

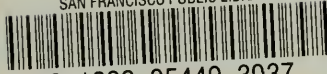
MUNICIPAL BLUE BOOK

SAN FRANCISCO
1915



EXPOSITION EDITION

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South Entrance Palace of Liberal Arts and the Two Italian Towers
Which Mark the Entrance to the Court of Palms

OCT 21 1919

Municipal Blue Book

OF

San Francisco

1915



COMPILED AND EDITED BY

GEORGE HOMER MEYER D. WOOSTER TAYLOR

AND

ARTHUR M. JOHNSON

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NEW CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO

FOREWORD

IN this hour of San Francisco's triumph, marking as it does the climax of her eight arduous years of rebuilding and rejuvenation, crowned by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the historic event which it celebrates, the opening of the Panama Canal, the Municipal Blue Book of San Francisco is offered as a brief but comprehensive record of municipal achievements, coupled with biographical sketches of the public officials whose labors have made possible the progress and prosperity of the "Exposition City."

Realizing that upon the shoulders of those identified with the administration of public affairs rested primarily the tremendous task of preparing San Francisco to be hostess to the world, and that to their efforts must be attributed the fact that San Francisco was ready in 1915, this volume is published in the nature of a tribute to their services and success. Theirs shall always be remembered as the "Exposition Administration," and when it is realized what problems confronted them, the difficulties of transportation, police regulations, water supply, accommodations and the innumerable minor details attendant upon the holding of a world's exposition, it must be conceded that their work has been well performed.

While the preparation of the volume involved much painstaking labor, it was rendered pleasant by the generous willingness of everyone concerned to lend all possible assistance. Almost without exception the officials and attaches appearing herein have been personal friends of the editors for periods ranging from one to twenty years. The writing of the biographies has been done, therefore, from a basis of personal knowledge, with no desire to flatter, but with a natural appreciation of officials, who, whatever their party differences and however they may disagree at times with one another, stand united for San Francisco, her best interests and her unparalleled advancement.

GEORGE HOMER MEYER,
D. WOOSTER TAYLOR,
ARTHUR M. JOHNSON.



TERKELSON & HENRY PHOTO

MAYOR JAMES ROLPH, JR.

James Rolph, Jr.

Mayor of San Francisco

JAMES ROLPH, JR., "Exposition Mayor," who will always be identified with the period of the city's greatest development, was born in San Francisco August 23, 1869. He is the son of James Rolph a pioneer resident of the city.

Three years after the birth of the future Mayor in Minna street, between Eighth and Ninth, his parents removed to 3416 Twenty-first street, in the Mission "warm belt," where the younger James Rolph spent his boyhood, attending in succession the pioneer Horace Mann School at Valencia and Twenty-second, the Agassiz and Haight Primary Schools and the Trinity School in Mission street, near Eleventh, graduating from the latter May 24, 1888.

While acquiring his education he devoted spare time to selling newspapers and working in various commercial establishments. On the day of his graduation he entered the employ of De Witt, Kittle & Co., commission merchants, remaining with them for twelve years, when he went into business with George U. Hind, an old Trinity classmate, organizing the shipping and commission firm of Hind, Rolph & Co., in the conduct of which he is still actively engaged. Recently the Mayor organized the Rolph Navigation & Coal Company, already growing rapidly in commercial importance.

He is a member of the Olympic, Bohemian, Pacific-Union, Union League and Family Clubs, Native Sons of the Golden West, Order of Red Men, Elks and other fraternal organizations. He has served three terms as President of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, three terms as Trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and three years as President of the Merchants' Exchange, and is a

Director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mayor Rolph was married June 26, 1900, to Miss Annie M. Reid, daughter of John Reid, a long established merchant of San Francisco. They have three children, Annette, James III and Georgina.

Immediately after his marriage he established himself in his present home at the corner of San Jose avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and at once became conspicuous in the civic activity of the district, his ability and enthusiasm bringing him early recognition as a leader in its development.

From Chairman of the Mission Relief Committee after the fire of 1906 to President of the Mission Bank and the Mission Savings Bank, and Vice-President of the Islais Creek Inland Harbor Association, were steps taken in rapid succession.

These repeated endorsements, together with his high standing in the commercial and industrial world, turned the eyes of the general public upon him in 1911 as the candidate upon whom all classes might unite, and as the ideal figure for Mayor of San Francisco during the important Exposition period.

He was elected at the primary, September 26, 1911, on a platform pledging the expeditious completion of the Geary Street Municipal Railway and the extension of the Municipal Railway system, the construction of tunnels, more school houses and playgrounds, better paved streets, construction of the Civic Center and new City Hall, acquisition of the Hetch Hetchy water supply, and the proper preparation of the city to entertain her Exposition guests in 1915. How well he has carried out the vast projects essential to the progress and development of the city is set forth elsewhere in this volume. It is sufficient to say here that his administration has been one of unprecedented achievements and unrivaled success.



EDWARD RAINEY
Secretary to the Mayor

EDWARD RAINEY, Secretary to Mayor Rolph since the beginning of his administration, is a newspaper man. Prior to his appointment as Secretary he was for thirteen years in the employ of the Hearst newspapers, first as a country correspondent, later as a reporter. Before entering upon his newspaper career he attended the University of California for four years, his home being at Santa Barbara. Mr. Rainey has always been a firm believer in municipal ownership. He was active in the campaign for the original Geary street municipal railway bonds and later was secretary of the Mayor's Committee of One Hundred, which successfully conducted the campaign

for the issuance of \$3,500,000 in bonds for the extensions to the Municipal Railway system which the administration is building at this time.

SYLVESTER J. McATEE
Secretary to the Mayor

SYLVESTER J. McATEE, Secretary to Mayor Rolph, was born in the little frontier cattle town of Heppner, Oregon, and was fourteen years of age when he came to San Francisco. At an early age he began newspaper work, just after the great fire of 1906 becoming a member of the San Francisco "Bulletin" staff, his specialty being political news. He was appointed Assistant Secretary to Mayor Rolph November 15, 1912, and proved himself both a popular and efficient attache of the office, having marked executive ability and possessing also a gift for clever and entertaining speech-making which makes it possible for him to represent the Mayor very acceptably at public gatherings when occasion requires. In the campaign for municipal improvement bonds he did excellent work. Secretary McAtee is unmarried, and makes his home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McAtee, at 1529 Page street.





DAVID WOOSTER TAYLOR

Assistant Secretary to the Mayor

DAVID WOOSTER TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor in the Exposition period, was born in San Francisco November 16, 1884, son of James I. and Jean Margaret (Wooster) Taylor, whose parents were pioneer residents of this city. He received his early education in the public schools, attended the University of California and later pursued his studies in Europe, returning to San Francisco in March, 1906, to continue newspaper work, in which he had previously been engaged as correspondent, reporter and writer of Sunday supplement articles.

He is the author of various articles and poems typifying the spirit and enterprise of San Francisco, among the latter being "Three Years After," from which the Exposition took its slogan, and "The Dust of Frisco Town," written and published immediately after the great fire and subsequently incorporated in the book of California verses used by the Exposition in its memorable contest at Washington, D. C., for Federal recognition.

Mr. Taylor served as reporter on the San Francisco "Call" for many years, leaving in September, 1914, to become Assistant Secretary to Mayor Rolph. He was married July 14, 1910, to Miss Alice M. Davis, a native of Kentucky, and is the father of a son and daughter.



MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS CAR BARN

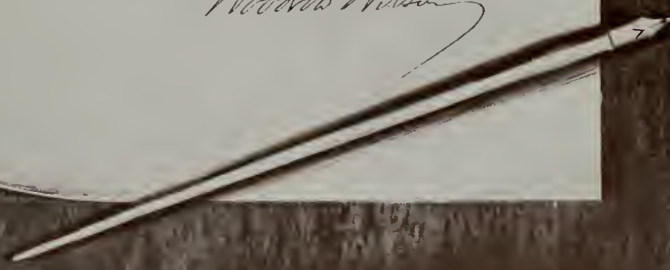


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1913.

I have signed this bill because it seemed to serve the pressing public needs of the region concerned better than they could be served in any other way and yet did not impair the usefulness or materially detract from the beauty of the public domain. The bill was opposed by so many public spirited men, thoughtful of the interests of the people and of fine conscience in every matter of public concern, that I have naturally sought to scrutinize it very closely. I take the liberty of thinking that their fears and objections were not well founded. I believe the bill to be, on the whole, in the public interest, and I am the less uncertain in that judgment because I find it concurred in by men whose best energies have been devoted to conservation and the safeguarding of the people's interests, and many of whom have, besides, had a long experience in the public service which has made them circumspect in forming an opinion upon such matters.

Woodrow Wilson



SHREVE & CO
SAN FRANCISCO



SAN FRANCISCO, under the administration of Mayor James Rolph, Jr., has experienced what is undoubtedly one of the richest periods of achievement in her eventful history.

Taking office on January 8, 1912, on a platform pledged to a business administration and efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the city, Mayor Rolph and his associates have made good to the people the promises of their campaign.

Immediately upon taking up its duties the administration entered with vigor upon the tremendous work that was seen to be before it.

San Francisco had already been selected by the Federal Government as the city in which the nation should celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal. There was already a stirring of new activity to indicate the great growth and prosperity that was certain to come to San Francisco and the entire bay region with the opening of this new artery of world commerce. It was evident that new population would begin to flow into the city. To meet these immediate needs a great work of reconstruction and of entirely new construction was outlined to be done within the period of but three or four years. Streets were still in a deplorable condition as an after result of the great fire of 1906, and the period of rebuilding was still in progress.

New transportation facilities were demanded, both for the people already living in the city, and for the thousands of prospective citizens who would find homes in the city's outlying districts if street car lines were provided. Water was a crying need, which confronted the administration with one of its most serious problems.

In addition to this, the need of public buildings—a City Hall, Hall of Justice, City and County Hospital, Public Library and school buildings, was pressing.

The Rolph administration has the peculiar distinction, which can not be claimed for any other in the city's history, that it has taken up all of these urgent and tremendous problems, solved most of them, and put the remainder in fair way of final solution before the term of James Rolph, Jr., has expired.

When Mayor Rolph took office in January, 1912, little had been done toward the building of the Municipal Geary Street road. This

was a project that had been bitterly fought over in the public arena for many years past, and was near to the hearts of the people of San Francisco. Mayor Rolph promised that within a year from the date of his accession to office cars would be running upon the Municipal Street Railroad tracks. Contracts were immediately let and every inducement was offered to the contractors to push the progress of their work with all possible speed. The administration realized that public ownership of street railways in the United States was on trial. Its acceptance not alone in San Francisco, but probably throughout the country, would be determined by the success of this



HETCH HETCHY DAM SITE

first important unit of street railroad owned and operated by a municipality. True to promise, on December 28, 1912, the Geary Street Municipal Railway operated its first cars over the line from Kearny street to Thirty-third avenue. With each month additional cars were brought into service. A campaign had to be waged before the people for the ratification of an agreement whereby the city's cars were enabled to reach the Ferry Building over lower Market street. Without the ratification of this agreement long years of litigation would have made Kearny street the easterly terminus of the line. The people, however, overwhelmingly approved of the arrangement that had been entered into, and their wisdom was shown by the immediate and remarkable increase in the receipts of the railway. At once the Municipal Railway proved a wonderful investment, showing a net profit for the first year of its operation of \$85,345.80, after the payment of operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund upon bonds. So well satisfied were the people with this undertaking that on August 26, 1913, they carried, by a large majority, an issue of \$3,500,000 bonds for extensions to the Municipal Railway system. These extensions were designed to furnish adequate transportation to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, and to make a beginning toward extending feeder lines into outlying districts not adequately served by street cars. The most important of these extensions were completed and in operation before the opening of the Exposition, and their earning power is assured by the travel to the Fair grounds. But, while municipal street railroads have thus been one of the most important achievements of this administration, the Mayor and his associates were not busy with these alone.

Almost in their first days in office, plans were taken in hand to provide a new City Hall. The idea of a great Civic Center around which should be grouped various stately public buildings grew from the proposal to supply a new official home for San Francisco. The result was an election, called on March 28, 1912, at which the people gladly voted \$8,800,000 bonds for the purchase of land and the construction of a City Hall. This done, the highest architectural talent available was obtained to decide upon the best treatment of a Civic Center scheme and to furnish plans for a City Hall. Land was purchased, lying in the irregular triangle bounded by Van Ness avenue, McAllister, Grove and Hayes streets, and City Hall avenue. Provision was made for extending Grove street through to Marshall Square, and opening up a vista to the Civic Center from Market street by the extension of Fulton and Leavenworth streets.

Plans for a City Hall having been adopted in an architectural competition, ground was broken for the building on April 5, 1913. The cornerstone was laid on October 25th, during the Portola Festi-

val of 1913. The building will be practically completed before the end of 1915. It will cost \$3,500,000, and will be one of the finest city halls in the United States, set upon a square and harmonizing with other public buildings in a Civic Center which can not be equaled in beauty by any other city except Washington. Another of this group of public buildings is the Auditorium, costing \$1,210,000, of which \$1,000,000 was expended in its erection by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company as a permanent gift to the people of San Francisco and a reminder of the great Exposition



CONSTRUCTION OF VAN NESS AVENUE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY

of 1915. This building is the largest municipal auditorium in the country and will be the meeting place of many important conventions to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

Plans are going forward for the erection of a Library, State building and other similar structures, to be grouped about the central square of the Civic Center.

Water, while being one of the greatest needs of San Francisco, has also constituted one of its most difficult problems. For thirteen years the city had been bending every endeavor to obtain from the Federal Government a grant of rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley of the Yosemite National Park, such as would enable it to construct a water system adequate for all time to come, and providing the purest water to be had. In this endeavor, as in others, the Rolph administration was so fortunate as to be crowned with success.

Mayor Rolph, City Attorney Percy V. Long, City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy and other city officers went to Washington in December, 1912, for a hearing before the Secretary of the Interior, upon the so-called Garfield grant. Failing in the last days of the Taft administration to obtain the final approval of the desired permit, the city then boldly went to Congress, in 1913, and presented its claim to this water source in the Sierra. It was a long, difficult fight in which the administration became engaged. Opposition was so developed from mysterious sources that the struggle in the House of Representatives and in the Senate became one of the most bitter ever waged in Congress. The administration's able presentation of facts and arguments finally won. Mayor Rolph and a delegation of other city officials went to Washington for the final battle in the Senate, and there, on December 6, 1913, in the closing minutes of a dramatic session, upon which the city's hopes depended, had the satisfaction of winning for the people of San Francisco a source that will provide this city with as adequate and pure a water supply as is enjoyed by any city in the world.

With the Hetch Hetchy grant obtained the administration renewed its earnest efforts to solve its immediate and local problem of water by the acquisition of the properties of the Spring Valley Water Company. The progress of these negotiations gives ample encouragement to the hope that the city will soon own its nearer sources of supply, and will be enabled to make such extensions into its outlying districts as will assure home building and greatly increased population in these sections.

One of the unfinished public undertakings which received the immediate attention of the new administration was the High-Pressure Fire Protection System. The sum of \$5,000,000 had been voted by the people for the purpose of providing a reservoir on Twin Peaks, subsidiary reservoirs throughout the city, two pumping stations on the water-front, and high-pressure mains throughout the city in order that protection for the future against conflagration might be assured. Work upon this entire system was pressed with the utmost speed. The pumping station at Second and Townsend streets was first completed, followed at a later date by the acceptance of the pumping plant at Fort Mason. Seventy-two miles of main were laid in the streets. The Twin Peaks reservoir, with a capacity of 11,000,000 gallons, was completed and accepted, and the system was incorporated into the fire-fighting facilities of the Fire Department. The immediate effect of this was the reduction in insurance rates, saving to the citizens an amount estimated at approximately \$1,000,000 a year. The reduction was obtained from the insurance companies before the High Pressure System was completed in all its units, upon the showing of greatly increased protection of property.



MAYOR ROLPH BREAKING GROUND FOR NEW CITY HALL

Left to Right—Supervisors J. Emmet Hayden, Paul Bancroft, Oscar Hocks, Ralph McLeran; Mayor Rolph, Byron Mauzy, T. A. Reardon.

Work had, meantime, gone steadily forward on other public buildings. The Hall of Justice was completed and occupied without delay. The San Francisco Hospital, approaching completion, will be one of the most modern of its kind in the United States. Many public schools have been built to care for the growing needs of education in various districts of the city.

Not the least of the accomplishments of this administration has been a consistent policy of street reconstruction and paving. Under the watchful eye of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors \$1,150,000 was expended for this purpose in the fiscal year 1913-1914, and a similar sum has been provided for the year 1914-1915. This work has been planned systematically in order to open well-paved arteries into the various districts of the city. With a continuance of this policy into the Exposition year San Francisco is assured of presenting to its visitors more miles of well-paved streets than it has ever possessed in its past history.

Briefly summarized, these are the principal achievements of the Rolph administration, which has proved by its accomplishments the sincerity of its promises to the people to conduct their affairs with efficiency and business-like methods.

SYLVESTER J. McATEE.



SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY DISTRICT

1769—SAN FRANCISCO—1915

*"Smiling at Fortune's golden kiss—
A great, new-born metropolis,
That stands beneath its sun-lit skies,
A monument of enterprise."**

METROPOLIS of the West and key to the commerce of the Pacific, San Francisco has a history no less romantic and picturesque than its setting upon the shores of the Golden Gate.

"Few cities in the world," said an eminent visitor, "can vie with San Francisco either in the beauty or in the natural advantages of her situation; indeed, there are only two places in Europe—Constantinople and Gibraltar—that combine an equally perfect landscape with what may be called an equally imperial position.

"The city itself is full of bold hills, rising steeply from deep water. The air is keen, dry and bright, like the air of Greece, and the waters not less blue."

In these ideal surroundings, with the Pacific Ocean stretching away to the west, the famous Bay of San Francisco on the east and north-east, and along the north, the Golden Gate connecting the two, the city had its beginnings as a siesta-loving Spanish village.

Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of California, is credited with the discovery of San Francisco Bay, coming upon it by accident in 1769, when his expedition left San Diego for Monterey, and overshot the mark. Don Juan Manuel Ayala was the first of all Argonauts of the Western World to enter the Golden Gate, sailing the packet "San Carlos" into the port August 5, 1775.

A year later the land expedition of Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza located the Presidio of San Francisco and the Mission Dolores, and in 1777 the venerable presidente of the missions of Upper California, Padre Junipero Serra, inspected and blessed the work.

In 1802 there were eight hundred Indians at the Mission. None remain today, but the old Mission Dolores still stands at Sixteenth and Dolores streets, a landmark and monument to the devout labors of the padres.

With Mexico, California became independent of Spain in 1822, and in 1835 Governor Figueroa declared the Embarcadero of Yerba Buena, then a mere landing place for fishermen and hide "droghers," a port of entry.

Small as the settlement was, San Francisco became an objective of international strategy in the eighteen-forties. The bay, in the hands of

* Exposition slogan from "Three Years After," by D. Wooster Taylor.



LOOKING INTO THE GOLDEN GATE

the infant Mexican republic, was the coveted prize of larger nations. At the opportune time, with England and France sending sea expeditions that looked very dangerous, the United States stepped in as Spain had done before. Fremont marched from Klamath Lake to Sonoma, where the Bear Flag had been raised and independence declared. With Kit Carson, Lieutenant Gillespie and a small party, he crossed the bay and spiked the guns at the Presidio. Captain Montgomery, who was in San Francisco Bay with the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," went ashore on July 8, 1846, and planted the American flag in the plaza which has ever since been known as Portsmouth Square.

In the following year Washington Bartlett, the first American Alcalde, or mayor and judge, caused the name of the city to be changed from Yerba Buena to San Francisco. In 1848 California was ceded to the United States, San Francisco at that time being a village of about 820 people, with 200 houses, a newspaper, two wharves and a school.

Within two years there were more than 20,000 people in the city. Gold had been discovered in El Dorado County in 1848, and with it came the rush of fortune seekers from all parts of the world. These were the pioneer days, the times of the Argonauts and "prairie schooner" adventurers, who braved the rounding of the Horn or crossed the plains to answer the call of "Westward Ho!" In the year 1849 \$2,000,000 in gold was exported. Men of every class and kind responded to its lure. The worst and best were thrown together. The Vigilance Committee was organized, and not until four men had been hanged, thirty banished and eight hundred had found it expedient to leave town, was law and order established.



LICK PIONEER MONUMENT

During the Civil War efforts to draw California into secession were unsuccessful. The war had the effect, however, of emphasizing the need of a transcontinental railroad, and on May 10, 1869, the efforts of Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Charles and E. B. Crocker were realized when the last spike connecting the Union Pacific and Central Pacific was driven at Promontory, Utah.

Meanwhile the Pacific Coast was in the fever of Comstock days. The great Comstock lode was discovered in 1859, and within thirty years the Comstock mines produced \$350,000,000 worth of bullion and paid \$130,000,000 in dividends, mainly to San Francisco shareholders. Millionaires were made over night. Money was lavished on such enterprises as the Palace Hotel, and Nob Hill was crowned with the palatial residences of mining and railroad magnates.

Gradually the excitement subsided, but the glamour and enchantment of the days of gold are still felt in the atmosphere and pulse of the city.

The population of San Francisco had been increasing rapidly. In 1900 it was 342,782, and in 1910 it was 416,912. In the interim had come the great fire of 1906, burning 497 city blocks, or four square miles, in the heart of the city. Twenty-eight thousand buildings were destroyed in three days. The railroads carried 200,000 people out of town. The business district was a waste of ashes. How San Francisco, now a city of approximately 530,000 inhabitants, was rebuilt and rehabilitated has been told the world over. The fortitude and enterprise of her citizens, her splendid new buildings, her miles of reconstructed streets, her unrivaled fire protection system and her advancement and prosperity have awakened the wonderment and praise of countless visitors. Today she has set the crown upon her rejuvenation in the celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal, and with an Exposition unsurpassed in beauty and splendor, has justified her claim as hostess to the world.



STEVENSON MONUMENT, PORTSMOUTH SQUARE



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AUDITORIUM, CIVIC CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO

PAUL BANCROFT

Supervisor



PAUL BANCROFT, three times elected Supervisor, is the son of the noted historian, Hubert Howe Bancroft, and was born in Oakland, California, August 22, 1877. He attended various local schools, finally going East to Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, to prepare for college. After leaving this institution he entered Harvard, graduating therefrom in 1899. Returning to California on the completion of his course, he engaged in the real estate business, and had charge of the erection of several costly and important buildings in San Francisco, his personal investments being very large. He was one of the first property owners to rebuild after the destruction caused

by the great fire of April, 1906.

Supervisor Bancroft was first elected a member of the Board in 1907, during the administration of Mayor Edward R. Taylor. He was re-elected in 1909 after two years and again in 1911 for his present full four-year term. During his incumbency he has served as a member of the Committees on Public Utilities, Streets, Lands and Tunnels, and Public Buildings. He has been twice chairman of the last-named committee, and during his present service as such has had chief charge of the building of the new City Hall and the general improvement plans of the Civic Center, as well as of the acquisition of lands for site purposes and the repair and construction of numerous municipal buildings which were erected or restored after the conflagration of 1906. As a member of the Lands and Tunnels Committee his duties have also been both important and onerous, and his intimate personal knowledge of local land values, gained in connection with his private dealings and experience with San Francisco realty, has been of great service to the Board and value to the city. In the Board he speaks comparatively seldom, and usually briefly, but has ever a keen eye for all business which comes up, and never hesitates to express himself clearly and to vote accordingly.

Supervisor Bancroft was married in 1902 to Miss Louise Jane Hazzard of San Diego. They have one child, and the family home is at 3728 Jackson street. Supervisor Bancroft is a member of the University Club, Union League Club, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, Presidio Golf Club, and various other organizations.



CORNELIUS J. DEASY

Supervisor

CORNELIUS J. DEASY, much better known among a legion of political and other friends and associates as "Con," just missed being a San Franciscan by birth, having arrived in the city when three days old. His actual birthplace was Antioch, Contra Costa County, and the date of his advent was April 3, 1873. His parents were residents of San Francisco at the time, his father, Cornelius J. Deasy, Sr., holding a position as engineer for forty-two years in the Spring Valley Water Company. Young "Con," the future Supervisor, went through the local primary and grammar schools, but early branched out for himself in a business way, and successfully. In the first instance he

was a particularly active newsboy, later, while still a very young lad, securing a position as assistant in electrical construction work in the old California Gas & Electric Company, predecessor of the present Pacific Gas & Electric Company. From this modest beginning he worked his way up by successive stages to the important and responsible position of general foreman of electrical construction, remaining for twenty years in the service of the company despite the various reorganizations and changes of name.

Supervisor Deasy is now serving his second term as a member of the Board, having first taken his seat on the 8th of January, 1910. Two years then constituted the term, and at the end of that period he went out with the Union Labor members, losing, however, by the very narrowest of margins, and only to be triumphantly returned for a four-year term at the next election. In the Board he is active on all questions which come up, particularly those relating to tunnel-building and the acquisition of lands for municipal use, being chairman of the committee having such matters in charge, and also a member of the Fire Committee. He was married in 1900 to Miss Agnes Williams, and is the proud father of six children. He belongs to California Parlor No. 1, N. S. G. W.; the Woodmen of the World, Camp 64, and the Eagles, Aerie No. 5; Indoor Yacht Club and Division No. 11, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

San Francisco is the winter resort for those living in colder climes, and a summer resort for those who wish to escape the dry, warm weather of the interior, or the sultry heat of the eastern States, and who desire to enjoy the cool, invigorating sea breezes of this city, with its wealth and variety of fresh fish, unexcelled markets of fruits, vegetables, meats and game.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER

Supervisor

ANDREW JOSEPH GALLAGHER, Supervisor, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, and a recognized leader in the cause of Organized Labor, was born in San Francisco, October 27, 1878, and has always made this city his home. He was raised "South of Market," in the section famed for its public-spirited supporters of the Labor Movement, and takes a justifiable pride in the district of his birth, where his parents, John and Catherine Gallagher, were old and respected residents.

He first attended the Whittier Primary School and later St. Rose's Parochial School, St. Ignatius College and the historic Lincoln Evening School. Endowed since a lad

with splendid health, a ready gift of eloquence and the ability to make and meet friends, young Gallagher entered upon a strenuous and varied career, and from newsboy, butcher, teamster and photo-engraver rose upon his own initiative to positions of prominence and high honor in the municipal government, labor organizations of San Francisco and national associations of wide scope and importance.

His continued energetic efforts in behalf of Organized Labor soon gained general recognition. He became secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and finally president of that important body, which position he occupies with credit and distinction at this date. He served as Election Commissioner and was appointed on the Board of Supervisors by Mayor McCarthy in 1910. Public appreciation of his services was evinced by his election on the Union Labor ticket to the same office in 1911, and his record in the years following resulted in a signal honor in August, 1913, when he was re-elected at the primaries by a flattering majority, the only one among several score of supervisorial candidates to gain this tribute.

Supervisor Gallagher is a member of the committees on Lands and Tunnels, Public Utilities, Public Welfare and Water Service and Rates, being chairman of the latter. In committee and in sessions of the Board he has earned the reputation of a strong and impressive speaker, ever active in promoting civic progress and the welfare of the working man and woman in particular. He is a member of the Olympic Club, Photo Engravers' Union, Office Employees' Union, Native Sons, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Mayo Men's Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Recreation League of San Francisco, Federated Peace Committee, National Committee on Prison Reform, Grizzly Bear Club, Indoor Yacht Club and the Imperial Athletic Club. He was married October 26, 1911, to Loretta Monahan.





J. EMMET HAYDEN

Supervisor

J. EMMET HAYDEN, Supervisor, well known also as a lecturer and public speaker, was born in San Francisco, of pioneer parentage, his father, James Hayden, formerly Justice of the Peace in Marin County, having arrived in California early in 1852. The son grew to manhood in San Francisco, attending the public schools and graduating from Lincoln Grammar and later from the Sacred Heart College. From his early youth he took much interest in public affairs, engaging actively in the work of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, of which organization he is still a zealous member. He was elected

to the Board of Supervisors in November, 1909, himself and Oscar Hocks being the only Democrats who were successful. The election was notable as the last to be held under the old primary convention system of nominations. In 1911 he was again elected, this time for four years, ranking fourth among the eighteen successful candidates. During his former incumbency, though in a minority in a party sense, he made himself a force in the Board by energetic work, and under the changed conditions prevailing after his second installation his activity has been no less notable and considerably more effective. He is chairman of the Committee on Publicity and Interurban Relations and a member also of the Public Welfare, Public Utilities and Supplies committees. A specialty of his work has been the general supervision of the system of free public concerts given by the Municipal Band, which organization he was notably active in bringing into existence.

Supervisor Hayden has for twenty years been prominent in fraternal work, having served as grand officer of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and being also a member of the Druids and the Young Men's Institute, the Elks, Eagles and National Union, likewise of the Olympic Club, Chamber of Commerce, Ferry District Improvement Club, Down Town Association and Commonwealth Club. He takes much interest in public recreation and has more than a local reputation as a lecturer, extensive foreign travel having furnished him with valuable material. He was married in June, 1908, to Miss Rita Curtis, sister of former Sheriff Peter J. Curtis, and they have two children, son and daughter.



FRED L. HILMER
Supervisor

FRED L. HILMER, now serving his second term as member of the Board of Supervisors, is a native of California, having been born in Lockeford, near Stockton, in 1872, the son of Charles and Barbara Hilmer. His early education was obtained in the public schools, following which he took a course at Heald's Business College, San Francisco, graduating in 1888, when but sixteen years of age. His acquirements at the college had included shorthand, and he started in business as a stenographer, soon changing, however, to the more active and promising occupation of salesman. In this he was notably successful, remaining in the employ of one firm for seven years,

and only leaving the position in order to engage at the age of twenty-three in business for himself as a dealer in dairy produce. His venture prospered, and he is now at the head of the Fred L. Hilmer Company, a wholesale house, with its main place of business in San Francisco and a branch establishment in the heart of the dairy and egg-producing district at Petaluma.

Mr. Hilmer, though always taking a great interest in public affairs, did not personally enter the field of politics until the "Rolph Campaign" of 1911, when he consented to be a candidate for Supervisor. He was elected for the two-year term and re-elected in 1913 for four years. He has been an earnest and painstaking member of the Board, doing especially good work on the Telephone Rates Committee, of which he served as chairman during his first term, and the Supplies Committee. As chairman of the latter he has saved the city many thousands of dollars and won the respect of the business community by placing upon an equitable and competitive basis the contracts for the city's annual needs, that total upwards of \$2,000,000.

Supervisor Hilmer was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Marie Elizabeth Marlow, and is the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. The elder daughter, Mrs. Robison, whose dramatic gifts have attracted much attention, is a notable favorite among the younger society matrons. Supervisor Hilmer is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Order of Islam, and of the Maccabees, belonging also to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and various other civic organizations, and is on the roll likewise of the Commonwealth Club, Olympic Club, Union League and other local organizations of a social, progressive or benevolent character.



OSCAR HOCKS

Supervisor

OSCAR HOCKS, now serving his fourth term as Supervisor, was born in Germany September 20, 1870. He received his education in the excellent schools of the Fatherland, completing his studies with a college course, and graduating in 1887. Coming to California, he engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business, meeting with marked success, and despite the heavy losses caused by the great fire of 1906, re-established himself at once.

Entering politics in 1903, he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, of which body he has been a member ever since except during 1906 and 1907. In the fall of the latter year he received the highest vote

cast for any single nominee. In 1909 he was again successful, also in 1911, on the latter occasion being one of the nine leaders of the successful list who secured terms of four years each instead of two. His present term, therefore, will not expire until January 8, 1916. He is Chairman of the Police Committee of the Board, having held the same position during his previous term, and as such has made a record by his rigid insistence upon the enforcement of all effective laws tending to the well-being of the community. The Police Committee has supervision, also, of what is popularly known as the "fighting game," and in this connection Supervisor Hocks has become prominent by his insistence upon "square sport" and a vigorous discouragement of whatever tends to lower the standard of this form of athletics. He is also a member of the Telephone Rates Committee and the Committee on Puplicity and Interurban Relations, taking an active part in both.

On the latter committee he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the exploitation of the city, and has done much to make known its beauties and commercial opportunities to prospective residents.

Supervisor Hocks is especially popular with his fellow citizens of German-American blood, and enjoys the distinction of being First National Grand Vice-President of the great order of Hermann Sons.

He is also Past President of the San Francisco Turn Verein, and holds corresponding rank in the Order of Eagles, being a member likewise of several fraternal and other organizations.

No American city surpasses San Francisco in its wide range of attractions or interesting nearby side trips to the redwood forests, the wonderful Yosemite Valley, Lake Tahoe, Feather River Canyon, Russian River, Mt. Tamalpais, Muir Woods, Mt. Diablo, and many other scenic beauties within a few hours' ride of the metropolis.



WILLIAM H. McCARTHY

Supervisor

WILLIAM H. McCARTHY, a member of the Board of Supervisors and former President of the Fire Commission, was born in San Francisco December 17, 1877. His father, Dennis McCarthy, was one of the founders of the United Workingmen's Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company, of which the son is now president. The future municipal official received his early education under the instruction of the Christian Brothers, later passing through the public schools of the city and graduating from the Lowell High with the class of '95. Entering the shoe-manufacturing business he speedily mastered its intricacies to such an extent as to fit him for the presidency of the important com-

pany, and this position he still retains.

While always taking a keen interest in municipal affairs, Mr. McCarthy did not enter the public service until 1908, when he was appointed by Mayor Edward R. Taylor a member of the Fire Commission, of which body he was made president. His good work in the position was not unnoticed by the people, and in the fall of 1911 he was elected Supervisor for the four-year term, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate. He is now serving his third year on the Board, and has been an especially active member, being Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Sewers and also working zealously on the Finance, Exposition and Electricity committees. His business training has made him a valuable member of all of them, especially of the Finance Committee, in which he has made a record for rigid conservation of the city funds and a strict insistence upon the observance of charter regulations. He has a gift for forceful argument in support of his views, and does not hesitate to set such views forth with all due energy when occasion requires. A very thorough knowledge of parliamentary law aids him materially in his efforts to bring about such action by the Board as he considers proper and just.

Supervisor McCarthy is unmarried. He takes a great interest in all forms of "clean" sport, and is a member of the Olympic Club of many years' standing.

The area of San Francisco is 46.5 square miles. It has been called "The City of Hills." These elevations vary in height from 150 feet to 938 feet. The highest is Mt. Davidson, 938 feet; followed closely by Mt. Sutro, formerly known as Blue Mountain, 920 feet. The Twin Peaks, through which a rapid transit tunnel is being built, are 919 feet high.



THOMAS JENNINGS

Supervisor

THOMAS JENNINGS, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors during three administrations, was born in San Francisco March 17, 1866, the son of an elder Thomas Jennings, whose residence in the city dated from pioneer days. The present bearer of the name grew up in the city of his birth, and has since made it the center of his private business activities and public service. A member of the last Phelan Board of Supervisors, he served therein during the years 1900 and 1901, and returned for another two years under Mayor Edward R. Taylor in 1908 and 1909. In 1912 he again took his seat on the Board, and for four years, having been one of the nine mem-

bers of the winning list who led in the number of votes obtained.

During his previous terms of office Supervisor Jennings had served as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and when the Board of 1912 was organized he was accorded the same position.

Supervisor Jennings is also an active member of the Committee on Expositions. By virtue of his Finance Committee chairmanship and the wish of his colleagues he filled the position of acting Mayor during the lengthy absence of Mayor Rolph in Washington in the fall of 1913, and made a business-like civic head. He belongs to the Family, Olympic and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, and is a member of the firm of Hooper & Jennings, wholesale grocers. He is unmarried.

A total of \$14,916,465.16 was provided for in San Francisco's budget of 1914-1915. Among the department appropriations were the following: Mayor's office, \$22,860; Auditor, \$39,220; Assessor, \$101,200; Coroner, \$29,480; Recorder, \$71,600; Tax Collector, \$70,000; Treasurer, \$27,100; Superior Courts, \$85,320; City Attorney, \$42,200; District Attorney, \$64,700; County Clerk, \$137,300; Justices' Courts, \$28,800; Law Library, \$4800; Juvenile Detention Home, \$16,280; Juvenile Court, \$30,400; Widows' Pension Bureau, \$5340; Sheriff, \$152,475; Police Department, \$1,539,948; Police Courts, \$24,000; Civil Service Commission, \$21,100; Playground Commission, \$66,075; Board of Censorship, \$600; Municipal Band, \$10,000; Sealer of Weights and Measures, \$11,340; Department of Public Works, \$434,910; Department of Public Health, \$731,620; Fire Department, \$1,639,718; Department of Electricity, \$110,246; Department of Elections, \$271,000; Relief of Exempt Firemen, \$5000; Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund, \$100,000; School Department, \$1,980,200; Library Fund, \$97,000; Park Fund, \$375,200; Bond Interest and Redemption, \$2,919,773; legal expenses, proposed condemnation of Spring Valley, \$65,000.



JOHN C. KORTICK
Supervisor

JOHN C. KORTICK, whom Mayor Rolph selected to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Supervisor George E. Gallagher to the Board of Education, is a native of Mendota, Illinois, where he was born September 2, 1869. In 1874, however, when only five years of age, he removed with his parents to San Francisco, where he has since resided, obtaining his education in the public schools of the city and becoming thoroughly imbued with all the sentiments and sympathies of a native-born Californian. From his boyhood he took great interest and enjoyment in all forms of bodily exercise, being for years one of the leading athletes of the Olympic Club, of which organization he has

been a member for twenty-four years. He participated in many notable Pacific Coast field events, on numerous occasions carrying the emblem of the "Winged O" to victory in sprinting and jumping contests. For a number of years he has been closely identified with various fraternal and other organizations, and was recently re-elected trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also serving a second term as director of the Home Industry League of California, is an executive officer of the Mission Promotion Association, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the General Contractors' Association and Builders' Exchange, and of several improvement clubs and other civic organizations.

For many years Mr. Kortick has been engaged in the hardware and tool business as president and general manager of the Kortick-Falls Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, an organization which maintains numerous agencies throughout the Coast and in the Pacific Islands. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and during the campaign which resulted in the election of Mayor Rolph was an earnest worker for the successful candidate, whose personal friend he has been for many years. He was secretary of the James Rolph, Jr., Mission Home Club during the contest. On January 12, 1914, he was appointed Playground Commissioner, and on March 9th following was transferred to the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Kortick was married in 1895 to Miss Eva L. Knight of San Francisco. They have one child, a daughter.

Accessibility, banking facilities and ease of communication make San Francisco the central distributing point for California products of all kinds. In a single year the dairy trade handled 24,887,000 pounds of butter, worth at prevailing rates nearly \$7,000,000.



RALPH McLERAN

Supervisor

RALPH McLERAN, now for the third time a member of the Board of Supervisors, was born in Santa Clara in 1869, and received his education in the public schools and at Santa Clara College. Having learned the carpenter's trade, he came to San Francisco in 1890, and obtained employment, and has followed the building business ever since, except during two years spent in mining in Alaska, following an equal period during which he was engaged by the United States Government to build barracks at Fort Gibbon, on the Yukon River, and at Nome. This work he began in 1898, completing it early in 1900, after

which, as stated, he yielded for a time to the lure of gold and devoted himself to the search for the yellow metal. At the end of two years he returned to San Francisco, where he resumed building activities both as workman and employer, taking an active part also in the labor movement, and as a member of the Millmen's Union representing that organization as a delegate to the Building Trades Council and District Council of Carpenters.

Supervisor McLeran was first elected to his present office with former Mayor Edward R. Taylor, being re-elected with Mayor James Rolph, Jr., in 1911, and again in 1913, on the last occasion for the four-year term. He is Chairman of the Fire Committee and a member also of the Judiciary Committee and the Public Buildings Committee. While active on all of them, his thorough practical and technical knowledge of everything appertaining to building construction has made him an especially valuable member of the Building Committee, which has in hand the construction of the new City Hall and all other municipal edifices, whether located in the Civic Center or elsewhere. In the course of his private operations as a contractor and builder, in which he has been steadily engaged since 1906, he has erected many important structures on both sides of the bay, including the "Palace of Manufactures" and "Festival Hall" for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Supervisor McLeran is a married man, and resides at 113 Clayton street. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of the Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose, Indoor Yacht Club and Olympic Club, Builders' Exchange and General Contractors' Association.



CHARLES A. MURDOCK

Supervisor

CHARLES A. MURDOCK, a member of the Board of Supervisors continuously since 1907, former member of the Board of Education, Civil Service Commission and State Legislature, was born in Massachusetts, where he enjoyed its excellent educational opportunities for fourteen years.

In 1855 he joined his father in California, residing for nine years in Humboldt County. In 1863 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Registrar of the land office in the Humboldt District. He removed to San Francisco in 1864 to act as secretary to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and has since that time made this city his home.

After three years' experience as secretary, bookkeeper, reporter and money broker, Supervisor Murdock in 1867 engaged in the printing business and has for nearly half a century been prominently identified with this industry. He is now President of the Blair-Murdock Company, one of the leading publishing and printing concerns of the city.

Although actively engaged in business, he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and in 1889 was elected a member of the Assembly, serving also at the special session of 1890. His long service to the municipality began in 1894 with his appointment as a member of the Board of Education, wherein he established a record which resulted in his election for the two succeeding terms.

His capacity for efficient public service received further recognition in 1901, when he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission by Mayor Phelan. In 1907 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors under Mayor Taylor and has ever since remained a member of that body, being re-elected three times, his present term expiring in 1916. He is chairman of the Committee on Efficiency and Civil Service and a member of the Committees on Hospitals and Health and on Supplies, and is active, not only in the affairs of these committees, but also in all matters which come before the Board. It was on his initiative that the charter amendment providing a four-year term for Supervisors and the election of half the Board every two years was submitted to the people.

Two great universities and a women's college of the Pacific Coast are situated in the suburbs of San Francisco. The public school system of the city is extensive and efficient. It includes seven high schools, ninety-six grammar and primary schools, and three intermediate schools, with a teaching force of 1436 teachers.



