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For Details of the Weather see page 15

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FEDERAL JURY CALLS MEN IN MANY CENTERS

Indianapolis Investigators Follow Day's Revelations With Issuance of Summonses

Prosecuting Officials in Los Angeles Say Evidence Points to Widespread Plot

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The most important evidence yet obtained in the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy is believed to have been presented to the federal grand jury today. The points along which the line of inquiry was directed were said to pertain to the complicity of men other than those already convicted or indicted and to have raised questions as to who handed Orville E. McManigal an envelope containing \$165 in Chicago a few days after he had blown up part of a railroad bridge at Clinton, Ia., February 18, 1903.

Subpenas for scores of persons who are believed to know about explosions in New York city, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa and other points have been issued.

New Lines of Evidence

The new lines of evidence are outlined as follows:

Who met McManigal in Boston and showed him where to put the dynamite that partly destroyed a new opera house there March 27, 1909, and who subsequently went with him from Boston to Springfield, Mass., where McManigal blew up part of the municipal buildings?

Who met him in New York in September, 1909, and escorted him to Hoboken, N. J., where he attempted, but failed, to blow up a viaduct?

Who met him in Jersey City, N. J., July 9, 1910, and pointed out a viaduct which was to be blown up?

Who met him in Peoria, Ill., and took him about town to show him some iron in a freight yard which later McManigal blew up?

McManigal and his father, James L. McManigal, of Tiffin, O., in whose shed stores of explosives were kept in readiness to be carried wherever a "job" was to be done, were before the grand jury almost all day.

Net to Drop in Many Cities

The persons who met him at various places, according to McManigal, were others than the McNamara brothers. Much of his testimony has been corroborated by witnesses who were called to testify as to having seen him at the time and at the places he mentioned. James McManigal is said to have confirmed his son's story about visiting Tiffin to get fresh supplies of explosives.

The government detectives who are assisting United States Attorney Charles W. Miller are said to have followed this line of inquiry:

That many of the one hundred or more explosions directed against "open shop" employers in the last five years occurred in cities at times when both James B. and John J. McNamara were far distant.

Others Than McNamaras

That, therefore, if McManigal had assistance in these instances, it came from others than the McNamaras.

That, without asking for information locally, McManigal could hardly in a single day visit a city unfamiliar to him, pick out a "job," blow it up and escape.

McManigal in his confession said he did receive assistance and he did meet various men, but the government now is seeking corroborative evidence, if it exists, along this line.

The tracing of men from Cleveland and Toledo who visited Tiffin also is believed to have been taken up by the grand jury through the examination of McManigal's father. In an abandoned woodshed near his father's home McManigal kept at times more than 1,000 pounds of explosives, and he says he sometimes was visited at Tiffin by men who accompanied him from various cities in Ohio.

Murder Indictments Expected

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—After a recess of two days, in which many subpoenas for new witnesses were served, the county grand jury will resume tomorrow the investigation of the allegation that the McNamara defense was possessed of a fund for the corruption of jurors, and, so soon as completed, would take up other phases of the alleged conspiracy. Prosecuting officials hinted that indictments for various crimes—even murder—might be expected.

The investigation of the alleged bribery was halted Monday to await the appearance of 100 new witnesses, all of whom are expected to be on hand tomorrow. The majority of them are ventremen who were in the McNamara trial.

The theory on which the grand jury is working is that many prospective jurors besides Robin F. Bain, who confessed he had been bribed, and George N. Lockwood, who asserted he had been offered a bribe, had been approached by agents of the defense.

Boston Men Are Summoned

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Four men left here tonight for Indianapolis in re-

DR. STONE QUILTS; BOARD ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

Action Follows Dismissal of F. W. Bush for Alleged "Laxity"

General Reorganization Is Now to Be Undertaken at Hospital

[Special Dispatch to The Call]
NAPA, Jan. 10.—Dr. Elmer E. Stone tendered his resignation as medical superintendent of the Napa state hospital for the insane tonight at the meeting of the board of managers and it was accepted without a dissenting vote. This resignation, following closely on the dismissal of F. W. Bush as steward for being "lax, careless and grossly incompetent," is a part of the plan for the reorganization of the institution by the state administration.

The next move will be for the governor to accept the resignations of J. H. Steves of St. Helena, H. M. Meacham of Napa and Richard Belcher of Marysville as members of the board of managers. These resignations are in the hands of the governor and are to take effect January 15, if accepted. This will leave Thomas B. Dozier of Sacramento and Emmet Phillips of Sacramento as the members of the board whose resignations have not been sought by the administration. Stone's resignation reads as follows:

"As has been known to several members of your board for a number of months past, I contemplated taking up my residence in the city and county of San Francisco for the purpose of practicing my profession. I now tender you my resignation as medical superintendent of the Napa state hospital, same to take effect on and after the first day of February, 1912, and ask your honorable board to take action upon same at its regular meeting in January. Appreciating the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me by your board and assuring you that I shall always have the interests of this hospital at heart, I remain, yours truly,

"ELMER E. STONE,
"Medical Superintendent."

