CHURCHILL TELLS OF MANY CHANGES IN PHILOSOPHY

Society Is Unit, Not the Individual, as Provided in Declaration of Fathers of the Republic

COUNTRY FOREBEARS WERE ARISTOCRATS

Had No Conception of the Changes Which Would Occur in Nation

There are those who have followed the party fetish in the past, and we invite them into the new party, to affiliate for the good of the state and the good of the nation. The transition in the nation was not hard. The party from which the new party sprung had a glorious past, and when we believed that the old party believed not in equal justice to all men those men of moral fiber broke away last year when the forces of aggrandizement were found to be in control.

"The progressive party is founded in economic justice, not on destruction economically—justice for all is our aim. Government should first concern itself with its greatest wealth—its human kind. That new party is founded on a rock, the immutable rock of justice.

"The very nature of the men who form a movement such as ours means necessarily differences of opinion, and disagreements are bound to come.

WILL GO ON WITH WORK

"We will go forward to the big things, notwithstanding petty disagreements over small matters, which are fated to exist in every movement. This movement of ours is composed of the best thought of the nation, and we can not expect perfect agreement on everything.

"We must not be led into excesses by overzealous friends, or be diverted from the path of accomplishment we have set for ourselves. The reactionary newspaper may criticise, but don't worry that any Calhouns, Union Trust, Chronicle, Post or Los Angeles Times should talk of 'freak legislation.'

"We are doing our duty honestly, ably, and thoroughly, and as well as any legislature that ever sat in any state. Some people think they recognize thought waves, and those who would destroy are those who instill doubt and ridicule concerning such legislation. Let those people who talk of 'freak legislation' ask what laws have been enacted that any one may dare call 'freak.' Only one bill of consequence has been signed by the executive, and that is the one termed the 'redlight bill.' Over this our brethren of the press are engaging in such animadversions. If this be freak legislation, perhaps the gentry of the Chronicle express the sentiment of San Francisco, but if that measure were to be submitted to the people of the state outside San Francisco it would carry by at least five to one.

"We have adopted the initiative and the referendum, and if there be freak legislation by this legislature, any one who has the nerve may go out and get signatures and have a referendum election. I challenge M. H. de Young and Hellman if they say this legislation is freak to submit it to the people of the state. We will be glad to abide by what the people have to say.

RAILROAD COMMISSION LAW

"In the legislation of two years ago which resulted in the formation of the new railroad commission, do you remember that these same gentry who are now so concerned in your welfare then said that was 'freak legislation'? Every individual who has been deprived of privilege, every corporation lackey who has lived off the people hopes to get back into the government of the state of California, but the same vitality that redeemed the state in 1910 will again in 1914 keep it out of the hands of these gentry.

"If I saw M. H. de Young and Harrison Gray Otis side by side singing hosanas to the governor of the state, then I would feel that I no longer represented the people of California.

"Some months ago we stood at Armageddon at Chicago. It was a bruising time, but, as in 1910, it was a bully fight, and we carried forth a great message. If nothing else, we battered down the political barrier by which it was impossible for any man of this coast ever to hope to attain a national position."

Governor Johnson closed by paying tribute to Mr. Churchill as the highest exponent of progressivism in the United States and the hope for the free citizenry of American men and women.

Mr. Churchill's theme was the philosophy of progressivism. It was a finished psychological study aimed at standpatters. He cradled his audience into a responsive receptivity and then launched forth into his new philosophy. His last preliminary before expounding his philosophy of progressivism was a quip aimed at the criticism that progressives have established a machine in California.

"I suppose they call the board of control a machine," he said. "I wonder if they think that this machine is greased by oleomargerine and printers' ink?"

Then he launched forth with his philosophy.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS

In beginning his address, Mr. Churchill referred to Governor Johnson as a man who had won the confidence and admiration of all the progressives of the nation because he had never faltered or compromised in the mighty task to which he had set his hand. And the more the opposition newspapers denounced and villified him the greater that confidence grew. The public had learned to beware of the executive of whom the standpat newspapers spoke kindly. The speaker referred to former Governor Bass as the real leader of the progressives of New Hampshire, as a man whose career had been similar to Governor Johnson's, and as one of the ablest political leaders in the east.

California, Mr. Churchill said, was in the van of progressiveism. And he was inclined to think that the greatest wisdom of which they had given proof was in the release of that tremendous power for good government of which many states had not yet availed themselves, the vote of the women.