CHARLES A. NELSON

Supervisor

CHARLES AUGUST NELSON, now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Supervisors, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 24th of March, 1875.

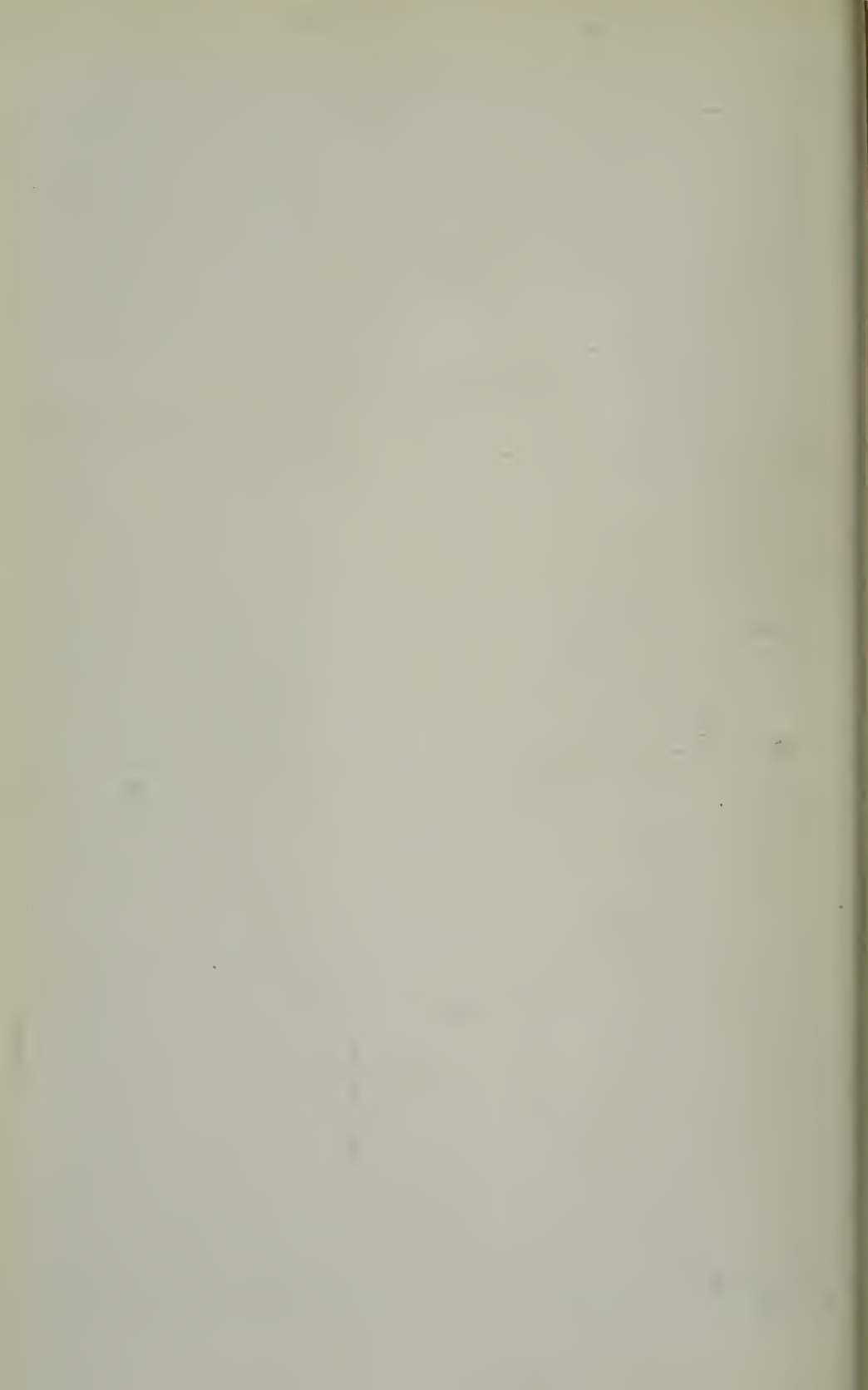
In 1884 he moved with his parents to San Francisco, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of the city. Adopting the carpenter's trade, he became an expert in this and other branches of the building industry, also taking much interest in labor organization and unionism. He was elected district president of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters for San Francisco, and was appointed business agent by the Building Trades Council. His entry into political life dates from the fall of

1908, when he was elected a member of the State Assembly from the Thirty-second District. In the Legislature he was notably active in the support of measures tending to benefit the working man and in opposition to legislation of a contrary tendency. In November, 1909, he was a candidate for Supervisor, and was elected by the largest vote cast for any one of the successful candidates. In the Board his familiarity with legislative procedure and parliamentary methods enabled him to do much toward facilitating the prompt dispatch of business, and as chairman of the Public Buildings Committee his familiarity with all branches of construction work enabled him to be of special service to the city. Retiring from the Board at the beginning of 1912, Mr. Nelson resumed his work as business agent of the Building Trades Council, but in November, 1913, was again elected to the Board of Supervisors, this time for a four-year term, of which he has more than two years yet to serve. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a member of the Committees on Light Rates and Fire, participating actively in their proceedings, as well as the general business of the Board. He retains his former interest in the city's building activities, and on several occasions has come prominently before the public by his insistence upon fair treatment for union workmen employed upon Civic Center buildings who deemed themselves aggrieved by contractors.

San Francisco is justly famed for its moderate climate. Winter and summer are here purely relative terms. Overcoats and heavy wraps are sometimes worn in midsummer, while the lilies bloom in December. The summer months are practically rainless. The average rainfall is twenty-three inches, and most of this falls during the months of November, December, January, February and March.



The "Half Dome of Philosophy," Western Entrance of the Palace of Education, Reflected in the Fine Arts Lagoon





EDWARD L. NOLAN

Supervisor

EDWARD L. NOLAN, now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Supervisors, was born in Sacramento, February 2, 1871, but came to San Francisco in early childhood and has ever since made this city his home and the scene of his varied activities in municipal and industrial affairs.

He received his early education in the public schools and attended the night school of the Lincoln Grammar, which institution has produced many men who have attained prominence in various walks of life. Early displaying the independent spirit which has characterized his career, Supervisor Nolan began to make his own way in the world when sixteen

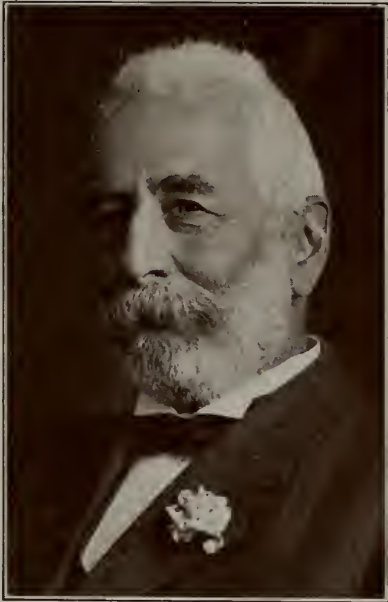
years of age, learning the bricklayer's trade and continuing as an active journeyman until his election to the Board of Supervisors in 1911.

For the greater part of his life he has been a member and officer of Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, has served his union many times at the various conventions and has been active in State labor matters at the State Building Trades Council conventions.

Throughout his incumbency as Supervisor, he has never forgotten the ranks of labor, in which he had so long and practical an experience, and on every question of progressive legislation involving the welfare or betterment of the working man and woman, his stand has been that of a consistent and ardent friend of labor. His affiliations have not prevented him, however, from giving to all citizens alike that just and non-partisan consideration which is their due, and for this reason he is generally known as an independent member of the Board.

He was elected Supervisor the second time in 1913, and takes a vigorous part, not only in the actions of the main body, but in committee work, being chairman of the Lighting Committee and a member of the Public Welfare and Police Committees. He has persistently advocated adequate lighting for the outlying sections of the city and has accomplished much in this direction. In addition to his Organized Labor connections, Supervisor Nolan is a member of the Native Sons and of the Foresters of America.

Of the eleven principal cities of the United States, San Francisco has the lowest percentage of mortgage indebtedness on real estate and the highest actual valuation of land and improvements per capita.



HENRY PAYOT

Supervisor

HENRY PAYOT, traveler, lecturer and city official, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, of French descent, his father, J. M. Payot, being a native of Chamonix. During his early childhood the family removed to Philadelphia, and in 1849 sailed for San Francisco "around the Horn," eleven and a half months elapsing before the good ship finally entered the Golden Gate.

The boy voyager, conquering a strong desire to rush away to the mines and their promise of adventure, became a newsboy, his specialty being the securing of eastern newspapers in advance of competitors, whereby he was enabled to dispose of them without difficulty for prices nothing short of startling.

Rowing out from North Beach, he would intercept incoming steamers and obtain his papers an hour or more before others could be landed at the east water-front, finding customers eagerly ready to pay a dollar or more for each of them. From this boyish beginning he drifted easily into proprietorship of a bookstore devoted to the sale of French, Spanish, Italian and other foreign volumes and periodicals, from which developed later the well-known house of Payot, Upham & Co., still existing under a slightly different name.

Mr. Payot was elected Supervisor in 1901, and re-elected in 1903. By appointment of Mayor Taylor he again entered the Board in 1907, afterward being re-elected for two years. Before the expiration of his term he was transferred by Mayor Taylor to the Board of Education, of which he remained a member until again elected Supervisor for his present four-year term. As chairman of the Public Welfare Committee he made a successful fight to lessen the billboard evil, and if the still pending plans for the erection of a Municipal Opera House finally bear fruit it will be largely owing to his vigorous and long-continued advocacy. He is also an active member of the Finance, Public Buildings and Lighting Committees.

Supervisor Payot has traveled much, accumulating a store of information of which he makes entertaining use in the lectures on foreign lands which have become a feature of his city's educational system. He is a married man, the father of four grown children.

The average hourly wind velocity in San Francisco is nearly ten miles and the prevailing direction west. The wind attains its greatest velocity about 4:30 p. m. and its least about 6:00 a. m. The average movement during the twelve hours from 7:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. is approximately eleven miles per hour and from 7:00 p. m. to 6:00 a. m. nine miles per hour.



JAMES E. POWER

Supervisor

JAMES E. POWER, Supervisor and former member of the Board of Education, was born in San Francisco in 1876, being the son of James Power, a pioneer shipwright famed in his day as a champion oarsman. His son, the present city official, was educated in the public schools, graduating with high honors from famous old Lincoln in 1891. Two years later he graduated from the Commercial High School. In 1895 he entered the Federal Service as a postoffice employee, occupying various positions of trust, and being promoted finally to the rank of Inspector of Postoffice Stations. This position he held until 1906, when he resigned from the service to engage in private business.

Supervisor Power's connection with the municipal government began in January, 1911, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor McCarthy. His appointment was for four years, but he resigned at the end of the third year to take his seat as a member of the Board of Supervisors. As School Director he had been a consistent advocate and supporter of liberality in the matter of salaries for all teachers and other employees of the department, and was also actively concerned in every educational movement that meant better opportunities for the boy and girl. He introduced the School Children's Savings Bank System in 1911, as a result of which 15,000 San Francisco pupils now have individual bank accounts ranging from \$1 up, the deposits aggregating \$200,000. The popularity which Director Power had won as a city official and otherwise was testified to by the fact that he received 40,000 votes when elected Supervisor. He is one of the most active members of the Board, is chairman of the Telephone and Rates Committee and belongs also to the Water Service and Rates Committee and the Committee on Expositions.

Early in his youth Supervisor Power became connected with the League of the Cross Cadets, having been a member of the organization for twenty years, during the last ten years commanding the corps with the rank of Colonel. While in the Federal service he was president of the San Francisco Postoffice Clerks' Association, and was also an officer of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks. He is president of the Public Schools Athletic League, is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Foresters, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was married in 1900 to Miss Winifred Foster and is father of two children, Miss Florence and James E., Jr.



FRED SUHR, JR.

Supervisor

FRED SUHR, JR., member of the Board of Supervisors, is a native and life-long resident of San Francisco, where he was born April 27, 1877. He is the son of H. F. and Anna E. Suhr, his father being one of the pioneer business men of the city.

He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the historic Lincoln Grammar, whose classrooms have given to the city so many of its prominent and successful citizens. Immediately upon completing his education he became associated in business with his father in the old-established firm of H. F. Suhr & Co., funeral directors and embalmers, located at 2919 Mission street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and has remained continuously in that business since 1894, being treasurer and manager at the present time.

Always taking an active interest in public and civic affairs, he received a notable endorsement at the hands of the people in 1913, when he was elected to the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 43,000, the highest received by any candidate for that office. He is a member of the Street Committee, Efficiency and Civil Service Committee, and chairman of the Electricity Committee, and in all of these has rendered conspicuous service, as well as in the general business of the board.

Supervisor Suhr is married and has two children, Winifred, aged 10, and Herbert, aged 12. His wife, who was Miss Edna B. Anderson, is the daughter of Captain Peter Anderson, for many years a well-known master mariner. The family home is at 999 Duboce avenue, corner of Buena Vista avenue.

Supervisor Suhr is an active member of many fraternal organizations. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

The Bay of San Francisco, extending north and south at an average distance from the ocean of seven miles, bounds the city on the east. The bay, including its northern extension, San Pablo Bay, has an area of 450 square miles, and the length of the shore line is approximately 100 miles. The depth of the water varies from two to sixty-nine fathoms. The eastern boundary of the bay, known as the Contra Costa and Alameda shores, is for the most part low-lying, the land rising gradually for a distance of a mile or more and then abruptly forming the Berkeley hills. Farther east Mount Diablo rises to a height of 3849 feet, the summit of which can be plainly seen from the hills of the city, although distant thirty-two miles.



ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG
Supervisor

SUPERVISOR ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG is a native of California, born in Calaveras County July 19, 1861, the son of John Henry and Anna M. Vogelsang. The greater part of his boyhood was spent in the gold mines. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Calaveras and San Joaquin counties, and when opportunity offered he enrolled himself as a student in the Hastings College of Law, University of California, and graduated therefrom as Bachelor of Laws. Previously he had qualified as a teacher, and for three years taught in the schools of San Joaquin county. He also served for several years as assistant secretary of the State Harbor Commission. In 1886 he was

admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in San Francisco, in which he has since continued. From 1896 to 1901 he was president of the California Fish Commission, and since January, 1912, has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, having been elected in November, 1911. One of the nine candidates who led the other successful nominees in the number of votes obtained, he secured the full four-year term, which will not expire until January 8, 1916. He is chairman of the Public Utilities Committee, and a member also of the Exposition and Judiciary Committees. As presiding officer of that first named he has played a responsible part in connection with the steps taken during the present administration in the movement to secure municipal ownership of public utilities. With Mayor Rolph and other city officials he made a vigorous and successful campaign in Washington in support of the Hetch Hetchy bill, and as a member of the city's Advisory Water Committee he has taken an active part in the negotiations looking to the purchase of the Spring Valley properties. The Municipal Railway building operations, also those connected with the completion of the great Auxiliary Water System for fire protection, have commanded a large share of his attention, together with important constructive problems.

Supervisor Vogelsang was married January 11, 1899, to Miss Frances Johnson. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Family, the Presidio Golf, and the Amaurot Clubs; the Academy of Sciences, the American Fisheries Society, and other institutions.

The estimated cost of the construction of the Twin Peaks tunnel, including the purchase of lands for rights of way and other incidental expenses, is \$3,994,280.23.



JOHN O. WALSH

Supervisor

JOHN O. WALSH, now serving for the second term as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and holding also high rank, national and local, as a representative of Organized Labor, is in the fullest meaning of the term, a self-made man. Born in County Mayo, Ireland, November 1, 1864, one of thirteen brothers and sisters, children of a hard-working farmer, young John soon took upon himself the burden of his own support, and at an early date made himself a mainstay of the less fortunate members of his family. Leaving home when fourteen years of age, he obtained a position as assistant steward on the Cunard steamship line, and for two years made regular

trips back and forth across the Atlantic. In 1880 he left the sea to locate permanently in the United States, going first to St. Louis, where he served his apprenticeship in the iron-molding trade, which he has followed since. In 1887 he came to California and made his home in San Francisco. While still an apprentice in St. Louis he had joined the Knights of Labor, and he has ever been a strong and consistent supporter of organization for the workers. A member of the local Molders' Union since 1887, he is now, and for years past has been, the president of that body. He is also district organizer for the American Federation of Labor. He first assumed public office in January, 1910, as a member of the Board of Supervisors. In November 1913, he was re-elected for his present four-year term, third on the list of the successful candidates. He is chairman of the Public Health Committee, and a member also of the Public Efficiency and Civil Service, and Publicity and Interurban Relations Committees, being an earnest worker in all. Supervisor Walsh has never married, but has all his life made the domestic cares of his relatives his own, loyally supporting his aged parents in their last years and aiding materially in the rearing and education of the children of a widowed sister and also those of a cousin whose husband was killed in a Pennsylvania coal mine.

In an average year in San Francisco there are approximately 1311 hours when the temperature is above 15.6° C. (60° F.); 4111 hours when the temperature is above 12.8° C. (55° F.), and 7625 hours, or about 87 per cent of the entire year, when the temperature exceeds 10° C. (50° F.). Differences between day and night temperatures are small. The warmest hour, 2:00 p. m., has a mean temperature of 15.1° C. (59.2° F.). The coolest hour, 6:00 a. m., has a mean temperature of 10.5° C. (50.9° F.).

FINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO

By JOHN S. DUNNIGAN

UP to 1906 the City of San Francisco held the unique position among American municipalities of being practically free of debt. As a direct result of the catastrophe of that year the city was compelled to issue bonds for rehabilitation. In 1914 the net bonded debt was \$41,254,700. This will increase as the construction of the Hetch Hetchy water system progresses, and should the city acquire the Spring Valley Water Company, the purchase price, estimated at \$34,500,000, must be added to the debt.

Like the municipal railways, the water projects are expected to be better than self-sustaining. Therefore, while the debt appears as a charge against the city, ultimately the operation of these utilities will liquidate the obligation.

San Francisco's tax rate has increased from year to year, following the growth of the city, the extension and maintenance of streets, the enlargement of the police and fire departments and the growth of the public schools.

To this normal increase must be added practically two million dollars annually as a result of increased compensation voted by the people to policemen, firemen and other city employes; and there has been a further increase in the annual expenditure resulting from State laws, notably Workmen's Compensation Act, the Widow's Pension Act, provision for the Maintenance of Minors and similar statutes.

While San Francisco's tax rate is very much lower than that of cities of similar size, and compares more than favorably with other municipalities of California, an annual increase for a few years at least must occur. This increase will come from the maturing of bonds for the acquisition of water projects and for other things, redemptions of which occur in 1915, and follow with annual increases to 1920. The assessment is reported at approximately 50 per cent of valuation, and on this basis the 1914 roll was \$541,791,463. Assuming that no further bond issues of any magnitude are authorized, the city will reach its peak in bond redemptions and interest in 1920.

For four years past the city has paid a four-cent tax for Exposition purposes. The payment of this tax ceases in 1915, and unless unforeseen expenditures arise there should be no appreciable increase in the tax rate.

Surplus revenues from the successful Municipal Railway, under the law, must be devoted to bond interest and redemption. Should there be more than sufficient for these annual payments it remains for the Board of Supervisors and the people to determine how the additional surplus shall be expended.

California, second in gross area in the United States, has a land area of 155,652 and a water area of 2645 square miles, or 158,297 square miles in all, aggregating 99,617,280 acres. The United Kingdom—England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland combined—has an area of 121,391, or 32,261 less than California.

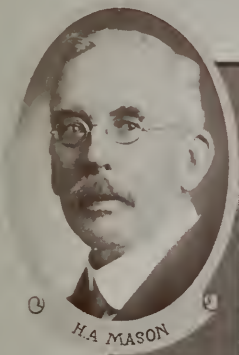
**WILLIAM DOLGE, C. P. A.****Finance Committee Expert**

WILLIAM DOLGE, C. P. A., consulting accountant and auditor for the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, is a native of New York City, where he was born December 29, 1876. His father, Alfred Dolge, who was later to make his home in California and is now a resident of Covina, was the founder and head of the notable piano material, felt and felt shoe manufacturing establishments bearing his name and located at Dolgeville in the Empire State. The elder Dolge took great interest in public affairs, was active in Republican party politics, and he numbered Thomas B. Reed, James G. Blaine, Presidents Harrison and McKinley and other leaders of the organization

among his personal friends.

William Dolge attended various public and private schools in New York, graduating first from "Grammar School No. 35," afterward from the New York Military Academy, and later from the School of Social Economics. He received his early business training in the factories and the New York offices of his father. For a time he edited and managed the Dolgeville "Herald," a newspaper owned by the Dolge interests, and later had a brief railroad experience on a line in the Adirondacks owned by Collis P. Huntington. The latter suggested that the young man go to California and enter the service of the Southern Pacific, but before definite arrangements could be made they were broken off by the sudden death of the railroad magnate. Mr. Dolge's eyes had been turned westward, however, and after a year or two spent in commercial pursuits he removed to San Francisco, and in 1905 established himself as a public accountant, and successfully. After the great disaster of 1906 he was employed as auditor of the Relief and Red Cross Fund disbursements, which employment, and the manner in which he discharged his duties, led to his subsequent engagement to assist the Finance Committee of the Taylor Board of Supervisors of which Henry U. Brandenstein was chairman. Retiring at the beginning of the McCarthy administration, Mr. Dolge devoted himself to his accounting practice, specializing in public service corporation and municipal work. At the beginning of 1912 when the Finance Committee was reorganized under the chairmanship of Supervisor Thomas Jennings, he was reappointed as expert to the committee.

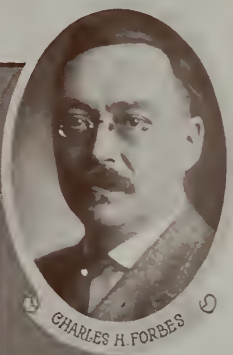
Mr. Dolge is a member of the State Board of Accountancy, and chairman of its examination committee, and is considered an authority on municipal finance and accounting.



H.A. MASON



SAMUEL L. CONLAN



CHARLES H. FORBES



SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
STAFF



CYRIL WILLIAMS



JOHN W. ROGERS



JAMES P. SLEVIN



THOMAS B. MCGINNIS



DAVID A. BARRY



JOHN F. AHERN



UPPER: LOOKING THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE FROM LANDS END; LOWER: JAPANESE
TEA GARDEN, GOLDEN GATE PARK



TIMOTHY A. REARDON

President Board of Public Works

TIMOTHY A. REARDON, President of the Board of Public Works, was born in San Francisco July 14, 1875, the son of Jeremiah D. and Mary Reardon, pioneer residents of the city. Commissioner Reardon is a married man, his wife having formerly been Miss Agnes M. O'Neill. They are the proud parents of two sons and a daughter. Mr. Reardon obtained his early education in the public schools, attending, among others, the famous old Lincoln Grammar. In his early youth he secured employment at the Risdon Iron Works, where he learned the steamfitter's trade. In 1896, nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the cause of Organized Labor, in behalf of which he has ever since been active.

He has represented the Steam Fitters' San Francisco organization at three International conventions, the State Federation of Labor in 1902, and in 1907 was elected as the delegate to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Reardon has always taken much interest in politics, local and National, being a Democrat by party affiliation. He served as deputy under Recorder Edmond Godchaux in 1908, being assigned by his chief to the important duty of supervising the proper recording of the great mass of papers filed in connection with the operation of the McEnerney Act. He was a strong supporter of Mayor Rolph in the latter's campaign of 1911, and early in 1912 the reorganized Board of Public Works appointed him Superintendent of Public Buildings. In this position his knowledge of machinery and familiarity with mechanics generally, enabled him to do effective work and to bring about notable reductions in expenditures. He was also appointed by Mayor Rolph a member of the Playground Commission, in which position he was correspondingly active. In January, 1914, his good service was recognized by promotion to the Board of Public Works as the successor of C. S. Laumeister, whose term had expired, and he was immediately elected president. In this position, as in those he formerly held, his practical experience has proved greatly to the advantage of the city.

One of the most notable accomplishments under President Reardon's administration was the commencement of work upon the Twin Peaks tunnel, now in course of construction. It provides for a double-track electric railway on which rolling stock of the most modern type can be operated. From portal to portal it will be 12,000 feet in length, and the time of transit through it with high-speed trains is estimated at five minutes. It will connect a splendid district of home sites with the heart of the city.



DANIEL G. FRASER

Commissioner

DANIEL G. FRASER, now serving his third year as a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, is a Canadian by birth, but a continuous residence of nearly two score years in San Francisco, with all his business and family interests centered in and about this city during that entire period, has made him a thorough-going Californian. Born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, September 29, 1853, the son of William Fraser, he spent his boyhood and early youth on the family farm, obtaining his education in the County Public School. At seventeen years of age he obtained employment with the Nova Scotia Coal Company of Pictou, working first as locomotive fireman,

later as train conductor, and finally as engineer. At the beginning of 1875 he resigned from the company's service to move to California, settling in San Francisco, and at once securing a position at the Union Iron Works, where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1881 he was made a Foreman of No. 1 Department Machine Shop, at the head of which he remained for thirty-one years continuously, despite changes in the control of the works and the final transfer of ownership.

Mayor Rolph, at the beginning of his term of office in 1912, requested Mr. Fraser to accept a position on the Board of Public Works. The worth of his services was again recognized in his reappointment by Mayor Rolph in January, 1915.

In 1881 Commissioner Fraser married Miss Zillah G. Milner, who died in 1911.

The city of San Francisco goes about the paving and repair of her streets in a business-like manner. The new municipal asphalt plant recently constructed, including plant, property and railroad facilities, cost approximately \$130,000. The capacity is 180 loads, or 320 cubic yards, of wearing surface per day. All of the paving material is brought to the plant on cars, no teaming being necessary. The sand, rock or gravel is then dumped from the cars into a concrete receiving hopper with a capacity of 200 tons, or four carloads. From this it is hoisted to a screen and segregated into the proper bin. The elevator capacity is eighty-five tons an hour. Asphalt is fed into the mixers in a liquid state, and forced from the measuring cylinder into the mixer by compressed air. Nine men are required to operate the plant. All machinery is operated by electricity.

ADOLPH JUDELL

Commissioner



ADOLPH JUDELL, Commissioner and former President of the Board of Public Works, and a Civil Engineer of wide training and experience, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born October 3, 1878. He is the son of Herman L. Judell, a well-known merchant and resident of San Francisco since 1859.

After attending the public schools Mr. Judell entered the University of California, graduating with the degree of B. S. from the Department of Civil Engineering in 1901. Immediately thereafter he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad in the department of survey and maintenance of way, continuing until 1902. At that time he assumed a

responsible position with the Progresso Mining Company of Triunfo, Baja California, conducting the progress and connection surveys for five mines of the company. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Engineer for the Butte County Railroad, California, directing the location and construction of an important division.

Early in 1904 Mr. Judell engaged in the general practice of engineering. In October of the same year he was employed as Chief Engineer for the Nevada Northern Railway, extending from Cobre to Ely, Nevada, a stretch of one hundred and fifty miles of standard-gauge road. As Chief Engineer he had full charge of and responsibility for the entire project, including the preliminary surveys, location, estimates, and all details of construction.

Four years later he departed for the far North and spent a year on the Copper River Northwestern Railroad in Alaska.

His many responsible positions and expert knowledge of engineering problems, gained through years of practical service in Mexico, Alaska and various districts of the United States, were duly recognized by the municipal officials, and in 1909 he was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Bureau of Engineering at San Francisco, establishing in that capacity a record which led to his appointment by Mayor Rolph in 1912 to the Board of Public Works, which he served as President until the following year. Commissioner Judell is in official charge of all construction work, although he never fails to take an active part in all subjects pertaining to the Department, and to lend his advice and experience to the furtherance of all projects pertaining to civic betterment and improvement. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.



FREDERICK J. CHURCHILL

Chief Deputy Commissioner

FREDERICK J. CHURCHILL, Chief Deputy Commissioner, was born in San Francisco and is a graduate of the University of St. Ignatius. From Secretary of the Mission Relief Committee in 1908, Churchill was delegated by the citizens who had taken an active part in relieving the distress of the sufferers from the fire, to establish on a firm basis the Mission Promotion Association, which has since become one of the most prominent improvement associations of the city. Churchill was appointed Secretary of the Association, and has been in charge of the general management of the organization from that date until the present time.

From 1908 to 1910 he was Secretary of the California Inland Harbor Association, and took a prominent part in the debates before the State Legislature advocating the establishment of a land-locked harbor at India Basin, for which purpose bonds have been authorized. In 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, Churchill was Director of the Mission District Holiday Festivals held during these years.

In 1909 he was appointed Secretary of the Mission Playgrounds Association, and in 1911 served as Director of the Lake Merced Exposition Association, and from these civic activities was appointed by Mayor Rolph, on March 1, 1912, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor.

In 1913 he was made Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and in 1914 was appointed Chief Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

During the same year he was appointed President of the Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Commission, and was the official representative of the Municipality in the investigations conducted by that Commission in Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.

Mr. Churchill was married in 1906 to Miss Sabina Urbanus and they have three children.

San Francisco is divided into two main drainage districts, one sloping toward the ocean, the other draining toward the bay on the east. Previous to 1906 there were 125 outlets along the bay shore. This number has been reduced to five. The eastern drainage area is provided with three main intercepting sewers. The largest of these is the North Point main, more than five miles in length, which extends from the Islais Creek district to the foot of Grant avenue. It serves an area of approximately 12,000 acres, and 80 per cent of the city's population.

LEONARD S. LEAVY

Chief of the Bureau
of Bookkeeping and Accounting



L EONARD SUMNER LEAVY, Chief of the Bureau of Bookkeeping and Accounting, Department of Public Works, was born in San Francisco, March 5, 1874. He is the second son of the late Charles M. Leavy, former Civil Service Commissioner, at one time also Chief United States Appraiser for the port of San Francisco. He attended the public schools of the city, graduating from the old Boys' High, now the Lowell, afterward entering the University of California, and taking the chemistry course. Later he graduated from the College of Pharmacy, and for several years thereafter engaged actively in the drug business.

Entering the city service in 1899 in the then existing bureau presided over by the Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Leavy passed, with the advent of the new charter, into the Department of Public Works. The fact that he was a Republican in politics and that the Phelan administration was Democratic, proved no bar, in view of his recognized efficiency, to his retention in the municipal service. He was immediately placed in charge of the accounting work of the department, and was confirmed in the position by civil service certification in September, 1900.

The Bureau of Bookkeeping and Accounting, of which Mr. Leavy continues in charge, controls the accounting of all department construction and repair work, bond issue and otherwise, including that relating to street, sewer, tunnel, school building, railway building, Hetch-Hetchy and other work, also the individual pay-rolls of fully 1500 city employes, these aggregating in amount between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 per annum, while the magnitude of the construction accounts kept by the bureau is exemplified by the fact that during the fiscal year of 1912-13, \$11,481,373.68 of construction demands were audited through the Department of Public Works, or about 40 per cent of the \$28,000,000, representing the entire expenditures of all city departments for the year.

Mr. Leavy is a married man, and is a member of the University of California Club, the Alumni Association of the University, and the Commonwealth Club.

The Stockton street tunnel has the widest arch span of any long tunnel yet constructed. It opens a direct line for vehicular and street car traffic between the down-town district and the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, and is already contributing to the rapid development of the populous North Beach district.



RICHARD J. CLINE

Assistant Secretary

RICHARD J. CLINE, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Public Works and a member of the department for the past seventeen years, is a San Franciscan by nativity and rearing. His parents came here in 1860.

Receiving his early education in the public primary and grammar schools of San Francisco, Mr. Cline, upon graduating from Lowell High School, entered the United States army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, and in the ensuing fourteen months saw active service in the Philippines.

He has since April, 1908, remained continuously in the Department, his experience and thorough knowledge of departmental details

making him an invaluable member of the staff.

JOHN B. GARTLAND

Counsel

JOHN B. GARTLAND, attorney-at-law and a member of the Department of Public Works since its organization in 1900, was born in Shasta County, Cal., of which county his father, the late Judge Bernard Gartland, was a prominent pioneer resident. On leaving school John B. Gartland engaged in commercial pursuits while studying law and was admitted to practice in State and Federal courts in 1892. On entering the Department of Public Works in 1900, Mr. Gartland was assigned to duties calling for special knowledge of the laws and ordinances applicable to the wide and varied administrative jurisdiction of the department. He is frequently consulted by officials and citizens generally on departmental procedure, and prepares all Board of Public Works contracts, including many for public utility bond issue projects involving the expenditure of millions. Mr. Gartland is a member of the Bar Association of San Francisco; charter member and Past President of Niantic Parlor, N. S. G. W.; a member of Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Mechanics' Institute.





ANDREW J. DONOVAN

Office Deputy

ANDREW J. DONOVAN, Office Deputy of the Board of Works, was born in San Francisco, December 19, 1855. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of the city, and entered the Street Department as Deputy under Superintendent of Streets Thomas Ashworth in 1889. He studied law in spare hours and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1893. Two years later he returned to the Street Department as Chief Deputy under Ashworth, and remained in that position under succeeding administrations until the new charter created the Board of Public Works in 1900, when he was placed in full charge of the Bureau of Streets. He passed first in the

civil service examinations as Office Deputy and was reappointed under the merit system. Mr. Donovan married Miss Maggie Abel of Santa Clara and has three sons. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Foresters of America and the Olympic Club.

I. L. BEVANS

Late Chief Street Assessment Clerk

I. L. BEVANS was born in San Francisco, December 24, 1856, and educated at Lincoln Grammar School and Golden Gate Academy, Oakland. In 1874 he was appointed Board of Equalization Clerk, and later was custodian of the Supervisors' records while they were being moved to the then "New" City Hall, destroyed in the disaster of 1906. He served as Assistant Register Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy County Clerk during five administrations, also Deputy Assessor and Auditor's and Tax Collector's Clerk. In 1884 he entered the Street Department, and served uninterruptedly until his death June 26, 1914, which occurred during the preparation of this volume. He was



one of the first civil service clerks appointed, and prepared all the street assessments levied since 1884. He was a Native Son, a Forester of America and a member of the Olympic Club, and is survived by a widow, six children and two grandchildren.



DAVID J. McCOY

Superintendent of Street Repairs

DAVID J. McCOY, railway construction engineer; born Topeka, Kansas, May 16, 1877; educated grammar and high schools; has had wide engineering experience, as follows: Assistant engineer, Santa Fe; division engineer, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; resident engineer Santa Fe in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas; general superintendent of construction, Ocean Shore, San Francisco; chief engineer, E. B. & A. L. Stone Co., and Willett & Burr, contractors. Appointed Superintendent of Streets in August, 1912, his administration has been marked by unusual progress in reconstruction of streets, averaging 120 blocks annually in addition to extensive repairs requiring

\$60,000 a month. Mr. McCoy was married to Miss Stacia C. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902 and has two children. Mrs. McCoy is active in civic affairs, president of the Sherman School Mothers' Club and chairman of the Street Committee of the New Era League.

JOHN P. HORGAN

Chief Building Inspector

JOHN P. HORGAN, son of pioneer parents, is a native of San Francisco, to the upbuilding of which he has always devoted his best energies. From early youth Mr. Horgan engaged in the building industry, becoming an expert in all branches. Since the fire of 1906 he has supervised building operations amounting to the enormous total of \$300,000,000, and has removed more than 17,000 shack buildings. He took the highest rank in the first civil service examination for his important position, and has won the commendation of the city officials for the thorough and conscientious manner in which his office has been conducted. He is a member of the Native Sons, Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce and Olympic Club.





CHARLES W. MEEHAN

Superintendent of Public Buildings

CHARLES W. MEEHAN was born in San Francisco, April 22, 1864, the eldest son of Charles and Henrietta Meehan, California pioneers, and is a graduate of the public schools of San Francisco. He was superintendent of the Henri Emeric realty properties in San Francisco, Contra Costa and Tuolumne Counties, was Deputy Coroner under Drs. Beverly Cole and T. B. W. Leland, Deputy Sheriff and Head Keeper under Lawrence J. Dolan, Deputy Recorder under Edmond Godchaux, Superintendent of School Buildings and Repairs in 1912, and was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings January 22, 1913.

He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and other organizations. He was married May 26, 1886, to May Murray, daughter of the late Thomas Murray, yard master of the Southern Pacific Company, and they have three sons and two daughters.

JOHN J. TIERNEY

Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings

JOHN J. TIERNEY was born in Milton, Mass., the son of T. and B. Tierney, and was educated in the public schools of San Francisco. He engaged in the carpentering trade and became foreman for several large contractors, remaining with one builder for sixteen years and acting altogether for more than twenty-five years as foreman carpenter before entering the city's employ.

In the civil service examination for carpenter he received 100 per cent, and won the commendation of the city officials by his attention to duty and skill, with the result that in 1901 he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Buildings.

Mr. Tierney has been an active member of the Carpenters' Union, No. 22, since 1882 and belongs to three other organizations. He married Miss Mary A. Mitchell in 1886 and they have a daughter.





PETER J. OWEN

Supt. Dept. Street Cleaning

PETER J. OWEN, born New York 1869; engineer and machinist of wide experience. Chief Machinist Government ship "Bear;" received unlimited U. S. Chief Engineer's license; arrived San Francisco 1886; machinist Risdon, Union and other large iron works, one of first Chief Engineers on Pacific Coast to burn crude oil successfully; is expert on its uses; Chief Engineer on many large ships from New York and San Francisco; same rank U. S. Army service Manila, Spanish-American War; Construction Engineer Dow Pumping Engine Co., San Francisco, 1908; District Superintendent Steam Distribution Department Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Appointed Supt. Street Cleaning Dept. by

Mayor Rolph, 1912. Has constantly added to its equipment from money saved out of appropriations, introduced many improvements, thoroughly reorganized the department, and promoted its discipline and efficiency.

JOSEPH C. LINEHAN

Superintendent Sewer Repairs

JOSEPH C. LINEHAN, Superintendent of Sewer Repairs and a member of the Department of Public Works for the past sixteen years, was born in San Francisco, July 12, 1872, received his education in the public schools and learned the bricklayers' trade, later engaging in contracting. He entered the city service in 1899 in the sewer department, under the Phelan administration, continuing therein until 1912, when he was made Superintendent of Street Repairs. For a month he held the superintendency of both street and sewer repairs prior to the appointment of David J. McCoy as Superintendent of Street Repairs. As Superintendent of Sewer Repairs, Mr. Linehan has charge of a force of

108 men and directs the maintenance of 400 miles of city sewers. He is married and has four children, two boys and two girls, and is a member of Bricklayer's Union, No. 7.



JOSEPH BELLET**Bureau of Public Buildings**

JOSEPH BELLET, Director of the Janitorial Service of the city and a member of the department for thirteen years, is a native son of California, born May 10, 1869. His mother, Mrs. Marcella Bellet, still lives in the old family home in Lombard street.

Educated in the public schools, including the historic Washington Grammar, he became a theatrical mechanic, and in February, 1901, embarked upon his long service for the city.

As director of the large force of men engaged in the proper maintenance and care of public buildings throughout the city his work has been performed in a conscientious and efficient manner that has won

the commendation and respect of the city authorities. He was married in 1897 to Miss Emma Werner and they reside at 1270 Twenty-first avenue, Sunset District. Mr. Bellet is a member of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association, a charter member of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and an officer of the Municipal Civil Service Association.



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



JAMES M. BARRY

Chief of Department of Electricity

JAMES M. BARRY, head of the Department of Electricity, is a son of the well-known editor and publisher, James H. Barry, and was born in San Francisco March 29, 1888. He received his early education in the local public schools, graduating from the Lowell High, and later entering the College of Electrical Engineering, University of California. From this institution he graduated in 1910, thereafter securing a position with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Sacramento as assistant engineer in the electrical distribution department. In June, 1912, he resigned, that he might prepare plans and specifications for and supervise the installation of an underground fire alarm

and police signal system for the city of Sacramento, his work with the Pacific Company having attracted the attention of the municipal authorities. He continued as Electrical Engineer for the city until late in December, 1912, when he resigned in order to go to Portland, Oregon. There he became electrical engineer for the Northwestern Electrical Company, controlled, like the Great Western Power Company of California, by the powerful Fleishhacker syndicate.

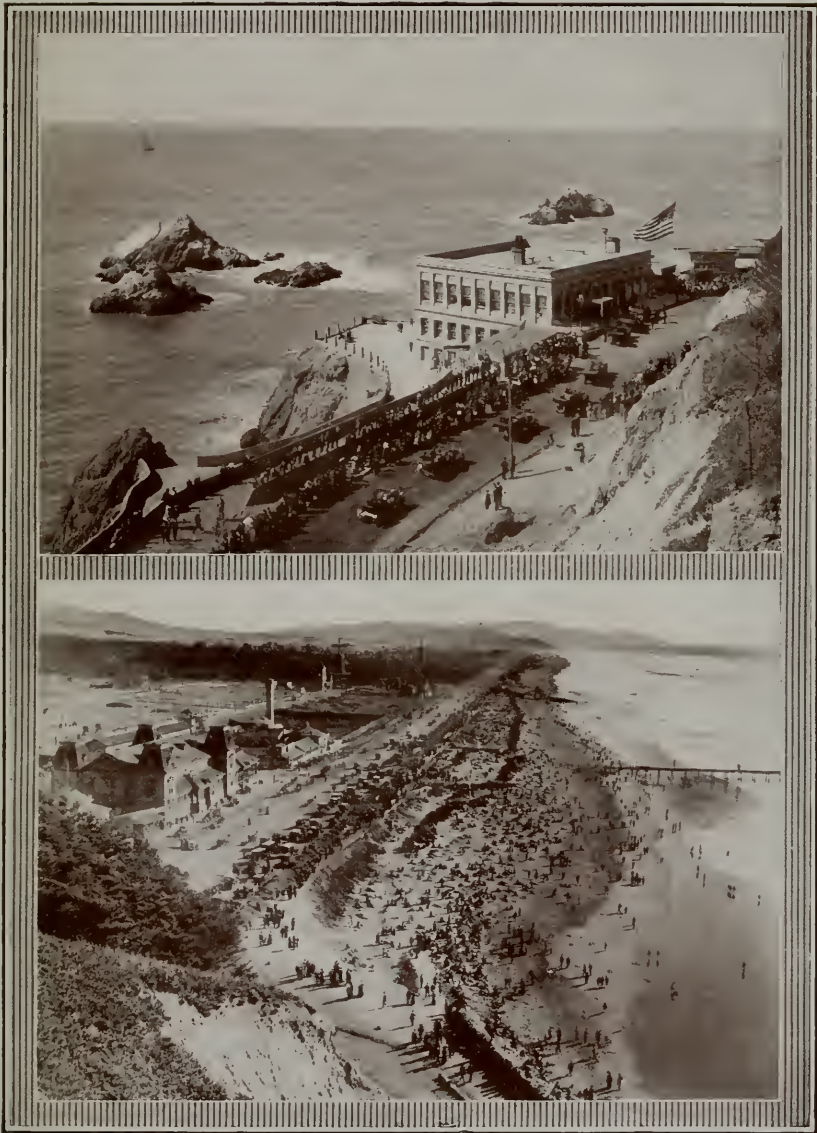
In his new position, upon which he entered January 1, 1913, Engineer Barry had complete charge of the design of the electrical plant of the company in Portland. This included a sub-station of 13,500 kilowatt transformer capacity, a steam plant and converting station with 7000 kilowatts in turbo-generator capacity and 6000 kilowatts in motor-generator sets, and an underground system supplying service to 125 city blocks.