There was no disposition on the part of the managers to discuss Stone's resignation, nor was there any intimation as to who will succeed him. Stone ascribed his quitting entirely to his desire to engage in private practice in San Francisco. He denied that his retirement was in any way connected with the dismissal of Bush.

CULLUD GENT FIAHED, SO YOU ALL GO FREEZE!

"Ain't It a Shame, a Measly Shame," in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—With the thermometer indicating zero weather, Charles F. Winkle, owner of a large South Side apartment building, dismissed his negro janitor.

The negro quit work, but he refused to move, consequently there has been much suffering from the cold among the tenants.

When the janitor was informed that his pay had been stopped he barricaded himself and his 250 pound wife in the basement and withstood all efforts to eject them.

Although weighing 200 pounds himself, Winkle admitted that he was afraid of the woman and, after obtaining a warrant for her arrest on a charge of assault, told the judge that it was absolutely necessary that it be served at once or all his tenants would become ill.

GIVE OUR AGES? NO! TEACHERS WON'T VOTE

Santa Cruz Schoolmarm's Rise in Womanly Wrath

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 10.—Since the registration of women began in Santa Cruz county the clerk's office encountered no trouble until the school teachers put in an appearance to register. Believing it was unnecessary to give their correct ages, a body of them appeared before the registration deputy to qualify as voters, but when informed that it would be necessary for them to give their ages they rebelled, and, before explanations could be given in response to the registration laws, the schoolmarm's made a hasty retreat.

As it will be close on to 60 days before the law will make it necessary for the fair sex to give their ages, it is hardly probable that the school teachers of Santa Cruz will muster up sufficient courage to exercise the franchise they are entitled to.

MASTERS FROWN ON SYNCPATED DANCES

Teachers of Terpsichorean Art Cast Out "Turkey Trot"

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The International Association of Dancing Masters, the largest association of the kind in the world, has issued a flat against the so-called "turkey trot" and all similar dances. In a bulletin sent out by the president, William Farrell, members of the organization are forbidden to teach the steps under penalty of expulsion.

"INSIDE" BOOKS OF STEEL TRUST ARE SUBPENAED

Chairman Stanley Uses Full Power to Bring Documents Before Committee

Carnegie Relates With Glee How He Got Ahead of Rockefeller in Ore Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—"Inside" books and papers of the United States Steel corporation are to be examined by the government. Chairman Stanley of the house "steel trust" investigation committee tonight issued subpoenas duces tecum for all the documents which thus far the steel corporation had not produced, although the committee had expressed its desire to examine them.

The subpoenas are served directly on J. J. Farrell as president of the United States Steel corporation, but there is no disposition on the part of the stand. The subpoenas are made returnable January 27 and the corporation is commanded to turn over the documentary evidence to Expert Accountant McRae of the committee.

Chairman Stanley, who prosecuted a successful campaign yesterday for an additional appropriation of \$8,000,000 to carry on the investigation into the steel situation, announced then that he proposed to cease temporizing. He said he would subpoena hereafter such witnesses as he desired to come and would seize, by the authority of congress, such documentary evidence as he deemed important. Additional subpoenas, it is understood, will be issued within a few days.

Andy C. Laughs at John D.

"It does my heart good to think that I got ahead of John D. Rockefeller, my fellow millionaire, in that Lake Superior ore deal."

Andrew Carnegie, former ruler of the steel industry of the United States, gloated thus in his testimony before the committee.

Carnegie had just told the committee about his deal with Rockefeller, whereby he obtained control of Rockefeller's iron ore holdings in the Lake Superior region at a rate of 15 cents a ton, holdings which, when turned into the steel corporation later, formed a part of the assets valued at \$700,000,000.

Carnegie laughed like a schoolboy as he referred to the business triumph he had achieved over his "fellow millionaire."

Carnegie declared he had come to tell all he knew, but he was unable to supply many facts which the committee desired, stating that he had never paid any attention to the books of the Carnegie company before its absorption by the steel corporation.

He was particularly emphatic in his testimony relating to the sale of his property to the United States Steel corporation at the behest of J. Pierpont Morgan, and told the committee he wanted to end the gossip that he had held out for an unreasonable price. He also said that when his partner, H. C. Frick, asked him for an option for unknown persons on the Carnegie Steel company, that he demanded \$2,000,000 as an earnest of the intentions of the prospective owners, and that when the deal fell through and he learned that the Moores of New York were behind it, he was surprised.

Nothing for the Moores

"Had I known that the Moores were behind that option which I made on a valuation of \$20,000,000," said Carnegie, "I never would have given it."