Continuing, he spoke of his experience as a legislator in New Hampshire under the old regime of machine politics. In his analysis of new progressive conditions he spoke in part as follows:

TEXT OF HIS SPEECH

"The text, then, of my address to you tonight is this, that behind every system of government there is a philosophy, and behind that philosophy a certain conception of religion. And because that remarkable document, written at Chicago last summer, is the embodiment of a new social philosophy, it may be called the second declaration of independence.

"The trouble with the philosophy embodied in the declaration of independence of 1776, we perceive now lay in a misconception of the state and was naturally enough in a period when modern science was still in its infancy.

"The individual, because he believed that he was born beyond the jurisdiction of society, as it were, kindly consented on certain well defined terms to become a part of society. The individual is therefore the primary unit, the state the secondary. The state is a necessary evil, and there should be as little government as possible. It was as much to say that a man might live, if he wished, entirely outside of society. And he clung to his 'inalienable rights,' no matter how much this clinging might interfere with the welfare of society in general. That society should gradually reach a condition in which these 'rights' of the individual would tend to make life unbearable for the majority was of course in that day not foreseen. Time alone could reveal the flaws in such a philosophy.

DEVELOPMENT BY SOCIETY

"It was not until the nineteenth century that Darwin came forward with the scientific theory of evolution—one which has had the profoundest effects upon philosophy. Not only the prevailing philosophy of today, but the common sense of our age is beginning to see that society itself has grown by a process of evolution, and that the individual develops through society. That whatever we are, whatever value we have in the world, that value is actually created by society. And, after all, can we help living together even if we desire not to do so? We are at length discovering for ourselves the great Christian truth, which the naturalistic philosophy of the eighteenth century denied, that we grow, paradoxically, through service to our fellow men.

SOCIETY IS THE UNIT

"Thus, according to our present day enlightenment, society, and not man, is the primary unit. And our constructive political efforts today are all on that principle. And what happens when we try to make laws which will tend to incorporate that principle into government? We come up against our constitution, against our common law itself, as against stone walls, for the simple reason that that constitution and that common law are the hardened expressions of a philosophy which has served its usefulness in the world, and has now become an obstruction. For a century lawyers of this school have ruled the United States, and these have absorbed this philosophy as a child absorbs its mother's milk.

ARISTOCRATS RULED

"At the time when our constitution was written, we see, the political order was the aristocratic one, and the economic order the humble and democratic one. And it was a thing never dreamed of in the philosophy of that day that modest shopkeepers and manufacturers would ever rise to form an arrogant and menacing class. What had liberty to fear from them? All they asked of the political aristocrats was to be 'let alone' to pursue their livelihood in peace. To be let alone. That cry, ironically enough, has become the watchword of the modern industrial oligarchy today. The eighteenth century was indeed the day of democracy in trade, of an easy transition from employe to employer, of opportunities relatively equal and of a widely distributed wealth. But today, how different.

"The small producer is being ruthlessly crushed by the sheer economic power of the trusts, society is settling into economic layers, the opportunity of the poor man is growing less and less, and enormous wealth is concentrated into a few hands.

FATAL PHILOSOPHY

"It has been well said that one man's food is another man's poison, and the philosophy of the natural rights of man has been fatal, in truth, to the politically ruling class that caused the trouble of yesterday. But it has proved so sustaining and nutritious to the puny economic baby of the eighteenth century that he has become a Brobdingnagian giant, whose will the people's legislatures have cringingly obeyed. He has thrived beyond all anticipation on that very prescription which those old philosophers put up and labeled 'Death to all tyrants.' "

SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE

"And are we not, it may be asked, developing a philosophy? I firmly believe that we are working out, in this country and in England today, a philosophy which will result in a form of government which will be something absolutely new under the sun. And we are beginning to discern that the laws which we have already put on the statute books are partial expressions of that philosophy. The principle of these laws is that the whole of society is responsible for the welfare of the individual. And it occurs to humanity, after 2,000 years, that the saying, 'I am my brother's keeper?' has a practical side, and that this practical side has something to do with government.

"Some people will say that this new philosophy, this new religion, if you like, sounds strangely familiar. We realize today that it is possible at last to put it into government, where it rightly belongs."

Governor Johnson introduced Francis J. Heney, after Mr. Churchill had closed, and in a brief talk Mr. Heney declared that Mr. Churchill had done more for him in the preceding hour toward clarifying the attitude and aim of the progressive party than any person ever had. Other speakers were Charles S. Wheeler, John M. Eshleman and Senator Lee Gates.

MEMORIAL FOR GALLANT SOLDIER

Major Archibald W. Butt Remembered

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A monument to Major Archibald W. Butt, military aid to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, who was lost when the Titanic sank almost a year ago, will be dedicated May 30 in Arlington national cemetery, upon a spot Major Butt, in 1903, selected for his burial place when he was depot quartermaster here and in direct charge of the cemetery.