He carried on this work with complete success, and remained in Portland until June, 1914, when the offer made him by the Fire and Police Commissions of San Francisco to take charge of the Department of Electricity enabled him to return to his home city.

His appointment was made by the commissioners after a thorough investigation and review of his record of work done and results accomplished in former positions.

Chief Barry was married April 28, 1914, to Miss Sophie Lentz of Portland. He is a member of Tau Beta Phi and Sigma Xi Engineering honor societies.

Reconstruction of streets has progressed rapidly since the Fire. Exclusive of macadam, San Francisco has 7,653,000 square yards of paved streets. These include 1,403,000 square yards paved with asphalt, 3,758,300 square yards of bituminous rock pavement, 2,233,000 basalt block pavement, 248,200 cobblestone and 10,600 vitrified brick.



UPPER: CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS; LOWER: ALONG THE OCEAN BEACH



M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY

City Engineer

M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, City Engineer, identified with some of the most important hydraulic and other engineering enterprises of the Pacific Coast, Mexico and Hawaii, was born in Limerick, Ireland, May 28, 1864, the son of Patrick and Mary O'Shaughnessy. His mother was by birth an O'Donnell. The son received a thorough education, attending Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway, afterward becoming a student at the Royal University, Dublin, where he graduated in engineering, with honors, in 1884. The following year he came to the United States, qualifying in due time for citizenship and making San Francisco the center for his business activities, though the latter

from time to time made it necessary for him to go far afield.

In 1886 and 1887 he was assistant engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company, later devoting himself to general engineering work, the planning of townsites and developing of water supply systems. In 1893 and 1894 he was Chief Engineer for the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, and during two years following held a corresponding position with the Mountain Copper Company Shasta County, and connected enterprises. In 1897 and 1898 he practiced his profession in San Francisco, following which he spent seven years as consulting and construction hydraulic engineer for Hawaiian sugar plantations, building successfully some of the largest irrigation works in existence. Returning to California he became chief engineer of the Southern California Mountain Water Company and consulting engineer for the Spreckels Sugar Company, the Crocker-Huffman Land and Water Company and the Port Costa Water Works, also directing important hydraulic engineering operations in New Mexico, Southern California and below the Mexican line. In 1912 he was appointed City Engineer for San Francisco, since which time he has been actively engaged in pressing forward the great Hetch-Hetchy water supply enterprise, municipal railway construction, tunnel-building and other important work connected with San Francisco's present notable development. In Washington, during the fight for San Francisco's Hetch-Hetchy privileges, his presence and services proved valuable in the extreme.

Engineer O'Shaughnessy belongs to the University, Commonwealth, Olympic, Presidio and Commercial Clubs, San Francisco, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Public Health Association. He was married October 21, 1890, to Miss Mary Spottiswood, of San Francisco, and they have five children.

HETCH HETCHY WATER SUPPLY

By M. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, City Engineer

UNDER the act approved December 19, 1913, granting to the City and County of San Francisco certain rights of way in and through public lands in the Yosemite National Park and Stanislaus National Forest, on the westerly slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, San Francisco has permanently secured the rights to 420,000 acres of a watershed. This possession is superior to that owned by any other city in the United States and is a valuable acquisition for the bay cities. This watershed possesses some unique characteristics in its freedom from pollution by habitation, factories, sawmills, railroads or any elements that could possibly contaminate it, so that the future citizens of San Francisco will have a superb possession.

The acquisition of this source was not consummated without a contest unparalleled in its bitterness in the annals of national legislation. For ten long years the City of San Francisco has been struggling to secure this source, but through the opposition of so-called nature lovers and power interests with ulterior motives, the desires of this city have been obstructed. Many times in the past five years representatives of the city went to Washington, securing hearings before various committees, but it was not until the summer of 1913 that hearings were had which committed the National Government to a policy of conceding to San Francisco its long-desired rights to develop a municipal source of water supply.

Due to the order of Secretary Ballinger the City of San Francisco was compelled to show cause why it should not be permanently excluded from the Hetch Hetchy Valley and confined to the Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek sources, which are inferior in area and productiveness and more costly in the expense of development. Under orders from President Taft a commission of three army engineers, comprising Colonels Biddle, Cosby and Taylor, were appointed to review the claims of all the antagonists to the city, including promoters of rival schemes, nature lovers and others. After eighteen months spent in investigating the various reports submitted by the city and others, involving an outlay of over \$300,000 to the taxpayers of San Francisco, the Army Board unanimously decided in the city's favor in a report filed in February, 1913, with the late Secretary of the Interior Fisher, who failed to act on their recommendations and passed the matter over for adjustment to his successor, the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, former City Attorney of San Francisco.

The citizens of San Francisco got tired of appealing to various Secretaries of the Interior, who constantly reversed their attitude, so that the city officials finally concluded that the only way to seal this matter permanently was by an Act of Congress, and with that end in view bent their efforts to procure same. The Board of Supervisors appointed John S. Dunnigan as a special envoy and at various times he was assisted by the City Attorney, City Engineer, Supervisor Vogelsang and Mayor Rolph, until the final act was approved by the Senate the first week in December, 1913.

The possibilities from the Hetch Hetchy project are so great that it takes time to weigh their importance. Over 400,000,000 gallons a day of water of the softest kind, from a granite mountain watershed, may be procured for the city, while enough water will still be left for the farmers in the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts immediately below.

In storing the water in the mountains at various points on the shed, and in conveying the water to the city, owing to its altitude above the sea, of from 3500 to 7000 feet, in the distant future over 200,000 hydro-electric horse power can be developed from this system. When one considers that the equivalent of one hydro-electric horse power is five tons of coal, the total coal value alone of the future power will be very nearly 1,000,000 tons a year, which, with the exhaustion of our oil fields and the requirements of our modern life, will be a very valuable asset for our citizens.

The city has built a road to convey materials into the Hetch Hetchy dam site and has begun construction of the dam. It is also proposed to build twenty miles of aqueduct, which will develop over 30,000 horse power as a first installment of construction, and ultimately bring the water across the San Joaquin Valley by pipes into the distributing reservoirs supplying the City of San Francisco. It is hoped to do this work as rapidly as the resources of the city will permit without unduly increasing the tax rate and imposing too great a burden on the present inhabitants.



HETCH HETCHY VALLEY



DUTCH WINDMILL, GOLDEN GATE PARK



LOREN E. HUNT

Chief Assistant City Engineer

LOREN E. HUNT, Chief Assistant City Engineer, was born in Minnesota, January 7, 1870, his parents moving three years later to Santa Barbara, Cal. After grammar and high school he entered the University of California, graduating in 1893, B. S. degree, College of Civil Engineering; remained nine years as instructor in Civil Engineering, later lecturing thereon. He was Assistant City Engineer in 1902 and 1903, after which followed six years engineering work, U. S. Forestry Service. In 1909 he again became Assistant City Engineer, and in 1911 Chief Assistant. Fully \$15,000,000 has been expended in construction work under his direction. He belongs to the American and International Societies

for Testing Materials, American Society of Civil Engineering and Technical Society of the Pacific Coast. His wife, formerly Miss Jessie Easton, is a native of San Francisco. They have one son.

TOM WELLS RANSOM

Consulting Mechanical Engineer

TOM WELLS RANSOM was born in San Francisco, October 11, 1869, son of Elisha Ransom, a well-known grain merchant. He is a graduate of Lowell High School, and the University of California College of Mechanics. In 1907 he was employed to assist the City Engineer in the preparation of plans for an Auxiliary Water Supply System for Fire Protection and in 1908, during the administration of Mayor Taylor, was appointed to the position which he is now filling. He is responsible for the design and construction of the mechanical features of the Auxiliary Water Supply System, Municipal Railways and other important city enterprises. He married Edith Colwell of Spokane. He is a member of the University and Commonwealth Clubs and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.





HARRY SHIMER



A. J. CLEARY



M. J. BARTELL



GEO. J. COUCHOT

ASSISTANT CITY ENGINEERS



CHAS. H. HOLCOMB

Assistant City Engineer

CHAS. H. HOLCOMB, Assistant City Engineer, in charge of the Division of Surveys, entered the service of the City Engineering Department twenty-eight years ago. There are sixty-seven engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen and field assistants employed in this division of the Bureau of Engineering, several having long records of faithful service. H. D. Gates, James H. Flynn, Andrew Olsen, W. A. Smith and B. D. Rickey have been many years in this department. The field work and special projects are under the direction of Harold J. Stahle; all public and private street improvement office work is in charge of James M. Owens; the designing and adjustment of all official street grades are

under the direction of Geo. F. Stahle; Wm. D. Evans is in charge of field records; A. L. Auradou, cartographic work; J. C. Gard, keeper of records, and Charles A. Gardiner (whose father, James J. Gardiner, was City Engineer in 1852) is employed in this division.

THE DIVISION OF SURVEY

By CHAS. H. HOLCOMB

The first survey of San Francisco, or as it was then called, Yerba Buena, was made in 1839, bounded by Montgomery, Pacific, Sacramento and Dupont streets, eight square blocks. The city limits were extended from time to time, and in 1862 a commission, known as the Board of City Engineers, was created by an act of State Legislature for the purpose of determining and fixing the street lines.

In 1868 the Board of Supervisors, through a commission appointed by them, directed the extension of the city limits to what is now called the Ocean Boulevard, securing a large number of lots and blocks for fire houses, school houses and public parks, including our famous Golden Gate Park, which covers more than 1000 acres.

The city limits were extended to the county line by the "Consolidation Act," April 19, 1856, covering 29,392 acres in land and 51,888 acres in water, making a total of 81,280 acres.

Before the charter went into effect, the City Engineer's office (then called City and County Surveyor's) operated under the fee system, and as the entire expense of the office had to be paid from his private funds, and all fees went into his private purse, it was to his interest, financially, to keep operating expenses down to a minimum. The records in those days were in a deplorable condition.

The City Engineer's office dates its beginning or birth from

January 2, 1900, when the charter went into effect. From that date the fees went into the city and the city paid its running expenses. Work in the interest of the city commenced in earnest, a re-survey of the entire city had to be commenced, base lines of levels had to be run, the department was reorganized, and the city sought the most able and skilled engineering ability to cope with the great undertakings and problems and direct the building of its future. It would take many volumes to do justice in counting the great service it has rendered the city during the past fourteen years.

The amount of work performed in miles by this division, between April 18, 1906, and June 30, 1914, eight years, is 7387 miles; fees collected and turned over to the City Treasury, \$169,559.15.

Surveys and plans during the past eight years have been made for the construction of \$10,557,526.32 worth of improvements. This one item gives an idea of what we are doing now. What will the future be?



HEART OF THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT—JUNCTION OF MARKET, KEARNY, GEARY AND
THIRD STREETS

**PERCY V. LONG****City Attorney**

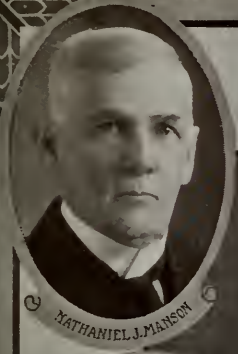
PERCY V. LONG, former Justice of the Peace and present City Attorney, to which latter position he has been five times elected, was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, March 26, 1870, the son of William Giles and Mary Jane Long. His early education was obtained in the grammar school at Haywards, Alameda County, and at the Oakland High School. Later he studied law and was admitted to practice October 10, 1892, while serving as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held from 1891 until 1895.

Having established himself in San Francisco, Mr. Long served as Justice of the Peace from 1901 to 1903, retiring to assume the office of City Attorney. After two years he resumed private practice, but in the fall of 1907 was again elected, and has ever since retained the office as the result of successive re-elections.

During his incumbency the amount and importance of the business of his office has greatly increased, owing especially to the beginning of the era of municipal ownership of public utilities in San Francisco, in which it was found necessary for the City Attorney to do a vast amount of important work such as no predecessor in the office had ever been called upon to undertake. The Municipal Railway enterprise, the great Hetch-Hetchy water supply project with its myriad ramifications, the acquisition of lands by the city for public improvement purposes, all added enormously to the work to be performed, as did also the light and water-rate litigation and the successful suits to establish the city's railroad building rights in opposition to vested private and rival interests. In San Francisco, at the State capital, at Washington before the President, Congress and Supreme Court, there has been constant need for work and watchfulness, and it is notably to the credit of City Attorney Long and his assistants that they have never been found lacking.

Mr. Long was married April 30, 1900, to Miss Emma B. Sexton, and has two children. He belongs to the Bohemian and Commonwealth Clubs, and is prominent in the Scottish Rite branch of the Masons, in the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Elks. In politics he is a Progressive.

The population of the territory about San Francisco bay, and tributary to the city in an economic sense, numbers over three-quarters of a million. It is a virile, western and cosmopolitan community, and is destined to grow into one of the great cities of the world.



NATHANIEL J. MANSON



DANIEL S. O'BRIEN



THOMAS E. HAVEN



HENRY H. HART



JESSE H. STEINHART



RUSSELL L. AINSWORTH



GEORGE LULL



HARRY G. Mc KANNY



ROBERT M. SEARLS



J. F. ENGLISH



MAURICE T. DOOLING



SAN FRANCISCO CIVIC CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO'S Civic Center, which will form a group of public buildings without equal in the United States, lies in an irregular rectangle bounded by Van Ness avenue, McAllister, Grove and Hayes streets, and City Hall avenue. A bond issue of \$8,800,000, voted March 28, 1912, provided for its construction. The lands alone cost \$4,720,069. Ground was broken for the \$3,500,000 City Hall April 5, 1913. Construction is now well advanced. Its crowning feature, an immense dome, is 112 feet in diameter and 300 feet high, or ten feet higher than the Capital dome at Washington. The Auditorium Building covers 99,849 square feet and seats 10,000 in its main hall, which is covered by a great octagonal dome 190 feet high. Both buildings face a spacious and artistic plaza, as will the \$1,000,000 State Building. A Public Library of equal cost will be built, and other monumental civic structures.



JOHN GALEN HOWARD

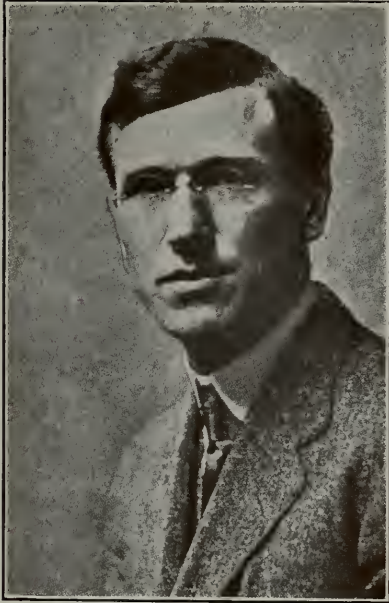
Consulting Architect

JOHN GALEN HOWARD, a member of the Board of Consulting Architects of San Francisco, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., May 8, 1864, the son of Levi (M. D.) and Lydia J. (Hapgood) Howard. He received his education in the Boston Latin School, Mass., Institute of Technology, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and in the offices of H. H. Richardson of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, and of McKim, Mead and White.

Mr. Howard's experience covers a wide field. He was a member of the Board of Architects of the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, in 1899; became Supervising Architect and Professor of Architecture at the University of California in 1901; was an advisory member (with President Benjamin I. Wheeler of the State University and the late Daniel Hudson Burnham, the noted city planning expert), of the committee which had in charge the plans for the reconstruction of San Francisco after the great fire of 1906; a member of the Architects-in-Chief of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909; a member of the Preliminary Advisory Committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition when the original plans were outlined in 1911, and when the Bureau of Consulting Architects was created in San Francisco in 1912, was one of the three architects to be appointed by Mayor Rolph to reorganize the Architectural Department of the City, and take in hand the task of designing and supervising the construction of the \$8,800,000 Civic Center buildings, including the new \$3,500,000 City Hall and other monumental structures.

Mr. Howard was appointed director of the University of California School of Architecture in 1913, which position he now holds. He is co-author of the "European and Japanese Gardens," and author of "Brunelleschi, a Poem," written around the life of the noted "father" of the Italian Renaissance, and pronounced by many an epic in its revelation of the emotions and hidden depths of sentiment that lie back of a great creation in the field of architecture.

Mr. Howard was married to Miss Mary Robertson Bradbury in New York, August 1, 1893, and has four sons and a daughter. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Associate of the National Academy of Design (Elect), Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Member (formerly president) of Society of Beaux Arts Architects, Member of Architectural Leagues of New York and of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco Society of Architects, Century Club (New York), Bohemian, Olympic and Press Clubs (San Francisco), Faculty Club (Berkeley), Author's Club (London).



FREDERICK H. MEYER

Consulting Architect

FREDERICK H. MEYER, member of the Board of Consulting Architects, was born in San Francisco in 1875 and obtained his early education in the public schools of this city, later pursuing his studies in private schools and in various offices in the East and in California.

Equipped with a thorough training and extensive practical experience, he entered upon the practice of his profession in San Francisco and has to his credit a number of prominent buildings which he erected in and about San Francisco, notably the Humboldt Savings Bank Building, Foxcroft, Monadnock, Rialto and Physicians' buildings, and the German House, all of which are recognized as being among the

most imposing and distinctive structures in the city.

Mr. Meyer had consequently attained a high position among the architects of the Pacific Coast when, with the inauguration of the Rolph administration in 1912, it was found necessary to reorganize the Architectural Bureau and create a Board of Consulting Architects to perfect and execute plans which had been projected for a number of important public improvements. Mr. Meyer was appointed one of the three members of the Board, more particularly to evolve the comprehensive Civic Center scheme and supervise its execution. Under the direction of Mr. Meyer and his associates, these plans have taken definite form.

Of the group of buildings comprising the \$8,800,000 Civic Center, the Auditorium was practically completed at the end of 1914, and the City Hall so well advanced that preparations were being made to occupy it in 1915. Construction of the Plaza, with its statuary, fountains, walks and other decorative features, is well under way, while the boulevards, extension of streets, and similar improvements, are being prosecuted with a view to their completion during the Exposition period.

Mr. Meyer is a member of the Press Club, San Francisco Commercial Club, San Francisco Chapter, Architects' Institute of America, San Francisco Society of Architects and the San Francisco Architectural Club.

The Twin Peaks tunnel, now in course of construction, provides for a double-track electric railway on which rolling stock of the most modern type can be operated. From portal to portal it will be 12,000 feet in length, and the time of transit through it with high-speed trains is estimated at five minutes.



JOHN REID, JR.
Consulting Architect

JOHN REID, JR., member of the Board of Consulting Architects, is a native of San Francisco, being the son of John Reid, for many years a merchant of this city. Mr. Reid's early education was obtained in the local public schools, from which he passed to the University of California. Later he devoted five years to the study of architecture in Paris, where he was a student at Ecole National des Beaux Arts. On graduation from this school and completion of his studies in various European art centers, he returned to San Francisco to engage in his chosen profession.

With the inauguration of the present administration it was found necessary to create a Board of Consulting Architects, particularly to evolve a comprehensive Civic Center scheme and to supervise its execution. Mr. Reid was appointed a member of this Board and with his colleagues laid out the general plan and perfected the details of this project, consisting of a group of monumental public buildings enclosing an artistic plaza.

Under their direction the plan is being successfully carried out, as evinced by the progress in the construction of the City Hall and Auditorium buildings. In addition to this extensive work, the consulting architects have supervised the design and erection of many smaller public buildings, including a number of schools and Fire Department structures.

Mr. Reid is a member of the University Club, Press Club, Bohemian Club, University of California Club, Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francaise, the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the San Francisco Society of Architects and the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

In San Francisco's excellent sewer and drainage system the most important storm relief outfall in the district east of the boundary ridge is the Division Street sewer. This structure contains three compartments, each 8x9 feet in the clear, and has a total capacity of 1800 cubic feet per second at high tide. It is constructed in the former bed of Mission Creek, which is composed of slimy silt very unsuitable for foundation, and therefore required a forest of piles to obviate the danger of settlement. The terminal yards of the Southern Pacific extend over the sewer, so that it was necessary in the design to provide for carrying the weight of the heaviest type of consolidation locomotive, with a safety factor for impact stresses.



A. L. WORSWICK

Chief of the Bureau of Architecture

A. LACY WORSWICK, Chief of the Bureau of Architecture, was born in Kansas, June 5, 1878. He received his early education in the public grammar and high schools and later attended the Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College of Kansas, where he specialized in architecture under the general science course.

Coming to San Francisco in 1902, Mr. Worswick engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, and in 1904 entered the service of the municipality in the Bureau of Architecture. In 1906 he returned to private practice, but again entered the architectural bureau in 1910, taking charge of the school construction work.

His services in this connection, coupled with his general experience and ability, received further recognition upon the inauguration of the Consulting Architects in 1912, when he was appointed Chief of the Bureau.

MARTIN A. SCHMIDLIN

Architect

MARTIN A. SCHMIDLIN was born in Santa Clara, Cal., March 15, 1881, and received his education in the public schools of this city.

In 1910 Mr. Schmidlin entered the public service in the Bureau of Architecture, where the Consulting Architects placed him in charge of the Municipal Auditorium, the first of the group of buildings to be completed in the Civic Center.

The great floor has an unobstructed floor area of 38,380 square feet, having a seating space for 5000 people, while the gallery accommodates another 5000. This hall is roofed by a lofty octagonal dome, 190 feet in diameter, and 120 feet above the floor. To the east and west of the main hall are smaller chambers, in each of which an audience of 1200 can be seated. The third and fourth floors will be used as committee rooms and later as headquarters for the different counties of California.



THOMAS A. CASHIN

Superintendent of Municipal
Railways

PHOTO BY GEO. D. FRASER

THOMAS A. CASHIN, Superintendent of San Francisco's system of Municipal Railways, was born in San Francisco, June 19, 1879, and is the son of M. G. D'Arcy and Kate E. Cashin. The future superintendent attended the Polytechnic and Boys' High Schools, and later took up the study of law. The mechanical side of his nature, however, early asserted itself, and Mr. Cashin soon entered upon his chosen profession, that of railway manager.

He became Assistant Engineer of Way and Construction for the United Railroads, and the experience gained in this position led to his appointment to the office of Superintendent of the Fresno Traction Company, Fresno, Cal. In this connection his services over a period of several years established his reputation in railway circles as an efficient executive of progressive ideas, and when San Francisco took up the task of operating the Geary Street Municipal Railway, the first municipal line to be built and conducted by any city in the United States, Mr. Cashin, highly recommended by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy and railway experts, was immediately chosen as first superintendent of the city's new system.

He was appointed to this position October 1, 1912, and under his management the new city road was placed at once on a paying basis. In the first year of its operation the Geary road paid into the city treasury the total profit above all expenditures of \$85,345.80 and when the Union street line was later taken over by the municipality, it added an excellent additional revenue during the first six months of its operation. The success of municipal ownership in San Francisco, which has attracted world-wide attention, is attributed in a large degree to the efforts and practical experience of the superintendent.

The impression created by the continued success of the first municipal street railway was such that the citizens returned a large majority at the polls when the proposition was submitted for a bond issue of \$3,500,000 for extensions to the system to provide transportation to the Exposition grounds and other parts of the city. With the construction of these extensions, the duties of the superintendent became manifold, but this has only served to further establish his record of profitable management.

Mr. Cashin is a member of the Elks, Sequoia Club of Fresno and the Olympic Club of San Francisco. He is unmarried.



FRED BOEKEN

Assistant Superintendent of the
Municipal Railways

FRED BOEKEN, Assistant Superintendent of the Municipal Railway system, was born near Peoria, Illinois, in 1873, his parents moving to Kansas in 1879, where he grew to manhood on the family farm. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1896 came to San Francisco. He was given employment as gripman on the Market Street Cable Railway, and in 1900 became inspector with the Geary Street, Park and Ocean Railway. In 1906 he was made Assistant Superintendent of the line.

In December, 1912, Mr. Boeken was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Municipal Railway under Superintendent Thomas A.

Cashin. He married Miss Josie Dewan in 1902 and has one daughter. They reside at 2861 California street.

WILLIAM C. BENDEL

Master Mechanic of the Municipal
Railway

WILLIAM C. BENDEL, Master Mechanic of the Municipal Railway, was born in San Francisco, December 19, 1886, and educated in the public schools of the city. He served three years as electrical machinist at the Union Iron Works, and in 1906 was made foreman of the shops and power-house of the Napa Valley Electric Railway, one of the first single-phase, high voltage electric railway lines to be put in operation in the United States. He remained with this company until 1912, when he gave up his position to accept that which he now holds in the San Francisco system, his appointment being directly due to his recognized successful work with the Napa Valley Company.



Mr. Bendel was married in 1912, shortly before entering the city's service, to Miss Edith D. Hiner of San Francisco. Their home is at 908 Central avenue.



JOHN B. LEIGHTON

Adjuster of Claims

JOHN B. LEIGHTON, Adjuster of Claims for the Municipal Railways of San Francisco, and formerly secretary of the Presidio and Ferries Railway for twenty-seven years, was born at Benicia, California, and received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, thereafter entering the employ of the old-established firm of Langley & Michaels, wholesale druggists. Mr. Leighton became Secretary of the Presidio and Ferries Railway Company in 1886, remaining in that capacity until December, 1913, when he was made Adjuster of Claims for the Municipal System. He is prominent in the club life of the

city, having served as secretary of the Olympic Club and Bohemian Club and as treasurer of the Family Club.

DENNIS COLLINS

Assistant Superintendent Union Street Division

DENNIS COLLINS, Assistant Superintendent of the Union Street Division of the Municipal Railways is a native of Kent, England. He came to this country when a youth, and upon completing his education in Pennsylvania engaged in the mercantile business in that State.

Upon arrival in California in the early 70's he entered railroad work, gaining his first experience under Henry Casebolt, constructor of the old Sutter street line, and rising from conductor, starter and timer to Assistant Superintendent for the Presidio & Ferries Railway, which office he held for twenty years, until the road became the property of the city in 1913, when he became Assistant Superintendent of that division of the Municipal Railways.

Mr. Collins married a native daughter of California, Miss Celia Hanna, and they have three children, a son and two daughters.





GEORGE FORMAN



THOMAS COX



B.H.R. ROBERTS



MUNICIPAL R.R. OFFICE
STAFF



GUY HINTON



EUGENE N. CLISBEE



WILLIAM H. SCOTT



FRANKLIN T. HULL

Receiving Clerk

FRANKLIN T. HULL, receiving clerk for the Union Street Division of the Municipal Railways, and formerly assistant secretary of the Presidio & Ferries Railway Company for fifteen years, was born in New Haven, Connecticut. Removing to Bridgeport, Connecticut, he received his education, worked as newsboy and in the office of the Bridgeport "Standard." He was for ten years with the Railway Register Manufacturing Company at New York, and came to California as Pacific Coast representative.

He first entered the railway business here as manager of the Presidio & Ferries Railway Company's athletic grounds, establishing it upon a very successful business basis, and becoming assistant secretary of the company in 1898, continuing in that capacity until the road was taken over by the city. He was married December 27, 1904, to Miss Jessie Addison, a relative of former Lieutenant-Governor Jeter.



WILLIAM E. SHIPLEY, INSPECTOR



C. R. HOLM, INSPECTOR

**LAWRENCE J. DOLAN****Sealer of Weights and Measures**

LAURENCE J. DOLAN, appointed Sealer in 1913, was born in San Francisco and educated in the public schools, later engaging in the plumbing trade. In 1893-94 he was commissary in the Sheriff's department, and was elected Assemblyman in 1897, representing the old Thirty-fifth District. He served in the Assessor's office under Washington Dodge and became Sheriff in 1908. Mr. Dolan was married in 1908 to Miss Margaret Burns of this city. He is a member of the Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Union, Native Sons and Eagles.

More than twenty thousand false weights and measures were condemned by Sealer Dolan in the first six months of his administration, and there has been no abatement of his efforts since then to fully protect the public in this regard.



CONDEMNED SCALES AND MEASURES IN SEALER DOLAN'S OFFICE, CITY HALL



MICHAEL WELCH



EMILE A. CALEGARIS

DEPUTY SEALERS



SAMUEL SHAEN



THOMAS FLAHERTY



JOHN T. FOGARTY

President of the Fire Commission

JOHN T. FOGARTY, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco, Assistant Manager of the Pacific Department of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, former Surveyor of the Port in the United States Customs Service and otherwise prominent in civic and Federal affairs for many years past, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born in 1858. He has been a life-long resident of this city, which has always been the scene of his business and social activities.

Commissioner Fogarty received his education at St. Ignatius College, one of the city's oldest institutions, graduating with the class of 1876. His natural abilities, coupled

with his disposition to make and keep many friends, received early recognition at the hands of the municipal officials, and in 1883 he was appointed License Tax Collector, in which office he served San Francisco for a term of two years. His record and experience in this capacity won the appreciation of the Federal Government and he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco in 1885. He continued in this important office of the United States Customs Service until 1889, when he entered the fire insurance business, being associated with Rolla V. Watt, Manager of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, and Royal Indemnity Company.

As the active head of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies Mr. Fogarty holds one of the most prominent places in insurance circles of the Pacific Coast. He was appointed a member of the Fire Commission of the city by Mayor Rolph, December 28, 1914, to succeed A. J. Martin, for a term of four years. Mr. Fogarty's acceptance of this position manifested his public spirit and interest in the community of his birth, as the remuneration, to a man of affairs, is purely nominal. Despite the demands of his insurance business he conscientiously gives a generous share of his attention and experience to the duties of the Fire Commission, of which his expert knowledge of fire insurance business and general conditions in San Francisco makes him an invaluable member. In addition to his insurance and municipal activities, Mr. Fogarty is a well-known club man, being a member of the Bohemian, San Francisco Commercial and Commonwealth Clubs of this city.

Construction of the Geary Street Municipal Railway, the first street railway to be built and operated under municipal ownership in this country, cost \$103,564 per mile of single track.

JOHN F. DAVIS

Fire Commissioner



JOHN F. DAVIS, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco and former Superior Judge and State Senator, was born on Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, June 5, 1859. With the exception of one year spent in school in Germany, soon after the Franco-Prussian War, when he was twelve years old, he received his public school and preparatory education in San Francisco, later entering Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On returning to San Francisco he pursued his studies at Hastings College of Law, University of California, receiving therefrom his LL. B. degree in 1884. He was admitted to the bar of Cali-

fornia the same year, but before entering upon active practice went abroad to augment his education with study and travel. He spent two years in Europe in post-graduate work and in acquiring an intimate knowledge of the French and German languages, principally in Paris, Geneva and Berlin.

Returning to California he established himself in the practice of law after a short experience in the mines of Calaveras County, and took part in a number of important contests and negotiations, notably the presentation of the American Land Claims before the Samoan Land Commission, in the South Pacific. His training and ability received official recognition at the hands of Governor Markham, by whom he was appointed a member of the Superior Court of California, for Amador County. The record of Judge Davis in this office won the approval of the people of Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono counties, comprising the Tenth Senatorial District at that time, who elected him State Senator. In 1902 he published a monograph entitled "Historical Sketch of the Mining Law of California," and in the same year was appointed Code Commissioner of California by Governor Pardee, continuing until October 1, 1907. He removed his law offices from Jackson to San Francisco in 1902, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of the law.

He was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Rolph in December, 1914. He has made various interesting and instructive addresses on California, two of which have lately been published by A. M. Robertson, of this city, under the title of "California, Romantic and Resourceful." Much of this work has been done in behalf of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he will become the Grand President in this Exposition year. He is also a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the Harvard Club of San Francisco, Bohemian Club and Commonwealth Club.



T. R. HERRING

Fire Commissioner

TILLMAN RINGOLD HERRING, Fire Commissioner, is a native and lifelong resident of San Francisco, where he was born October 1, 1877, the son of William J. and Marv (Cullen) Herring, old residents of the city and descendants of pioneer stock. Commissioner Herring received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and in 1890 entered the law office of Reuben W. Hent, where he remained until the close of 1893, leaving to take a position with Lyons & Fisher, a well-known clothing establishment of that period. After five years' service in a clerical capacity he left this firm and entered the employ of L. Schwartz

& Co., of Portland, Oregon, in the same line of business.

This was in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Commissioner Herring was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and enlisted in April, 1898, in Company I, Second Oregon United States Volunteers. He was a member of the first expedition to be sent to Manila, where he participated in some of the most important engagements and later was in the Transport service.

In 1905 he joined the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, Local No. 3833, serving two terms as Trustee and being elected President in 1907, which office he continued to hold for eight years. Mr. Herring has always been an active and effective worker in the cause of Organized Labor, being in thorough sympathy with the needs and interests of his fellow workers through his practical experience as a stevedore, in which occupation he was engaged in San Francisco from 1905 until he became foreman for the Rolph Navigation & Coal Company in September, 1914.

His long tenure of office as President of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union is sufficient evidence of his ability and service in the labor movement, while his position as foreman of one of the foremost coal concerns in the city is direct testimony of his efficiency in commercial pursuits. Recognition of these qualities and his standing in labor circles was given by Mayor Rolph in December, 1914, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Commissioner Herring was married to Miss Sadie Mendelson, November 5, 1903, and is the father of a son. In addition to the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, already mentioned, he is a member of Redwood Camp No. 9, Woodmen of the World, in which he served a year as Consul Commander; Richter Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.



FRANK C. SYKES

Fire Commissioner

FRANK C. SYKES, Fire Commissioner and a member of the firm of Chadwick & Sykes, Inc., Contracting Engineers, is a native of San Francisco, which has always been the scene of his business and civic activities. He was born June 20, 1876, the son of Charles H. and Jane N. Sykes, who were likewise born and reared in this city and active in its welfare.

Commissioner Sykes received his academic education in the public schools of San Francisco. He entered upon his practical experience in construction and engineering work as a draughtsman and engineer in the Union Iron Works, the greatest ship-building plant on the west coast of America, and particularly

builder of the "Oregon," the leader of the battleship fleet sailing through the Panama Canal to visit the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

In this institution Mr. Sykes received the foundation of his training for the business in which he is now engaged, and on leaving the Union Iron Works continued in the same vocation with the United Railroads of San Francisco, where he served as draughtsman and engineer of maintenance and way for eight years. He branched out for himself in 1906, forming a partnership with George C. Chadwick under the firm name of Chadwick & Sykes, with offices in the Crocker Building, this city. His firm is principally engaged in railroad contracting in this State, and has taken part in the construction of many large projects, including the Colfax Cut-off, a stretch of thirty-one miles on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad between Rocklin and Colfax.

Commissioner Sykes, although always manifesting a keen interest in the general civic and commercial affairs of San Francisco, had never held public office until his standing as a representative business man received official recognition at the hands of Mayor Rolph in December, 1914, when he was appointed Fire Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Charles T. Spader, his term continuing until January 8, 1917. As one of the four members in charge of the Fire Department during the important Exposition period, Commissioner Sykes shoulders with his colleagues the double responsibility of protecting against fire a city of more than 500,000 persons and a \$50,000,000 Exposition. The Fire Commissioners are the governing head of the entire system, and their appointment is therefore a distinctive tribute to their ability and reputation. Commissioner Sykes is a married man, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a Knight Templar.



FRANK T. KENNEDY

Secretary

FRANK T. KENNEDY, Secretary to the Board of Fire Commissioners, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born September 2, 1880, the son of the late John Kennedy, an early resident of the city and for many years foreman of the Selby Smelting Company in the days when it was in the hands of the historic bonanza kings—Flood, Mackay and O'Brien.

Secretary Kennedy entered the employ of the old established firm of H. S. Crocker & Co. when a boy, remaining seventeen years. He was appointed Secretary of the Fire Commission upon the entrance into office of Mayor Rolph in 1912. He is a member of the Olympic Club, Elks, Knights of Columbus and the Em-

bassador Club, an organization of Pacific Coast traveling men limited to fifty members. He is unmarried.

SAMUEL BERMINGHAM

Superintendent of Engines

SAMUEL BERMINGHAM, Superintendent of Engines for the Fire Department, was born in San Francisco in 1876 and educated in the public schools and the Cogswell Polytechnic College, graduating from the latter. After three years in the engine room of the steamer "Queen," of the Pacific Coast line, he served an apprenticeship as machinist at the Fulton Iron Works, also a year as journeyman, after which he went to sea again as marine engineer, doing duty in the United States Army Transport Service during the Spanish War. Several years' engineering work for the Southern Pacific Company and the California Powder Works followed, and he then entered the Engineering



Bureau of the Public Works Department, acting as inspector of the construction of fireboats and other apparatus. He was appointed Superintendent of Fire Engines March 1, 1912. He is a married man, with two children.



THOMAS R. MURPHY

Chief Engineer

THOMAS R. MURPHY, Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department and a member thereof for twenty-three years, was born in San Francisco, August 31, 1870, the son of Martin J. and Bridget (Shiels) Murphy. His father was foreman for twenty-five years of the Pioneer Iron and Pipe Works of Martin Padv, and was active in civic affairs of early days.

Receiving his education in the public schools and Presentation Convent, Chief Murphy engaged for four years in the tinner's trade and entered the United States Revenue Marine Service in 1889 under Captain Michael Healy, on the Revenue Cutter "Bear."

He began his long service in the Fire Department as relief driver August, 1892, continuing as driver until June, 1897, when he was appointed Captain of Chemical No. 6 by Chief Sullivan. He subsequently became Captain of Chemical No. 3 and Captain of Engine Company No. 1, and in April, 1905, was promoted to Battalion Chief in charge of District No. 10, embracing the entire wholesale district.

It was as Captain of this district that Chief Murphy rendered such effective and notable service during the great fire of 1906, saving against fearful odds the section bounded by Montgomery, Sansome, Washington and Jackson streets, and the Appraiser's Building.

With the able co-operation of Lieutenant-Commander Frederic Freeman, U. S. N., a line of hose was run from the pumps of the Government tug "Leslie" at the foot of Filbert street wharf along Filbert, Battery, Broadway, Montgomery and Washington streets, thus preventing the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. An account of the difficulties and dangers overcome in accomplishing this feat was laid before the Secretary of the Navy, on whose recommendation Chief Murphy was promoted Second Assistant Chief soon afterward. As a still further recognition of his good record and distinguished service in the department he was appointed Chief in 1910.

The San Francisco Fire Department has an equipment of 48 engines, 12 trucks, 12 chemicals, a number of which are motor driven, a high pressure system with 72 miles of mains, and a fire-fighting force of 924 men. The city is spending approximately \$1,000,000 a year to gradually motorize the entire department, already recognized as one of the most efficient in the country.

Chief Murphy married a native daughter of San Francisco, Miss Annie Grave, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. I., Native Sons, Eagles, Elks, Veteran Firemen's Association, and Olympic Club.



STEPHEN D. RUSSELL

First Assistant Chief

STEPHEN D. RUSSELL, First Assistant Chief, was born in San Francisco and has been a member of the Fire Department for twenty-seven years. He entered the Fire Department as Assistant Foreman of No. 8 Hose Company August 4, 1888, became Foreman of No. 8 Engine in 1894 and Battalion Chief in 1908, passing third in the Civil Service examinations. He was appointed First Assistant Chief May 29, 1914, taking first rank in this examination. Chief Russell married Miss Ella Watkins, daughter of the late Joseph Watkins, a pioneer resident of Sierra County, and is the father of five children, of whom two sons and a daughter are living. He is

a member of the Knights of Columbus and Young Men's Institute.

JOHN J. CONLON

Second Assistant Chief

JOHN JOSEPH CONLON, Second Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, and a member thereof for thirty-two years, was born in Washington, D. C., 1861. He might well be regarded, however, as a native son of California, since he came to San Francisco with his parents in 1862, and has ever since been a resident of this city.

He received his education in the public schools, being another pupil of the famous Lincoln Grammar to attain prominence in after life, and later engaged in the printing trade. Beginning his long career in the Fire Department in 1883 as Truckman in No. 1 Truck, he rose by diligent and conscientious service, becoming Captain of No. 2 Chemical in 1891; Battalion Chief in charge of the Fifth District in 1893, and Second Assistant Chief, May 27, 1914.

Chief Conlon was married to Miss Ada Flynn in 1897 and they have four children, two sons and two daughters.





JOHN R. MAXWELL

Battalion Chief

JOHAN R. MAXWELL, Battalion Chief, was born in Berkeley March 28, 1861. His father, George Maxwell, came to San Francisco Bay as mate of a Mexican brig and built a wharf at Berkeley, from which his schooner "Settler" made regular trips to and from San Francisco. Chief Maxwell became a boatman, plying between the docks and shipping. In February, 1892, he became a member of Hose Company 4, which later gave place to Engine Company 28. He served as hoseman, stoker and driver, and under the new charter was made captain. Former Chief Sullivan appointed him Battalion Chief in 1905, and under Chief Murphy he became acting First Assistant Chief on August 1, 1912, and held this position until

it was permanently filled in May, 1914. He married Miss Minnie Murphy of Syracuse, New York, in 1882.

