed two big meetings last night, speaking first at Graham's hall, Precita avenue and Alabama street, and afterward at Mannerbund hall in Potrero avenue at Twenty-fourth street. The democratic candidate was given a hearty reception at both meetings and he was roundly applauded when he placed himself on record on the important issues of the campaign. Dr. Leland declared emphatically that the city must go ahead with the Hetch Hetchy water proposition, and at Mannerbund hall, where he read his speech, he declared that all of the candidates on the democratic ticket were not only in favor of the plan, but that many of them had been fighting hard for it in the past. Good government, Leland said, was the important issue of the campaign, for without that it would be impossible to secure the desired water supply or to settle any of the questions that are before the people.

DEFINES HIS PLATFORM

He spoke in favor of building more school houses, for better sewers where they were needed and for better fire protection. He said: "I have been a part of the city government for three terms, and those who know me believe me when I say that I would not make promises merely to obtain votes. Good government is the leading issue of this campaign and it is in this issue that the laborer is chiefly concerned. When funds appropriated for public works are not properly expended, it is the laboring men and their children who suffer. Without an adequate supply of pure water the health of the city is menaced and people of small means—the mechanic, the artisan, who can not afford to leave the city during the prevalence of disease, is exposed to the greatest danger. "When hoodlums were in possession of the city government, the Hetch Hetchy water project was abandoned at the instance of the public service corporation most interested in its abandonment. The Spring Valley corporation is not supporting me in this campaign, as you well know, for I, in common with other patriotic citizens, have always been in favor of a municipality owned water supply. "I am in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities, but I believe that public service corporations are entitled to the protection of the law. I have no objection to corporations when they are properly and honestly conducted, and any one who thinks otherwise is a demagogue. Corporations, however, must be made to comply with the law just as individuals are made to do so.

BELL LABORS FOR FRIEND

The first speaker at Mannerbund hall was Theodore Bell, who in a vigorous address reviewed the issues of the campaign and declared that Doctor Leland was loyal to the cause of good government during the time when most of the city officials were allied with the hoodlums. When Bell told how Doctor Leland had forced contractors to take precautions to safeguard the lives of men employed on large buildings after the fire, he evoked prolonged cheering.

Brief addresses were made by Lawrence J. Dolan, candidate for sheriff; Edmond Godchaux, for recorder; R. R. Dinnigan, for tax collector; Thomas J. Glynne and M. H. McManus, Henry Colombat and J. E. Brannan, candidates for supervisors.

Democratic Club was Formed in Phelps' Hall

A democratic club was formed in Phelps' hall in the thirty-eighth district last night, with the following officers: Harry M. Kelly, president; Joseph F. Moran, vice president; Frank I. Butler, secretary. A large number volunteered for precinct work.

M'CARTHY SPEAKS AT SIX MEETINGS

Labor Candidate Tells What He Will Do if He Is Elected to Office of Mayor

Large audiences greeted P. H. McCarthy for mayor, Charles M. Fickert for district attorney and other candidates of the union labor party last night. McCarthy darted from meeting to meeting in his automobile, making six speeches at the following places: Duveneck's hall, Twenty-fourth and Church streets; thirty-second district headquarters at 3165 Mission street; Eintracht hall at Twelfth and Folsom streets; headquarters at 1588 O'Farrell street; the P. H. McCarthy neighbors' club at Improvement hall, 2263 Market street, and Marine Engineers' hall at 45 Steuart street. Although McCarthy's voice was weak and hoarse as the result of strenuous campaigning he managed to speak several minutes at each meeting, telling what he would do if elected mayor.

SAYS PROPHECY WAS TRUE

"I appeared before you two years ago," said McCarthy in Duveneck's hall, "and told you what was going to happen. If my opponent was successful, every word I uttered at that time has been verified. Experience has taught us we should not trifle with them any longer. We have had such a siege of walking the streets, of standing off the grocer and we have seen so many flats and stores made vacant that the stench is strong in our nostrils. I've spent 26 years in this city and I challenge any one to put his finger on anything I have been connected with that was not above reproach."

McCarthy promised the best and cleanest government in the city's history and said that the affairs would be looked after in a businesslike manner. He also favored a liberal policy and insisted on peace and prosperity. George Snyder was chairman of this meeting.

At 3165 Mission street McCarthy endorsed every plank in the union labor platform. He said he would build sewers voted by the people, he would rush street work and he would hasten the municipal water plant. He said in his opinion the real should require the demand of only 10 per cent of the voters instead of 30 per cent. He added that he proposed to conduct the office of mayor so as to make it so disagreeable for those who do not do right that they would be recalled even if it took 60 per cent. William Newsom presided at this meeting.

In addressing the voters of the thirty-eighth district in the Eintracht hall McCarthy pleaded his superior fitness for the office of mayor and insisted that all interests would be treated fairly. "The labor unions have never trifled with the affairs of other people," said McCarthy at this meeting. "If McCarthy is elected mayor—and there is no more doubt of it than that we are here tonight—the labor unions will ask for no more privileges than they are asking for and receiving now."