The monument will be a 12 foot granite Latin cross and is to be erected by Major Butt's brothers. A portion of the inscription will say:

"A devoted son and brother, an efficient officer, a loyal friend, who in death, as in life, served faithfully God and humanity."

A joint memorial to Major Butt and Frank D. Millet, the Washington artist and member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, who also perished when the Titanic sank, is to be erected near the White House:

It is to be a small ornamental fountain, containing a shaft with two classic figures in bas relief, one of Chivalry, representing Major Butt; the other of Art, representing Millet.

MYSTERY CLOUDS SUICIDE'S DEATH

No Motive Is Discovered For Miss Temohovich's Act

Continued From Page 17

hovich, her sister, supposed to be stopping at the Hotel Fry in Seattle, was still unanswered at a late hour last night. The body is at an undertaking establishment in Geary street and will be held pending word from the sister.

The case is shrouded in complete mystery and every attempt to fathom the real motive that caused this apparently happy young woman to end her life is baffled by an utter lack of clews.

Whether Miss Temohovich was a consummate actress and hid a deep sorrow or mental strain behind an outward mask of gayety and light heartedness is a question yet unanswered. One rumor stated that she had hinted at suicide on a previous occasion. It has been proved that the revolver, had been in her possession for some time. It is new, but the case in which it was carried showed that it had been handled considerably.

UPHAM DESCRIBES LAST DAY

Mr. Upham was able to give a lucid account of the time he had spent in his fiancee's company the afternoon of the day she was last alive.

They dined together at a downtown cafe at 1:30 o'clock, and from there went directly to the St. Francis hotel, where they sat and chatted on the mezzanine floor until about 3 o'clock. During this time Upham maintains that the girl was in the pleasantest of moods.

At 3 o'clock Upham prepared to depart, saying he had some business to attend to.

Miss Temohovich chided him for leaving her and begged him to remain a while longer. He did so, staying for another half hour. When he arose from his seat the second time both walked to the elevator together, Upham pressing the "down" button and Miss Temohovich pressing the "up" button. The latter noticed this circumstance and made some joking remark in reference to it.

At this time Upham complained of a slight pain in his side due to a "stitch" he had received while playing golf. The girl sympathized with him and said "she hoped he'd be better tomorrow." That was the last Upham saw of his fiancee.

A few minutes later Mrs. Hunter, an inspectress at the St. Francis, stepped into Miss Temohovich's room to see that everything was in order. As Mrs. Hunter stepped into the hall again she met Miss Temohovich.

"I was just inspecting the room," Mrs. Hunter said. "There's a window washer in there now."

"That's all right," the girl replied, "I just want to fix my hair."

GETS BERKELEY LETTER

Ten minutes later she came out of her room and sat down on a bench in front of the elevator shaft. She was seen sitting there by Mrs. Hunter, who states that the young woman was apparently absorbed in thought and remained for fully 15 minutes. Then she got up and took the elevator to the main floor. It is believed she then went out to purchase cartridges.

The only new feature that might possibly throw some light on the case is a letter addressed to the dead woman, which arrived at the hotel yesterday. It was postmarked Berkeley, April 12, 3:30 a. m., and the address was written in a masculine hand.

That Miss Temohovich was brooding over the fact that Upham was a divorced man does not seem possible, as Upham declares that she was cognizant of this fact from the beginning.

FORMER CASHIER WILL BEGIN HIS TERM POOR MAN

Everything in Property Line Sacrificed to Liquidate Deficiency Created by Actions

Continued From Page 17

7 o'clock every morning of the quotations on the New York stock exchange.

The grand jury indictment went into several specific instances to show Baker's operations, declaring that, "in furtherance of the conspiracy, J. C. Wilson, B. A. Wilbrand and Peter P. Burke did open and cause to be opened, on July 11, 1912, an account with Charles F. Baker under the name of George Blake."

BAKER LOSES HEAVILY

September 23 the following entry went down under "George Blake's" name, according to the indictment:

"Loss 400, Dec. corn, 7,200.

"Loss 400, Mch. cotton, 250."

On two different occasions the firm received and accepted deposits under the name of George Blake. On November $10,000 was received and on November 26, $20,000.