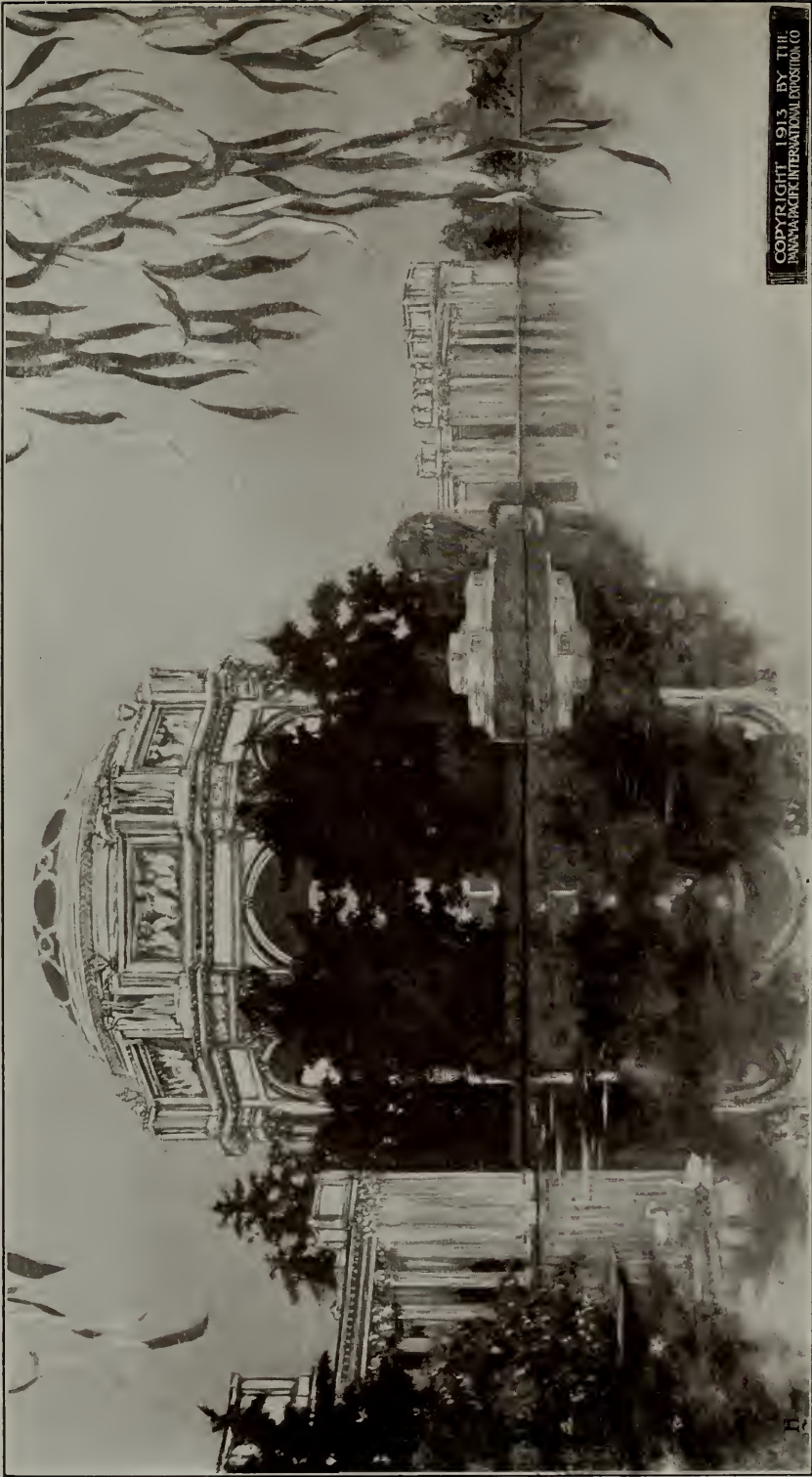
JAMES F. LAYDEN

Battalion Chief

JAMES F. LAYDEN, Battalion Chief and Officer-in-Charge of the Exposition grounds, also assistant to Chief Murphy during two years preceding the permanent filling of the position, was born in San Francisco August 13, 1863, the son of pioneer parents. After passing through the public schools he engaged in business for a few years, and in 1886 entered the Fire Department as a member of Engine Company 15, located on California street between Laguna and Buchanan. Rising by successive steps he became Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 23 in 1894 and later Foreman. On the reorganization of the department under the present charter in 1900 he became



Captain, and in 1908 was made Battalion Chief. From August 1, 1912, to June 1, 1914, he served as acting Second Assistant Chief of the Department. Chief Layden is married and the father of a son and daughter. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Knights of Honor.



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LAGOON AND PALACE OF FINE ARTS



JAMES WOODS
Police Commissioner

JAMES WOODS, President of the Board of Police Commissioners and manager of the St. Francis Hotel, was first appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Rolph January 8, 1912, upon the inauguration of the present administration, the appointment being for a term of two years to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Joseph Sullivan.

Despite his duties as executive head of one of San Francisco's largest and most distinctive hostelries, Commissioner Woods found time to give a generous share of his attention to the many problems confronting the Police Commission, particularly those arising in connection with the proper preparation of the city for the Exposition throngs in

1915. In this he showed a judicious and impartial concern for all classes of citizenship affected by such regulations as were deemed essential to this purpose, and when the press of private business caused him to resign in 1913, his retirement occasioned general regret.

He was strongly urged by Mayor Rolph to remain in office, but the situation precluded his continuance in the public service at that time. On October 13, 1914, however, when the resignation of Max J. Kuhl left a vacancy on the board, Mayor Rolph prevailed upon Commissioner Woods to again become a member of the commission.

Commissioner Woods has been active in the councils of the hotel men of the city, particularly in the concerted action which has been taken to accommodate the Exposition visitors in an adequate and creditable manner, including the agreement not to increase rates during the Exposition period. He is a member of the Bohemian, Olympic, Family, Transportation, Ingleside Golf, and Presidio Golf Clubs, and a former president of the Northern California Hotel Association, former president of the California State Hotel Association, vice-president of the Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit Association, vice-president of the American Hotel Protective Association, director of the Down Town Association, and former director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Protection to the water-front and shipping interests of San Francisco, in addition to the High Pressure System, is afforded by two fireboats, which are constructed with steel hull and deck house. The boats are each 120 feet in length, with a beam of twenty-six feet and a draft of eleven feet. They have a speed of twelve knots per hour, and have pumps with a nominal capacity of 9000 gallons a minute against a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. Actual tests have shown their capacity to be 9870 gallons a minute.



THEODORE J. ROCHE

Police Commissioner

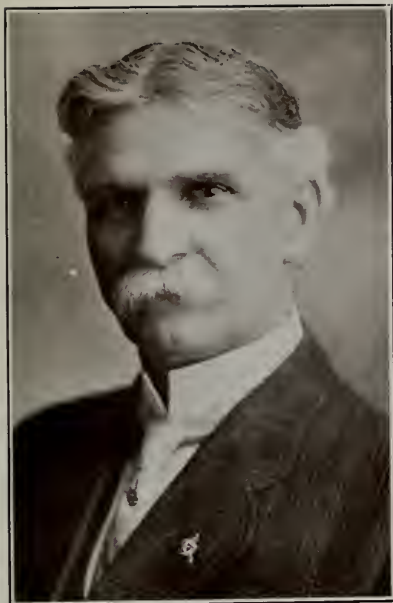
THEODORE J. ROCHE, member of the San Francisco Police Commission and former president of that body, is a native of San Francisco, having been born in this city on May 4, 1876. He is the son of James and Virginia Roche, his mother being a Tojetti by birth and a member of the distinguished artist family of that name. His home has always been in San Francisco, in the public schools of which city he received his education, supplementing the acquirements so obtained by subsequent study of the law in the office of Henry E. Highton. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was made a member of the firm, which is now known under the style of Sullivan & Sulli-

van and Theodore J. Roche. Of his associates, one is the former Superior Judge, J. F. Sullivan, the other the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, Matt. I. Sullivan.

In July, 1913, when the United States Attorney-General at Washington found it advisable, after the resignation of District Attorney John L. McNab, to appoint special assistants to conduct the prosecution of two cases which were attracting the attention of the nation, choice was made of Attorneys Matt. I. Sullivan and Theodore J. Roche for these positions. As a result of their efforts, five convictions were obtained in these cases.

Mr. Roche was appointed a member of the Police Commission by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., during the second year of the latter's term of office. Whether as President of the Board or as associate member he has from the beginning taken an active and conscientious part in the conduct of this important municipal department, his familiarity with legal practice, both civil and criminal, as well as with the theory of the law, proving greatly to the city's advantage both in the framing of new ordinances and the enforcement of those already in existence.

San Francisco is the greatest hotel city in proportion to population, having 1986 hotels and apartment houses, with a total of 116,617 rooms, 90 per cent of them new. New York is the only American city with greater accommodation for conventions and visitors. San Francisco is the eleventh city in size in the United States. The population, U. S. census 1910, was 416,912, and in 1914 public service corporations estimated it to be 528,705. The total exports in 1914 amounted to \$64,284,092, and the imports \$69,995,217. It is the wealthiest city per capita on the Pacific Coast. Private building contracts for 1914 totaled \$30,309,361.



JESSE B. COOK
Police Commissioner

IN the twenty-five years that he has been connected with the department of which he is now one of the governing board, Police Commissioner Jesse B. Cook has served in virtually every grade and rank therein from the lowest to the highest, and at the present date therefore represents the "last word" in the matter of experience calculated to fit him for the position which he holds. Entering the service on February 13, 1889, as patrolman, he was speedily promoted to a corporalship, and thereafter, as the years went by, served either through temporary or regular appointment in every rank in the department until he reached the position of Chief, to which he attained during the administration

of Mayor E. R. Taylor, and was retired on pension by the Police Commission of Mayor P. H. McCarthy.

From Chief there was, of course, but one higher step possible, and this he took at the beginning of the term of office of Mayor Rolph, when the latter appointed him Police Commissioner, which position he now holds, having served one term as president. In every rank to which he has been appointed, his record has been the same—that of a painstaking, efficient and upright official.

Commissioner Cook is a Californian by birth, having been born in Marysville, Yuba County, on February 10, 1860. He is a Native Son of the Golden West, and highly esteemed in the order. His father, William N. Cook, a California pioneer, was a native of Maryland, well known during all his life as a San Francisco contractor, while his mother was a Kentuckian. The future Chief and Commissioner, when eight years old, was taken by his parents to San Francisco, where he was educated in the public schools, attending Spring Valley and famous old Lincoln Evening School. While he has at times visited other cities, on several occasions for the purpose of aiding by his experience and advice the organization or reorganization of police departments therein, San Francisco has always been his home. He is a married man, and the father of two daughters.

San Francisco is the greatest commercial city of the western coast of America, and bears the same relation to the Pacific Ocean that New York does to the Atlantic, having a larger population than any city on the west coast of North or South America, with a land-locked harbor of 450 square miles, and a deep-water outlet to the Pacific Ocean, whose waters wash the shores of the most fertile countries in the world.



DR. THOMAS E. SHUMATE

Police Commissioner

DR. THOMAS E. SHUMATE, member of the Board of Police Commissioners and a practicing physician of many years' standing in San Francisco, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 1, 1871. Coming to California at an early age, Dr. Shumate received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and later attended the Cooper Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894.

Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of medicine in San Francisco, advancing by successive steps to a position of prominence in the medical fraternity of the city. The foundation of his long experience in the service of municipal and private institutions was laid

in the receiving hospitals of the city, wherein he acted as emergency surgeon for a year, subsequently assuming the duties of examining physician in the San Francisco Police Department, which position he held continuously for a period of six years. Following this he became Assistant Surgeon in the French Hospital, continuing as such for seven years.

Meanwhile he had interested himself in the pharmacy business, and by the application of the detailed knowledge gained in the medical profession, coupled with his aptitude for organization, has succeeded in establishing a thriving chain of pharmacies throughout the city.

Dr. Shumate was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Rolph in 1912 and has rendered effective service with his colleagues in dealing with the many problems which the commission has attacked with a view of insuring the proper reception and safeguarding of the Exposition guests of San Francisco in 1915.

He was married April 12, 1899, to Miss Freda Ortmann, and they have three children. Dr. Shumate is a member of the Olympic Club, Press Club, Southern Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The destruction of the business portion of the city by fire in April, 1906, has resulted in the modernization of the entire downtown district, and the creation of a shopping center that in beauty of streets and stores and plenitude of stocks is second to none in the world. The freshness, brightness and cleanliness of it make it a show place for visitors. The streets are ornamented with handsome bronze electroliers, and at night are more brilliantly lighted than those of Paris.

**D. A. WHITE**

Chief of Police

DAVID AUGUSTIN WHITE, Chief of the San Francisco Police Department since 1911, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born June 1, 1875, the son of P. J. and Mary J. White. He received his education in Sacred Heart College. On graduating he entered the employ of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, remaining therein for twenty years and rising by successive stages until he occupied the position of manager of the business department.

His long service with this company terminated in June, 1911, when he was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor P. H. McCarthy. Although the appointment of a business man and civilian without police experience was unprecedented in San Francisco, Chief White has vindicated the wisdom of his selection by his grasp of the principles of metropolitan police organization and business-like administration of the office. During his incumbency many practical and effective innovations have been instituted, among them the Traffic Squad, which has materially reduced the confusion and danger that attended the movement of traffic in the congested down-town district.

He has also given particular attention to preparing the department for the proper safeguarding of the city's Exposition guests in 1915. Bureaus have been reorganized and placed in charge of men widely experienced in the protection of the public against the operations of pickpockets, bunco men, and other criminals who make a business of preying upon Exposition crowds.

Chief White has likewise vigorously enforced all measures adopted by the Police Commissioners or Supervisors to maintain a wholesome standard of civic life. Although the appointee of a previous administration, he has won the commendation of the present authorities by his ready and efficient co-operation. Chief White was married February 3, 1908, to Miss Edith Nicholls, and is a member of the Olympic Club, Elks, and Knights of Columbus.

The quality of all structural materials designed for use on work performed under the direction of the Board of Works is thoroughly tested in an excellently-equipped laboratory before it is allowed to be incorporated in construction. The work is performed by an expert chemist and corps of assistants. A special investigation has been made on the subject of asphalt, bituminous rock, street binder and wearing surfaces, the result of which is shown in the high standard of pavements recently constructed in the city.



ITALIAN TOWER—ENTRANCE TO COURT OF FLOWERS



ARTHUR H. BARENDT

Health Commissioner

ARTHUR H. BARENDT, member of the Board of Health and President of that body for three successive terms, was born in Liverpool, England, the son of J. E. and Isabella (Crowe) Barendt. His early youth was spent in England, where he received a thorough education, becoming a "Whitworth Scholar," and taking rank as a medallist in the government examinations.

Coming to America soon after attaining his majority, he made his way at once to San Francisco, which has ever since been his home. Entering the newspaper profession, he secured a position on the San Francisco "Chronicle," subsequently joining the "Examiner" staff. On both

papers he proved himself an indefatigable and most successful news gatherer, with an almost abnormal capacity for vigorous and continuous work.

Despite the demands of his journalistic profession, he contrived to find time for the study of law, to which his inclinations had always tended. In due course he was admitted to the bar, and for a time carried on his two professions together, and successfully. The increasing demands of his legal practice, however, speedily made the continuance of this system of double activity impossible, and he has since devoted himself to the law and the service of the municipality.

He was first appointed a member of the Board of Health by former Mayor Taylor and was reappointed by Mayor Rolph in December, 1913, for the full term of seven years. Though a lay member of the Board, which the charter provides shall consist of three physicians and four business men, Mr. Barendt's colleagues have three times elected him president, despite precedents favoring the placing of a medical man in the position. His legal knowledge, coupled with his familiarity with all manner of general business, gained during his years of newspaper experience, make him especially valuable as the administrative head of the Board.

Commissioner Barendt takes an active interest in both national and local politics, was formerly president of the Iroquois Club, and is still a member of that organization, as well as of the San Francisco Democratic Club, the Bar Association and Press Club.

Good hunting and fishing grounds in the mountains may be reached by rail, from San Francisco, with short trips by stage or on foot into the wilds.



DR. GUY EDMUND MANNING
Health Commissioner

DR. GUY EDMUND MANNING, Commissioner of the Board of Public Health for more than seven years, and who occupies a position of prominence among the medical fraternity of San Francisco, where he has been a continuous resident for twenty-three years, was born in Placer County, California, and removed shortly thereafter with his family to Reno, Nevada, when that city was founded in the historic days of the gold fever. His father, A. H. Manning, was a well-known banker and merchant of Reno, where his son, the future Health Commissioner, obtained his early education in the public schools, later attending the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and going East to

pursue his studies at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1890.

On coming to San Francisco Dr. Manning engaged in the practice of medicine, and on April 17, 1907, was appointed Public Health Commissioner by Mayor Eugene Schmitz. Those who are familiar with the history of San Francisco at that time will appreciate the tribute paid to Dr. Manning's ability and conscientious service when he was reappointed by Mayor Taylor under the Charter Amendment on December 23, 1907, becoming President of the Board for a short time. He was the only member retained by Mayor McCarthy, and continued under the present administration, being reappointed by Mayor Rolph in 1914.

In addition to his activities on the Board of Health, in which he is chairman of the Hospital Committee. Dr. Manning occupies a number of other responsible positions. He is vice-president of the A. H. Manning Company of Reno, Nevada; is president of the California State Homoeopathic Medical Society, of which he was secretary for twelve years; a director of the Hahnemann Hospital of San Francisco, and a director of, as well as professor of, *Materia Medica* in the Hahnemann College; visiting physician of the San Francisco Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital, and San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children.

Dr. Manning was married in 1891 to Miss Harriet Russell Williams of Nevada, and they have two daughters prominent in society. Dr. Manning is a member of the Commonwealth Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and national, state and county medical societies.



DR. A. P. O'BRIEN
Health Commissioner

DR. A. P. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of the Board of Public Health, Surgeon of Mary's Help Hospital and a prominent physician of many years standing in San Francisco, was born at Port Townsend, Washington, June 27, 1866, the son of Dr. P. M. O'Brien and Katherine O'Brien.

In his early youth the future city official removed with his parents to San Francisco, where his father became one of the leading pioneer physicians, serving as the first Commissioner of Education and later as Superintendent Physician of St. Mary's Hospital. His son, the present Health Commissioner, was given the advantages of a thorough public school and university educa-

tion, attending and in due course graduating from the Santa Clara University and the medical department of the University of California.

His attainments and abilities were early recognized by the municipal authorities, and in 1895 he was appointed Health Officer for the Department of Public Health. From this period until 1902 he established an unbroken record of public service, entering that of the United States Government with the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection and seeing active service in the islands as surgeon for the First California Volunteers.

Upon the triumphant return of the "Fighting First" at the cessation of hostilities, Dr. O'Brien again resumed the practice of medicine in San Francisco, and in 1913 was appointed Health Commissioner, which office he holds in conjunction with that of Surgeon of Mary's Help Hospital. Because of his long training and experience, Dr. O'Brien has rendered invaluable service to the Health Department of the municipality, wherein his advice and judgment are held in highest respect both by his colleagues on the Board and the community, whose well-being is safeguarded by the administrations of that body.

Dr. O'Brien is married, the maiden name of his wife being Veronica Rose Derham. He is a member of the Press Club, Olympic Club, Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

California has long been known as a paradise for sportsmen. Its forested mountains are the haunts of deer, bear, California lion, grouse, quail, and other game, and its streams are full of fish. Lake and brook trout are abundant in the mountain streams and bass, salmon, and shad are the favorites in the valley.



DR. GEO. BURBANK SOMERS
Health Commissioner

DR. GEORGE BURBANK SOMERS, Commissioner of the Board of Public Health, and Physician-Superintendent of Lane Hospital, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born August 4, 1862, the son of William J. Somers and Kate (Burbank) Somers. His earlier education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco, and later he went East to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1886 with the degree of A. B.

Upon returning to San Francisco Dr. Somers entered the Cooper Medical College, and in 1888 graduated as a physician, thereafter receiving the appointment of Resident Surgeon at the Southern Pacific Hospital at Sacramento. In 1889 he entered upon the practice of medicine in San Francisco. His attainments were early recognized by the municipal authorities, and in 1891 he entered the service of the city as Chief Surgeon in the Emergency Hospital service, continuing therein until 1895.

Four years later, in 1899, Dr. Somers was given the office of Adjunct to the Chair of Gynecology of the Cooper Medical College, and rose in a brief period to the position of Professor of Gynecology in 1901. In the year previous he had been appointed Gynecologist to the Lane Hospital, and held this position continuously until 1912, his present position being Physician-Superintendent of that hospital. Dr. Somers has served as Gynecologist on the faculty of Stanford University since 1911. His record of responsible positions and honors held over a series of years is sufficient testimony of the rank which he holds in the profession at large and in the regard of his native city in particular.

Dr. Somers is a member of the Harvard Club, University Club, and Press Club. He was married in November, 1900, to Miss Mary Hooper, and they have two children, Burbank Hooper and George Willard Somers.

The bay and tributary rivers afford unlimited opportunity for inland yachting and all water sports. Just outside the Golden Gate you can enjoy superb striped bass and salmon fishing in the open ocean. Within a few miles are all the wonders and beauties of California, and mountain altitudes, like those of Switzerland, easily accessible; to say nothing of deer shooting and trout fishing closer than from any other large city. Golf, tennis, polo, every form of outdoor sport, are part of the life of the place the year around.



The Classic Colonnade of the Palace of Fine Arts Reflected in the Clear Waters of the Fine Arts Lagoon

**LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN****Health Commissioner**

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN, a member of the Board of Health, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Arnstein, Simon Company, was born in San Francisco, November 22, 1880, and has since been a continuous resident of this city. He is a son of Ludwig and Mercedes Arnstein, his father being a pioneer merchant of San Francisco and one of the founders of the firm which has grown to be the largest wholesale woolen house west of Chicago and one of the most important concerns of its kind in the United States.

Despite the responsibilities and demands upon his time of this extensive business, Commissioner Arnstein has given practical proof of his public spirit by accepting the additional

burden attached to the duties of a member of the Board of Health, a purely honorary position carrying no compensation. He is a member of the Sanitation Committee, the Advisory Committee on Tenement House Inspection, and of the Finance Committee.

On the Sanitation Committee he has contributed materially with his colleagues to the improvement of hygienic conditions throughout the city and to the safeguarding and conservation of public health. As a member of the Tenement House Committee he has displayed an earnest and studious interest in the development of housing regulations and their proper enforcement.

Commissioner Arnstein received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco and later attended the University of California. He was married April 17, 1910, to Miss Flora F. Jacobi and they have two children. He served as a member of the Grand Jury in 1910 and was active in the investigations conducted by that body.

He was appointed as a member of the Board of Health by Mayor Rolph in November, 1913. Commissioner Arnstein is a member of the Argonaut Club, the University of California Club, Commonwealth Club, Belvedere Country Club, and Union League Club.

Passengers on the Municipal Railway cars have the satisfaction of knowing that every provision is made for safety. The air-brake equipment is what is known as the straight-air type. Special additional features, or emergency devices, have been provided. A valve under each car automatically sets the brakes in the event of any air-brake pipes or appurtenances being disabled. At each end of the car, within reach of the conductor, an additional emergency air valve is placed, by means of which the car may be brought to a stop.



FRANK J. KLIMM
Health Commissioner

FRANK J. KLIMM, Commissioner of the Board of Health, was born in San Francisco, June 19, 1876, and has always made this city his home and the scene of his business and civic activities. His parents, Adam and Magdalena Klimm, were early and well-known residents of San Francisco. The future Health Commissioner was educated in the public schools, and attended the famous old Lincoln Grammar, from which so many men who have gained prominence and position in after life received their early schooling. Reaching his majority, he engaged in the plumbing trade, and at the age of twenty-one had become a master plumber and has engaged in this business suc-

cessfully since August 1, 1897.

Mr. Klimm is especially qualified to serve his city as a Commissioner on the Board of Health, to which position he was first appointed January 8, 1910, to fill an unexpired term. His practical experience in the plumbing business, and intimate knowledge of all matters pertaining to sanitation, proved invaluable to the Health Department and the city in general, and enabled him to render such service that he was reappointed December 23, 1910; for the term of seven years.

Commissioner Klimm, in addition to his activities in behalf of the city and his business pursuits, holds many positions of prominence in San Francisco clubs and organizations. He was president of the order of Hermann Sons in 1899, president of the San Francisco Association of Master Plumbers for six years, from 1906 to 1911, and president of the State Association of Master Plumbers in 1911. He is also a member of the Olympic Club, Union League, the Masonic Order, Native Sons, Mystic Shriners, and many other organizations. In the Board of Health he is a member of the Sanitation Committee and of the Building Committee, and on both leaves nothing undone that makes for the better sanitation and hygienic protection of the community.

Commissioner Klimm is married and is the father of two children, Ethel Mabel and Emily Madeline Klimm.

San Francisco had the honor during 1914 of being selected as the site for the Regional Bank of the Pacific Coast district. There was keen competition for this prize and the decision of the Federal officials settled conclusively the claims of San Francisco as the financial, commercial and industrial metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

**ARTHUR M. SHARP****Health Commissioner**

ARTHUR M. SHARP, Commissioner of the Board of Health, and one of the prominent business men of San Francisco, was born in this city November 24, 1865, the son of Solomon A. and Caroline Sharp. He received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and later entered the cattle business, from which it was a natural step to the wholesale butcher trade. Subsequently, Mr. Sharp entered the Government service, and after remaining there for several years, engaged finally in that pursuit wherein he was especially qualified to gain success, namely, the hotel business. From a small beginning, as owner and proprietor of a single hotel, he rose until at the present time he

conducts, in conjunction with Edward Rolkin, his partner, no less than twenty-seven hotels in San Francisco, among them being many of the largest and most popular hostelries in the city.

Although his rapidly increasing business interests left him little time or opportunity for other activities, Mr. Sharp did not fail to take an absorbing interest in civic affairs. His services in behalf of the city received appreciative notice in January, 1910, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Health, establishing a record of conscientious service and knowledge of the business needs of the community that resulted in his re-appointment in December, 1912, by Mayor McCarthy.

Commissioner Sharp was married to Miss Elizabeth Moffat, daughter of Henry Moffat, a well-known wholesale butcher and cattle man, in 1895, and they have one child, a daughter.

Because of his intimate knowledge of the cattle and meat business, gained through years of practical experience, Commissioner Sharp's advice and direction have been especially valuable to the Health Board in all matters pertaining to the inspection and preparing of meat, whether on the hoof or in the packing-house. He is also an expert by reason of his hotel connections, on the general subject of housing regulations, sanitation, food and similar problems that must be met daily by the Board of Public Health.

As a single instance of the immediate effect of the opening of the Panama Canal upon the commercial prosperity of San Francisco, the Chamber of Commerce gives the total exports for September, 1914, as \$14,467,467, as against \$8,662,094 for the same month in 1913. This enormous gain broke all records in the history of the city.



DR. R. G. BRODRICK
Health Officer

DR. R. G. BRODRICK, Health Officer in the San Francisco Department of Public Health since 1908, was born in San Francisco April 14, 1871, the son of Richard and Margaret Sheridan Brodrick. He attended the public schools, Cooper Medical College and later the University of Vienna; became surgeon in the United States Navy in 1893, seeing active service in the Spanish-American War and participating in the battle of Manila Bay. He was first appointed Health Officer February 28, 1908, and reappointed December 18, 1911. He passed highest in the Civil Service examinations for Superintendent of the San Francisco Hospital. Dr. Brodrick belongs to the Common-

wealth Club and the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was married in 1908 to Florence Nightingale Boyd and has two children.

EDWARD M. COFFEY
Secretary Board of Health

EDWARD M. COFFEY, Secretary of the Board of Health for the past thirteen years, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born November 29, 1868, the son of Patrick and Margaret (O'Connor) Coffey. Upon completing his education in the public schools, he entered the Dun Mercantile Agency and later the office of the United Railroads.

Mr. Coffey began his long career in the Health Department with his appointment under Civil Service in January, 1901, and in his years of efficient service as Secretary has earned the commendation of the municipal authorities and the general public. He was married February 2, 1896, to Fernanda Wilson and they have three sons. He is a member of the Olympic Club and Pacific Parlor No. 10 of the Native Sons, and is secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Association of San Francisco.



DR. WILLIAM C. HASSLER

Chief Sanitary Inspector

DR. WILLIAM CHARLES HASSLER, Physician and Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Department of Public Health of San Francisco, was born in Chicago, September 9, 1868.

He received his education in the public schools and medical institutions of California and New York, entered the department in 1900 as Inspector, and in 1901 was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector from the Civil Service Register of eligibles. He has supervision over forty men engaged in the inspection of markets, abattoirs, dairies, industrial institutions and tenement houses, maintaining a general survey of conditions surrounding the production of foodstuffs and sanitation of the

city. This inspection force has attained a high degree of efficiency. Dr. Hassler was married in 1896 to Miss Carrie Currier and resides at 540 Page street.

DR. WILFRED H. KELLOGG

Director of Laboratories

DR. WILFRED H. KELLOGG, Director of Laboratories, graduate pharmacist, physician and bacteriologist of long experience in the Municipal, State and Federal Governments, was born in Kansas in 1871, the son of Dr. H. G. Kellogg and Sarah E. (Hess) Kellogg. He attended and in due course graduated from the Departments of Pharmacy and Medicine of the University of California, later took a post-graduate course at Stanford University and further pursued his studies in Philadelphia and London.

He was appointed City Bacteriologist in 1900, in 1907 Bacteriologist for the State of California, and a year later was made Bacteriologist for the United States Government in Venezuela. His experience and scientific ability won high recognition, and in 1910 he was appointed to his present position. He was married in 1895 to Miss Mabel S. Reilay, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Kellogg.





CHARLES M. WOLLENBERG
 Superintendent of Relief Home

CHARLES M. WOLLENBERG, Superintendent of Relief Home and City and County Hospital, was born March 13, 1873, at Castroville, California, is the son of Louis and Fannie Wollenberg. He attended public school at Prescott, Arizona, and the University of California, thereafter engaging in the drug business for fourteen years.

Following the great fire of 1906 he rendered notable relief service and was in charge of the Refugee Camp at Ingleside.

He was appointed in 1908 to his present position and has made many improvements, including the erection of fireproof buildings and the addition of a large area of grazing and farm land to the Relief Home

tract. He is married and has three children.

DR. ARTHUR A. O'NEILL

Medical Supt. Isolation Hospital

DR. ARTHUR A. O'NEILL, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, was born in San Francisco August 6, 1859, the son of Frank and Eunice Friel O'Neill, and educated at Sacred Heart College and the Cooper Medical College.

Later he became Assistant Surgeon, Cooper Medical College Clinic; Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1893-1901; Resident Physician City and County Hospital, 1901-3; assistant in diseases of skin, San Francisco Polyclinic; Superintendent of City and County Hospital, 1907; Surgeon to Plague Hospital and diagnostician for Board of Health, 1907-10; acting Assistant Surgeon Public Health Service assigned to Plague Laboratory, 1910-12; Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, 1912. He is president of the San Francisco Medical Society, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He was married

March 10, 1910, to Stella L. Montague.



DR. THOMAS D. MAHER

Chief Medical Inspector of
Schools



DR. THOMAS D. MAHER, Chief Medical Inspector of Schools, was born in San Francisco in 1874, and obtained his education at St. Mary's College, Oakland, and in the Medical Department of the University of California.

He entered the service of the municipality as Resident Physician of the City and County Hospital, in which office he rendered notable service from 1898 to 1901, when he resumed private practice. On March 15, 1914, Dr. Maher was appointed to his present position and has under his supervision the health of approximately 57,000 school children.

During his administration the number and frequency of epidemics have been decidedly reduced. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Olympic Club, and Native Sons of the Golden West.

DR. N. ROSENCRANTZ

City Physician

DR. NATHANIEL ROSENCRANTZ, City Physician and Surgeon for the Municipal Railways, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born May 5, 1868. He received his early education in the public schools, attended the Cooper Medical College, and upon graduating therefrom visited Europe and completed his studies at the University Wurzberg, Germany.

He was appointed City Physician August 1, 1913, and later Surgeon for the Municipal Railway System.

The duties in this responsible position are especially important through the city's liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Dr. Rosencrantz has earned the respect and confidence of the municipal authorities and finds little time for other activities. He is unmarried and is a member of the Press Club.



DR. ALANSON WEEKS

Chief Surgeon Emergency Hospital Service

DR. ALANSON WEEKS, Chief Surgeon in the Emergency Hospital Service, was born in Allegan, Michigan, in 1877, and upon completing his early education in the public schools, attended the University of Michigan. He entered the United States Revenue Cutter Service as surgeon, subsequently serving his government in the same capacity in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. He was appointed Chief Surgeon in the Emergency Hospital of San Francisco in February, 1912, and has given to the city the full benefit of his experience and training in the service of the United States.

During the incumbency of Dr. Weeks many improvements have been made in the Emergency Hospital Department, both in equipment and character of service. The duties and responsibilities of the service have steadily increased, as is evinced from the fact that 29,996 patients were treated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, an increase of 1,504 patients over the previous year. The total number of ambulance calls was 7,193, or 535 more than in 1913-1914. Despite their increase there has been a distinct advancement in the efficiency of the department, due in a large measure to the energies and constant vigilance of the Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Weeks.

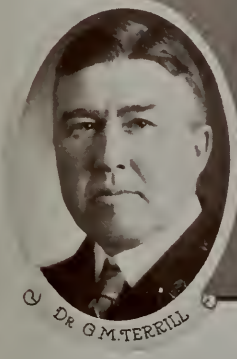
The service is the oldest in the United States, and generally admitted to be the best. In many other large cities there is no regular municipal emergency service, the work being in charge of charitable institutions and in one metropolitan city conducted, in respect to the ambulance service, by undertakers. In San Francisco the department is modern and complete in every detail. Under Dr. Weeks' administration, for example, five new motor ambulances of newest design were purchased. The Central Emergency Hospital is especially well equipped with the latest appliances and sterilizing apparatus and the methods of treatment and surgical operations are constantly kept abreast with the advancement of the profession, while Dr. Weeks' staff of fifteen assistant surgeons is required to maintain the same standard of efficiency as the remaining personnel of the Department.

A great amount of money has been spent in San Francisco during the past ten years, and more is now being spent, on improvements whose cost is approximately as follows: New sewer system, nearly complete, \$6,150,000; high-pressure fire system, \$5,750,000; municipal street railways, \$5,500,000; asphalt plant, \$60,000; civic center, \$8,800,000; schools, \$7,500,000; hospitals, \$3,000,000; fire and police stations, \$510,000; public library lands, \$740,000; Hall of Justice and county jail, \$1,350,000; Hetch Hetchy water supply, lands and preliminary work, \$2,000,000; docks, \$9,000,000; streets and pavements, \$15,000,000; new parks and public playgrounds, \$1,360,000; traffic tunnels, \$4,600,000; making a total of \$71,320,000.

San Francisco is a center of distribution for California's canned fruits and vegetables, the total combined pack of these being 8,500,000 cases, or about 200,000,000 cans, in 1914, with an approximate value of \$21,000,000.



ASSISTANT SURGEONS
EMERGENCY HOSPITALS





CHARLES C. BUCHER

Chief Steward Emergency Hospital Service

CHARLES C. BUCHER, Chief Steward of the Emergency Hospital Service for twenty years, and a resident of San Francisco the greater part of his life, was born in Germany September 25, 1871, the son of Joseph Bucher. He attended the public schools and the high school of his native State, Bavaria, Germany, and on coming to San Francisco attended the Lincoln Evening School for two years and took a six-months' course in Heald's Business College, thereafter spending a year and a half in the Department of Pharmacy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He served as nurse and later head nurse in the German Hospital, from 1891 to 1895, when he was appointed to his present position. During his long continuance in office he has gained a well-earned reputation as one of the best-informed and most popular officials in the department. He ranks as first assistant executive officer for the entire Emergency Service.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO'S Emergency Hospital Service is universally recognized as the best in the country. It is without a rival in equipment, organization and efficiency and has been taken as a model by other large cities. The department consists of five emergency hospitals and a detention hospital for the insane. It is presided over by Dr. Alanson Weeks, Chief Surgeon, and his assistant executive, Chief Steward Charles Bucher, who are responsible to a major degree for its upbuilding and efficiency. Their staff is composed of fifteen surgeons, twenty-one hospital stewards, nine nurses and fifteen ambulance drivers. The service has five modern motor-driven ambulances. During the past fiscal year 29,996 cases were treated and 7193 emergency ambulance calls responded to. The first actual Emergency Hospital in San Francisco was opened in 1893 in the old City Hall. Four years later the Harbor Emergency Hospital was opened, and in the same year a temporary Golden Gate Park Hospital was installed. In 1902 a splendid stone building was completed to house the latter, and a year later the Board of Health opened an Emergency Hospital in the Potrero. The fifth hospital was opened in 1909 in the Mission District. In 1900 the city was officially divided into emergency hospital districts.



MUSIC STAND, GOLDEN GATE PARK



DR. THEODORE RETHERS

Lunacy Commissioner

DR. THEODORE RETHERS, Lunacy Commissioner of the City and County of San Francisco for more than twenty-two years, and a practicing physician of long and prominent standing in this city, is a native of San Francisco, where he was born June 28, 1867, the son of Charles Rethers. On completing his academic education he entered upon his professional studies at the Friederick-Wilhelm University of Berlin, Germany, graduating with distinction in 1890. On returning to San Francisco Dr. Rethers entered upon practice of his profession in 1892, his abilities and thorough training gaining him a place at once in the confidence and high regard of the community and his associates in

the medical profession. Official recognition was given to these qualities a year after he had begun practice, when he was appointed in January, 1893, to the office of Lunacy Commissioner. His years of service in this capacity, which demands a large share of his time and attention, have not only caused him to be generally recognized as an expert and authority upon all phases of the duties attached to the Lunacy Commission, but they have gained for him the appreciation of citizens and officials who realize that service on the commission requires a sacrifice for any physician and surgeon who has a large practice as well as other duties in connection with his profession.

The commercial and industrial waterfront of San Francisco is State property, controlled by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor. The initial provision for the establishment of this board was made by the Legislature in 1853. The Harbor Commissioners have jurisdiction which is confined to State property along the waterfront of the City and County of San Francisco, which extends from the eastern end of the Presidio reservation, on the north shore, in an easterly and southeasterly and southwesterly direction to the boundary line between San Francisco and San Mateo counties. The Board maintains open fairways in the bay for the clear passage of transbay ferry-boats. This waterfront property consists of all the piers and wharves in the City and County of San Francisco, with the exception of those belonging to the Federal government, and two manufacturing plants; also the seawall and seawall lots, and certain waterfront streets, including East street for its entire length. These lots and streets were created by reclamation of tidelands. The board has no jurisdiction over the ports of Oakland, Point Richmond, Port Costa, or other bay points.



DR. CHARLES D. McGETTIGAN
Lunacy Commissioner

DR. CHARLES D. McGETTIGAN, Lunacy Commissioner of San Francisco, is a native and life-long resident of California. The son of Edward and Mary M. McGettigan, he was born at Vallejo, California, April 16, 1873. The future city official attended St. Mary's College and the University of California, and in the stirring times of the Spanish-American War responded to the call for volunteers and performed active and notable service as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry. Upon his return at the close of hostilities he engaged in private practice in San Francisco and rose successfully to a position of prominence in his profession. He has been

Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital since 1901, and in the following year received a tribute to his training and ability in his appointment as member of the Lunacy Commission of San Francisco.

In addition to his private practice and service in behalf of the city, Dr. McGettigan takes an active interest in all forms of healthy sport and athletics, and has a reputation as a marksman and trap shooter of no mean ability. He is a member of the Family Club, Olympic Club and Press Club. Dr. McGettigan was married in 1902 to Miss Francesca Vallejo, granddaughter of General Vallejo, historic commandant of early California days, and they have five children.

All of the structural parts of San Francisco's municipal railway cars up to the window sills are of steel and so formed as to give the extreme rigidity with a minimum weight. The construction above the window-sill line is of the finest grade of California wood. The roof is notable in that no inner lining is provided, the roof boards being of white cedar, purchased in San Francisco by the car builders and shipped east to the factory.

On account of the rapidly-increasing traffic congestion in Market street, the city's principal commercial artery, it is generally conceded that the time is not far distant when a rapid transit subway will be necessary under this thoroughfare. The elevation, location and design of the Twin Peaks tunnel have been planned with this in view, and will permit the continuation of the tunnel as a subway with but slight alterations. For the present the tunnel cars will connect with surface tracks in Market street at Seventeenth street.



UPPER—PRESIDIO TERRACE. LOWER—ARIZONA GARDEN, GOLDEN GATE PARK; AFFILIATED COLLEGES IN THE BACKGROUND



WILLIAM McDEVITT

Election Commissioner

WILLIAM McDEVITT, President of the Board of Election Commissioners, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in February, 1869, the son of James and Ellen (O'Donald) McDevitt. He received his early education in the public schools, later attending St. Charles College, Maryland, and Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., graduating from the latter in 1896. In addition to the other branches of his university education, he applied himself diligently to the study of law and after receiving the degree of LL. M. from Georgetown University, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at Washington, D. C., in 1896. Three years later,

having come to the Pacific Coast, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Washington at Olympia, Washington.

He continued his academic studies with a post-graduate course at the University of Washington, Seattle, 1901-02, and served the university as Deputy Registrar for one year and as Registrar for a similar period. Meanwhile, from 1900 to 1901, Mr. McDevitt had acted as principal of the Chehalis High School at Chehalis, Washington, and had also become prominent in the activities of the Socialist party. He represented the party as State Secretary in Oregon and Washington, and on coming to California in 1904 continued his effective work as a party organizer and writer. He was editor of the "Socialist Voice," Oakland, and the Oakland "Daily World," in addition to carrying on a vigorous program of Socialist organization in all Pacific Coast cities.