"When you gave that valuation of the Carnegie properties," asked Representative Sterling, "did you consider the earning power of the concern?"

"Yes," said Carnegie, "and I'll tell you why. I was asked to give an option on our property to my partner, Mr. Frick. I gave an option of \$250,000,000, but that did not include the Frick Coke company, which we later included at \$70,000,000, making the total \$320,000,000. For such an option I demanded \$2,000,000 as an earnest of good faith, and \$1,000,000, my share of the \$2,000,000, was deposited to my account while I was in Europe. The other million never was raised."

"I never heard until now," he said, in response to a question, "that Mr. Frick had anything to do with it until I heard it referred to here. That he was interested with the Moores is romance, as far as I know."

Carnegie was asked about the steel plate association and other pools, to which the Carnegie company was a party in the late nineties and which continued until 1904. He said he had known of the existence of pools, but did not know that they were unlawful until years afterward.

"I never knew anything about the details of those pools," he said. "I knew that such pools existed, but I left the business to my young men. I was abroad much of the time. If I could not trust my young men, what could I have done myself? As I remember it, the pools were not declared unlawful under the Sherman law until recently. Senator Hoar, who had much to do with framing the Sherman law, wrote a

CITY HALL ON FORMER SITE IS NOW LIKELY

Supervisors' Committee Decides to Make Final Report Next Monday

Enthusiastic Meeting of Officials and Citizens Results in Definite Action

San Francisco's new city hall, forming the focal center of a magnificent civic center scheme, will be built on the old city hall site and will be complete and ready for occupancy when the gates of the exposition are thrown open if the tenor of last night's meeting of the public buildings committee of the new board of supervisors may be taken as an indication of what is to come.

While two schemes of civic center location were given almost equal consideration last night, the weight of opinion voiced at the conference overwhelmingly favored the plan which contemplates the use of the old city hall site as a basis.

Of equal if not greater importance than the indication given last night as to what the ultimate choice of site will be the definite determination announced that not a minute is to be lost in getting down to actual work.

Report Promised Monday

The public buildings committee declared its intention to report Monday to the board of supervisors its recommendation as to which site shall be chosen, and everything points to the calling of a special bond election for March 28, the earliest possible date, to provide the financial means for carrying out the project decided upon.

In all the years that city hall and civic center propositions have been under consideration in San Francisco there was never a more representative gathering than that which assembled last night in the supervisors' chambers to consider what has been branded as one of the foremost policies of the new Rolph administration.

There were present at the meeting the present mayor and two former mayors of San Francisco, 12 members of the new board of supervisors, the city engineer, the city architect, the city attorney, all three members of the board of public works, five members of the exposition's architectural commission, the director of works of the exposition, a score of the foremost architects of the city and a large representation of the general public.

Plans Shown on Walls

The meeting of the committee was a business session from start to finish. The walls of the supervisors' chamber were plastered with ground plans showing definite methods of civic center expansion with rough estimates of the cost of acquiring new land, and the men asked to speak on the subject were experts who have spent months, and in some cases years, in studying the problem presented.

Supervisor Bancroft presided over the meeting, while Mayor Rolph and former Mayors Taylor and Phelan occupied seats with the members of the public buildings committee at the front of the room.

In calling the meeting to order Bancroft asked for the reading of both the majority and minority reports presented to the board of supervisors last Monday by the special commission of architects chosen by the public buildings committee to recommend a city hall and civic center plan.

Two Reports Presented

The majority report, signed by John Gaen Howard, Clarence R. Ward and W. B. Faville of the architectural commission of the exposition and by Harris D. H. Connick, director of works of the exposition, recommended a plan using the old city hall site as a basis.

PACIFIC FLEET MAY IMPRESS ECUADORANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Impressed by the rapid extension of the revolutionary disturbance in Ecuador, the administration is contemplating the dispatch to Ecuadorian waters of a considerable naval force, perhaps an entire division of the Pacific fleet.

At present the only warship looking after American interests is the little gunboat Yorktown, which arrived Sunday at Guayaquil.

Reports have reached Washington of the threatening attitude of some of the Ecuadorian factions toward American interests.

LOS ANGELES MAY BAR SNORING—WHAT NEXT?

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—Chief of Police Sebastian has received a communication from W. A. Trimble of Quincy, Ill., who says that he has invented an anti-snoring device and offers to install a certain number of them wherever the chief may designate in Los Angeles. The device, according to the inventor, "is an infallible cure for any and all loud and unusual noise tones unconsciously rendered by sleepers."

SONNETS SURPRISE Nina Jones, Poetess



Miss Nina Jones, who remembered San Francisco friends.