The following excerpts from the indictment shows the vigor of the charges which must be met by J. C. Wilson, B. A. Wilbrand and Peter P. Burke, the defendants. It says:

PART OF INDICTMENT

"June 1, 1912, did willfully, knowingly, unlawfully, wickedly, corruptly and feloniously conspire, combine and confederate and agree together with divers and other persons whose names are unknown to the grand jurors to abstract from the funds of the bank, without consent or knowledge of the National Banking association or its board of directors, and convert to the use of the defendants large sums of money, the exact amounts of which were not agreed upon in the conspiracy, but which were to be in such amounts as the defendants could from time to time aid, abet, incite, cause and procure Baker to abstract from the bank until such time as they were lost in speculations through the defendants, as his stock brokers, on margins in the purchase of wheat, cotton, pork, corn and other commodities; demanding from time to time that Baker pay to the defendants immediately or deposit to their credit divers and large sums of money due for losses, to the end that he would abstract the money, defendants well knowing that at all times these were the funds of the Crocker National bank and not the personal funds of Charles F. Baker; urged and incited him to willfully misapply the moneys and funds of the bank by causing them to be deposited by Baker to the credit of J. C. Wilson & Co. in the bank under the name of George Blake to cover losses sustained by him through them, to the end that Baker would thereupon immediately misapply the funds, the defendants well knowing that these were the funds of the bank and not personal funds of Charles F. Baker."

Four days of almost uninterrupted session have almost exhausted a new federal grand jury unused to feats of endurance, and an adjournment of the body has been asked for until next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Then further investigation will be made of local stock brokers, and it is believed that more indictments will be returned.

ATTORNEYS PRESENT WILSON'S SIDE

Metson, Drew & Mackenzie, attorneys for the indicted brokers, issued the following statement last night:

"The indictment of the members of the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co. is unwarranted by the facts and is most unjust.

"The firm has been engaged in business in San Francisco for a number of years and has always done a strictly legitimate business.

"The facts have not been heard by the grand jury nor by the public. They are few and simple: Mr. Baker was known generally throughout the community as a man of the highest character and one of strictest integrity. He dealt with the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co. during parts of the years 1912 and 1913. All the transactions had with him were in the broad light of day through the regular avenues of business. Mr. Baker represented himself to be the fiscal agent of a pool.

"It was known to J. C. Wilson & Co. that during all the time that he was dealing with them he was also dealing with the other large brokerage offices in San Francisco. All the payments that were made to J. C. Wilson & Co. were made through the bank in the customary way, and all credits were given through the bank in the regular and ordinary manner of doing business.

All the business was done openly in the bank during business hours. No cash or currency was ever paid to the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co. by or on behalf of Mr. Baker at any time.

"All deliveries of stocks and collaterals were the usual banking transactions, and openly in office hours. The business was frequently talked over in the presence of others openly with Mr. Baker at the bank of which he was an officer.

FIRM DID NOT KNOW

"J. C. Wilson & Co. were not appraised as to how far his transactions in other brokerage offices offset or balanced any transactions that were had in the office of J. C. Wilson & Co. They never thought that Mr. Baker, a church man and the trusted officer of a large banking institution, was misappropriating funds of the bank or acting in any other way than as stated by Mr. Baker—namely, that he was the fiscal agent of others. The firm of J. C. Wilson & Co. were always of the opinion that Mr. Baker was acting for clients of the bank and in the utmost good faith.

"These indictments must have been found on the presumption that J. C. Wilson & Co. necessarily knew from the form of the payments which Mr. Baker made that such payments were made up of moneys embezzled from the Crocker bank. J. C. Wilson & Co. never had a suspicion that Mr. Baker was embezzling from the bank. The bank's books and entries showed every payment and credit made J. C. Wilson & Co. by Mr. Baker.

BANK COULD HAVE KNOWN

"Therefore, the bank had exactly the same means as J. C. Wilson & Co. had of knowing all the circumstances concerning all payments which Mr. Baker made them. As the bank, having all the information which J. C. Wilson & Co. had as to these payments and in addition having access to all Baker's dealings in the bank—of which, of course, J. C. Wilson & Co. could know nothing—did not discover the embezzlement, and had not the slightest suspicion, it seems very strange that J. C. Wilson & Co. are held responsible for not suspecting Mr. Baker of embezzling from the bank.

FIRM NOT CLAIRVOYANTS

"The position of the government seems to be that J. C. Wilson & Co. were in duty bound to find out what the bank did not know, with all the information they had at hand and which all the auditors and examiners, with their frequent examinations, never even suspected.

"We think it is unfair that J. C. Wilson & Co. should be penalized for their lack of clairvoyant power by which they might have discovered that which was concealed from all other mortals."