In San Francisco Mr. McDevitt's earnestness and ability won him a foremost place in the ranks of his party and he served as their candidate for Mayor in 1909 and 1911. His interest in civic affairs first received official recognition in January, 1912, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Election Commissioners by Mayor Rolph. With his colleagues, Mr. McDevitt has successfully coped with the problems and added duties imposed upon the Department of Elections as a result of equal suffrage, the initiative, referendum, and recall, and various bond elections necessitated by the rehabilitation of the city. Mr. McDevitt is engaged in the book and stationery business at 1346 Fillmore street, and is a member of the International Radical Club and other propaganda organizations.



JOHN HERMANN
Election Commissioner

JOHN HERMANN, member of the Board of Election Commissioners, president of the German-American League of California and head of the well-known safe and vault company which bears his name, was born in Hermannstadt, Austria, in 1857. He attended the local schools, and having finished the course corresponding to that of the American high school, learned the trade of safe and vault maker, supplementing the knowledge which he acquired at home by spending several years in leading factories in other European cities where similar work was done. In 1882 he came to the United States with the purpose of ultimately going into the manufacturing business on his own ac-

count, and, thoroughly trained as he was already, nevertheless spent several months in visiting the most important eastern safe and vault factories and inspecting and studying the methods pursued therein. In 1883 he located permanently in San Francisco, but, still following his plan of doing nothing hastily or without thorough preparation, did not go into business for himself until 1889. Then he started in an unpretentious fashion in a small shop on Commercial street, and from this modest beginning built up, by persistency, thorough knowledge of his business, hard work and known integrity, what is now the largest safe and vault factory of the Pacific Coast. The character of his output early received the indorsement of the United States Government, which has installed his factory's products in the largest Federal buildings of the Coast.

Commissioner Hermann's appointment by Mayor Rolph as a member of the Election Board marked his first entry into political office, but his business capacity and standing in the community had been previously amply recognized by his fellow citizens. He has been nine times elected president of the German-American League of California and still holds the position. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of Two Hundred for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and has held other positions testifying to the regard had for him by those who know him best.

He is a married man, Mrs. Hermann having formerly been Miss Meyer, to whom he was married in 1886 in San Francisco. They have four children.

The largest boot and shoe, overall, printing, cordage, paper box, paper bag, machine shop, spice, extract, tin can, mattress, paint and varnish, slaughtering and meat, and tobacco plants in the West are located in San Francisco.



THOMAS V. CATOR
Election Commissioner

THOMAS V. CATOR, now serving his ninth year as an Election Commissioner, and who is a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to election laws, is a native of New York. He completed his education at Cornell University, and his studentship at law in New York and Philadelphia, and later practiced that profession in New York City for several years.

During this period Mr. Cator resided in New Jersey and was a member of the Legislature, and for two years an Alderman of Jersey City. His abilities and zeal in the public service were recognized by the Governor, by whom he was appointed a member of the State Water Commission. Finding him-

self in ill health, Mr. Cator decided to seek the salubrious climate of California and came to the State in 1887, making his home in San Francisco, where he has resided and engaged in the practice of law ever since. He took a prominent part in publicly advocating advanced policies from the time of his coming to this State and received the votes of the People's Party for United States Senator. Mr. Cator, in his long years of service as an Election Commissioner has frequently been called upon by legislative committees and other officials to give expert advice relating to the interpretation of election laws, and has appeared many times in the Supreme Court in important causes, especially those involving constitutional questions.

His expert knowledge of these matters rendered his services especially valuable to the State Legislature at Sacramento, where, for a period of many years, he was consulted by the committee on elections on subjects within the jurisdiction of that body.

At the request of a senate sub-committee an entire proposed primary law was drafted by Mr. Cator in 1901, and was enacted substantially without change. After the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Act, Commissioner Cator attended the sessions of the committee and assisted in the extensive changes to the laws then adopted. He is regarded by many as the best informed attorney on election law in the State.

Scattered about the city at advantageous points are seventy-five reinforced concrete cisterns from which water can be pumped, and they hold 75,000 gallons each. There are two up-to-date salt water pumping stations, magnificent in their substantial architecture and their effective equipment, located at diagonally opposite points of the city, and their great steam turbine pumps have a capacity of 10,000 gallons a minute under 300 pounds pressure.



CHARLES J. COLLINS

Election Commissioner

CHARLES J. COLLINS, member of the Board of Election Commissioners, was born in County Cork, Ireland, January 16, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, entering the Intermediate School at the age of fifteen. In 1888 he came to America, locating in Boston, where he completed his education in the Jesuit College in 1890, when he entered the employ of the Collins Printing Company as an apprentice compositor. Completing his apprenticeship, he was employed on the Boston "Herald" one year, giving up the position to come to San Francisco, where he has since resided. He opened a printing office and started in business for himself in 1898. His business increased steadily until it is

now one of the largest and most profitable printing establishments in the Mission District. He established the "Mission Enterprise," a weekly publication, devoted to the advancement and development of the Mission District, in 1910. The paper has a large local circulation and wields a strong influence in the Mission District. He was elected secretary of the United Irish Societies of San Francisco in 1905, and was elected president of that organization in 1908. He has been president of Division No. 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and major of Hibernian Rifles of San Francisco, for the last five years. He is also a leading member of several fraternal organizations. He has been an active factor in all movements to further the interests and promote the progress of the city. Pages of his paper have been donated to aid the various commercial and booster bodies in their efforts to advance and improve the Mission. On July 28, 1904, he was married to Miss Winifred Higgins, daughter of John Higgins, a pioneer and prominent citizen of San Francisco, and of their five children four are living. He was appointed Election Commissioner in January, 1914, by Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

The most beautiful retail stores to be found in America are the result of the rebuilding of San Francisco, combined with the effort to meet the demand arising from the wealth and taste of its people. The theaters are new, fireproof, of steel frame construction and beautifully decorated. The hotel accommodations equal in quality those of London and New York. There are educational facilities of the highest order for your children right in the city. The Summer School of the University of California at Berkeley, just across the bay, is the largest in the United States and attracts some of the greatest teachers in the country every year.



CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND SOUTH GARDENS, PALACE OF HORTICULTURE





J. H. ZEMANSKY

Registrar of Voters

JOSHUA HENRY ZEMANSKY, popularly known as "Harry," was born in Utica, New York, June 24, 1859, and is in consequence now fifty-five years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil War his parents removed with him to Detroit, Michigan, where the family remained until the end of the great struggle and for several years thereafter, migrating to California in 1870, and arriving in San Francisco in March of that year. The future Registrar began his education in the public schools of Detroit, and continued it in those of San Francisco, becoming a pupil in the famous old Lincoln Grammar, and being now, together with many other men prominent in San Francisco public life, a member

of the Lincoln School Association. He also took a course at the Pacific Business College, acquiring a knowledge of telegraphy, and served for a time as operator with the Western Union Company. Later he entered the College of Pharmacy of the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1878. Entering public life in 1881, he secured a position as deputy in the Registrar's office, and has ever since been attached to that department of the city government, having served two terms as head of the office through being appointed Registrar by the Election Commissioners, while between times, from 1881 to the present date, he has acted as Chief Deputy under Registrars Brown, Evans, Biggy, Steppacher, Walsh, Adams and Harrington. He has had much to do with the improvement of the election laws, and has from time to time appeared before the Legislature to this end.

Registrar Zemansky belongs to many clubs and other organizations, social, political and benevolent, including the Commonwealth, University of California Club, the New Yorkers, the German Benevolent Association, the Lincoln School Association, the Ashbury Heights Improvement Association, and others.

The length of the Stockton Street Tunnel from portal to portal is 911 feet. The length of the north approach is 138 feet and of the south approach, 275 feet. The total length, including approaches, is 1324 feet. The width of the tunnel is fifty feet, the height of the arch above the curb eighteen feet, the thickness of the base is eight feet and of the roof, two feet eight inches. It was necessary to excavate 143,500 cubic yards of earth and rock. The tunnel contains 16,500 cubic yards of concrete and 637,000 pounds of steel. The cost was \$430,000.



F. E. PREBLE



A. P. RHODES



REGISTRAR OF VOTERS OFFICE

STAFF



E. R. FAUCOMPRES



IGNATIUS D. DWYER



A. G. KNIGHT



CAMERON H. KING



J. N. HARRISON



ABOVE—LOOKING UP MARKET AND POST STREETS. BELOW—LOOKING INTO MARKET FROM MONTGOMERY STREET.



EARLE ASHLEY WALCOTT

Civil Service Commissioner

EARLE ASHLEY WALCOTT, Civil Service Commissioner, author, journalist, and Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth Club, was born in Magnolia, Illinois, November 19, 1859, the son of John and Josephine (Butterfield) Walcott. He came to California with his parents when a boy and received his early education in the schools of Santa Barbara from 1870 to 1879, then entering the University of California, where he completed the course in the prescribed four years, graduating in 1883.

His talent for literary work was manifested during his term at college. He was editor of the "Blue and Gold," the university annual, and of the "Occident," then a weekly college paper, in 1882. In 1885 he took up his residence in San Francisco, which has ever since been his home, and in the same year entered active journalism as editor of the "San Franciscan," a weekly magazine. He went on the staff of the "Chronicle" in 1886, and a year later joined the staff of the "Evening Post," remaining until 1889, when he became editorial writer on the "Examiner" and editor of the "Weekly Examiner," continuing in this capacity for twenty years.

The experience gained in his successful newspaper career, coupled with his expert knowledge of constitutional law, municipal government and legislation, gave him a recognized place in the civic activities of San Francisco, and in 1909 he became Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth Club, which position he still holds.

Meanwhile, Mr. Walcott had achieved a reputation as a novelist and short story writer, having produced three novels, "Blindfolded," 1906; "The Apple of Discord," 1907, and "The Open Door," 1910, in addition to a number of short stories published in various magazines. He served as secretary of the Charter Revision Convention in 1910, and in 1911 was a member of the Commission for the location and construction of the California State Reformatory. With the inauguration of the Rolph administration in 1912 he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission and officiated as President of that body for two years.

From San Francisco as a center the motorist may reach all parts of the Coast over smooth, well constructed State and county highways. The people of California have voted eighteen million dollars to build two highways from north to south, one through the great interior valley, the other along the Coast.



JOHN J. O'TOOLE

Civil Service Commissioner

JOHN J. O'TOOLE, Civil Service Commissioner and a practicing attorney of many years standing in San Francisco, was born in Santa Clara County February 28, 1872, the son of William and Mary (Fenton) O'Toole. His parents were both early residents of the State, his father being a pioneer of 1851 and his mother a native of San Francisco, where she was born in 1850.

Commissioner O'Toole received his academic education at Santa Clara College, where he took an active part in student affairs and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had early decided upon the legal profession as a career, and on graduating from college entered the office of

J. H. Campbell, District Attorney of San Jose, where he obtained a thorough rudimentary knowledge of the principles and practice of the law. Equipped with this practical experience and training, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California at San Francisco in 1895, and in the following year entered upon active practice in this city, where he has continued ever since, with offices at present in the Mills Building.

Although he had always taken a deep and active interest in civic affairs and had been prominently identified in various capacities with organizations and movements looking to the welfare and advancement of the city, Mr. O'Toole had never before held public office until his appointment to the Civil Service Commission by Mayor Rolph. His record as an attorney and public-spirited citizen received this recognition on December 8, 1914, when he was appointed on the Commission to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Matthew Brady, who had been made Judge of the Police Court by Mayor Rolph. Because of the many legal problems which come before the Civil Service Commission the services of a member who is an attorney-at-law are especially valuable, and in this connection Commissioner O'Toole is enabled to be of the greatest assistance to his colleagues on the Board.

Commissioner O'Toole married Miss Christine Regan, whose parents were also pioneers of this city, in 1904, and they have three sons and three daughters. He is a member of the Elks, Olympic Club and Knights of Columbus.

San Francisco is second only to New York in the number and quality of her hotel accommodations. At present there are over 2000 hotels and apartment houses in San Francisco.



BENJAMIN B. ROSENTHAL

Civil Service Commissioner

BENJAMIN B. ROSENTHAL, Civil Service Commissioner, was born December 25, 1872, in New York City, the son of Wolf and Caroline Rosenthal. He received his education in the public schools of New York, Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon. When a young man he came to San Francisco, engaging in the upholsterer's trade, and has since made this city his home.

He early took an active interest in the affairs of Organized Labor and became a prominent figure in union circles in this city. For many years he served as business agent of Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28. He gained recognition as a sincere and able worker in advancing the interests of his craft and was made a

Vice-President of the International Upholsterers' Union of North America. Commissioner Rosenthal was repeatedly sent by his union as a delegate to the conventions of the international organization, and has also for many years been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, serving as Vice-President and as a member of the executive committee of that body.

As a public officer his abilities have received the stamp of approval as evidenced by his appointment for three successive terms as Civil Service Commissioner under two administrations. He was first appointed to this office by Mayor McCarthy September 26, 1910, to fill the unexpired term of the late C. M. Leavy. On January 8, 1911, he was again appointed by Mayor McCarthy. Mayor Rolph, fully appreciating the value of Commissioner Rosenthal's work as a member of the Civil Service Commission, reappointed him January 8, 1914.

Commissioner Rosenthal was married in 1895 and has two daughters. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie 5, and of Bay City Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

The cost of San Francisco's auxiliary fire protection system was provided for by one item of \$5,200,000 in a bond issue of over \$18,000,000, voted on May 11, 1908. Of the same issue, \$4,000,000 was voted for a new sewer system, which is approaching completion and will be one of the best in America. Five million was voted for new school buildings, and is providing three high schools and thirty-one buildings for the lower grades. Hospital bonds were voted to the amount of two million, and the hospital is nearly completed. A beautiful Hall of Justice has been erected on the old site opposite Portsmouth Square out of an item of one million, with a new county jail included.



JAMES J. MAHER

Chief Examiner and Secretary

JAMES J. MAHER, Chief Examiner and Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, was born in New York, November 29, 1858, son of David and Honora Maher. He has resided here since the age of five, and was educated in the parochial, grammar and Commercial High schools. For more than ten years he was connected with Davis Bros., Bergman & Co., one of the largest wholesale general merchandise houses on this Coast, and with this thorough business training entered the Civil Service Commission in 1900, remaining without interruption under succeeding administrations. Long service and experience have made him an invaluable member of the department. He married

Miss Josephine Marley in 1889, and has three daughters and five sons.

EDWIN RAY ZION

Chief Civil Service Inspector

EDWIN RAY ZION, Chief of the Civil Service Bureau of Inspection, was appointed in 1912 Director of the Bureau of Efficiency, later merged into Inspection. He is a graduate of the Valencia Grammar, Lowell High and Stanford University, and has been admitted to the bar. In 1911 he assisted in organizing, and was vice-president of, the Charter Revision Convention, which secured adoption of amendments providing for non-partisan municipal elections by majority instead of plurality votes, the recall of franchises, tunnel construction free from corporate monopoly, the initiative, referendum and recall. He personally drafted the last three. He was deputy in the Tax Collector's Office twelve years and in the Tax Section of the Commonwealth Club contributed largely to the defeat of the first constitutional amendment proposing to exempt corporations from local taxation. He is a prominent member of many civic, social and fraternal organizations.





GEORGE E. GALLAGHER

President of the Board of
Education

G EORGE E. GALLAGHER, President of the Board of Education and former Supervisor, was born October 27, 1867, at Fifteenth and Dolores streets, San Francisco, in the shadow of the old Mission Dolores, his parents, James and Ellen (Sheehan) Gallagher, being old residents of the city. Educated at the Mission Grammar School and St. Ignatius College, he entered the employ of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., remaining nine years and becoming department manager.

In 1893 he accepted a position with the White House and a year later joined the large fur house of H. Liebes & Co., becoming head salesman and manager. He resigned in 1905 to join the coal department of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, remaining as head of the collection and sales department until it was merged with the home office at Seattle. He declined a lucrative position there in order to engage in the hat business in San Francisco.

Elected Supervisor in 1911, he was a vigorous and effective advocate of all progressive projects, serving on the Streets, Public Utilities, and Public Buildings Committees. The Streets Committee, of which he was chairman, had before it the tremendous task of rehabilitating the streets of the city as left by the fire of 1906. The situation was met by the expenditure of \$60,000 a month on the reconstruction and repair of many miles of streets in all sections of the city, and much new construction, notably the Sloat and Junipero Serra boulevards.

On the other committees he was equally active, fathering the ordinance providing for the Van Ness and Potrero avenue extensions of the Municipal Railway system, and with his colleagues effecting the record purchase of \$4,720,000 worth of land for the Civic Center in ten months. In recognition of this work he was selected as orator with Mayor Rolph in the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new City Hall. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Rolph for a term of four years on January 8, 1914, and has brought to this office the same business-like methods and executive ability that characterized his service as Supervisor. Mr. Gallagher was married to Miss Ann Kiernan, February 5, 1909. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Native Sons, being a Past President of Hesperian Parlor. He has also been active in the conduct of the Youths' Directory for the past twenty-five years, serving as chairman of the building committee.



DR. A. A. D'ANCONA

Member of the Board of Education

DR. A. A. D'ANCONA, member of the Board of Education, physician and former Supervisor, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 29, 1860, the son of D. A. and Julia (Davis) D'Ancona. He attended the public schools of New York City and when ten years of age came to San Francisco, which has ever since been his home.

Continuing his education in the public grammar and high schools of this city, he entered the University of California, where he was one of the editors of "The Berkeleyan," the college quarterly magazine of that time, and otherwise active in student affairs. In 1880 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in August of that year began an experience of a year and a half in

teaching school, which proved an invaluable foundation for his later educational work. The early part of this experience was gained in Del Norte County, but later he taught in San Francisco, meanwhile pursuing the study of medicine.

Dr. D'Ancona graduated from the Medical College of the University of California in 1884 and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1887 he became Professor, and in 1899, Dean of the Medical College, occupying the latter position for thirteen years, or until he became a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco in 1912.

He also served the State University for five years as Medical Examiner and Professor of Hygiene, and was further identified with the student body as President of the Alumni Association for two years.

When the new charter of San Francisco went into effect in January, 1900, under the administration of Mayor James D. Phelan, Dr. D'Ancona entered upon his long and distinctive service for the municipality as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was chairman of the Hospitals and Water Rates Committees and also an active member of the Public Utilities and Finance Committees, serving continuously until January, 1906. The following year he was reappointed to the Board by Mayor Taylor, and again by the same authority in 1908, completing the latter term January 8, 1910.

Upon the inauguration of the present administration in January, 1912, Dr. D'Ancona was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Rolph, and was chosen by his colleagues President of the Board in 1912 and 1913.

He is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society, Press Club, University of California Club and Commonwealth Club.



MISS SARAH J. JONES

Member of the Board of Education

MISS SARAH J. JONES, who, as teacher, principal, and finally member of the Board of Education, has devoted her life since girlhood to the School Department of San Francisco, was born in Santa Clara County, near San Jose. Her parents were pioneers of California, coming around the Horn and arriving in San Francisco in 1850, after a six months' voyage. Her father, Seneca Jones, brought with him, on the vessel, the family dwelling house, which was in sections ready to put up, and for many years, with the addition of a story above and beneath, stood on Folsom street near Essex street.

While Miss Jones was still a young child the family removed to San Francisco, which has ever since been her home. She received her education in the public schools, in which her father took an active interest, as he did in all civic affairs of the time.

Upon her own initiative Miss Jones prepared herself for the profession wherein she was destined to play so conspicuous a part, teaching through all grades to the highest of the grammar school. Equipped with this long and thorough experience, she became principal of the Agassiz Primary School and remained in that position for twenty-three years. In January, 1912, she was appointed by Mayor Rolph to the Playground Commission, and in March of the same year was appointed by the same authority Commissioner of Education. In further recognition of her services to the municipality, in January, 1914, the Mayor reappointed Miss Jones for an unexpired term of one year and reappointed her on January 8, 1915, for a complete term of four years.

Miss Jones has been practically a life-long resident of the Mission District, and has been an active participant in the advancement from the days when it was a residence section of gardens and homes to its present position as one of the most important business centers of the city. Her detailed knowledge of educational matters, based upon practical experience, coupled with her thorough understanding of all phases of teaching and her first-hand acquaintance with the needs and personnel of the department, have made Miss Jones an invaluable member of the Board and representative of the large force dependent upon it for guidance.

San Francisco has the largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the world, the largest glass and bottle works in the West, and the largest cooperage factory in the West.



MISS AGNES G. REGAN

Member of the Board of Education

MISS AGNES G. REGAN, member of the Board of Education, and an educator of many years' experience in the School Department of San Francisco, is a native and lifelong resident of this city, being the daughter of James and Mary A. Regan. Her parents were pioneers, coming to San Francisco with the "Argonauts" in 1849. For many years her father was connected with the Hibernia Bank and was a charter member of the Society of California Pioneers.

After completing her academic education in St. Rose Academy, Miss Regan entered the San Francisco Normal School, and upon graduating from that institution began her long career in the San Francisco

School Department in 1887, serving first as teacher in the primary grades at the Franklin Grammar and later in the Jean Parker School. During the ensuing ten years Miss Regan taught through all the primary and grammar grades, and was in 1897 appointed principal of the Noe Valley Primary School.

In 1900 Miss Regan became principal of the Cooper Primary School, continuing in that capacity until 1904, when she assumed the principalship of the Bernal Grammar School, remaining in that position up to the time of her appointment by Mayor Rolph as a member of the Board of Education July 30, 1914, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid.

Meanwhile Miss Regan had been made a member of the Playground Commission by Mayor Rolph April 1, 1912, and continues to serve the city in this honorary position in addition to her duties as a member of the Board of Education.

San Francisco is now protected by one of the most efficient and comprehensive systems for fighting fire in the world. The city has been laced with great pipes, connected with a reservoir on Twin Peaks that holds ten million gallons of water, at an elevation of 760 feet. The pipes have been laid in firm ground and every precaution has been taken to insure against their damage. There are seventy-two miles of them, and the territory protected amounts to 5300 acres—8.2 square miles—or 2300 acres more than the specially protected area of the city of New York. The static pressure from the Twin Peaks Reservoir is over 300 pounds, which means that, coupled to a proper water tower, streams can be used to protect the tallest buildings.



ALFRED RONCOVIERI

Superintendent of Schools

ALFRED RONCOVIERI has served thirteen years continuously as member of the Board of Education and Superintendent. He was born in San Francisco May 9, 1860, graduated from the old Boys' High School, now Lowell, with the class of '83 and attended the University of California for three years.

Superintendent Roncovieri, who is master of four modern languages, comes of a distinguished family from Northern Italy and Southern France, but is thoroughly democratic. In 1483 Paolo Roncovieri was created "Primo Fidei Comiti" (First Count of the Faith) for notable service to the King of Sardinia, and in modern days the late Monsignor Roncovieri of Piacenza,

Count Luca, stood high in the confidence of the Catholic hierarchy of Italy. For effective zeal in the cause of L'Alliance Francaise the Superintendent himself received from the Republic of France the decoration of the Rosette of "Officier d'Instruction Publique" and the "Palme Academique." In 1910 he was President of the California Teachers' Association, numbering nearly four thousand members. His parents, born in France, arrived here in 1850. They were grand opera singers of note. His father, an artist painter and a famous basso, known to all early Californians, was a member of opera companies which included Signor and Signora Bianchi, Parepa Rosa, Ilma di Murska, Agatha States, Anna Bishop, Stephen Leach, Mancusi, the famous baritone, and other distinguished artists. Alfred Roncovieri's own compositions are familiar to lovers of spirited melody, and the coast-wide concert tours, and old-time Mechanics' Pavilion concerts of his military band are still fresh in the minds of thousands.

In 1898-1899 Mr. Roncovieri made two expeditions to Alaska and the Klondike goldfields. In 1902 he was appointed member of the Board of Education, later was made Superintendent to succeed W. H. Langdon, and three times since has been elected to that office with increasing majorities, his vote in November, 1914, being 94,872. In 1908 he made a study of vocational education in Europe, on his return beginning a successful campaign for the Polytechnic High School. He was married in 1886 and has two grown sons, Alfred and Louis, both of whom graduated from the High Schools of San Francisco. The former is a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a practicing physician in San Francisco, and the latter will receive his diploma this year from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.



FRANK CONKLIN

Storekeeper, School Department

FRANK CONKLIN, Storekeeper in the School Department, was born in Ireland, but while he was yet a small boy the family came to America and it was in the public schools of New York City that he received his education. When less than twenty years old he responded to the call of the West and set out for California. He succeeded so well in the new country that the other members of the family followed. With his brother he formed the carpet-cleaning firm of Conklin Brothers, now established for over twenty-five years.

He has taken an active interest in public affairs, particularly educational matters, and has served as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Conklin is married and has four children. He is prominent in fraternal circles and has held the office of Grand Treasurer of the Foresters of America for over sixteen years. He is also a Past State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

MARTIN J. TIERNEY

Superintendent of Repairs to
School Buildings

MARTIN J. TIERNEY, Superintendent of Repairs to School Buildings, Board of Education, was born in San Francisco on June 5, 1878, of Irish parentage.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco, later attending Sacred Heart College. After leaving college he acted in the capacity of shipping and receiving clerk in a wholesale drug house for a period of eight years. He then entered into public life as a deputy sheriff and afterwards became a sidewalk inspector for the Board of Public Works.

For the last decade Mr. Tierney, his wife and two boys have resided in the Mission District, where he purchased a home. Mr. Tierney is a prominent member of the Young Men's Institute, Eagles, Indoor Yacht Club and National Union.





View of Part of the Main Group of Exhibit Palaces, Taken from the Wooden
Fine Arts. Alcatraz Island in the Right Center



Partial View of the Northern Facade of the Main Exhibit Palaces Fronting
Process, from the "Moro" at the Yacht Harbor, on Ja



heights of the "Presidio." The Giant Eucalyptus Trees Hide the Palace of
of the Picture. Taken November 20th, 1914.



San Francisco Bay. This View Was Taken by the Lumiere Natural Color
ry 10th, 1915, Over One Month Before Opening Date.



Looking into the Court of Palms

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



Looking North out of the Court of The Four Seasons.



WILLIAM H. METSON

Park Commissioner

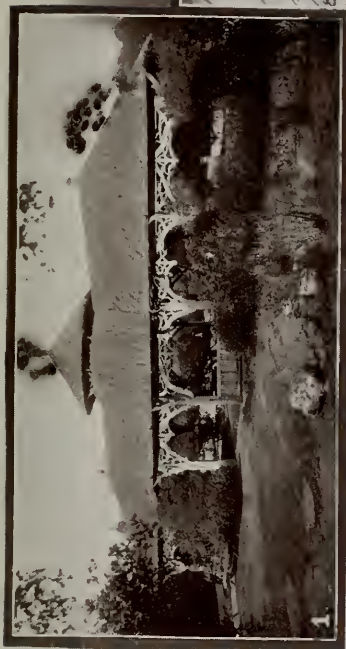
WILLIAM H. METSON, President of the Park Commission of San Francisco and a member of that body almost continuously since 1899, was born in San Francisco, March 18, 1863, the son of John E. and Eliza W. (Fanning) Metson. He attended school in San Francisco and later high school in Virginia City, Nevada. In 1879 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Patrick Reddy at Bodie, California, continuing with the latter when he removed to San Francisco. He pursued his studies at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, graduating in 1888, and entered upon practice in this city.

The year following, Mr. Metson became a member of the firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson and is now senior member of the law firm of Metson, Drew & McKenzie.

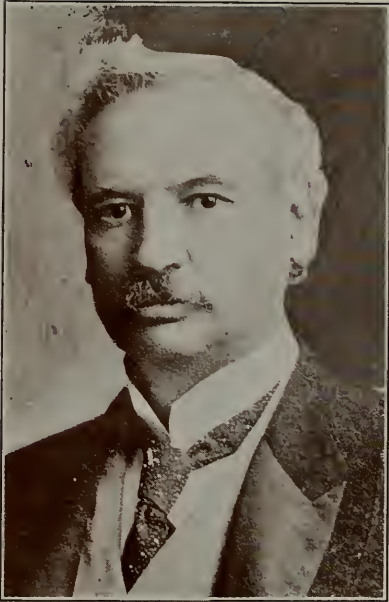
As Park Commissioner Mr. Metson has rendered long and distinctive service to both City and State. He was Yosemite Park Commissioner under Governors Budd, Gage and Pardee, and until control of the park was assumed by the Federal Government. He was first appointed Park Commissioner of San Francisco on January 18, 1899. In 1900, the new charter going into effect, Mayor Phelan appointed a new board of five Commissioners, but on January 20, 1905, Mr. Metson returned to the Commission. Some of the most important improvements within the history of Golden Gate Park and other parks of the city system have been made during his administration. During the great fire of 1906 he assumed the responsibility of allowing thousands of homeless men, women and children to gain shelter in the parks and squares, and at the first meeting of the Commission after the disaster his prompt action in this emergency was formally approved. It was officially estimated that 200,000 persons found refuge in the several public parks of the peninsula, vast numbers locating in Golden Gate Park.

The beauties and benefits of this park are sufficient evidence of the labors of President Metson and his associates in its management. As an appreciation of his efforts, Metson Lake, one of the most picturesque sheets of water in the park, was named in his honor by his fellow Commissioners.

Mr. Metson was married in April, 1893, to Miss Josephine Kercheval, who died in 1913. He has a son, Wilfred Graham Metson. Commissioner Metson is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Union League Clubs, and a Past Grand Trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



SCENES IN GOLDEN GATE PARK



CURTIS H. LINDLEY

Park Commissioner

CURTIS H. LINDLEY was born at Marysville, California, December 14, 1850, the son of Charles and Ann Eliza (Downey) Lindley. His paternal ancestors came from England about 1684, settling in Connecticut, while his mother's family, of Scotch origin, chose Virginia. Both branches fought in the Revolutionary War. His father, a graduate of the Yale Law School, arrived in California in 1849, practiced law and became Judge of Yuba County.

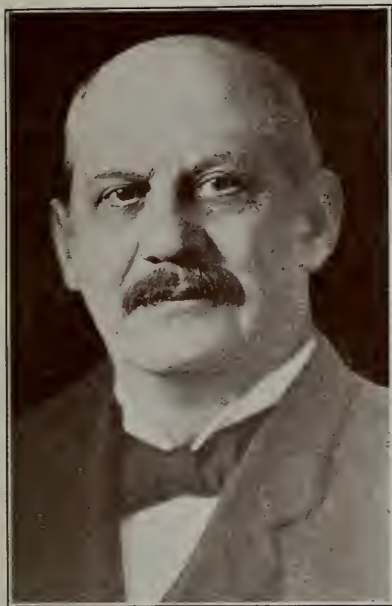
After attending public school at Marysville, Curtis H. Lindley pursued his studies at Santa Clara College, 1863-5; Eaglewood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, N. J., 1865-6; McClure's Military Academy, Oakland, Cal., and the San Francisco

High School, 1868-70; University of California, 1870-72, when he was appointed Secretary to the California Code Commission. In May, 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and on June 19th of the same year married Lizzie Mendenhall of Santa Clara. He engaged in practice and rose rapidly in his profession, becoming City Attorney of Stockton, Cal., 1883, and Judge of the Superior Court, Amador County, 1884-5. Judge Lindley, as he has since been known, is senior member of the law firm of Lindley & Eickhoff, Mills Building, San Francisco.

He has been Honorary Professor in the Department of Jurisprudence, University of California, since 1900; was lecturer in that department of Stanford University, 1900-2; is a member of the California Academy of Sciences and associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is recognized as one of the foremost attorneys on mining in the country. His book, "American Law Relating to Mines and Mineral Lands, within the Public Land States" (two editions, 1897 and 1903) is an authority on this subject. He is also an expert on riparian rights and the general subject of water, and rendered notable service to the City of San Francisco as Chairman of its Advisory Water Committee in 1912 and 1913, in the investigations surrounding the proposed acquisition of the Spring Valley Water Company properties by the municipality.

When illness caused his resignation the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution March 24, 1913, expressing "its profound respect for his character and ability, and its warm appreciation of the highly valuable service he has rendered, declining all remuneration."

Judge Lindley also volunteers much of his time and attention to the Park Commission, to which he was appointed for a term of four years by Mayor Rolph on January 8, 1912. He is a member of the University, Pacific Union, Cosmos and Commonwealth Clubs, and a member and former President of the Bar Association of San Francisco.



SIGMUND GREENEBAUM

Park Commissioner

SIGMUND GREENEBAUM, a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of San Francisco since January, 1913, and a resident and active business man of San Francisco for the past fifty-seven years, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1842. He attended the public schools of his home district until fifteen years of age, and came to San Francisco in 1857, in the eventful pioneer gold fever days, when the Vigilance Committee was still active and the present metropolis of the Pacific Coast was a mere village.

He engaged in the merchandising business and has been identified ever since with the commercial and financial progress of the city. He has

passed through and participated in every stage of its eventful advancement; through the old "Steamer" days; the days of the inception, building and completion of the transcontinental railroad by the "Big Four," Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker; the "bonanza" days of the historic old Comstock era, when the Comstock mines produced \$350,000,000 worth of bullion in thirty years and millionaires appeared to spring up over night; through the times when stocks dropped \$60,000,000 in ten days in 1872, and approximately \$100,000,000 in 1875; and on through the later days when the mining excitement gradually subsided.

Mr. Greenebaum, equipped with this experience and thorough knowledge of San Francisco's business conditions and needs, continued as a successful merchant until 1892, when he entered the banking business as manager of the London, Paris and American Bank. His abilities as a financier and the marked efficiency of his management resulted in his becoming President of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank in 1908, one of the long-established and foremost banks of the city, located at Sansome and Sutter streets in a building that has been described as "one of the city's gems of architecture." Resigning as President in 1911, Mr. Greenebaum accepted the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors, which office he holds to date. Aside from his activity and prominence in the financial concerns of the city he has always manifested a deep interest in civic affairs, and was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Rolph in January, 1913, and reappointed by the latter on January 8, 1915. In reappointing him Mayor Rolph gave recognition to the public spirit displayed by Commissioner Greenebaum in giving so large a portion of his time and attention to the many duties and problems of this Board, service upon which is purely honorary, but no less exacting. Mr. Greenebaum was married in 1874, and is the father of three sons and a daughter.



M. EARL CUMMINGS

Park Commissioner

MELVIN EARL CUMMINGS, sculptor, and a member of the Park Commission continuously since 1904, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13, 1876, the son of M. E. and Ardelle (Clawson) Cummings. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, later attending the Salt Lake Business College and the academy at Logan, Utah. Coming to San Francisco in 1896 he attended the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, and was a pupil of Douglas Tilden, the noted California sculptor.

On finishing his course at the Art Institute in 1900 Mr. Cummings went abroad and pursued his studies for three years at Paris, completing them at the Beaux Arts in 1903,

and returning in the latter part of that year to San Francisco. He became a Professor of Sculpture at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art and also for the University of California, and has actively continued in both professorships ever since.

Appointed Park Commissioner of San Francisco in August, 1904, he has continued to serve on the Board without interruption through the successive administrations of Mayors Schmitz, Taylor, McCarthy and Rolph. He was reappointed by Mayor McCarthy on January 8, 1910, and by Mayor Rolph on January 8, 1914. Serving as the artist member of the Board, Commissioner Cummings has constantly and successfully striven to safeguard the beauties of Golden Gate Park and others of the city system, and at the same time has effected, with his associates, a number of important improvements.

As a sculptor Mr. Cummings' work has received wide recognition. Among the notable examples of his art in Golden Gate Park are the statue of Robert Burns; the monument of Reuben H. Lloyd, former Park Commissioner; the fountain in front of the Conservatory; the sun dial by the Museum, and several pieces within the building, and the entrance at Eighth avenue. Another piece of work that has won general praise is the bronze figure of an old man drinking from his hand at the pool in the little triangle of green cut off from Washington Square by Columbus avenue. He has also contributed, with several pieces, to the adornment of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, among them the figure of Thought on the Food Products Building. Mr. Cummings married Miss Rupe Rivas of San Francisco June 7, 1905, and they have a son and daughter. He is a member of the Bohemian Club, Family Club, Presidio Golf Club, Sketch Club, Sequoia Club and San Francisco Art Association.



A. B. SPRECKELS

Park Commissioner

ADOLPH BERNARD SPRECKELS, Park Commissioner, was born in San Francisco January 5, 1857, the son of Claus and Anna C. (Mangels) Spreckels. He attended private schools in this city and from 1869 until 1871 pursued his studies at Hanover, Germany. Upon his return to San Francisco he attended the South Cosmopolitan Grammar School from 1872 to 1874, then entering Heald's Business College, from which he graduated.

In 1876 Mr. Spreckels began his business career in the California Sugar Refinery, owned by his father, serving in a clerical capacity for four years, or until he became secretary of the company. He continued in that position until 1881, when, in

partnership with his brothers, he formed the J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company, of which he became vice-president, retaining this office ever since. The firm became general agents for the Oceanic Steamship Company, with vessels plying between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, and also agents for the Kosmos line.

Commissioner Spreckels is Vice-President of the Western Sugar Refining Company, Vice-President of the Oceanic Steamship Company, a Director in the Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company and the Sunset Monarch Oil Company. In May, 1898, Governor Budd appointed Mr. Spreckels Park Commissioner to succeed John Rosenfeld. In 1900 the new charter going into effect, he was reappointed by Mayor Phelan, received a four-year term and was elected President of the Board. He served throughout the three terms administration of Mayor Phelan and the term of Mayor Schmitz, and on January 8, 1912, was reappointed by Mayor Rolph.

During his long service as member of the Park Commission, of which he was many times elected president, Commissioner Spreckels has done much for the adornment and improvement of the world-famous Golden Gate Park. Among the notable examples of his public spirited efforts is the music stand, which he induced his father, Claus Spreckels, to give to the public. Prompted by his love of horses and open-air sports, he was the main factor in the building of the Stadium, and was also instrumental in bringing about the construction of the picturesque Dutch windmill near the Ocean Boulevard, which has made possible the Spreckels Lake, named in his honor, and other lakes to which the windmill pumps water.

Mr. Spreckels married Miss Alma de Bretteville in Philadelphia May 11, 1907, and they have a son and daughter. He is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, Union League, San Francisco Yacht and Olympic Clubs, being a life member of the last named.



JOHN McLAREN

Superintendent of Golden Gate Park

JOHN McLAREN, Superintendent of Golden Gate Park since 1887 and Chief of the Landscape Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has the twofold distinction of transforming a waste of sand dunes into one of the most beautiful parks in the world, and a barren Exposition site into a veritable fairyland of trees and flowers. Nature's ruggedness has been so perfectly imitated in Golden Gate Park that it is popularly regarded as one of the foremost "natural" beauty spots in existence, while the floral and sylvan setting of the Exposition gives the impression that flowers, palaces and trees are old associates in a garden that has been for years a place of luxuri-

ant beauty. The truth is that the Exposition site, hardly more than a year ago, was a stretch of sand and mud pumped in from the bay.

Superintendent McLaren, who has this rare genius of painting upon the soil of waste places these living landscapes, as he has called them, was born in Stirling, Scotland, December 20, 1846. He attended school until the age of seventeen, when he entered upon his life-long study and practice of landscape gardening. Coming to California forty-two years ago, he followed his profession in San Mateo County with such success that his work received recognition at the hands of the public officials in San Francisco in September, 1887, when he was appointed Superintendent of Golden Gate Park. He has continued to hold that office ever since, this being his twenty-eighth year.

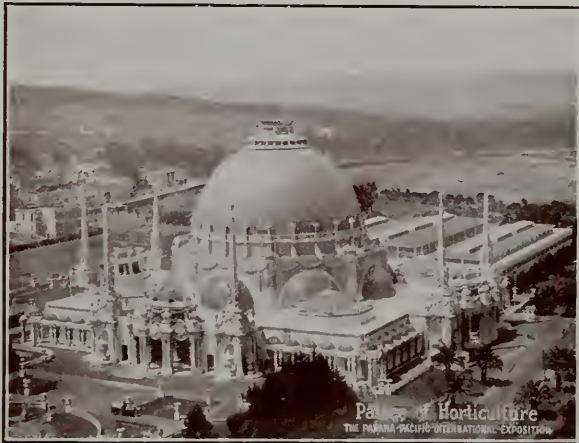
The Park was little more than an expanse of sand hills then. The Conservatory was built and Panhandle planted. There were no lakes; Strawberry hill was a bleak and forsaken eminence, and there were but forty men to do the work. The results that have been achieved under his regime in the past twenty-eight years are nothing short of wonderful. Nearly three hundred gardeners and laborers are now employed. A splendid Bandstand has been built; a fine Museum has been acquired; a magnificent Stadium has been laid out and constructed; the problem of water has been solved, and the Park at the same time beautified with the Dutch windmills and Chain of Lakes; boulevards, paths, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball grounds and hundreds of acres of lawns and landscape gardens have been laid out under Superintendent McLaren's direction, and countless other improvements effected. Every shrub, every flower, every tree that grows in Golden Gate Park is an intimate friend, as it were, of Superintendent John McLaren. He knows its name and, in most

cases, its history, for he has given directions as to where all of them should be planted. He has planned and caused to be made all of the Park's beautiful lakes, its rustic bridges, its fern-grown dells, its rippling waterfalls, its thousand and one surprises that greet the rambler in this wonderland of horticulture.

It is useless to attempt to describe his work at the Exposition. Its landscape gardening has become world-famous. In many cases trees sixty feet in height were transplanted bodily and banked against the walls of the Palaces. In place of the proverbial fence a living wall of verdure has been constructed, millions of tiny plants growing horizontally. The Exposition gardens are universally admitted to be one of the out-standing marvels of this unrivaled celebration, and the fame is justly that of John McLaren.

Visitors from every part of the world, including recognized authorities, who are familiar with the famous gardens of Europe, have pronounced Mr. McLaren's achievement an unrivaled example of landscape genius, and an ideal setting for the palaces that are universally proclaimed to be gems of architecture and coloring.

His study of his chosen subject is by no means local. Mr. McLaren has on several occasions visited the great parks of this country and those abroad, especially in England, Scotland and France. He is the author of "Gardening in California," a beautifully illustrated work which has met high public favor. Mr. McLaren was married in 1876. His son, Donald McLaren, is the active representative of his father in the Exposition Department of Horticulture.