Charles A. Siakron presented the speakers at this meeting. In addition to McCarthy and Fickert, the following made addresses at the union labor meetings last night: Thomas F. Boyle, for auditor; T. F. O'Neill, for tax collector; C. F. Fleischmann, John A. Kelly, J. R. Knowles, T. P. Minehan, C. A. Nelson and T. B. Healy, for supervisors; W. R. Hagerty of the campaign committee and M. T. Clark of the Businessmen's P. H. McCarthy club.

John A. Kelly was roundly applauded when he attacked Theodore A. Bell for saying unkind things against the union labor party in view of the fact that he had accepted its support three years ago.

Greif's Friends at Work

From every district in the city friends of John J. Greif, republican nominee for county clerk, gathered in Saratoga hall at 225 Valencia street last night and organized with the following officers: Colonel James E. Power, president; William Wohlman, first vice president; Joseph Nylan, second vice president; John F. Ahern, secretary; T. C. Maher, Oscar A. Tolle, George T. McGinnis, Robert Wieneke, P. Fred Rathjen, Henry Liebert, Thomas Brown, Peter J. Kelly and W. H. Chapman, executive committee.

CROCKER FIGURES IN THREE MEETINGS

Republican Candidate Declares for Administration Run by Business Methods

Republican mass meetings, at all of which William Crocker, candidate for mayor, was the chief figure, were held last night in three widely separated districts. The standard bearer of the republican party in San Francisco made the swing from the Potrero through the Mission and almost to the edge of the Western Addition toward the end of Polk street.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM

All of the republican meetings last night were well attended and developed hearty enthusiasm. Crocker was not the only speaker at any of them, but shared the platform with other republican candidates for office. Charles M. Fickert, candidate for district attorney, spoke at the Alta club at 2336 Folsom street, and also at Monviso hall at 2124 Polk street. Fred Eggers, candidate for sheriff; H. G. Mathewson, candidate for auditor; John T. Dare, candidate for police judge, and several republican nominees for supervisors were among the speakers at the various places.

The first meeting attended by Crocker was at Tennessee hall in Tennessee street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, where a crowd of over 300 greeted him. He assured his auditors that his ambition was not that of a seeker after a few paltry dollars from the public crib, but was directed toward giving San Francisco a straightforward business administration on honest lines. He spoke in a clear voice from that of a poor boy to that of a self-made man, declaring that a man who had received his education by personal effort and study at night might be as well fitted to guide the destinies of the public crib as a fortunate man who had received the benefits of a college or university training.

INTERESTS ARE IN CITY

"It does not necessarily take a man educated in college or university to be mayor of San Francisco," he declared. "If it did, what chance would the poor boy stand of ever attaining such a degree of ambition? Do we have to look to our millionaires' sons to run our city government? If we do it would mean a great misfortune for us. When I rise from the public crib to come here and say it symbolizes a drop of sweat wrung from some man's brow. I dare any man to make such a charge. I am not a candidate asking votes that may rise from the public crib the few paltry dollars I might receive. San Francisco is my home and it is here that my interests are bound up. I want simply a clean business administration, and I want it economically. I want the benefits of needed improvements, yet without our taxes being doubled or trebled."

Crocker spoke at the Alta club at 2336 Folsom street, where L. H. Anderson presided as chairman, and later at Monviso hall at 2124 Polk street. At all three of the meetings which he addressed he put emphasis upon the need of the Hetch Hetchy water supply for the future interest of the city and declared for public utility rates which would give to the public service corporations only a fair return on their actual investment, which is all, he said, that any business or businessman could honestly demand. The water supply he termed the most vital of all subjects to be dealt with.

URGES IMPROVEMENTS

In line with general city improvements Crocker urged the building of new sewers, better lighting, street improvement and the immediate construction of a city hall. The latter, he said, he hoped to see well on its way to completion before the end of the coming administration, which is all, he said, the building of class A school buildings exclusively and the taking of the schools out of politics.

Assemblyman Nate Soghan presided at the Polk street meeting, where Crocker made his final address of the evening. His talk there was also in favor of economical methods and business principles in city administration, and he touched upon the need of a reorganization of the fire and police departments in order to give their members some time for rest and leisure.

Crocker declared his belief that San Francisco should have a more liberal form of administration than some inland cities on account of its peculiar situation and the cosmopolitan nature of its residents, but said that he did not mean by this an "open city." To such a thing he insisted he would never subscribe.

Union Labor Central Club

Permanent headquarters have been established by the union labor central club of the forty-second district in Neergard's hall, 804 Larkin street near O'Farrell. Officers and committees have been chosen as follows: Lawrence Glennon, president; William Matthews, first vice president; A. Stappenbach, third vice president; Harry Feighery, second vice president; S. T. Kohlman, recording secretary; George W. Schmitt, corresponding secretary; John Roberts, financial secretary; David Bloom, treasurer; E. T. Burke, Frank Enos, Charles Kaufman, John Koch and Chris Karsten, campaign committee; Frank G. Hall, Frank Neergard, Andy Hughes, John O'Connell, Matthew Gaynor, James Millin and Edward Lynch, executive committee.

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