PENROD SERVICES TODAY

Funeral of Discoverer of Comstock to Be Held in Vallejo

(Special Dispatch to The Call)

VALLEJO, April 12.—The remains of Emanuel Penrod, the pioneer Nevada miner, will be laid at rest tomorrow. The funeral services will be held under the auspices of the Odd Fellows in this city and the body will be shipped to Sacramento for interment. Penrod discovered the famous Comstock lode in Nevada and was a member of the Nevada legislature a number of years ago.

Marshall Serves Warning

Paternalism or Socialism

NEW YORK, April 12.—Vice President Marshall served warning tonight on men of vast wealth and on "special privilege" that the temper of the American people had reached a point where it no longer would brook oppression. He told the members of the National Democratic club that the spirit of unrest was such that, unless reckoned with, the institutions of the government might be jeopardized and the country revert to paternalism or turn to socialism.

ETHEL WILLIAMS TRACED TO SOUTH

Former Candy Girl and Her Mother Stayed in Ontario; Left for Omaha

ONTARIO, April 12.—Ethel Williams, the former candy store employe, wanted in San Francisco as chief witness against Dr. Otto C. Joslen, left here last Tuesday for the east with her mother. They bought tickets for Omaha. This was two days before San Francisco and Los Angeles officials become cognizant of her presence here.

With her mother and her sister, Hazel, the young woman arrived here early last week. They stayed with the family of Frank Rogers, an orange grower, who communicated with Chief of Police Hardy today and told him that they had been unaware of the girl's identity or connections in San Francisco until they had seen newspaper stories regarding her disappearance. Then she departed without giving any information as to her destination.

NO REST FOR STEEL HANDS

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Fifteen per cent of the employes in the iron and steel industry, as a whole, and more than 50 per cent of the blast furnace workmen work seven days a week, an investigation of the bureau of labor discloses. Commissioner Neill today made public the third volume of the bureau's investigation dealing with working conditions and the relations of employers and workmen.

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But, of course, you cannot DO dentistry like the skilled dentist with years of experience. And, no matter how many years of experience, no dentist can do all kinds of dental work with equal skill. Each one is capable in some one branch of dentistry, but none are experts in all branches.

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$2.50

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Dainty and Graceful Low Cuts for Semi-Dress Wear—Made in patent colt, brown and gray suede, gun metal, black satin and white buckskin. New "Short Vamp" shape, ribbed silk bow trimmed hand welt soles, high Castilian heels.

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Women's Hi-Cut Pearl Gray "Boulevard Calf" Outing Shoes

Just the Shoe for Your Summer Walks — Made with a "High Front Toe"; fancy brass inlaid eyelets, walking heels, sewed extension soles. The pearl gray calf does not show the dust and can be easily cleaned with soap and water.

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A Home Industry Product Made by "The California Leather Dressing Co." Put up in liquid and powder form. This is the only successful cleaner that will leave the shoe whiter and softer than it was when new.
A BRUSH AND SPONGE GIVEN WITH EACH PACKAGE.
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BOYS' TAN GOAT SKIN "MAN SHAPE" LACE SHOES

A Crackerjack Style for the Young Chap—A dandy shoe for wear and looks; Blucher lace style, double soles, military heels.

$1.35

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Sizes 9 to 13½ $1.35
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WOMEN'S WHITE TWILL EIGHT STRAP Hi-Cut SANDALS

One of the Season's Prettiest Fads—Made of close wove twilled canvas; "Stage Shape" toes, cravat bow on vamps, hand-turned soles, canvas covered heels.

$2.50

Other Styles Priced from $3.00 to $5.00.

GIRLS' "CHOCOLATE BROWN" VICI KID BUTTON SHOES

A Neat Style for the Young Miss—A wearable shoe that will please you. "Broad Shaped Toes," sewed extension soles.

$1.25

Other Styles Priced from $1.50 to $3.50
Sizes 7 to 8 ..... $1.25
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $1.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... $1.75
Big Girls' sizes, 2½ to 6 ..... $2.00

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Absorbs Skin, Chases Wrinkles—Young Again

"The shock of beholding myself in the glass after nine long weeks abed, nearly caused a relapse," writes Emily Colson in Home Queen. "The faded face, with its lines of illness and worry, seemed thirty years older. Now, I thought, I could not attend my chum's wedding, eleven days off, to which I had looked hopefully forward.

"She herself came to my rescue. She procured an ounce of ordinary mercolized wax at the drug store, which she bade me spread on like cold cream, washing it off next morning. Applied nightly, this apparently absorbed the withered skin, so gently I experienced no discomfort. Upon the wedding morn the pallid complexion had entirely given way to one of youthful color and loveliness.

"And there wasn't a wrinkle. This due to a wash lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. The daily face bath had dispersed every line."