JAMES de SUCCA

Secretary Board of Park
Commissioners

JAMES de SUCCA, born in Brussels, Belgium, May 13, 1848, is the son of a California pioneer. His father came to California in 1849, James arriving in San Francisco with his mother in 1853. He was educated in the public schools of this city, being a pupil of Lizzie and Kate Kennedy (Mrs. L. K. Burke), teachers in the Union Street Grammar School in 1860. He became an apprentice to the iron molding trade in 1862, working in the different foundries of San Francisco for more than twenty years.

A member of Iron Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco since 1868, he has filled the various offices of his organization for thirty-seven years, and was honored by election as a delegate to the Iron Molders' International Convention which met in St. Louis in 1888. He had a resolution adopted by that convention favoring a nine-hour work-day, which was the first step toward securing an eight-hour day for the molders. The delegates, while agreeing to vote for the resolution, told Mr. de Succa that they considered his measure too far ahead of the times. The molders were then working ten hours for \$3.50 per day. They are now paid \$4 for eight hours.

Mr. de Succa served as Corresponding Representative of the Union for sixteen years, and upon his retirement from that office was presented with a handsome set of engrossed resolutions, appropriately framed. They recite the pleasure of his fellow members in being afforded the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services, and the high esteem in which they hold him as a good and faithful member. Recently, upon his retirement from the office of treasurer, which he had occupied for ten years, he received a further tribute of their respect and commendation in the form of a jeweled badge, an emblem of his trade, set with emeralds and diamonds, bearing the following inscription upon the reverse side: "In commemoration of his loyalty to his Union."

The effective activity of Mr. de Succa in behalf of Organized Labor is equaled only by his long service in behalf of the municipality. This he began about thirty years ago with his appointment as Deputy Registrar by Louis Kaplan. Since then he has been Deputy License Collector under M. C. Conroy; Deputy Assessor under Louis Holtz; Deputy Sheriff under C. S. Laumeister; Deputy Superintendent of Streets under James Gilleran; Deputy Superintendent of Streets under M. F. Fragley; First Cashier of the Board of Public Works under the new charter; Secretary of the Board of Park Commission-

ers; Storekeeper, Board of Education, and present Secretary of the Park Commission.

On September 17, 1901, Mr. de Succa was placed in nomination for Mayor of San Francisco by Hon. Thomas F. Egan, former President of the Board of Public Works, in the first Union Labor convention. The only other nominee was Eugene E. Schmitz, who, receiving a majority of the votes of the delegates in the convention, was declared nominee of the Union Labor party and subsequently elected Mayor of San Francisco. In 1885 Mr. de Succa was married to Jennie Windrow, daughter of the late Joseph Windrow, an old and respected resident of the city.



TOWER OF JEWELS, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



JACKSON PLAYGROUND



REV. D. O. CROWLEY

President Playground Commission

REV. FATHER D. O. CROWLEY, now serving his fourth successive term as President of the Playground Commission, is a native of Ireland, where he attended the national school of his district before coming to Boston, Massachusetts. Having graduated from the high school of that city, he came to California, via Panama, in 1875, and like thousands of other adventurous young men, sought employment and fortune in the gold and silver mines of Nevada.

By industry and enterprise he made enough money on the Comstock Lode to defray his college expenses and satisfy the ambition of his life. Having finished his studies in St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was ordained a priest in 1883. Coming back to San Francisco the following year, he was assigned to duty by the distinguished prelate, the late Archbishop P. W. Riordan.

In the spring of 1887 Father Crowley was appointed by Archbishop Riordan to build a home for destitute boys. The foundations for the first building were laid at the corner of Howard and Seventeenth streets. This was the beginning of the Youths' Directory, one of the most notable achievements in a life that has been devoted to the welfare and betterment of his fellow beings. Since assuming charge of this important work Father Crowley has built three large and splendid homes in this city, through which he has cared for the moral and physical well-being of fifteen thousand boys, without receiving a cent of public aid from City, State or Nation. The present Youths' Directory building, an imposing and artistic structure, stands at Nineteenth and Church streets, facing Mission Park and commanding a splendid vista of the city and bay. It is a fitting monument to the energy and enthusiasm of its builder, and to the co-operation of his many friends.

During the long period of his service to the city of his choice, he has edited and published the "St. Joseph's Union," a periodical from which he receives most of his revenues. In addition to all this he has purchased a ranch in Napa County, where an agricultural school has been opened and is now operated for boys who can not afford to attend the University farm schools. The great advantage of the Napa school is that the boys live there under proper discipline while being taught at the same time the theory and practice of up-to-date farming.

Despite all these activities Father Crowley has found time to

write books which have sold well, running into second and third editions, and netting considerable money for his work. One of the most popular of these is "Songs, Sonnets and Essays," containing verses and essays by Father Crowley, and also lyrical contributions of his nephew, Rev. T. L. Crowley, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Priest, poet and philanthropist, Father Crowley combines the practical and spiritual attributes in a manner that has not only endeared him to all who share the wholesome atmosphere of his work, but has crowned his efforts with continued success. Nothing exhibited this capacity for tireless and effective public service better than his labors after the great fire of 1906. Associated with James Rolph, Jr., now Mayor, in charge of the Seventh Section of the relief organization, with the food station at Mayor Rolph's barn, he and his colleagues supplied seventy-two thousand persons with provisions daily until the Rehabilitation Committee took over the work. A volume could be written of the work that was done in that period; the difficulties of providing shelter, the successful struggle to save the unfortunate refugees from summary removal from the parks, and the countless details connected with their sustenance and comfort.

Father Crowley continued this work as a member of the Rehabilitation Committee of Seven, the activities of which ceased only this year, when the last few thousands of the \$9,000,000 fund entrusted to its care was disposed of for charitable relief. As Vice-President of the Associated Charities, member of the Mission Promotion Association and chairman of the Association's Committee on Parks and Playgrounds, and as a member of the Probation Committee of the Juvenile Court, Father Crowley's life is dedicated to the public service in many lines of endeavor. Appointed Playground Commissioner by Mayor Rolph in January, 1912, he has been President four successive terms, including that which he is now serving, and is generally recognized as one of the most enthusiastic and able workers in behalf of the public play and recreational movement. No finer appreciation of his work and worth has appeared than in these few lines, written by A. J. Waterhouse, a California author, in commenting upon his book of verses:

"Splendid American that he is; beloved by young and old, by Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Christian and Pagan; beloved of these because of good deeds that have known no creed distinction, to me there seems something beautiful in Father Crowley's tender yearnings unto the dear home of his childhood. His is no divided allegiance of patriotism, but a double allegiance equally glorious, whether told in dreams of olden time that come in quiet hours, or written in valiant striving for the welfare of the home of later years. It is love of Ireland emphasized in righteous deeds for America."

The oldest thoroughfare in San Francisco is the Mission Road, which extends south from the city and passes through the larger suburbs on the peninsula. In 1911 the Supervisors, to improve this main artery of vehicle and street-railway traffic, voted \$216,000 to construct a high reinforced concrete viaduct over Islais creek. This viaduct is one of the most substantial engineering works in the city.



MRS. M. S. HAYWARD
Playground Commissioner

MRS. MARGARET STUART HAYWARD, Playground Commissioner since the creation of the Commission in 1909, was born in Australia, but came to San Francisco with her parents at the age of one year, and has ever since been a resident of this city. She received her education in the public schools of San Francisco, attending the Denman Grammar and the Girls' High School.

Mrs. Hayward has always taken a deep interest in public welfare work. She is one of the founders of the California Club and has been a member of the board of directors for the past ten years. It was as a member of this club that she first entered upon an active participation

in the playground and recreational movement and in other branches of civic betterment work.

Her appointment to the Playground Commission by Mayor Taylor was in recognition of this activity. Her continuance in office under the administrations of Mayor McCarthy and Mayor Rolph is sufficient testimony of her service. Mrs. Hayward is a member of the Finance and Play Committees, the latter including among its duties the appointment of playground directors and supervision of their work.

PLAYGROUNDS OF SAN FRANCISCO

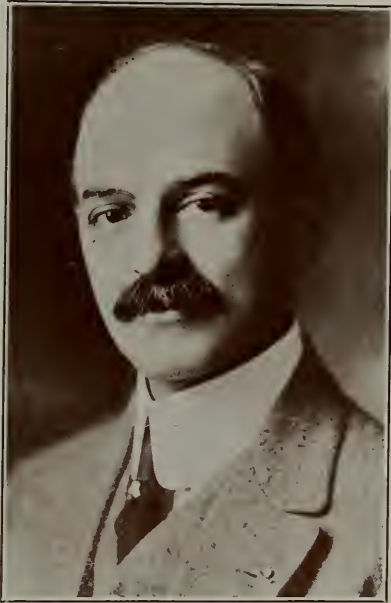
THE Playground Commission is that branch of the Civic Government whose duty it is to look after the physical welfare of the rising generation and see that the youth of the city has ample opportunity to enjoy healthful recreation.

With this end in view the present Commission has assumed jurisdiction over eight playgrounds, supervises play on two schoolyards and maintains and operates for the children of San Francisco a swimming tank and bathhouse, modern in every detail.

While this number of grounds is inadequate to meet the demands of a city the size of San Francisco the playgrounds are so situated that at the present time the most thickly settled districts are provided for.

During the past year 689,832 children made use of the playgrounds and 3261 children were registered in the bathhouse during the four months the swimming tank was open.

The Commission is now installing a swimming tank in the Mission District and hopes to have both playground and swimming facilities within reach of every child in the city in the course of a few years.



ANGELO J. ROSSI
Playground Commissioner

ANGELO J. ROSSI, Playground Commissioner, is a native of California and practically a lifelong resident of San Francisco, which has always been the scene of his business and civic activities. He was born in Volcano, Amador County, January 22, 1878, but came to this city when a lad and attended the public schools. He entered upon his long career in the florist business at the bottom of the ladder and by perseverance and hard work has risen to the position of President and Manager of the firm which bears his name, Pelicano, Rossi & Co., one of the largest flower shops of the West. Despite the demands of business he has found time to take an

active and prominent part in the civic affairs of San Francisco.

His aptitude for the organization, planning and execution of various patriotic and philanthropic celebrations has been particularly evident, his repeated success in this line of endeavor winning general recognition. He was Grand Marshal of the great Admission Day Celebration held in San Francisco in 1910, took an active part in the Portola Celebrations, was Chairman of the Columbus Day Committee appointed by Mayor Rolph, which managed an unrivaled celebration attended by 40,000 persons at the Exposition grounds in October, 1914, and was a leading member of the committee in charge of the big public Christmas Festival at the Exposition grounds the same year.

Mr. Rossi was appointed a member of the Playground Commission by Mayor Rolph in July, 1914, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of J. C. Kortick, who had been appointed Supervisor. He is Chairman of the Grounds Committee and a member of the Finance Committee. Commissioner Rossi was married to Miss Grace Allen of Chico, April 16, 1902, and they have a son and two daughters. He is active in club and fraternal circles. Among other organizations he is a member of the Olympic Club, Press Club, B. P. O. Elks, Director and Treasurer of the Down Town Association, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Parlor N. S. G. W. and a director of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association and a life member of the Society of American Florists.

That the people of San Francisco are responsive to improved transportation is shown by the fact that the riding habit, as expressed in earnings per capita from transportation, is here the highest of any city in the country.



MARSHAL HALE

Playground Commissioner

MARSHAL HALE, Playground Commissioner, Vice-President and General Manager of Hale Bros., Inc., former President of the State Harbor Commission, and otherwise prominent in public and commercial affairs of the city and State for the past twenty-five years, was born in Michigan in 1856, the son of Marshal and Prudence (Dyckman) Hale. For the greater part of his life he has been a resident of California, arriving at San Jose with his parents in 1873, at the age of seven years. He attended the public schools of that city and later the University of the Pacific, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1886. He devoted his first energies to upbuilding

the Sacramento branch of Hale Bros., and later assumed charge of the New York office.

At the death of his father in 1891 the firm was incorporated as Hale Bros., Inc., with Mr. Hale as Vice-President and General Manager. Aside from his conduct and management of this important business, he has taken an effective part in a wide range of public activities. He was appointed State Harbor Commissioner by Governor Johnson and served as President of the Board in the early part of the Governor's first administration, in 1911. As a Director of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, for five years, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association of San Francisco and as President of the California Retail Dry Goods Association, Mr. Hale is recognized as one of the most active and prominent figures in the commercial life of the city.

He was Chairman of the large committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Rolph to arrange and conduct the ceremonies for the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, February 20, 1915. The success of these plans, the central feature of which was a parade of more than 200,000 people to the Exposition grounds, was heralded throughout the world and broke all opening day records of attendance.

Mr. Hale was appointed a member of the Playground Commission by Mayor Rolph with the inauguration of his administration in 1912, and has been an enthusiastic and conscientious member of this Board. He is President of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific and of the Hahnemann Hospital, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club, Commercial Club, Presidio Golf Club and Bohemian Club. Mr. Hale was married in 1898 to Miss Mae Miller, and is the father of two sons.



JOSEPH R. HICKEY
Superintendent San Francisco
Playgrounds

JOSEPH R. HICKEY, General Superintendent of the Playgrounds of San Francisco and prominently identified for years with the amateur athletic and recreational activities of the city, was born in San Francisco April 3, 1884. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city and later attended Stanford University, where he took a conspicuous part in student affairs.

On leaving college he engaged in newspaper work, serving on the reportorial staff of the San Francisco "Chronicle" and specializing in amateur athletics, becoming a recognized authority in all branches of wholesome outdoor sport as well as

one of the leaders in the recreational movement of the city.

His experience and service in this respect claimed the attention of the municipal authorities in 1909, when he was appointed by Mayor Taylor as Secretary of the Playgrounds Commission, then established for the first time in San Francisco. Mr. Hickey continued to hold this office throughout the succeeding administration of Mayor McCarthy and under the administration of Mayor Rolph. He left the commission for a brief interval to engage in publicity work for the Chamber of Commerce, but returned in October, 1914, when appointed Superintendent of the Playgrounds, which embraces activities of a broader and more responsible scope than his former position therein.

Meanwhile he had been identified with the advancement and welfare of public recreation in many effective and important capacities. He was active in the formation of the Public Schools Athletic League, was chairman of the finance committee that arranged the tour of the visiting Australian and New Zealand teams for the introduction of Rugby football on the Pacific Coast, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Recreation League, the auxiliary body which has done so much to place this welfare work before the public.

Mr. Hickey is also a member of the general committee in charge of the athletic program of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, a member of the board of managers of the Pacific Association, A. A. U., and is president of the Lincoln Park Golf Club. He was secretary for several years of the athletic committee of the Olympic Club, and was prominently identified with the activities of the Portola celebrations in 1909 and 1913. Mr. Hickey is an active member of the Press Club and a past president of Stanford Parlor No. 76, Native Sons of the Golden West.



NORTH BEACH PLAYGROUND—SCENES FROM INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION



Southern entranceway Palace of Liberal Arts

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



Palace of Horticulture and Towers entrance Court of Palms



EUSTACE CULLINAN

Public Library Trustee

EUSTACE CULLINAN, a member of the Board of Public Library Trustees and a practicing attorney in San Francisco since 1899, is a native and life-long resident of this city, where he was born January 26, 1876. He received his early education in the public schools, later attending St. Ignatius College, from which he received his A. M. degree, and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1895. Having early decided to follow the legal profession, he entered upon his studies at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, completing the course and obtaining his L.L.B. degree in 1898. He was admitted to the bar of California

in San Francisco the same year, and in 1899 engaged actively in practice, in which he has continued ever since. He is associated with Thomas W. Hickey under the firm name of Cullinan & Hickey, with offices in the Phelan Building.

While engaged in the study and practice of law Mr. Cullinan also followed the newspaper profession on the staff of the San Francisco "Bulletin," where he served as reporter and editorial writer from 1896 to 1910. In this field he not only won distinction as a vigorous and entertaining writer on important topics of the day and general human interest, but also acquired a fund of knowledge and experience which has been especially manifested in his effective activity in public affairs.

During the eventful days that followed the great fire of 1906 Mr. Cullinan was an energetic member of the Mission Relief Association. With James Rolph, Jr., now Mayor, and Father D. O. Crowley, he was one of the principals during the early relief work in providing food and shelter to thousands of unfortunate refugees of the Mission District. Out of these associations and efforts grew the Mission Promotion Association, one of the most important factors in the development of that populous residential and business section of the city, and of which Mr. Cullinan has been President since 1911. On April 4th of that year official recognition was given to Mr. Cullinan's interest in civic affairs with his appointment as Public Library Trustee. He has continued to hold that office and is Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Binding and a member of the Committee on Books and on Rules and Administration.

Mr. Cullinan was married in 1902 to Miss Katherine F. Lawler and is the father of three sons and a daughter. He is a member of the Bar Association of San Francisco and the Bohemian Club.



M. C. SLOSS

Associate Justice Supreme Court
Public Library Trustee

MARCUS CAUFFMAN SLOSS, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California and Public Library Trustee of San Francisco, was born in New York City, February 28, 1869, the son of Louis and Sarah (Greenebaum) Sloss. His father was a California pioneer of 1849, and during his entire lifetime was recognized as one of the most prominent and enterprising figures in the financial affairs of State and Coast. Judge Sloss received his early education in the schools of San Francisco and at Reid's Academy, Belmont, preparing at the last named institution for college. He graduated from Harvard in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts,

three years later obtaining from the Harvard Law School his A. M. and LL. B. degrees. He was admitted to the bar in this State in 1893, and entered upon the practice of his profession in San Francisco, being a member of the firm of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory from 1893 to 1900.

In November, 1900, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the City and County of San Francisco, continuing in that office from 1901 to 1906. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California February 1, 1906, to fill the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Walter Van Dyke, and in November of the same year was elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. The record achieved during the ensuing four years was such that Judge Sloss was re-elected in November, 1910, for the term which he is now serving, and which does not expire until January, 1923.

Judge Sloss has been an active member of the Board of Public Library Trustees for many years and is Chairman of the Committees on Law and on Rules and Administration; also a member of the Building Committee and of the committee formed for the purpose of supervising the plans and construction of the \$1,000,000 Public Library building to be erected upon the Civic Center. His father was a member of the original Board of Public Library Trustees and was conspicuous for his keen interest in the affairs of the institution—an interest which is emulated to a notable degree by his son. Judge Sloss is a member of the Bohemian Club, Family Club, Argonaut Club, Harvard Club (San Francisco), Commonwealth Club, Union League Club and Presidio Golf Club. He was married to Hattie Lena Hecht of Boston, June 19, 1899, and resides in San Francisco.



CHARLES H. BENTLEY

Public Library Trustee

CHARLES HARVEY BENTLEY, Public Library Trustee, and former President of the Chamber of Commerce, was born in San Francisco in 1869, the son of Rev. Robert Bentley, D. D. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Oakland High School in 1887, and later attending the University of California, where he was active in athletic and student affairs. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, the Honorary Society of Golden Bear, and of Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated with the degree of A. B., and after graduate work, was given the degree of A. M.

Interested in the fruit canning business since boyhood, he went to Sacramento in 1892 to continue in that industry. While a resident of Sacramento he served four years as a member of its Municipal Board of Trustees. He remained at the State Capital until the formation of the California Fruit Cannery's Association, and became its Sales Manager in 1900, the new corporation having its executive offices in San Francisco. He continues to hold this position, and is also a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Although he has not held any municipal office in San Francisco, save that of Public Library Trustee, a purely honorary position without remuneration, Mr. Bentley has always taken an active and effective interest in civic and commercial affairs. He has been officially connected with the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and served as its President in the first years of rehabilitation after the fire of 1906. Immediately after the conflagration Mr. Bentley initiated the Insurance Investigation by the Chamber of Commerce, and acted as Chairman of this Committee. The practical effect of this investigation and report secured for policyholders a higher basis of adjustments with many insurance companies than would have prevailed without such an accurate and authoritative report. It resulted in the saving of millions of dollars to claimants in this community.

Mr. Bentley is married and the father of a son and daughter. He is president of the University Club, a member of the Commonwealth Club and one of the original members of its Board of Governors; one of the original directors of the People's Place, a social settlement in the North Beach District. He became a Public Library Trustee in 1907 and still retains this office, being Chairman of its Committee on Branches. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Chit-Chat Club, University of California Club, the Book Club, Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, in addition to the organizations already mentioned.

**R. B. HALE****Library Trustee**

R EUBEN BROOKS HALE, a member of the Board of Public Library Trustees, Secretary and Treasurer of Hale Bros., Inc., originator of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and a foremost figure in its organization, development and success, was born in Elmira, New York, June 11, 1869, the son of Marshal and Prudence (Dyckman) Hale. He is almost a life-long resident of this State, coming to California with his parents in 1873. They settled in San Jose, where Mr. Hale attended the public schools and later the University of the Pacific, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1890.

He became associated with his brothers and father in the general merchandise business established by the latter in San Jose, and which was the foundation for what is now one of the largest mercantile enterprises of its kind in the West. With the incorporation of the business he became Secretary and Treasurer of Hale Bros., Inc., under which the chain of stores has been operated since the death of his father in 1891. The central establishment is in San Francisco, with important branches at Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, California. Mr. Hale is also President of the Panama Realty Company and prominently connected with other business enterprises.

His activity, enthusiasm and achievements in promoting the welfare and advancement of San Francisco and the State in general have been particularly notable. As a director for many years of the Merchants' Association he was the first to propose the holding of an Exposition in San Francisco to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, introducing and urging this plan in an open letter to the Association in 1904. He was instrumental in forming the first organization two years later, to make this momentous celebration possible, took the initial steps to make it an International Exposition, and has ever since continued to be one of the dominant and most effective factors in its promotion, construction and final realization as the greatest Exposition in the world's history.

Mr. Hale was elected Acting President of the Exposition in June, 1910, continuing until the permanent organization was inaugurated, when he was made Vice-President, his office at this time. He had charge of the contest at Washington, D. C., to secure Federal recognition and aid, and after weeks of tireless effort returned triumphant with the resolution signed by President Taft, February 15, 1911. He was President of the Commission Extraordinary to Europe during the last half of the Commission's visit to European countries in sup-

port of President Taft's invitation to foreign nations to participate in the Exposition, and is also chairman of the Committee on Exhibits and other important committees.

Mr. Hale married Miss Leonetia May Johnston of San Jose January 1, 1895. After the great fire of 1906 he was an active worker and member of the Relief Committee of Fifty, and later the Reconstruction Committee of Forty. He was appointed Public Library Trustee in that year and continues as such to date. He is a Trustee of the College of the Pacific, an organizer and member of the Executive Committee of the California Development Board, is a Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner), and member of the Pacific-Union, Bohemian, Merchants, Press and Commonwealth Clubs, Art Association and others.

WASHINGTON DODGE

Public Library Trustee



WASHINGTON DODGE entered public life in the service of the City and County of San Francisco in 1896, being elected as Supervisor at that time, which office he held for two years. At the end of this time, he was elected as Assessor, which office he filled for fourteen years. He resigned this position in 1912 to accept the Vice-presidency of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank.

As Assessor, he inaugurated many reforms, and discharged the duties of the office with honesty and impartiality, which fact was attested to by the enormous majorities which he received at the polls. On the occasion of his last election, his majority was over seventeen thousand

votes, a record without precedent in the previous annals of the city.

The San Francisco Public Library was established by an act of the State Legislature March 18, 1878, known as the Roger's Act. It was opened June 7, 1879, in Pacific Hall, on Bush street near Kearny, remaining until 1888, when it was removed to the old City Hall. Since the great fire of 1906 the main library has occupied temporary quarters, the present building being at Hayes and Franklin streets. Plans are now complete for the construction of a \$1,000,000 Public Library Building in the Civic Center. There are six branch libraries, the Mission, McCreery, North Beach, Richmond, Park and Fillmore, and seventeen deposit stations in various parts of the city. George A. Mullin is Secretary of the Board of Library Trustees and Robert Rea is Librarian.



RALPH C. HARRISON

Public Library Trustee

RALPH CHANDLER HARRISON, eminent lawyer and jurist, and a Public Library Trustee of San Francisco since 1887, was born at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut. He received his A. B. degree at Wesleyan University in 1853, and his A. M. degree in 1856. A year later he became a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and in 1859 received his LL. B. degree from the Albany Law School. He first practiced law in San Francisco from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, and from 1905 has continued in that profession here.

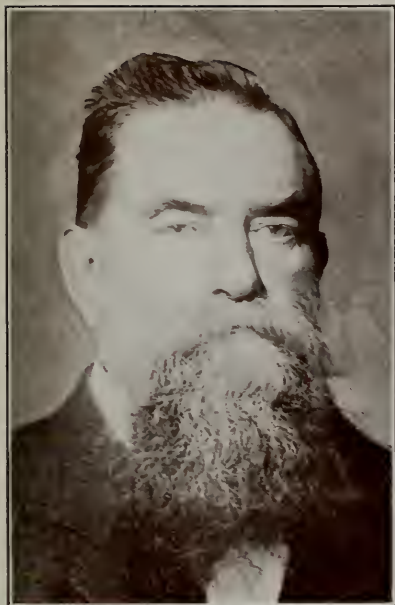
Judge Harrison was a member of the Board of Freeholders chosen to frame the charter for San Francisco, 1880, and President of the

second Board in 1886. He served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California, 1891-1903; as member of the Supreme Court Commission, 1904; and as presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeals, First District, 1905-6. He has been a life director of Hastings College of Law since 1886; trustee of the San Francisco Law Library since 1884; Public Library Trustee for twenty-eight years; was elected Vice-President of the California Academy of Sciences in 1874, and has been Vice-President of the Geographical Society of the Pacific since 1892. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Bohemian, Pacific Union and Union League Clubs.

LAURA LIVINGSTON McKINSTRY

Public Library Trustee

MISS LAURA LIVINGSTON McKINSTRY, member of the Board of Public Library Trustees of San Francisco, member of the Probation Committee of the City and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Woman's Board (sub-committee) of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is a native of San Francisco. She is the daughter of the Hon. Elisha Williams McKinstry, LL. D., and Anne Livingston (Hedges) McKinstry, who were married in Marysville, California, July, 1865. Judge McKinstry was a pioneer member of the California Boundary Committee in 1849, a member of the first Legislature of California, First Adjutant-General of the State, a Justice of the Supreme Court and President of the Hastings College of Law. Miss McKinstry gives a generous share of her attention in her double service for the municipality on the Library Board and Probation Committee, and has been one of the most active and effective members of the Woman's Board of the Exposition in the reception of guests from all parts of the world.



JOSEPH O'CONNOR
Public Library Trustee

JOSEPH O'CONNOR, Public Library Trustee, Principal of the Mission High School, former President of the Board of Education and former Deputy Superintendent of Schools, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1844, the son of Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth (O'Donovan) O'Connor. It was early decided that he should become a teacher. He began his training when thirteen years of age, and at sixteen was appointed assistant teacher, a "probationer" at seventeen, and a year later took rank as a regular teacher. In June, 1863, he was summoned to complete his training in the Normal and Model Schools, Dublin, and at the Model Farm, Glasnevin. He successfully passed the test and was

made principal of a much larger school than that from which he was called to the Training Establishment.

In the latter part of September, 1866, Mr. O'Connor arrived in San Francisco. On October 1st he became principal of St. Patrick's School, located on Market street where the Palace Hotel now stands, and has worked continuously since that date as an educator. He entered the Lincoln Evening School as teacher of a commercial class in October, 1868, and was elected Sub-Master of the Spring Valley Grammar School in March, 1869. Continuing in the Evening Schools, Mr. O'Connor became Vice-Principal of the Lincoln Evening School and later Principal or Superintendent of all the City Evening Schools. He was elected a member of the City Board of Examination in 1874; Principal, Washington Grammar School, 1875; and was appointed Deputy Superintendent under Superintendent A. J. Moulder, January, 1883. He retired from the Board of Examination after nine years' service. As Deputy Superintendent of Schools Mr. O'Connor taught in and examined orally every class in the city. He was a pioneer in advocating manual training and other vocational preparation. His report for 1885 gives a history of manual training and urges the teaching of Spanish to equip young men as commercial travelers and thus capture the trade of Mexico and South America. This advice went unheeded here, but later on Germany did that very thing, to her great commercial advantage. There is an opportunity at present to follow the advice then given, Mr. O'Connor points out.

After the expiration of his term as Deputy Superintendent, Mr. O'Connor was appointed principal of the Valencia Grammar School, in January, 1887. He was elected Principal of the Mission High School in January, 1898, and has held that position ever since, except

while absent on leave to serve on the Board of Education during 1908-09.

Mr. O'Connor's activities as Library Trustee have been quite as important and effective as his long and conspicuous service in the Department of Education. On March 1, 1887, he was elected a Trustee of the Public Library Board, and was appointed a member of the Committees on Branches, Rules and Administration, and Buildings, Furniture and Supplies. John H. Wise, then and now President of the Library Board, and Mr. O'Connor were mainly instrumental in moving the Library from California Hall in the old California Theater Building to the City Hall, thus saving a rental of two hundred dollars a month. The first Branch Library was established in the Mission District, the suggestion coming from a reading room previously supported by a few public-spirited citizens. Unable to continue the expense, these citizens, in a convention to the Library Trustees, offered to turn over the books, furniture and attendant to the Trustees if they would run the reading room as the Mission Branch of the Public Library. The offer was accepted, but as the allowance made annually by the city was far from liberal, several of the Trustees thought that the reading room idea should be continued and that the addition of the daily papers to the few books on hand would supply sufficient reading matter. Mr. O'Connor, however, insisted on the branch idea, maintaining that branch libraries should be miniatures of the main library, and should be established near the homes. His plan prevailed. As Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. O'Connor was able to make marked improvements in the branches, chiefly in getting sites and buildings belonging to the city. Mr. Phelan, when Mayor, offered a branch building to the city to take the place of the branch rented on Harrison street near Third. Finding difficulty in procuring a suitable site, Mr. O'Connor was asked to look for one to cost about \$10,000. In examining the district, he found a school lot no longer needed for school purposes and this made a good site, not only for the branch, but also for a police station, and gave the idea that there might be other city lots not required for their original purposes that might be used for library sites.

The sites for the McCreery, Branch 2, and the Richmond (Carnegie) Branch 4, were obtained in the same way, from the School Department, and that of the Fillmore from the Fire Department. The Richmond, recently erected at a cost of \$50,000, shows the advance from the reading room idea referred to above. On May 5, 1900, Mr. O'Connor offered a motion in the Board that a committee to include Mayor Phelan, then ex-officio member, and Mr. Wise, the President, be appointed to find ways and means to provide a suitable main Library Building. The motion prevailed, with Mr. O'Connor Chairman, the other members being Mr. Philip Lilienthal and Judge Harrison. Judge Sloss took the place of Mr. Lilienthal, who died. The foundations for the new Library Building are now being laid in the Civic Center and everything has been arranged for the speedy erection of the monumental building in accordance with the splendid plans prepared by George W. Kelham, chief architect of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.



SENATOR JAMES D. PHELAN

Public Library Trustee

OF James D. Phelan, United States Senator and three times Mayor of San Francisco, it has been said, and with truth, that he has a natural aptitude for public work, also that his life has been dedicated to public service. A classic scholar, with a native gift for convincing argument, having had also the advantage of unlimited opportunities for world-wide study and observation, he brought to his task an equipment which could scarcely be improved.

Born in San Francisco in 1862, son of James Phelan, California pioneer, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts from St. Ignatius College, subsequently taking the State University law course, and later adding to his educational acquirements by travel abroad. In the second Cleveland campaign he was chairman of the Young Men's Democratic League, assisting materially in establishing the Australian ballot system in California. In 1893 he did successful work as Vice-President of the California World's Fair Commission. Elected Mayor in 1896, he was re-elected in 1898 and again in 1899; taking office the third time under the new Charter, which he had notably assisted in framing. He vigorously opposed all jobbery, saved great sums to the city by insistence upon economical methods, paved the way for the Geary Street Municipal Railway, and later made the first Hetch-Hetchy filings in behalf of the city's municipal water supply enterprise. Following the great fire of 1906, as President of the Relief and Red Cross Corporation, he successfully supervised the distribution of \$10,000,000, and personally contributed liberally.

Mr. Phelan is President of the Native Sons' Hall Association, and of the Mutual Savings Bank, also director of the First National Bank, of which his father was founder and first president. He has served as University Regent, Park Commissioner and Public Library Trustee and last year was sent abroad as President Wilson's envoy to invite the world to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A branch public library, the Admission Day Statue, and the Junipero Serra memorial are gifts of the former Mayor to the city. He is a strong supporter of President Wilson, who offered him a European ambassadorship, which he declined, preferring to seek the United States Senatorship that he might serve California at Washington in an official capacity, where he has so often served his State unofficially. He was elected by a plurality of more than 25,000 votes, November 3, 1914, receiving an overwhelming vote in San Francisco.



EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR

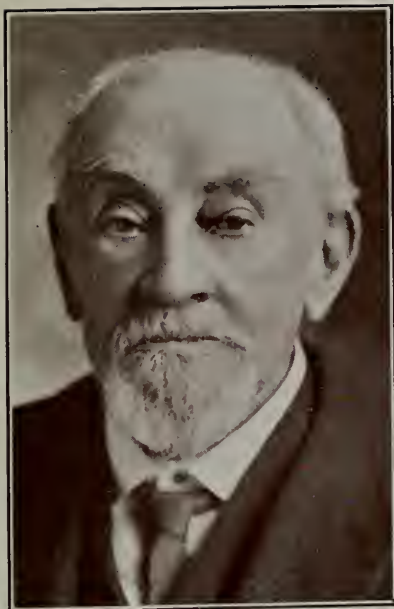
Public Library Trustee

EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR, Public Library Trustee for the past twenty-nine years and former Mayor of San Francisco, was born at Springfield, Illinois, September 24, 1838, the son of Henry West and Mary (Thaw) Taylor. He attended Kemper School, Boonville, Missouri, and later the Toland Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of California, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1865.

Dr. Taylor came to California in January, 1862, and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1872, and to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1879. He served as Private Secretary to the Governor of California, 1867-71; and has been Dean of Hastings College of Law, University of California, since 1899. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders, 1886-7, and of the fifth Board of Freeholders in 1898, to frame the existing charter for San Francisco. He was appointed Mayor of San Francisco in July, 1907, and was elected to that office in November of the same year, his term continuing until January 8, 1910.

He is President of the Cooper Medical College; is a member of the San Francisco Law Library; has been Trustee of the San Francisco Public Library since 1886; is a member of the Bar Association of San Francisco and served as its President, 1890-2 and 1894-6; is a member of the California Academy of Sciences, honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; member of the San Francisco County Medical Society, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Sequoia Club, Author's Club (London); Bohemian Club; Chit-Chat Club, and Commonwealth Club. He is the author of "Visions and Other Verse;" "Translation of Sonnets of Heredia;" "Into the Light and Other Verse," 1906; "Selected Poems," 1907; "Lavender and Other Verse," 1910.

Despite the general depression in 1914 and unsettled financial conditions resulting from the European war, San Francisco gave a splendid example of her independence and stability in the sale of her municipal securities. During the year a total of \$4,629,400 worth of municipal bonds were sold. These comprised \$55,000, 4½ per cent Polytechnic High School bonds; \$173,000, 3½ per cent sewer bonds; \$13,000, 3½ per cent school bonds; \$20,000, 5 per cent school bonds; \$534,000 hospital and jail bonds; \$1,697,500, 5 per cent municipal railway bonds; \$1,584,000, 5 per cent City Hall bonds, and \$452,000, 4½ per cent Hetch Hetchy water supply bonds.



JOHN H. WISE

Public Library Trustee

JOHN H. WISE, Library Trustee, former Supervisor, Harbor Commissioner, Collector of Customs and otherwise prominent in Municipal, State and Federal affairs for more than three-score years in San Francisco, was born in Accomac County, Virginia, in 1829, where his parents, Tully R. and Margaret Douglas Pettit Wise, were also born. Sprung from the Douglas and Cropper houses of Scotland and the Wise family of England, his forbears were early settlers in Virginia and conspicuous figures in Old Dominion and National affairs. His grandfather, John Wise, was Speaker of the Virginia Assembly when the famous Virginia Resolutions were adopted, and Henry A. Wise, his

uncle, represented the Accomac District in Congress for seven terms, was Minister to Brazil under President Tyler, and later Governor of Virginia.

His father, Tully R. Wise, who married his cousin, the Governor's sister, served in the Assembly of Virginia, was appointed Special Commissioner by President Tyler on an important and successful diplomatic mission to Cuba, and thereafter served as First Auditor of the Treasury until his death in 1844. His grandmother, Sally Cropper, was a daughter of General Cropper, who was commissioned by his friend, General Washington. His brother, George D. Wise, was Representative of the Virginia Richmond District in Congress for fourteen years, when he voluntarily retired.

John H. Wise attended school in Washington, D. C., graduated from the Indiana University in 1850, served under Superintendent Dallas Bache of the Coast Survey and came to California in 1853 by steamer to accept a position as Inspector of Customs under President Pierce, crossing the Isthmus on mule-back and arriving in San Francisco May 12, 1853. From time to time he filled the positions of Inspector, Gauger, Special Deputy Collector and Collector, a record unrivaled in the Customs Service. President Buchanan personally appointed him Special Deputy and Acting Collector in the absence of the Collector, which position he filled during the administration, thereafter engaging successfully in the wool commission business with S. P. Christy. He was elected Supervisor in 1875, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee made a record which was highly complimented. He declined re-election in order to devote more time to his business, but when General Stoneman became Governor he appointed Mr. Wise a Harbor Commissioner, which office he held for six years, as it did not interfere with necessary attention to his

wool business. He was appointed Collector of Customs of San Francisco by President Cleveland in his second term, having been endorsed by a voluntary petition signed by all the members of the Legislature without distinction of party. Mr. Wise put aside a tender of a Democratic nomination for Governor to complete his term as Collector. A colossal petition to President McKinley for his re-appointment was prepared by merchants of the city, but Mr. Wise would not consent to its presentation, although later his cousin, John S. Wise, was tendered a place in the President's Cabinet as Attorney-General, evidence enough that the Wise family stood high in the regard of the Chief Executive. Mr. Wise married Sarah Ann Merker of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1865. Of their two sons and a daughter, George Douglas, the younger son, is living. Mr. Wise is a Mason and has been Library Trustee since 1878, devoting much of his time and experience to this important public service.



Entrance to Court of The Four Seasons from Court of Palms



Part of the Court of Palms, Showing the Wonderfully Ornate Western Entrance to the Palace of Manufactures

JOHN A. KEOGH

Leader of the Municipal Band

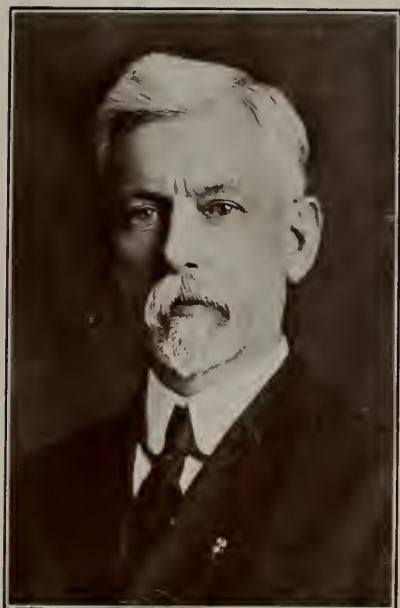


JOHN A. KEOGH was born in Tahiti, Society Islands, on September 7, 1866, and came to San Francisco with his parents in 1877. In 1880, when fourteen years of age, he became a member of the band of the Eighth United States Infantry, stationed at Angel Island, and remained with the organization until 1885, when, the term of his enlistment having expired, he made his home with his parents, who were still residents of San Francisco, and took up music as a profession. His first engagement was as a member of the orchestra of the old Baldwin theater, under the leadership of Charles Schultz. Later he played in the orchestra of Louis Homeier at the Alcazar theater, then managed

by George Wallenrod. Subsequently he was a member of the orchestra of Fischer's theater. Mr. Keogh is a charter member of the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, and has served as secretary for seven years continuously. For twenty years past his wife and himself have lived in their pleasant home in the Mission District. They have no children, but are fortunate in the possession of a wide circle of musical and other acquaintances.

When the Municipal Band was organized in 1912, the sum of ten thousand dollars being appropriated for its maintenance, Mr. Keogh was unanimously chosen as leader by the Supervisors, and is now concluding his second year of successful management. The band gives about sixty-five concerts annually, and Director Keogh has received already a great number of unsolicited testimonials as to its popularity and the high quality of the music which it furnishes, the Portola Festival Committee, the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department, and many other organizations having at various times expressed their appreciation of the work of the organization and the manner in which its performances have been directed. Innumerable expressions from appreciative individuals received by Director Keogh also testify to the general satisfaction of the community at large with the action of the city officials in establishing the Municipal Band.

It is very hard to determine which is the most interesting among California missions. Dolores, in San Francisco, is the most important to the San Franciscan, as it gave the name to this city. The Mission Dolores was founded in 1776 and dedicated to San Francisco d'Assisi. It is very well preserved. A string of bells still hangs suspended by the original rawhide ropes.



THOMAS F. BOYLE
City and County Auditor

THOMAS F. BOYLE, in former years newspaper manager, Election Commissioner and School Director, now serving his second term as Auditor of San Francisco, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 9, 1858, the son of Patrick J. and Margaret Boyle. He came with his parents to San Francisco when two years old, received his education in the public schools of the city, and in 1876, when eighteen years of age, entered the business office of the San Francisco "Call." He remained with the paper for twenty years, during the latter half of that period filling the positions of cashier and business manager. From November, 1896, until the end of 1903 he was business manager of

the "Bulletin." After a year's service as Election Commissioner he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, occupying that position from 1904 to 1908. In November, 1909, he was elected Auditor of the City and County, taking office January 8, 1910. Two years later he was re-elected, this time for the full four-year term which he is now serving, two years having previously been the limit for municipal offices.

Auditor Boyle's methods in the conduct of his office early attracted the attention of the holders of corresponding positions in other cities of the country, and the prominence which he thereby attained resulted in his being elected Vice-President of the National Association of Auditors and Accounting Officers of the United States. When he went East to attend the convention of 1914 he carried credentials creating him Special Commissioner of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and at his invitation and urging it was agreed that the association should hold its 1915 convention in San Francisco during the period of the Exposition.