Santa Barbara Society Maiden Gives Unique Gifts In Verse

San Francisco society friends of Miss Nina Jones, a leader of the Santa Barbara set and daughter of Milo M. Potter of that city, are reading with delight these days a tiny book of original verses just published and distributed by Miss Jones as New Year gifts. Only a limited edition was printed and copies were sent only to a few close friends. Miss Jones visited San Francisco in

the height of the season last winter and was favored with many attentions during her stay. In spite of her wit she was not suspected of being a writer of verses, which made the publication of the little book a charming surprise to all except her most intimate friends.

Most of the poems are four line sonnets, impressionistic in tone and as romantic as a happy society girl's life in sunny Santa Barbara could make them.

PLAGE PREPARED FOR NEW STAR

War Department Makes Room for Arizona in the Union Galaxy

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It was said at the war department today that in the rearrangement of the stars to the union or blue field of the national flag, due to the admission of New Mexico into the union, the additional star will probably be placed at the end of the second row and the Arizona star at the end of the fifth row.

Under the law the change can not be made before July 4 next, notwithstanding actual staidhood will be accomplished before that date.

Since July 4, 1898, the official arrangement of the stars in the blue field of the flag has been such as to permit the addition of more stars without destroying the symmetry of the approved design. In none of the acts of congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed.

There was a lack of uniformity in the matter before the date named, but after July 4, 1898, when Utah was admitted to the union, the 45 stars in the flag were arranged in six rows, the first, third and fifth rows having eight stars each and the second, fourth and sixth rows seven stars each.

In the case of Oklahoma's rearrangement of the stars was made by a joint board of army and navy officers in 1908. Under that arrangement, which will prevail until the star of New Mexico is added, there are eight stars in the first, third, fourth and sixth rows and seven stars in the second and fifth rows.

TWO INFORMERS GET \$75,000 AS REWARD

Men Who Exposed Customs Frauds Now Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh today awarded an aggregate of \$75,000 to two informers in customs frauds cases.

Joseph L. Payne will be given \$50,000 for the evidence he contributed in the Duvenet art cases. Peter Redding will receive \$25,000 for his services in connection with the Bradford Lining prosecution.

The treasury department has a fund of \$100,000 to be used as awards for information in customs frauds. Almost all the remaining \$25,000 available for the current fiscal year has been disposed of in several smaller awards granted in the last few months.

BEAR'S PATH CLEARLY LINED

Mongolian Controversy Subject of Explicit Statement by Premier Kokovsoff

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PRACTICALLY RECOGNIZED

Distorted Accounts Given Out at Peking Affecting Bourse Hastened Publication

"SHILLY SHALLYING," SAYS NOVOE VREMYA

S T. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—An explicit statement on the course of Russian diplomacy in the Mongolian controversy was made tonight at the instance of M. Kokovsoff, premier and minister of finance, who is the author of Russia's announced policy with regard to that province.

The alleged distorted account of Russia's action as given out at Peking, which affected the bourse unfavorably, hastened the publication, which is tantamount to recognition of the Mongolian government.

Certain circles would have preferred open recognition at the first application of the Mongolians at St. Petersburg and the grant of adequate military supplies, but the condition of Chinese affairs gave no reason for haste.

M. Kokovsoff, who made a personal visit to the far east, is in possession of exclusive data on the situation, which he received from his financial agents.

How Russia Began

The explanation says the interest of Russia began with efforts at mediation with the rebels. The Russians at Urga sought to save the Chinese institutions and to safeguard the Chinese governor through Russian territory. The official appointed by the Chinese government to carry on negotiations in Mongolia requested mediation by the Russian legation at Peking and Mongolia made the same request.

Russia replied that one ground for an understanding between Mongolia and China lay in the preservation of Mongolia's autonomy, including the disbandment of the Chinese troops in that territory and that such recognition on China's part would be of advantage to Russia. If Mongolia's autonomy were recognized, the administration at St. Petersburg promised to use its utmost efforts to persuade the Mongolians not to break their ties with China.

Russia disavows ulterior motives. She desires only the restoration of order in Mongolia. China is warned that Russia's interests will not permit Russia to ignore an independent government in Mongolia. Should such be the outcome Russia will enter into relations with the independents.

Professions Borne Out

Russia's unaggressive intentions are the subject of comment, but her professions are borne out by the fact that disturbed areas exist in the middle near east, where the most important of Russian interests are at stake.

Official denials were issued early in the day concerning reports of the partition of Manchuria, and Russia's position there was compared with Great Britain's in southern Persia.

It was pointed out that Russia might conceivably be forced to similar action, from which no advantage would accrue. It was also added that China has poured 2,000,000 colonists into northern Manchuria and that their presence makes the province a doubtful acquisition and a real danger, owing to the character of Russia's far eastern possessions.

The Novoe Vremya says that Russia, in stepping in as an arbitrator between Mongolia and China, thereby recognized the separate existence of Mongolia, but expresses astonishment that the Russian government is solicitous about the conservation of the ties between China and Mongolia.

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