Mr. Boyle was married in 1884 to Miss Jessie Brown, and they have three children—two daughters and a son. He is a member of the San Francisco Press Club and treasurer and director of that organization. He is also a member of the Olympic Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and is president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

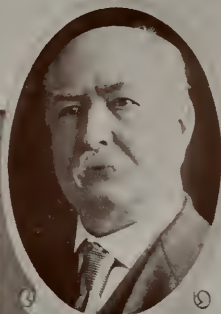
A week and as much longer as one wishes to remain could be delightfully spent at Santa Cruz, Monterey, Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles Hot Springs, or El Pizmo Beach, resorts between San Francisco and Los Angeles.



J. EVERETT SHARP



JOHN J. BOYLE



C.T. PIDWELL



T. DESMOND



AUDITOR'S OFFICE

STAFF



HENRY INGWERSEN



J.J. COONEY



MISS A.M. KELLY



J.B. LEWIS



D.J. LEARY



THOMAS A. F. ASHE



JOHN E. McDOUGALD
City and County Treasurer

JOHN EDMOND McDOUGALD, Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco, has held that responsible office continuously since 1900 except for a two-year interruption in 1906 and 1907. His present term will not expire until January 8, 1918. A native and lifelong resident of California, prominently in the public eye for many years, because of the important positions of trust he has held almost continuously, he is without doubt one of the most widely-known residents of the State. Born of pioneer stock in Coloma, Eldorado County, he resided there until 1865, when a move was made to San Francisco, which has since been his home. He had his education in the Placerville,

better known as Hangtown, public school, and continued his studies at the Washington Grammar, in San Francisco, during two years, after which he became an apprentice marble cutter with John Daniel of 421 Pine street, thereafter attending the Lincoln Grammar night school. Mr. McDougald early became interested in the labor movement, of which he has since been a consistent supporter. In 1893 he assisted in the organization of the Building Trades Council, and for nineteen years served continuously as its Treasurer, being custodian of the funds of all affiliated unions. His accounts have always been highly commended by the auditing committee as a model of accuracy and neatness. He has for twelve years been Grand Treasurer of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which organization he was one of the founders in 1875. In all his service in positions of trust, public and private, his record has been beyond question, and the manner in which he personally made good to the city a loss of \$15,589.40 caused by the error of a tax collector, has not been forgotten. The fact that each successive re-election has been brought about by a majority exceeding that previously obtained, testifies to his continued and growing hold upon the confidence of the public. When last before the people in 1913 he secured a clear majority in the primaries over all competitors, which insured his continuance in office without the necessity of participating in the general election.

Treasurer McDougald is a member of the Odd Fellows, Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Eagles. In the sale of municipal bonds over the counter the Treasurer has achieved remarkable success, particularly in the disposal of City Hall, Civic Center and Municipal Railway issues. He is unmarried.



JOHN J. GREIF



ALLERTON HEWLETT



LOUIS CLAVELoux



JOHN H. THIEL



TREASURER'S OFFICE
STAFF



W.M. PAGE



J.J. CUSACK



G.B. PERKINS



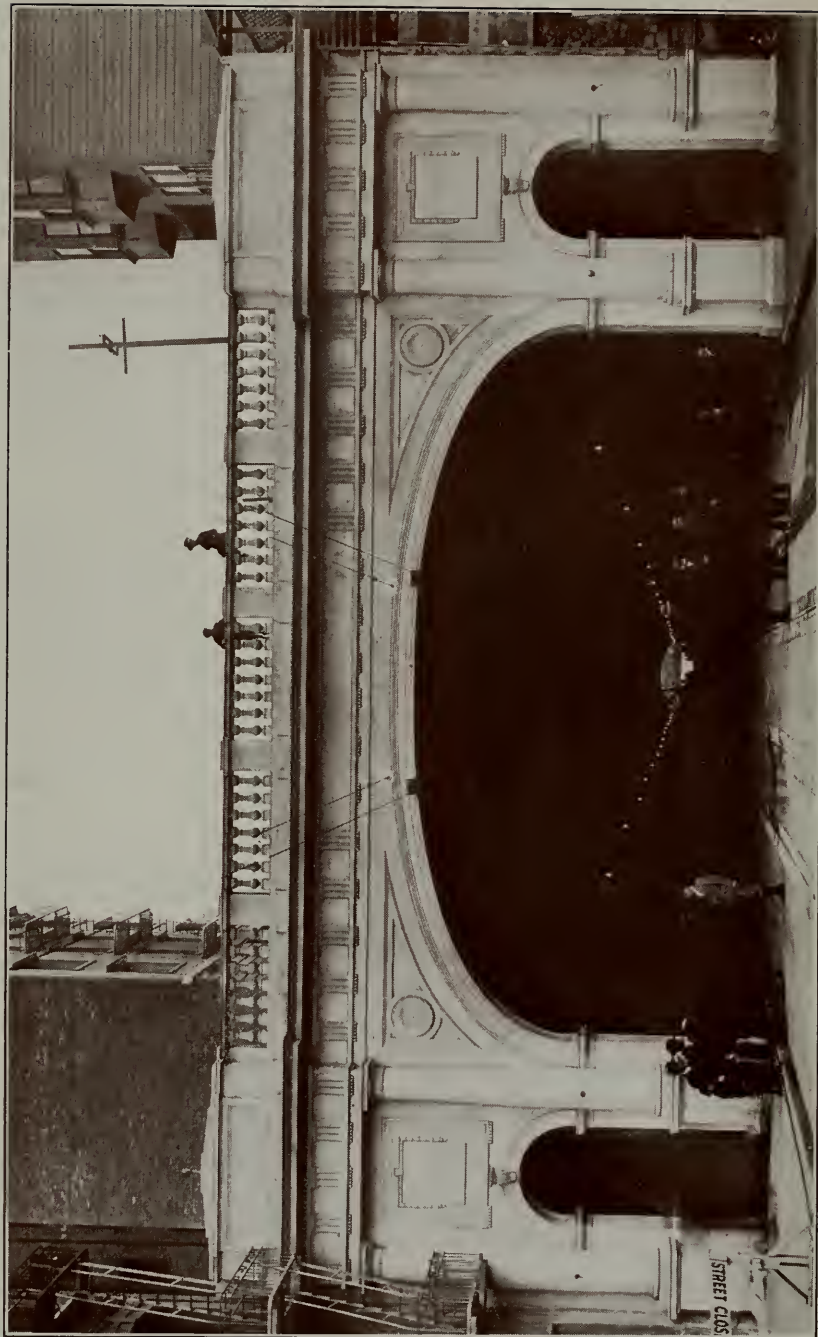
ALFRED W. HOBBS



T.K. MCCARTHY



S.S. SMITH



NORTH PORTAL OF THE STOCKTON STREET TUNNEL
From Engineering News, courtesy City Engineer O'Shaughnessy



JOHN GINTY

Assessor

JOHN GINTY, City and County Assessor of San Francisco, will long be remembered as an Assessor having original ideas and as an expert in devising systems for simplifying the details of office work. The compiling of a new city map and the renumbering of the city blocks will stand as a monument to the labor he has done. He is also the compiler of a unique street guide that will direct a stranger in the city where to find any street, alley, block, hotel, apartment house, or public building instantly, and what street car will take him to the point nearest his destination; being a new and original system that requires no study and enables anyone, in less than a minute, to find on the city map the location

of any desired place. Assessor Ginty has led an energetic business life, leaving school when he was fourteen years old to enter a printing office. Not liking the work, he learned telegraphing, and at the age of twenty-one was a train dispatcher. In 1869 he joined the first Telegrapher's Union organized in California, and the fourth one to be organized in the United States.

He left his eastern home in his youth for California, arriving in San Francisco in 1868. In California his business life has been mostly banking, he having held executive positions in State, National and Savings Banks.

In 1899 he became Assessor Dodge's Chief Deputy, leaving the city's employ in 1903 to take the position of Cashier and Secretary of the French-American Bank. He was appointed Assessor, August 1, 1912, by Mayor Rolph. Assessor Dodge in recommending him, wrote to Mayor Rolph, saying: "I know of no one in the city that could begin to discharge the duties of the office as efficiently as Mr. John Ginty. He is thoroughly informed on the laws governing taxation and has always taken a deep interest in matters relating to this subject, previous to his connection with the office."

Assessor Ginty is a strict disciplinarian and insists that politeness and courtesy be extended to all persons who have occasion to visit his office. Every complaint regarding assessments is thoroughly investigated, and, if the law will permit, the utmost leniency is extended to the taxpayer. His annual report for 1912 was a model of what a public officer can do to advance the interests of the city.

San Francisco is headquarters for the Alaska fishing fleet; 32 vessels of this fleet belonging to the Alaska Packers' Association sailed in March for Bristol Bay.



MORRIS F. HARRIS



A. D. MIESEGAES



E. J. McDEVITT



M. W. PRATT



J. MOORE



ROBERT S. SHEPSTON



R. V. GROSKEY



J. C. CORBETT



H. ZIMMERMAN



OSCAR A. TOLLE



MOSES HEINE



H.C. MORROW



JAMES A. GALLAGHER



W.W. ANDERSON



ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
STAFF



A.D. ALLEN



F.S. STRAUSS



JOHN CULLEN



T.W. CHANDLER



EDWARD M. WOLFF



J. SERMATTEL



J.T. MOONEY



EDWARD F. BRYANT

Tax Collector

EDWARD F. BRYANT, Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco, was born in this city, May 23, 1880, and received his early education in the public schools. On reaching his majority he immediately took an active interest in politics and civic affairs in general. His services in this connection were rewarded by the people on November 8, 1910, when he was elected State Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District.

In the State Legislature he was active in the support of all measures leading to the welfare and betterment of the working men and women. His abilities and natural aptitude for public service were recognized by the State government, and on May 20, 1911, he received the appointment of Assistant Chief Wharfinger for the harbor of San Francisco. The insistence of his friends, however, that he seek the position of Tax Collector led to his resignation from the State service August 31, 1913, and he was elected Tax Collector in November of the same year.

During the incumbency of Tax Collector Bryant, the duties of his office have been increased enormously through the collection of assessments for the rapid transit tunnel enterprises. For the Twin Peaks Tunnel alone an assessment must be collected of \$3,933,535.29, of which amount the Tax Collector, by means of his efficient organization, collected within a few months a total of \$1,888,843.81 and assured a payment of the balance on the installment plan provided in the tunnel ordinance. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, a total tax was collected from all sources amounting to \$12,271,281.68, this being about one and a half million over that of the year preceding. In addition to this Mr. Bryant added many thousands to the revenue of the city by inaugurating a successful campaign of license collections from many apartment houses, places of amusement, public dances and other sources which had previously not paid such a tax. As an instance, he collected license fees from several large slaughter houses which had been delinquent for several years while the matter was in litigation. Mr. Bryant secured an opinion from the City Attorney under which he was able to force immediate payment. His record as Tax Collector has been conspicuous for economical administration and a decided increase of revenue to the city.

The motor equipment of the Municipal Railway cars enables them to outstrip those of a private corporation by three minutes in the trip from Market street to the Cliff House.



THOS. F. FINN

Chief Deputy Tax Collector

THOMAS F. FINN, Chief Deputy Tax Collector, prominent for years in public affairs of city and State, was born in San Francisco November 23, 1873, the son of James T. and Ellen Kelly Finn. He received his education in the public and parochial schools and after attaining prominence in union labor affairs entered upon his long career in the public service.

He was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in 1902, on the Union Labor ticket. He served as Under-Sheriff on the staff of Thos. O'Neil, and on November 2, 1909, was elected Sheriff on the Union Labor ticket. Meanwhile he had been elected, November 3, 1908, State Senator from

the Seventeenth Senatorial District, and returned to that office at the succeeding election. He has also rendered distinctive service as a member of the Board of Supervisors, president of the Fire Commission, and as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners.

MAURICE L. RAPHELD

Chief Cashier to Tax Collector

MAURICE L. RAPHELD, Chief Cashier to the Tax Collector, is a native and lifelong resident of San Francisco, born August 14, 1879. Completing his education, he engaged with his brother in the tobacco business and later entered the employ of Goldberg, Bower & Co. His training and experience were recognized in his appointment as Cashier under Sheriff Thomas Finn in 1912.

Appointed Chief Cashier to the Tax Collector January 8, 1914, he has materially assisted in the collection of millions in tunnel assessments, and the enforcement of the license ordinances.

Mr. Rapheld was married September 9, 1900, and has a son and daughter. He is a member of numerous fraternal organizations and social societies.





EDMOND GODCHAUX

Recorder

EDMOND GODCHAUX, Recorder, holds the record among the City and County officials in San Francisco for the number of times he has secured the indorsement of the people at the polls, having been seven times elected to the position which he now occupies. Previously he had been sent to the State Legislature by the votes of his fellow citizens, serving during the Thirtieth session as a member of the Assembly. For several years during the Phelan administration he was Secretary of the Board of Health, and for two years held the position of Chief Deputy Assessor during the regime of Dr. Washington Dodge. For a time he also engaged success-

fully in the commission and brokerage business.

Recorder Godchaux is of French parentage, being the son of Adolph and Sophie Godchaux, and a native of Lorraine. In his early childhood he was brought by his parents to San Francisco, and has ever since made the city his home except for such absences as the pursuit of education and occasional business demands have made necessary. He began his studies in the San Francisco public schools, continuing them at the old San Francisco College, and still later taking a course at the famous Lycee Charlemagne in Paris. In the French capital he cultivated and developed a love of art and music which has won for him no small reputation as a connoisseur. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, never, however, carrying partisanship to an extreme, and standing always for the best in the way of public service. During his long period of work as the head of the Hall of Records he has familiarized himself most thoroughly with all the details of this branch of the city's business, with the result that numerous important improvements have been suggested and put into effect by him or at his instance. He is a well-known and popular member of many local clubs, social and benevolent organizations and is unmarried.

A week could be very pleasantly spent among the redwoods at numerous hotels, mineral springs, or farm resorts north of San Francisco, on the line of the Northwestern Pacific. Special summer rates will be granted in 1915. A most attractive one-day jaunt over this line is the "Triangle Trip," taking one through 150 miles of mountain and redwood forest scenery, with a boat ride on San Francisco Bay, and by rail along the Russian River.



CHARLES M. FICKERT

District Attorney

CHARLES M. FICKERT, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco continuously since 1909, and former Assistant United States Attorney, was born in Kern County, California, in 1873, the son of F. W. and Mary (Glynn) Fickert.

On completing his public school education he entered Stanford University, where he was active in all student affairs and gained a reputation as an athlete, particularly upon the football field. Despite his prominence in athletics, he never lost sight of his ambition to enter the legal profession and prosecuted his studies with a diligence that resulted in his graduation in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Throughout the following year he continued his legal studies and on October 14, 1899, was admitted to the bar of California in Los Angeles. He became associated in the practice of law in the office of the Hon. E. R. Taylor until 1903, when his abilities received the recognition of the Federal Government in his appointment to the office of Assistant United States District Attorney. He remained in this position until 1905.

His record in public and private practice gained the endorsement of the public in 1909, when he was elected District Attorney of San Francisco. He was re-elected by a substantial majority in 1912. District Attorney Fickert is a member of the Union League, Olympic, and Bohemian Clubs, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

As an example of the improvements during the pre-Exposition period, the following amounts were set aside in the budget of 1914-1915 in a special fund for improvements of highways and streets, and other urgent betterments, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Supervisors: San Bruno avenue, additional, \$25,000; Fulton street, Balboa street and Fourteenth avenue, \$30,000; Buena Vista Park, for street work, \$12,500; city and county good roads fund, for the improvement of Sloat boulevard, Junipero Serra boulevard and Corbett road, \$50,000; extension of Municipal Water Works, \$7500; furniture for new City Hall, \$50,000; Clement street, Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth avenue, \$10,000; Van Ness avenue in front of Fort Mason, \$15,000; library site, Mission District, \$14,000; library site, Sunset District, \$7500, making a total of \$221,500.



HARRY I. MULCREVY

County Clerk

HARRY I. MULCREVY, County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court, is the son of pioneer parents who came to California in 1849 and settled in San Francisco, where he was born. He received his education at the Hayes Valley Grammar School and Sacred Heart College. Upon completing his schooling he served an apprenticeship of five years in the printing and bookbinding trade, at the close of which he became assistant secretary of the largest printing, bookbinding and publishing house in the West.

County Clerk Mulcrevy's political career began in 1896, in which year he was elected to the Assembly from the Thirty-seventh District, his colleagues choosing him to be chairman of the San Francisco delegation. In 1897 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Elections, and remained during three administrations. He then accepted the position of outside business manager of a large San Francisco furniture house, and later engaged in the real estate business. In 1905 the Union Labor party selected him as nominee for County Clerk, and he was elected by over five thousand majority. He was re-elected in 1907 and in 1909 by greatly increased majorities, and in 1911 was again chosen, this time by an almost unanimous vote.

System is the secret of Mr. Mulcrevy's success. This system prevails everywhere, in the civil, criminal, probate, quiet title, naturalization, marriage license and copyist departments.

Courtesy, efficiency and promptness are essential qualifications to every employe under Mr. Mulcrevy's jurisdiction. Mr. Mulcrevy places each of these endowments on a par with the others. Courtesy is the watchword, promptness the keynote and ability the rule of the County Clerk's office.

By an intelligent distribution of responsibility and an implicit understanding as to tenure of office depending mainly on efficiency, he has been enabled to accomplish the task of handling the enormously increased amount of business and turn the grand surplus in excess of expenditures to the City and County of San Francisco during his administration from 1906 to 1913, inclusive, of over \$500,000.

County Clerk Mulcrevy's administration of his office has been indorsed by all the State and local bench and bar associations, also by all the leading civic, industrial and political organizations of San Francisco, and his repeated re-elections at the hands of the voters of the City and County constitute only a proper tribute to an honest, efficient and courteous public official.

WILLIAM J. HYNES**Public Administrator**

WILLIAM J. HYNES, Public Administrator, is a native and life-long resident of San Francisco, where he was born November 2, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of the city, attending the Mission and the Lincoln Grammar schools, from which so large a percentage of students have gone forth to attain places of eminence and honor in the community. Mr. Hynes early displayed an aptitude for business and was associated for a time with Samuel C. Partridge and later with Hirsch & Kaiser, the old established optical and photograph supply house. He remained in the photograph business for seven years, engaged for awhile in the contracting business, and also served

in the Assessor's office.

When his brother, the late M. J. Hynes, was elected Public Administrator in 1904, Mr. Hynes became his assistant as chief clerk and has ever since been identified with the Public Administrator's office. His thorough knowledge of every detail of this branch of the public service, his courteous and prompt attention to all having business with it, and the excellent system maintained, all qualified him as the natural and logical appointee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother February 5, 1915. The record he had made was endorsed alike by representative men in every walk of life, and by various civic organizations, and on February 8, 1915, Mayor Rolph unhesitatingly appointed him to the office of Public Administrator, complimenting him on his long service and conscientious attention to duty. His fitness for this position having already been thoroughly established, the public was practically unanimous in its approval of his selection.

Public Administrator Hynes is an enthusiastic follower of outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing, and is connected with several rod and gun clubs, in which he has won no small fame as an all-around sportsman. He was married to Miss Belle Droit of San Francisco in 1905, and has a son, William J. Hynes, Jr. In addition to his hunting and fishing club affiliations, he is a member of the National Union, Council No. 530; the Indoor Yacht Club, and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

During the past ten years a total of \$47,701,200 worth of San Francisco's municipal bonds have been sold. The city's bonds have generally commanded premiums, so that the total amount of money realized was \$49,253,000.



FREDERICK EGGERS

Sheriff

FREDERICK EGGERS, Sheriff of San Francisco County and former Supervisor, was born in Germany April 10, 1858, and received his education in the public schools of that country. He came alone to this country when a boy of fifteen and followed the grocery business in New York for three years, when, in 1876, he came to San Francisco, which has ever since been his home. He continued in the same business for another three years, when he entered the coffee and tea trade with the old established firm of Leege & Haskins, remaining therein continuously until 1912, when he became Sheriff.

Meanwhile he had been active in public affairs and had served two terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1901 to 1906. He served on important committees, being a member of the Police Committee and Chairman of the Electricity Committee. Although a Republican, Mr. Eggers allied himself with the Democratic majority of the Board in order to further important civic projects then at issue and which have since been successfully carried out, including the Municipal Railway system, Hetch-Hetchy water supply, and the Auxiliary High-Pressure system.

He has for many years been active in the councils of the Republican party and has frequently served as county committeeman. Pledging himself to a business-like, efficient, and economical administration, he was elected Sheriff by a substantial majority in November, 1911. Since taking office he has proved that these pledges were made in good faith and has instituted many reforms both at the county jail and in the general conduct of the office. By establishing a truck garden and bakery at the jail, coupled with careful personal supervision, Sheriff Eggers has reduced the per capita cost of maintenance and at the same time has materially improved the quality of food and general living conditions.

Although the business of the office has increased thirty-five per cent, the Sheriff has, by the application of modern methods of efficiency, handled the work without increasing his staff, and to the satisfaction of attorneys and the general public. Sheriff Eggers is a member of the National Union, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, K. of P., San Francisco Commercial Travelers, Traveling Men's Protective Association, Commercial Congress of Traveling Men, Eagles, Moose, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, Germania Club, Hermann Sons, Hanoveraner Verein, Woodmen, Columbia Athletic Club, Deutscher Verein, Germania Club Singing Section, The Bear Club, German Altenheim, Indoor Yacht Club, and Chamber of Commerce.



OSCAR E. ROSBERG

Undersheriff

OSCAR E. ROSBERG, Undersheriff, was born in Sweden, May 24, 1874. He received his early education in the public schools of his native land, later attending college at Indianapolis, Indiana. Coming to California in 1897, he engaged for three years in the hardware business, and subsequently established himself in the brewery and saloon business, continuing therein until he entered the public service with Sheriff Eggers in January, 1912.

His practical business experience, coupled with his natural executive ability in meeting the responsibilities of his position, have made him an invaluable member of the Sheriff's staff.

Mr. Rosberg was married to Miss Bertha Frey, December 15, 1900, and they have two children, a son and daughter. He is a member of the Indoor Yacht Club, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, California Schuetzen Club, Redmen's Schuetzen Club, Foresters of America and Germania Club.

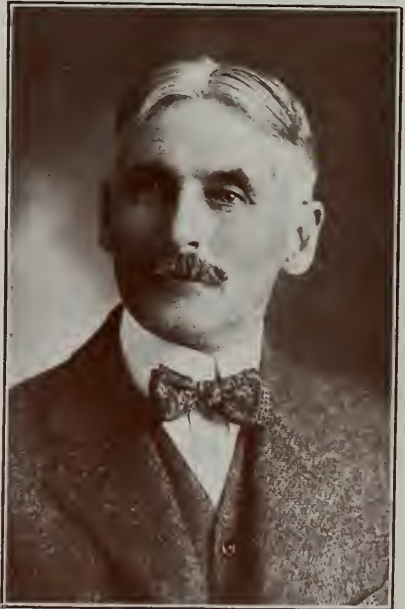
EDWARD M. GREENE

Cashier

EDWARD M. GREENE, Cashier and Head Bookkeeper, was born in New York, August 29, 1858. Completing his public school education he studied art in New York and Boston.

Coming here in 1885 he conducted for twelve years a studio in the old Thurlow block, Kearny and Sutter streets. He was Deputy Labor Commissioner under Governor Budd for four years, and rendered valuable reports on Oriental labor to the U. S. Senate for the U. S. Industrial Commission.

Mr. Greene served under Sheriffs Lackmann and Curtis, and returned with Sheriff Eggers in 1912. Despite a thirty per cent increase in the office business he has administered his duties with no extra staff. Mr. Greene married Miss Julietta DeChamp in 1885. They have one son.





DR. THOMAS B. W. LELAND

Coroner

DR. THOMAS B. W. LELAND, Coroner of San Francisco, educator and practicing physician of many years' standing in this city and State, was born in Jamestown, Tuolumne County, California, September 19, 1870, the son of G. A. and Frances (McPhillips) Leland. His father was a pioneer merchant of that historic mining town, where Dr. Leland spent his early boyhood, attending the public schools of the county. His later education was received at the State Normal School, San Jose, from which he graduated in June, 1890, and in the Medical Department of the University of California, where he obtained his M. D. degree in 1894. While a student he was also Principal of the Hamilton

Evening School in San Francisco, thus supporting himself and paying his own way through college.

The industry and ability thus manifested received prompt recognition in his appointment as Assistant to the Chair of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of California, and later as Professor in the Practice of Internal Medicine in the Post Graduate Department of the University. While lecturing in the medical school Dr. Leland became interested in politics as a Democrat and subsequently entered upon his long public service in San Francisco as Autopsy Surgeon to Coroner Dr. R. Beverly Cole. Upon the death of the latter in 1901, Dr. Leland was appointed Coroner by Mayor James D. Phelan. This official endorsement of Dr. Leland's record and reputation was upheld by the people, who returned him to office at the expiration of his term in 1901 and again in 1903, the latter term ending in 1906. In 1908 he was elected Coroner for the third time, and in the following year was chosen by the Democrats as candidate for Mayor, receiving an unusually high vote despite the three-cornered contest that resulted in the election of Mayor McCarthy. In 1910 he was again elected Coroner, continuing that term to date.

These repeated tributes at the hands of the people are sufficient evidence of the popularity and efficiency of his administration, which has been marked by many important improvements and reforms. The most notable of these is the new City Mortuary and Coroner's Office in Merchant street between Kearny and Montgomery. A product of the experience and personal supervision of Dr. Leland, it represents the last word in modern equipment and construction, and is

undoubtedly one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States, if not the world.

Dr. Leland is an active member and worker in a number of fraternal societies and has been for many years Lieutenant Commander and Chief Surgeon of the Naval Militia of California. He was married in 1898 to Miss Florence McMahon, daughter of a prominent resident of the North Beach district, and is the father of two children—Dorothy, aged sixteen, now in her junior year at Lowell High School, and Sherman, aged eleven, a student at the State Normal Training School. Dr. Leland is a member of the Union League, Grizzly Bear, Indoor Yacht and Olympic Clubs, and other organizations.

San Francisco has 32 parks and squares, 1398.6 acres, or 4.7 per cent of its total area. It has 208 churches, embracing 38 denominations, and 156 daily, weekly and monthly publications, in all languages.



FORT MASON PUMPING PLANT



MATT. I. SULLIVAN

President Advisory Water Committee and Former Chief Justice

MATT I. SULLIVAN, Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, president of the Advisory Water Committee, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California, and former Supervisor, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, on November 3, 1857. His parents, Michael and Margaret Sullivan, came to the State in 1852. When he was four years of age his family moved to San Francisco, where he has ever since resided. He graduated in 1876 from St. Ignatius College (now university) with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the same institution conferred the degree of LL. D.

upon him and appointed him Dean of its law department.

Justice Sullivan was admitted to the bar in 1879. His first public office was that of member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, to which position he was appointed by Mayor Taylor in 1907. In February, 1911, Governor Hiram W. Johnson appointed him a member and president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State. In August, 1914, the Governor was able to give Justice Sullivan a still more distinguishing proof of his high esteem and complete confidence by appointing him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, as the successor of the late Chief Justice Beatty. On November 3, 1914, he was elected to serve the unexpired term of that office.

Upon opening the negotiations with the Spring Valley Water Company for the purchase of its properties, the Board of Supervisors created an Advisory Water Committee to carry on such negotiations on behalf of the city. That committee consists of the City Attorney, the City Engineer, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, the chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of that board and one "lay" citizen. In 1913 Justice Sullivan was unanimously selected by the board to succeed Citizen Judge Curtis H. Lindley, who resigned from the committee on account of ill health. On the 10th day of August, 1914, the committee made its report to the Board of Supervisors, recommending the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's properties for \$34,500,000 and the payment of capital expenses incurred by the company since January, 1912. When the matter came up for discussion, subsequently, Justice Sullivan, as president of the committee, read an exhaustive statement covering all phases of the great purchase problem, the grounds upon which the recommendation had been based and the

reasons for its adoption. Upon the conclusion of the argument, the Board accepted the committee's suggestions, and ordered the question of paying the price proposed to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Justice Sullivan is a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Sullivan and Theo. J. Roche, his associates being his brother, J. F. Sullivan, former Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and Theo. J. Roche, present Police Commissioner.

In July, 1913, after the resignation of Mr. John L. McNab as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California, Justice Sullivan and his partner, Mr. Roche, were appointed by the Washington authorities assistants to the Attorney-General of the United States to prosecute M. I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and to handle the case of United States against J. B. Smith, et. al., commonly known as the Western Fuel Case. The trial of these cases, which closely followed the appointment of Justice Sullivan and Mr. Roche, resulted in the conviction of Diggs and Caminetti and three of the defendants in the Western Fuel case.



CALIFORNIA BUILDING, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



W. P. LAWLOR

Associate Justice Supreme Court
California

TO rise by one's own efforts from "bobbin boy" in a cotton mill to Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court is no mean record—and it is that of Justice William P. Lawlor. As Superior Judge he was presiding magistrate at the trials of Ruef, Calhoun and others of those indicted during the graft prosecution, and became a national figure through his unswerving insistence upon a strict observance of the rules of law and evidence without regard either to the prominence of the accused or the tremendous influence backing the prosecution. To remember that the man who occupied this position was the orphan boy who worked in a New Jersey cotton

mill for his daily bread, depriving himself of needed sleep at night that he might obtain an education, is a thought tinged with not a little of what may be called true American romance.

William P. Lawlor, born in New York City September 17, 1854, was left an orphan when ten years old by the almost simultaneous death of both his parents. Up to this time he had had but three years of attendance in the parochial and public schools of New York, but after removing to Patterson, New Jersey, he continued his studies in a local night school, earning his living first as a cotton mill operative, later in a coal yard and afterward as a worker in John Ryle's silk factory, the first established in America.

Coming to California when twenty-one years old, the future jurist worked eight years in the Napa County quicksilver mines, devoting his spare time to the study of law. In 1886 he moved to San Francisco, where he continued his studies in the office of Rhodes & Barstow, the senior member of which firm was for seventeen years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to practice, and in 1898 was appointed Superior Judge by Governor Budd, being elected to succeed himself in 1900, re-elected in 1906 and again in 1912. With four and a half years of the latter term still remaining, he was elected to the Supreme Bench November 3, 1914, by the highest vote received by any of the candidates for the two vacancies.

Judge Lawlor was married November 25, 1913, to Miss Mary Lee Henry, of an old Southern family, now residing in San Diego. He belongs to several prominent clubs.

Ten cargoes of barley consigned to Scandinavian and English ports went forward from San Francisco in February, 1915. The total carried was 848,775 centals, valued at \$1,394,702.



JAMES M. TROUTT

Superior Judge

JAMES M. TROUTT, Judge of the Superior Court during twenty-three years of continuous service, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 20, 1847. His father, Hiram J. M. Troutt, a merchant, two years later caught the gold fever and rounded "The Horn," arriving in San Francisco in March, 1850. In 1853 he brought out his family. The first school which his son James attended had for principal, James M. Denman, afterwards superintendent and president of the Board of Education. Later the young student took a course at the City College, thereafter going East to Harvard. There he graduated in 1871 in the same class with Henry Cabot Lodge, present Senator, and Charles J. Bonaparte, grand-nephew of the emperor and United States Attorney-General under President Roosevelt. Theodore Sutro, brother of former Mayor Adolph Sutro, and later a distinguished New York lawyer, was of the class, which also included William Lawrence, now Bishop of Massachusetts. The Harvard "Signet" was founded by ten members, including young Troutt.

Returning to San Francisco, the future judge was admitted to practice in 1874, and in 1877, with Ramon E. Wilson, he established the firm of Troutt & Wilson. Subsequently he was First Assistant District Attorney with J. N. E. Wilson as chief and John T. Dare and Governor George L. Woods as associates. Later he became Wilson's law partner.

In 1890 Judge Troutt succeeded T. K. Wilson on the Superior Bench, and has since been continuously re-elected. During his long period of service he has handled many important cases, and his record of sustained decisions is excellent. He presided as Probate Judge during the litigation over the estate of Senator James G. Fair, and his action in disallowing the Craven claims and distributing the estate was sustained by the Supreme Court, despite strenuous efforts to secure a reversal. He is now Presiding Judge.

Judge Troutt was married twenty-four years ago to Miss Lucinda Mae Kendall, daughter of the civil engineer who built the first San Francisco electric railroad. The Judge is a member of the Harvard Club and of a number of fraternal orders.

The over-all outside dimensions of the Geary Street Municipal Railway car barn are 275x343 feet. It is capable of accommodating 134 cars. The Hampshire-street barn, 200x382 feet, can accommodate 90 cars on each of its two stories.

The over-all outside dimensions of the Geary Street Municipal Railway car barn are 275x343 feet. It is capable of accommodating 134 cars. The Hampshire-street barn, 200x382 feet, can accommodate 90 cars on each of its two stories.



GEORGE A. STURTEVANT

Superior Judge

GEOURGE A. STURTEVANT, Judge of the Superior Court since 1907, and Presiding Judge for the term of 1914, was born in Franktown, Nevada, August 2, 1866, the son of James and Emma Eliza (Curry) Sturtevant. The future jurist began his education at the Ukiah Grammar School in 1879, continuing therein until 1882, when he became a student at Washington College, Irvington, California, for a year. After another year of preparatory study at Boone's Academy, he entered the University of California, graduating from that institution in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

On leaving college he devoted himself for three years to the perfection of his legal education and was admitted to the bar of California at Sacramento in May, 1892. He commenced the practice of his profession at Ukiah, January 19, 1893.

Judge Sturtevant first entered public life as District Attorney of Mendocino County, which office he occupied from January, 1894, to January, 1899. As a result of the record achieved in this office as an able and impartial prosecutor, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General in January, 1899, and continued in that capacity for eight years, when, in January, 1907, he was made Assistant Attorney-General, serving until June of that year.

On June 30, 1907, he was appointed Superior Judge by Governor Gillett to fill an unexpired term. The wisdom of the Governor's selection was demonstrated by the action of the people the following year, when Judge Sturtevant was returned to office by a substantial majority. Upon being chosen as Presiding Judge by his associates in 1914, he instituted a number of reforms in procedure designed to expedite the disposition of cases, and in November of that year was re-elected by a large vote.

Judge Sturtevant was married December 16, 1901, to Pearl Fine, and is a member of the Commonwealth Club and of the Masons.

San Francisco's manufacturing opportunities are unlimited and are showing a marked development since the opening of the Panama Canal. There are at present 2500 manufacturing plants in the city and more are in process of locating here.

The first unit of the Hetch-Hetchy project will deliver at Irvington gate house 240,000,000 gallons daily. All tunnels will be built with a full capacity of more than 400,000,000 gallons daily.



JAMES M. SEAWELL

Superior Judge

JAMES M. SEAWELL, Judge of the Superior Court for the past twenty-two years, was born in Indian Territory, at Fort Gibson, January 8, 1836. On the completion of his early education, he entered Harvard University in 1853, where he attracted attention as a brilliant scholar and graduated with distinction two years later.

Already ambitious to embark upon a legal career, in which he was later destined to render so long and conspicuous a service, he entered the law school of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated therefrom in 1857 with the degree of LL.B. The following year he successfully passed the bar examination of Pennsylvania, being admitted to practice in that State in December, 1858, establishing himself in Philadelphia.

Coming to California, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1861 and associated himself with the office of Shafter, Goad & Dwinelle. He later became a partner of James McM. Shafter and continued until 1871, when he entered upon independent practice.

He became a candidate for Superior Judge in 1892 and was elected in November of that year. He has since been re-elected each succeeding term and of late years has found it unnecessary to make an active canvass in behalf of his candidacy, so well established has his reputation become as one of the most astute lawyers on the bench and a jurist of unquestionable integrity.

Judge Seawell was married in 1863 and is a member of the University and Harvard Clubs and Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

San Francisco is in latitude 37° 48' N., longitude 122° 23' W. from Greenwich. The declination at the present epoch is 18° E. and the dip 62° 12'. The difference in time between San Francisco, Washington and Greenwich is as follows: San Francisco, 12:00 noon; Washington, 15 hours (3:00 p. m.); Greenwich, (mean civil time) 20 hours (8:00 p. m.). When it is noon at San Francisco it is 3:00 p. m. in Panama; 9:29 a. m. at Honolulu; 3:37 a. m. of the next day at Hongkong; 4:04 a. m. at Manila, and 5:19 a. m. at Yokohama. In standard time, San Francisco is three hours earlier than New York, two hours earlier than Chicago, and one hour earlier than Salt Lake City. There is a difference of nine minutes and thirty-two seconds between mean local time at San Francisco and one hundred and twentieth meridian time, the latter being the time in common use.



FRANK J. MURASKY

Superior Judge

FRANK J. MURASKY, Judge of the Superior Court since 1898, was born in San Francisco November 7, 1864, the son of William and Ellen (Reardon) Murasky. On receiving his early education in the public schools of his native city, he entered St. Mary's College, graduating therefrom in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he attended Santa Clara College, where he took his degree of Ph. D.

Early deciding upon the law as his chosen profession, he applied himself diligently to his legal studies and in 1887 was admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco. He immediately engaged in practice in this city, and from 1887 to 1898, with the exception of an interval of two

years spent as Justice of the Peace, was in partnership with James F. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Murasky.

He was elected Justice of the Peace of San Francisco in 1888, remaining in that office until 1890. In 1898 he was first elected to the Superior Bench, and has served continuously since that date, being re-elected by a substantial majority in 1910.

Aside from his notable service in the above capacity, Judge Murasky has won an enviable reputation as Judge of the Juvenile Court, in which his unvarying kindness in dealing with youthful transgressors, coupled with his insight into their characters, has resulted in bringing to the large majority a happier and better outlook upon life.

Judge Murasky was married to Rose M. Stanley September 2, 1889. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Native Sons of the Golden West, Young Men's Institute and Cosmos Club.

The locks of the Panama Canal are in pairs, so that if any lock is out of service navigation will not be interrupted; also, when all the locks are in use the passage of shipping will be expedited by using one set of locks for the ascent and the other for descent. These locks are 110 feet wide and have usable lengths of 1000 feet. The system of filling adopted consists of a culvert in each side wall feeding laterals perpendicular to the access of the lock, from which are openings upward into the lock chamber. The entire lock can be filled or emptied in fifteen minutes and forty-two seconds when one culvert is used and seven minutes and fifty-one seconds using both culverts. It is estimated that it will require about ten hours for a large ship to make the entire trip through the canal.



J. J. VAN NOSTRAND

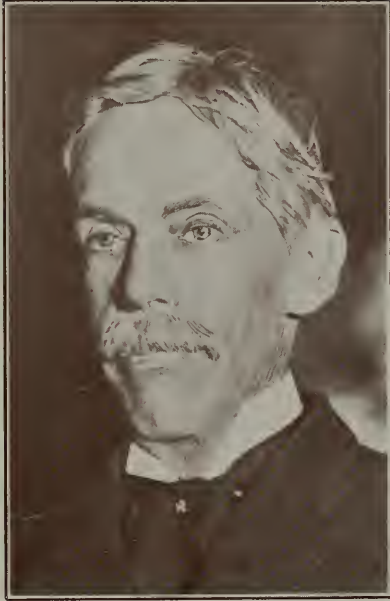
Superior Judge

JUDGE JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, of the Superior Court, Department Four, was born in San Francisco March 21, 1874, the son of Daniel C. and Annie Van Nostrand. His father reached California in 1853, coming to San Francisco Bay on the first lighthouse tender sent to the Coast by the United States Government, Henry George, later famous in San Francisco, New York, and throughout the civilized world generally, as the apostle of Single Tax, being on board as a sailor. The jurist that was to be, obtained his early education in the public schools of the city, passing through the primary, grammar and high school grades in regular succession, and later entering the

University of California as a student in the Hastings College of Law. From this he graduated in 1896 with the degree of LL. B., being admitted to the bar in the same year. He began the practice of his profession with former Superior Judge Walter H. Levy, later associating himself with the firm of Rothschild & Ach, and continuing with the latter partner on the retirement of Rothschild. In 1902 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1906 was re-elected. While serving his second term he was elected to his present position as Judge of the Superior Court. A Republican in national politics, he has never been a partisan, and on the several occasions when he has been before the people for election has received strong support from members of other parties.

Judge Van Nostrand was married February 3, 1904, to Miss Madeline Leahy and is the father of two children. He belongs to the University of California Club, and is a member also of the Elks, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is Grand Trustee, the Foresters, Red Men, Moose, Eagles, and the National Union. He is keenly interested in athletic sports, and is a member of the Olympic Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

California has produced in the past fifty years, approximately, 11,000,000,000 feet of redwood lumber, or an average of about 220,000,000 feet a year. In the past seven years the average annual output has been nearly 400,000,000 feet. The output of all kinds of lumber produced in California, as reported to the California Development Board, increased from 251,739,953 feet in 1881 to 581,448,895 feet in 1899. The two big years in the present decade were 1903, when the production reached 852,638,197 feet, and 1908, when the production was 828,602,000 feet.



JOHN HUNT

Superior Judge

JUDGE JOHN HUNT, for more than thirty-five years a member of the Superior Court of California, was born in Philadelphia, but came to San Francisco in July, 1853, and has ever since been continuously identified with the history of the City and State. Choosing the law as his profession, he was fortunate in being able to pursue his studies in the law office of Hall McAllister, for many years universally recognized as the leader of the California Bar. This association resulted in a warm feeling of mutual esteem, and when death removed the elder man, Judge Hunt took a foremost part in the erection of a statue in his honor. The McAllister

statue still stands in the grounds of the old City Hall.

In 1865 Judge Hunt was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in the same class with Judge Joseph McKenna, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, formerly Member of Congress and during the administration of President McKinley, United States Attorney-General. In the practice of his profession Judge Hunt was associated for a time with Alfred Rising and later with Sharp & Sharp, in those days one of the prominent legal firms of the city. His accession to the Superior Bench was the result of the election held in 1879 under the new Constitution. He took his seat in January, 1880, in Department 5, in which he has ever since continuously presided.

Judge Hunt has for many years been generally regarded as among the ablest "jury judges" in the country, but his devotion to his legal studies has not prevented his attaining success in other lines. He has won fame as a graceful writer of prose and verse. As an after-dinner speaker and presiding officer at social and civic functions his keenness of wit and facility of vigorous expression have long been marked. In 1911 Judge Hunt took a trip abroad for the purpose of studying the judicial methods and procedure of European courts of justice. While in London he met many of the leading members of the British Judiciary and Bar, visited various courts, and on one occasion occupied, by invitation, a seat on the bench with Lord Chief Justice Alverston, of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judge Hunt married Miss Lily Gummer and they have one son, Frederick W. Hunt, well known in real estate circles.

The catch of codfish landed in San Francisco for the year 1914 was 2,440,000 against 1,374,000 for the year 1913.



THOMAS F. GRAHAM

Superior Judge

THREE times elected to the Superior Bench by majorities which increased from 6000 in the first instance to 18,000 and 20,000, Superior Judge Thomas Francis Graham may justifiably consider that he has won in that position the complete approval and confidence of the voters of his community. He has also been twice elected to other public positions, in 1897 to that of District Attorney and in 1898 to a seat on the Police Court Bench. He had previously served three years, by appointment, as Assistant District Attorney, and from the date when he was given this position until the present his public service has been continuous. His first election to the Superior Court occurred in

1900, the second in 1906 and the third in 1912. With a record of excellent service in connection with all classes of cases brought into his court, Judge Graham, aptly termed "The Great Reconciler," has for years past deserved and won especial prominence because of his sincere, kindly and in many instances successful efforts to prevent the breaking up of homes through unnecessary divorce. Such a thing as a decree hastily granted is unknown in the records of his court. It could hardly be otherwise, indeed, since for years it has been his invariable custom to urge all applicants for legal separations who come before him to try to heal their differences without recourse to the law, and to spare their children and themselves the pain of public estrangement.

Judge Graham was born November 4, 1867, in St. Paul, Minnesota, the son of Thomas F. and Mary Burns Graham. He came to California in July, 1871, and received his education in the public schools of San Francisco. Early in his youth he secured employment and became self-supporting, devoting much of his leisure to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1894, and in the same year was given his appointment as Assistant District Attorney.

Judge Graham was married February 14, 1893, to Miss Helen Loretto McNulty. They have one daughter, Ethel Frances Graham. He is a member of the Olympic Club, and has always taken great interest in the best classes of sport, serving during two years, 1910 and 1911, as president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League. He belongs to the Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World, Cosmos Club and Young Men's Institute.

In State participation the Panama-Pacific International Exposition far outdoes its predecessors. Forty-six States are represented.



EDMUND P. MOGAN

Superior Judge

EDMUND P. MOGAN, Judge of the Superior Court, was born in San Francisco, being the son of Joseph R. and Sarah Mogan. His father was a pioneer resident of San Francisco, coming here in '49 and taking an active part in civic affairs of the early days.

Receiving his early education at Sacred Heart College and at St. Mary's College, Judge Mogan early decided upon the legal profession as his career and studied law in the offices of Judge Selden S. Wright and Horace G. Platt, later attending the Hastings College of Law.

He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California in November, 1889, and entered at once upon the practice of

law in San Francisco, with offices at No. 26 Montgomery street.

His abilities first received public recognition in 1896, when he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the police courts, establishing a record therein that resulted in his appointment two years later, upon the death of Judge Campbell, as Judge of the Police Court. Judge Mogan continued to serve in this office until 1906, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court.

The popularity of his candidacy for this office and the esteem in which he was held by the public at large was evinced by the fact that he was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Union Labor parties, and elected to the term of six years by a large majority.

At the expiration of his term in 1912 he was again elected by a substantial vote. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Olympic Club.

Between the two great mountain ranges of California, the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range on the west, lies the Great Central valley, drained by the San Joaquin and the Sacramento rivers. This valley extends from the Tehachapi mountains on the south to Mt. Shasta on the north, a distance of about 550 miles. With nearly 20,000 square miles of comparatively level land, this is both the granary of California and one of the great fruit and stock producing regions of the world. The southern portion of the valley is known as the San Joaquin valley, while the northern part is called the Sacramento valley. Here is the home not only of grains, alfalfa, celery and asparagus, but of the fig, the almond, the grape, the orange, the apricot, the olive, and other tropical and subtropical fruits.



JAMES V. COFFEY

Superior Judge

JAMES VINCENT COFFEY, editor, legislator, and for thirty-two years Judge of the Superior Court, was born in New York, December 14, 1846, the son of James Coffey. He attended school in New York, also in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and when a boy of seventeen removed to Nevada City, California. He continued his legal studies in Virginia City, Nevada, and in San Francisco, being admitted to practice in 1869. He received from St. Ignatius University the degree of Doctor of Laws and from the Santa Clara College his Ph. D. degree.

After six years of vigorous editorial work on the San Francisco "Examiner" Judge Coffey served for two terms in the State Assembly, being chairman of the San Francisco delegation. He opposed a corrupt lobby, defeated the Southern Pacific's attempt to appropriate the San Francisco waterfront, secured to the city the regulation of gas rates, and assisted the passage of a bill reducing car fares, and another tending to secure firemen and policemen from arbitrary removal.

Chairman of the Democratic County Convention in 1879, Judge Coffey was by unanimous vote made its delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He declined the nomination for Attorney-General in 1879, also that for Congress in 1900. He received the vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator in 1899, and when the nominee of his party in 1890 for the Supreme Court had led his ticket by many thousand votes. Judge Coffey has served in the Superior Court, Department Nine, continuously since 1882, during 1887 and 1907 as presiding judge, and his present term will not expire until 1920. Judge Coffey's name has been identified with the settlement of virtually all the great California estates, the money value thereof aggregating \$500,000,000.

Judge Coffey's "Probate Decisions," filling five volumes, are regarded as authority throughout the United States, and his "Scale of Fees," formulated with the purpose of preventing the eating up of small estates by excessive legal charges, whereby he won the deserved title of "protector of the widow and the orphan," has been generally adopted throughout the country.

For more than twenty years he has been President of the Historical Society of California. He is not married.

The entire length of the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct from the main dam site to the City Hall in San Francisco is 170 miles.



PHOTO BY BUSHNELL

BERNARD J. FLOOD

Superior Judge

JUDGE BERNARD J. FLOOD, member of the Superior Court of California, was born in San Francisco May 7, 1879, the son of Bernard and Mary E. Flood. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the city and at Sacred Heart College, and his later studies were pursued at St. Mary's College, Oakland. From the last named institution he graduated May 27, 1897, as a Bachelor of Laws. Securing the Professorship of Greek and Latin at the Sacramento Institute, he did successful work as an instructor until his admission to the bar in June, 1901. He continued his law studies in the offices of Scott & Dooling of Hollister, and Lennon & Hawkins of San Francisco, and in

January, 1902, was appointed Deputy District Attorney by Lewis F. Byington. He remained in this position until the expiration of Mr. Byington's term of office, proving himself so capable that William H. Langdon, who next took charge of the department, insisted upon retaining his services.

In 1906 Judge Flood left the District Attorney's office to become Justice of the Peace, to which position he was re-elected in 1911. That his good service on the bench did not fail to receive the appreciation of the people was shown by the substantial vote which in November, 1914, brought about his promotion to the office of Judge of the Superior Court, which he now occupies. Courteous and genial, also painstaking and conscientious to a degree in the performance of his judicial duties, Judge Flood has established himself strongly in the affections and confidence of the members of his community. In politics he is a Republican, but is in no sense a strict partisan. His known liberality in this respect and willingness to place the good of the community above mere political consideration has undoubtedly played a part in securing him the strong non-partisan support which has always been his when he has come before the people for endorsement and re-election.

Judge Flood is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Foresters of America, Olympic Club, and various other organizations.

A virgin farming and forest country was opened to San Francisco in 1914, when the Northwestern Pacific Railroad finished its line from this city to Eureka, a distance of 285 miles, through Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Trinity and Humboldt counties.

GEORGE E. CROTHERS

Superior Judge



GEORGE EDWARD CROTHERS, Judge of the Superior Court, was born on May 27, 1870, the son of John and Margaret Jane (Fair) Crothers, his mother being the sister of the late Senator James G. Fair. He is a graduate of San Jose High School and Leland Stanford, Junior, University, holding from the latter his B. A. degree and Master's degree in Law.

He was admitted to practice in 1906 and was in partnership with his brother, T. G. Crothers, until August 12, 1913, when he was appointed Superior Judge by Governor Johnson.

He was one of the three attorneys of record for the executors and trustees of the estate of James G. Fair.

With his brother, he wrote and led in the advocacy of the amendments of the State Constitution and several acts of the Legislature and prepared conveyances and other instruments and legal proceedings validating, confirming and correcting legal and practical defects in the Stanford University charter, trusts and titles. Through these agencies the legal foundations of Stanford University were completely re-laid upon a firm basis. One of the amendments to the University charter which he validated was a provision reducing the term of office of trustees of the University, subsequently appointed, from life to ten years. Judge Crothers and Whitelaw Reid were the first two trustees to be appointed by Mrs. Stanford under this rule, and served for ten years, from October 3, 1912, he being the first graduate of Stanford University to hold that position. He is a member of the Stanford Kindergarten Trust, which supports five kindergartens in San Francisco, and is chairman of the San Francisco State Normal School, and a trustee of the Stanford Union.

He was elected to succeed himself as Judge of the Superior Court for the full term of six years at the election of November 3, 1914. His department has been designated for the trial of equity cases.

Judge Crothers was married to Elizabeth Mills, daughter of the late W. H. Mills of San Francisco, March 23, 1911. He is a member of the American Historical Association, Archaeological Institute of America, National Geographical Society, National Educational Association, American Political Science Association, National Municipal League, Seismological Society of America, Sigma Nu, Phi Delta Phi Fraternities, Schoolmasters' Club of California, Stanford (Alumni) Club of San Francisco, Council of the National Economic League, University Club, Merchants' Club, Stanford Faculty Club, Press Club, and Commonwealth Club.



DANIEL C. DEASY

Superior Judge

DANIEL C. DEASY, Judge of the Superior Court, though still a young man, has seen much public service in San Francisco, the city of his birth. He was born October 1, 1876, the son of Jeremiah and Bridget Deasy, and received his early education at Sacred Heart College, where he is still remembered as having been an unusually bright student. Later he graduated from the Hastings College of Law, University of California. Being admitted to practice, he opened a law office in San Francisco, at the same time securing a position as teacher in the city night schools, showing ability as an instructor which would have speedily secured him a permanent place in the department had he

cared to abandon the law.

He held his position as teacher from 1898 to 1904, when he became Deputy Superintendent by appointment of William H. Langdon. During 1907 he served as Bond and Warrant Clerk, but in January, 1908, was appointed Assistant District Attorney by his former chief, Mr. Langdon, who had become District Attorney. After a year's service in the office Judge Deasy, in December, 1908, was appointed Judge of the Police Court, to fill an unexpired term, and in November, 1911 was elected as his own successor. His work on the bench has been marked, as was the case with his service in the official positions which he had previously held, by a strict and painstaking attention to the duties of the office in all their details, which established him so strongly in the confidence of the community that he was elected Superior Judge November 3, 1914, by an immense vote.

Judge Deasy is a Democrat in national politics, but is not at all a partisan in local affairs. He is a member of the Bar Association, Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, Woodmen of the World, Foresters of America, Improved Order of Redmen, Indoor Yacht Club and Haight and Ashbury Improvement Association. He was married September 12, 1905, to Miss Isabel J. Murphy, and they have three children, Daniel C., Jr., John G. and Richard I. Deasy.

In magnificence and splendor, number of palaces, beauty of grounds, number and quality of exhibits, diversity of subjects, completeness of detail and hugeness of the whole this is an Exposition adequate to the event it celebrates. It will have great and lasting effect upon the trade, relationships and commercial activity of all countries.



EDWARD P. SHORTALL

Superior Judge

EDWARD P. SHORTALL, Judge of the Superior Court and formerly of the Police Court in San Francisco without interruption for nine years, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1871, the son of Thomas and Margaret A. (Ledden) Shortall. Coming to San Francisco when two years of age, he received his education at St. Ignatius College, applying himself to his studies with a diligence that emanated from his determination to enter the legal profession and therein to achieve success.

Completing his course at St. Ignatius he entered Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1896 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts at San Francisco the same year and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in this city with Walter J. Thompson, continuing in this partnership for ten years, or until January, 1906, when he was elected Judge of the Police Court in San Francisco.

His experience as an active attorney, coupled with his knowledge of conditions in San Francisco, proved material assets to his legal equipment for this public office, in which he was destined to continue for so long a period with increasing popularity. As Police Judge from January, 1906, to January, 1915, Judge Shortall won general recognition for the broad humanity and unvarying fairness that characterized his administration of justice in that court. While always displaying a due concern for the protection of the public from criminal activity, he has been equally conscientious in affording every opportunity for regeneration or a new start to offenders whenever such action was consistent with the ends of justice.

The reputation thus deservedly won not only received recognition in his return to the office of Police Judge for three successive terms, but achieved the further tribute of his election as Judge of the Superior Court in November, 1914, when he polled an immense vote despite the large number of candidates seeking judicial honors.

Judge Shortall was married November 28, 1910, to Miss Claire E. Donovan and they have two daughters. He is active in club and fraternal circles and is a member of the Olympic Club, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Union League Club, South End Rowing Club, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Woodmen of the World, Foresters and Fraternal Order of Eagles.



FRANK H. DUNNE

Superior Judge

FRANK H. DUNNE, Judge of the Superior Court for the past eighteen years and at this date just entering upon his fourth six-year term of office, is a native and life-long resident of San Francisco. On completing his education in the public schools of the city he entered the law office of Henry C. Hyde, where he pursued his legal studies with the result that he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1887, at San Francisco.

He immediately engaged in the practice of law in this city, continuing without interruption for six years, or until 1893, when his ability and experience first received public recognition in his election as Justice of the Peace. He served in this

capacity until 1895, and in the following year received a higher tribute at the hands of the people with his elevation to the Superior Bench, upon which he has ever since retained his place as the result of four successive elections. His present term will not expire until January 8, 1921, he having been one of the members of the court whose policy and personality received public endorsement at the general election of November 3, 1914.

During his long service on the bench Judge Dunne has presided at many of the most important and trying cases before the Superior Court in a manner that has served to increase the respect of the legal fraternity and confidence of the people. His unvarying fairness was especially evident during the sensational "graft" prosecution following the period of the fire of 1906, in which prosecution, by virtue of his judicial office, he necessarily played so conspicuous a part. In this case, which attracted nation-wide attention, he was required to sit in judgment upon men who occupied some of the highest places in the municipal government, and did so with absolute conformance to the spirit and letter of the law, and in a manner that won general commendation, as the subsequent votes of the people have proven.

It has been conservatively estimated that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition represents an expenditure exceeding \$50,000,000. In the space of a few days a fund approximating \$20,000,000 was raised by the citizens of San Francisco, the municipality and the State Legislature. The fifty-eight counties of California raised several million dollars for their individual displays, which are on an elaborate scale. This was added to by the various States throughout the Union and materially augmented by liberal amounts from foreign countries the world over.



FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN

Superior Judge

FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN, Judge of the Superior Court, is a native son of California and descendant of pioneer stock. He was born at Sacramento in 1873, the son of Martin and Maria F. (Fitzgerald) Griffin, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city.

On completing his academic education, he studied law in the offices of Attorneys White & Seymour and was admitted to the bar at San Francisco August 31, 1899. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, continuing actively therein until his appointment by Governor Johnson as Executive Secretary in August, 1911. Judge Griffin has been greatly interested in the enactment of recent whole-

some legislation and took an active part in the passage of the Eight-Hour Law for Women, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Teachers' Pension Bill and various other measures having for their purpose the betterment of conditions among men and women who must toil for their livelihood.

When the increased volume of litigation in the Superior Courts at San Francisco made necessary the appointment of four additional judges to relieve the congested calendars, the record and ability of Judge Griffin received recognition at the hands of Governor Johnson, by whom he was appointed Superior Judge in August, 1913. During his incumbency he has presided at the trial of both civil and criminal cases. A student by temperament, Judge Griffin is well versed in the law and is especially popular as a trial judge. He bears the reputation of being prompt in his rulings and decisions.

At the expiration of his term in January, 1915, Judge Griffin was reappointed to the Superior Bench by Governor Johnson to fill the unexpired term of Judge William P. Lawlor, who had been elevated to the Supreme Court by the election of November 3, 1914.

Music and athletics engage Judge Griffin's attention outside of court hours. He is a member of the Sutter Club and McNeil Club of Sacramento, the Loring Club of this city, the Olympic Club, Foresters and Elks, and is a Past President of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The service on the Geary Street Municipal Railway line is admitted to be the most satisfactory in the city. Between the Ferry and Van Ness avenue the headway is 1 minute 12 seconds during the rush hour, and from Van Ness to the Beach 1 minute 32 seconds.



GEORGE H. CABANISS

Superior Judge

GEOURGE H. CABANISS, Judge of the Superior Court, is a native of California and a life-long resident of this State. He was born at Yreka, California, November 11, 1861, the son of Thomas T. and Ellen Cabaniss, and received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Hastings College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1884.

He acted as clerk in law offices while pursuing his legal studies, and upon his admission to the bar engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, continuing in this profession eighteen years. He was prosecuting attorney in the police courts from 1893 to 1894, and was elected Police Judge in January, 1900, serving in that capacity until December, 1909, when he was elected Superior Judge for the short or two-year term. At the expiration of this period he was again elected to the Superior Bench, this time for the full term of six years, which he is serving at the present time.

Judge Cabaniss was married December 29, 1894, to Miss Harriet F. Howell, and they have one child, George H. Cabaniss, Jr., born in San Francisco on Admission Day, September 9, 1900.

The Exposition visitor finds a world of interest and information in San Francisco that cannot be duplicated elsewhere: the sylvan charm of Golden Gate Park with its Japanese tea gardens, buffalo and elk paddocks, museum, wonderful walks and drives, and beautiful gardens containing the products of two zones; a visit to the Cliff House and Seal Rocks; Sutro Heights; an automobile drive around the famous Ocean Boulevard or to one of the many beauty spots down the peninsula; a study of reconstructed San Francisco, with its Golden Gate, its splendid harbor, ocean frontage, wharves and shipping, parks, markets, military reservations, old Mission, public buildings, historic points and near-by resorts—the trip most interesting to the tourist is that through Chinatown, visiting the joss houses, the Chinese theaters, bazaars, curio stores, restaurants, markets, etc.—a visit to the Presidio, a sunny afternoon on Fisherman's Wharf or a lounge in one of the many beautiful parked squares that are found at convenient intervals and serve as breathing places in the midst of the city's business and bustle; in the constant stir of cafe and hotel forming the city's night life—anywhere, everywhere, he will be impressed and thrilled with a feeling that here on the farthest shores of earth's greatest ocean the world is taking a holiday and he is part of it.



JOHN J. SULLIVAN

Police Judge

JOHAN JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Judge of the Police Court, was born in Maine, on Fox Island, April 20, 1879, the son of Margaret and Patrick M. Sullivan. He received his early education in the preparatory schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and of San Francisco, attending public high school in California and later continuing his studies at Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1897. He completed his academic education at St. Ignatius University in 1899, having displayed throughout his entire educational period an aptitude for studious application which was particularly evidenced in the thoroughness of his preparation for the legal profession. He had early decided upon

the law as a career and upon leaving St. Ignatius became a student at the Hastings College of Law and was admitted to practice in all the State and Federal Courts in 1901 at San Francisco.

Judge Sullivan associated himself in the study of law and practice with Attorneys Bert Schlesinger and S. C. Denson in San Francisco, becoming identified with the activities of labor organizations and civic bodies and attaining a popularity with all classes, which was manifested when he became a candidate for Police Judge in 1909, falling short of victory by a narrow margin of votes. This strong public endorsement received recognition in May, 1911, when he was appointed Police Judge by Mayor McCarthy to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Conlan.

In this position Judge Sullivan justified the wisdom of his selection by an impartial and humane administration of justice, in which his knowledge of the law was balanced by an insight into human nature that has proved invaluable in dealing with the complex character of defendants that appear before this court. His record was such that when he went before the people in the election of 1913 he was returned to office by a substantial majority for the term of four years. In addition to his judicial duties Judge Sullivan takes an active part in the industrial, economic and general affairs of San Francisco, in which he has his home and family. He was married in 1903 to Miss Genevieve McCormick, and they have two sons. Judge Sullivan is a member of the Olympic Club, Indoor Yacht Club, Elks, Eagles, Foresters, and honorary member of several labor organizations.

One of the most flourishing of San Francisco's suburban communities, Richmond, has the largest winery and largest oil refining works in the world.



WILEY F. CRIST

Police Judge

WILEY F. CRIST, Judge of the Police Court, was born in Victoria, Illinois, November 3, 1878, the son of P. A. and Mary (Fowler) Crist. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools and later attended Columbian, now George Washington, University. Displaying a diligent and conscientious application to his studies, he graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1898 and the degree of LL. M. in 1899.

Having already determined to enter the legal profession, he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar at Olympia, Washington, January 17, 1902. Engaging in the practice of law in the Northwest, he associated

himself with the firm of Ballinger, Ronal & Battle of Seattle, and later with Francis Brownell of Everett, Washington.

Judge Crist came to San Francisco in 1904 and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California the same year. He conducted his practice independently for seven years, or until October, 1911, when he formed a partnership with Albert L. Johnson under the firm name of Crist & Johnson.

When the judicial recall was invoked for the first time in the United States in San Francisco in 1913, resulting in a vacancy on the Police Bench, Judge Crist was induced by the organizations behind the recall movement to become a candidate for the office and was elected by a substantial majority.

Since taking office he has vindicated his selection by conducting the business of his court with a consistent regard for the higher ideals of Police Court administration and has instituted various reforms in accordance with these principles. An instance of this spirit was the removal of the prisoners' dock from the court, thus sparing offenders the humiliation of public scrutiny while awaiting trial.

Judge Crist was married to Frances Warner February 15, 1909. He is a member of the Bar Association, Presidio Golf Club, and the Masonic Order.

The Exposition site combines to an extraordinary degree the qualities of beauty, adaptability and convenience. It is a natural amphitheatre, fronting on the wonderful island-dotted Bay of San Francisco, just inside the famous Golden Gate. Towering, wooded heights flank it at each end, while at its back the hills roll up sharply. All this is in the very heart of the best residential district of San Francisco and within fifteen minutes' street car ride from the City Hall.

MORRIS OPPENHEIM

Police Judge



PHOTO BY BUSHNELL

MORRIS OPPENHEIM, Judge of the Police Court, and former Assistant District Attorney, is the son of Adolph Oppenheim and was born in San Francisco March 25, 1884. Upon completing his public school education in San Francisco, he entered Stanford University, where he took an active part in student affairs, serving as editor of the "Stanford Chaparral," the college comic paper, and participating prominently in other activities of the student body. These interests, however, did not divert him from an earnest application to his studies in the academic course, and he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1905.

He had already decided upon the law as a career and entered the Hastings Law College, where he displayed the same tenacity of purpose and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1908. Judge Oppenheim then engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, associating himself with Irving C. Ackerman under the firm name of Ackerman & Oppenheim, now located in the Humboldt Bank Building.

In 1910 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Charles M. Fickert. As a prosecutor in the Police Courts, Judge Oppenheim established a reputation as an able and judicious representative of the people, at the same time displaying a humane consideration toward the class of offenders dealt with in these courts. These attributes, together with the great number of indorsements from representative men of the city, proved powerful arguments in his favor and caused him to stand out among the many candidates whose names were presented to Mayor Rolph for appointment to the unexpired term of Police Judge Daniel C. Deasy, now Superior Judge. He was appointed Police Judge by Mayor Rolph November 20, 1914.

Judge Oppenheim was married to Miss Mabel Rothenberg of this city and they have two children, a boy and a girl. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Native Sons of the Golden West, Eagles, Press Club, Knickerbocker Club and several other fraternal and charitable organizations.

San Francisco is a wealthy city. Her bank clearings for 1912 were \$2,677,561,952, an amount almost equaling the combined clearings of the five next larger cities of the Coast, which were \$2,690,516,590 for the same period. The assessed valuation for 1912 was \$605,141,664. The assessed valuation per capita was \$1,308.24, making this the wealthiest city on the Pacific Coast and the fifth wealthiest in the country.



MATTHEW BRADY

Police Judge

MATTHEW BRADY, appointed Judge of the Police Court by Mayor Rolph in November, 1914, and a member for two terms of the Civil Service Commission, was born in San Francisco April 1, 1875, a son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Brady. Obtaining his education in this city, he was admitted to the bar of California at San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of law.

His first entrance into public life was in 1908, when he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission by Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor, serving in that capacity for two years. In January, 1913, he was again appointed to the board, this time by Mayor James Rolph, and in 1914 was elected by his asso-

ciates President of the Commission.

As Civil Service Commissioner he was an earnest and conscientious advocate of the principle of Civil Service and its judicious application as a means of securing the highest efficiency in public office, and as the legal member of the board has proved invaluable in disposing of questions of law with which the commission has had to contend.

When the election of two Police Judges to the Superior Bench, November 3, 1914, left two vacancies in the Police Court to be filled by Mayor Rolph, the record achieved by Judge Brady, together with the numerous endorsements from representative men and women throughout the city, prompted the Mayor to appoint him without hesitation to the unexpired three-year term of Judge Edward P. Shortall.

Judge Brady is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and of the three Foresters' organizations, Foresters of America, Independent Order of Foresters, and Companions of the Forest.

There has been more actual mining for gems in California than in any other State in the Union, although the earliest record of production was in 1900. In that year \$20,500 worth of gems, including ornamental stones and jewelers' materials, were produced, and there has been a steady increase, with the exception of one year, until 1909, when the values amounted to \$189,040. There are about fifty various minerals of the gem species mined in California, of which the following named are the nine most prominent: Diamond, tourmaline, kunzite, topaz, jade, garnet, opal, turquoise, amber; the abalone pearl is also a gem of some importance.

SAN FRANCISCO LAW LIBRARY

By J. H. DEERING, Librarian



THE San Francisco Law Library was originally a private corporation. Its organizers were lawyers and almost every member of the bar was a stockholder. With the growth of the city, it became apparent that a law library accessible to all citizens, and especially to the judges and public officers, was essential to the orderly, speedy and correct administration of the City and County Government, and more particularly to the administration of justice. An arrangement was therefore made between the City of San Francisco and the stockholders by which the property of the library was turned over to public purposes and the stockholders gave up their absolute rights and consented to becoming life members merely, their respective interests terminating with death. Under this agreement the

library as at present constituted was formed.

This was in the year 1868. The first Board of Trustees was composed of men whose names are famous in the legal history of the State of California. J. P. Hoge was the President of the Board. John T. Doyle and S. M. Wilson were the Executive Committee. Joseph W. Wimans was the Treasurer. With them were associated Lorenzo Sawyer, Hall McAllister, and L. D. Latimer. These gentlemen took a very active interest in the upbuilding of the library and they framed the policy which governed succeeding boards. They determined that the library should be complete from every standpoint—from that of the practicing attorney, of the jurist, and of the teacher and student. Assuming this policy the accessions covered every branch of legal literature and at the time of the disaster of April 18, 1906, the library had grown to be one of the largest and most complete in the United States. The collection was rich in all that goes to make up a great law library. When the fire ceased not a single volume of the entire collection remained with the exception of a very few volumes—not exceeding twelve—which happened to be in the offices of attorneys who had not been burned out.

After the destruction of the library the Trustees immediately met. They declared that the policy as marked out by the first Board of Trustees should govern the rebuilding of the library. As far as the funds of the institution have permitted this policy has been pursued. At the present writing the library contains over 34,000 volumes and no doubt is entertained that in the near future it will again take its stand among the great law libraries of the country.

A. T. BARNETT

MICHAEL J. ROCHE

FRANK T. DEASY

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

CHAS. E. A. CREIGHTON

JAMES G. CONLAN



JUSTICES COURTS OFFICE
STAFF





BALL PLAYER STATUE, GOLDEN GATE PARK



ADOLPHUS E. GRAUPNER

Former Superior Judge

ADOLPHUS E. GRAUPNER, former Judge of the Superior Court and Assistant City Attorney, was born on the 3d of February, 1875, at Clinton, Iowa, being the son of Louis C. and Mazilpah I. Graupner. Four years later his parents moved with him to California, settling at Red Bluff, Tehama County, where the future jurist began his education in the local public schools. In 1889 the family left Red Bluff for San Francisco, where the son resumed his studies, graduating in 1894 from the Boys' High School, later renamed the Lowell. Three years later he graduated from the Hastings Law School, University of California.

He began the practice of his profession in the office of Major John B. Mhoon, subsequently branching out for himself and maintaining an independent business until 1908, when he accepted an appointment as Assistant City Attorney on the staff of Percy V. Long. Five years later he retired from this position to become Judge of the Superior Court, having been appointed by Governor Johnson, August 13, 1913, as one of four additional members of the Superior Bench deemed necessary to handle the steadily increasing amount of business requiring attention by the courts.

During the period of his connection with the City Attorney's office, Judge Graupner's attention was given especially to business connected with the acquisition by the city of lands needed for the Civic Center and other public improvements, including the new San Francisco Hospital, the Geary street carbarn, pumping stations for the high pressure water system, and the like. Virtually all of these important purchases were made under his legal supervision, and after complete investigation of all questions relating to title.

Judge Graupner was married April 22, 1902, to Miss Elise Wenzelburger of San Francisco, who is president of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, and is otherwise prominent in local women's civic organization work. They have one son. Judge Graupner is a member of the Commonwealth and University of California clubs, also of the Civic Club, and is likewise a member of the Council of the Alumni Association of the University of California. His term expired January 4, 1915.

For transporting material to the proposed Hetch-Hetchy dam and its vicinity, a road is being constructed from Hog Ranch to the dam site, a distance of 9.09 miles. It will be 22 feet wide, with a maximum grade of 4 per cent. The estimated cost is \$151,500.



MARCEL E. CERF

Former Superior Judge

MARCEL E. CERF, former Judge of the Superior Court, was born April 2, 1877, in San Luis Obispo county, California, the son of Ernest and Bobbette Cerf. He received his early education in the public schools of San Luis Obispo County and later entered the University of California, from which he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He continued his studies in the Hastings College of Law and completed the course of study in 1900, graduating with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco in May of that year and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession in this city.

He continued in general practice until August 12, 1913, when he was appointed to the Superior Bench by Governor Johnson. His term of office expired January 4, 1915.

In conjunction with his continuous legal investigations, Judge Cerf has pursued the study of historical, economic and literary subjects, and his record on the bench attests a combination of scholarship with a sympathetic knowledge of human affairs.

The Board of Public Works, during the fiscal year 1914-1915, was allowed \$1,950,000 in the budget out of a special fund for improvements, as follows: For paving, repaving, grading, constructing and repairs to streets, for construction of, reconstruction of and repairs to sewers, and for construction of and repairs to public buildings and other structures except school buildings and including the following items: Regrading Army street, \$30,000; widening Fifteenth street at Beaver street, \$1500; coping Stanyan street, facing Golden Gate Park, between Fell and Frederick streets, \$1500; opening Nordhoff street, \$500; improving of McKinley Square, \$7500; library site, Noe Valley, \$8000; Oakdale avenue, \$10,000; improvement triangle of Ocean View, \$1000; library site, Golden Gate Valley, \$7500, making a total of \$1,150,000. For reconstruction and equipment of fire department buildings, \$95,000; for plans, specifications and initial construction of Juvenile Detention Home, \$50,000; for the construction, reconstruction, fire escapes, repairs to and equipment of, school department buildings, \$194,000; purchase of additional land, Sherman School, \$6000; completion of Central Fire Alarm Station, equipment and moving, \$15,000; department of electricity, shop and moving, \$20,000; for the expense, maintenance and cleaning, sprinkling and sweeping streets, \$360,000; accident insurance, city employes, \$60,000.



JOHN I. NOLAN

Representative in Congress

JOHN I. NOLAN, former Supervisor in San Francisco and at present representing the new Fifth District in Congress, is a San Franciscan by birth and rearing, having been born in the city on January 14, 1874. He attended day school until nine years of age, and for five years thereafter was a night-class pupil, working in the day-time as a cash boy that he might contribute to the family support. When 14 years old he became an apprentice iron molder, working at the trade until 1907, when he was elected secretary and business agent of Iron Molders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco. After four years service in the position he retired voluntarily, and in March, 1911, was appointed to the

Board of Supervisors by Mayor McCarthy, to succeed John P. McLaughlin, who had been made State Labor Commissioner. As Supervisor he was chairman of the Street Committee and a member of the Finance Committee, doing active work in both and taking an important part in the general business of the board. He was elected to Congress in November, 1912, from the re-organized Fifth District of San Francisco, and was notably zealous in his city's behalf in the fight made in Washington to secure the Hetch-Hetchy grant in furtherance of San Francisco's municipal water supply enterprise.

Representative Nolan has always been a keen student of labor conditions and a vigorous advocate of all legislation tending to the benefit of working men and women. During the sessions of the California Legislature in 1909 and 1911 he was present as the representative of the San Francisco Labor Council, and worked earnestly for the passage of all progressive measures. Among the bills which he strongly supported were those providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, Equal Suffrage, Eight Hour Law for Women, Child-Labor, Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability.

Congressman Nolan married Miss Mae Ella Hunt of San Francisco, March 23, 1913. They have a baby daughter, Corlis Theresa.

The principal timber in California of commercial value embraces the Sequoia *gigantica*, commonly known as the Big Tree, and the Sequoia *sempervirens*, commonly known as the redwood; the great sugar pine and the Oregon pine, sometimes known as the Douglas fir. These, and many other forest trees, are native Californian. They include various species of pine and fir, oak and ash, chestnut, sycamore, cottonwood and maple.



CHARLES S. LAUMEISTER

Former Public Works Commissioner, Ex-Sheriff, Fire Commissioner and Railroad Commissioner

CHARLES S. LAUMEISTER, member of the Board of Public Works when the first construction work done upon the Municipal Railway was begun, has been for many years prominent in the public life of the City and State. His first City and County office was that of Sheriff, in which he served two successive terms of two years each, his incumbency lasting from 1888 to 1892. Four years later he was elected State Railroad Commissioner, serving the full four-year term. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the San Francisco Fire Commission, occupying that position for five months, and retiring

from it to accept a seat on the Board of Public Works, of which body he remained a member for three years. During his term he was given supervising charge of the construction work done on the first link of the Municipal Railway, that designed to connect Golden Gate Park and Kearny street.

He remained on the Board for two years after the inauguration of the Rolph administration and had the satisfaction, before his retirement, of seeing the Municipal Railway System, in which he had taken such keen and active interest, advanced to a point which attracted nation-wide attention and completely vindicated in its financial success and adequate service the indisputable practicability of municipal ownership.

In 1877 he established the Laumeister Milling Company. He has always taken a keen interest in commercial activities, has been many times a director of the Merchants' Exchange, and twice president of that organization, his second term just preceding that of Mayor Rolph. He remains an active member of the association, and is identified with various important civic organizations.

One of the noblest gifts to Golden Gate Park is the Temple of Music in Concert Valley. The donor, Claus Spreckels, expended \$75,000 in this enterprise. The design is in the Italian Renaissance. The chief material is Colusa sandstone, of an agreeable light color, and of great hardness. In elevation the new music stand presents a central feature, having a frontage of fifty-five feet and a height of seventy feet, flanked on either side by Corinthian columns. Within the high central structure is the niche or band stand, semi-circular in plan, with ample capacity for one hundred musicians. Extending from the Corinthian columns on each side are colonnades fifty-two and one-half by fifteen feet wide, each supported by sixteen Ionic columns.



DR. GUIDO E. CAGLIERI

Former Supervisor

DR. GUIDO E. CAGLIERI, former member of the Board of Supervisors, and a practicing physician and surgeon of high standing in San Francisco, was born in this city April 21, 1871, the son of George and Rosa Caglieri. He obtained his early education in St. Ignatius College and having decided to follow the medical profession, entered that department of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of M. D. He went abroad to continue his studies and attended Royal College, London, England, obtaining his degree from that institution in 1895.

On returning to San Francisco he entered upon the practice of his profession and also became prominent

in the civic activities of the North Beach section. His ability and training brought him early recognition, as evidenced by his appointment as associate surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, which position he occupies at the present time.

Dr. Caglieri was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1911, for the two-year term, and upon taking office in 1912 entered at once into the many important problems then facing the Board with a vigor that characterized all his activities in the public service. He was a member of the Water Service and Rates, Police, Hospitals and Health Committees. As chairman of the latter he constantly applied his medical knowledge and experience to the conservation and safeguarding of public health, introducing ordinances providing for the pasteurizing of milk and its distribution under sanitary conditions; for the muzzling of dogs as a preventative measure against rabies, when this disease was epidemic, and other health regulations.

He was also a consistent advocate of the larger municipal enterprises, including the Civic Center, Municipal Railways, the acquisition of Hetch-Hetchy, and particularly of the Stockton Street Tunnel, which promises to be so valuable a factor in the development of the North Beach district.

Dr. Caglieri was married to Miss Florence Edwards Robinson, October 11, 1911, and they have one son. He is a member of the Bohemian and Family Clubs.

The Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees is seventy miles south of San Francisco and six miles north of Santa Cruz. The trees in this grove are known as *Sequoia sempervirens* or Redwood. The "Giant," the largest tree in the grove, is 64 feet in circumference and 306 feet high.



DR. A. H. GIANNINI

Former Supervisor

DR. A. H. GIANNINI, Vice-President and Assistant Manager of the Bank of Italy and a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors under the administration of Mayor Taylor and the early administration of Mayor Rolph, was born in Alviso, Santa Clara County, March 2, 1875. He is practically a life-long resident of San Francisco, removing to the city with his parents when an infant and making it thereafter the scene of his varied activities as physician, public official and banker, except for a period devoted to travel and later education abroad.

He acquired his early education in the public schools of the city, later graduating from St. Ignatius College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from the medical department of the University of California as a physician. He then attended Columbia University and finally the University of Genoa, Italy, and returned to enter upon the practice of medicine in San Francisco.

As an interne at the City and County Hospital, Dr. Giannini received commendation for his volunteer care of a typhus patient whose fatal malady resulted in the death of Dr. Giannini's assistant and his own severe illness, but did not deter him a year later from rendering similar service in connection with a regiment of smallpox patients while a surgeon in the United States Army.

From the problems of medicine Dr. Giannini turned to those of municipal government, and as Chairman of the Public Utilities Committee on the Taylor Board of Supervisors, rendered effective service, giving much study and attention to working out the details of municipal ownership, then in its formative state, and was able to carry on this work successfully when later appointed Supervisor by Mayor Rolph. In addition to his work in committee, Dr. Giannini was one of the most active members of the Board.

At the expiration of his last term he found the pressure of private business such that he could not conscientiously seek re-election and turned from public life to give his attention to the banking business, retaining, however, a strong interest in public affairs, in which he has enjoyed close relations with some of the highest officers of the State.

Dr. Giannini was married in 1905 to Miss Leontine Denker of Los Angeles, and they have a son. He is a member of the Olympic and Commonwealth Clubs, the Native Sons, and other organizations.



ADOLF KOSHLAND

Former Supervisor

ADOLF KOSHLAND, former member of the Board of Supervisors and one of the most active members during the important pre-Exposition period, was born in Ichenhausen, Bavaria, January 1, 1876, the son of Isidor and Regina (Sinsheimer) Koshland. Receiving his education at Kgl. Kreisrealschule, Munich, Bavaria, he came to this country in 1891 and engaged in the mercantile business in San Francisco, which ever since has been his home.

He first served in a public capacity as a member of the Grand Jury for 1909-1910, displaying thereon the same conscientiousness of purpose and thorough knowledge of governmental conditions that later

characterized his service on the Board of Supervisors. He was elected Supervisor in 1912, and was Chairman of the Supplies Committee and also a member of the Committees on Public Health and on Lighting and Rates.

To all of these, as well as to the councils of the Board, he gave a vigorous and untiring attention that was equaled only by his studious application to the problems in hand. This was evinced both in the comprehensive reports of his committees and in open debate, wherein the force of his arguments was invariably supported by full and detailed information on the subject.

As Chairman of the Supplies Committee he inaugurated the movement that resulted in a Bureau of Purchasing and Inspection of Supplies, and standardization thereof, which has saved the city thousands of dollars per annum. He has always been a strong advocate of municipal ownership and was instrumental in settling the lower Market street controversy that permitted the Geary street road extension to the ferry. His thorough analytical investigation and report on gas and electric rates resulted in a reduction of rates, and he was constant in his efforts to improve the lighting system of the city, furnish cheaper electric lighting and to extend the same. To other large projects for the welfare and advancement of the community, Supervisor Koshland gave his earnest support, notably the Civic Center, Hetch-Hetchy Water Supply and acquisition and construction of the municipal railways.

He is a member of the Schlaraffia, Merchants' Exchange, Commonwealth and San Francisco Commercial Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the Masons and B'nai B'rith.



BYRON MAUZY

Former Supervisor

BYRON MAUZY, former Supervisor and president of the long-established piano manufacturing and musical firm bearing his name, was born in Rushville, Indiana, March 31, 1860, the son of R. D. and Rachel Caldwell Mauzy. Coming to California in his youth he attended the public schools of San Francisco, graduating from the Boys' High School with the class of 1875-1876. The following year he entered upon his long and successful career in the musical business, advancing by successive steps until in 1884 he became proprietor of the firm which was destined to become one of the leading concerns of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Although the demands of his rapidly growing business claimed his attention to a large extent, he nevertheless manifested a deep interest in public affairs and in November, 1910, was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. He rendered effective service upon a number of important committees, his most conspicuous work being upon the lands and tunnels committee, which then had before it two great projects designed to overcome the transportation problems of two large residential sections of the city. These were the Twin Peaks Tunnel and the Stockton Street Tunnel. Through the efforts of Supervisor Mauzy and his colleagues upon the committee, the vast amount of detail attending these enterprises was perfected. The Stockton Street Tunnel is now complete and the early construction of the Twin Peaks Tunnel, one of the longest rapid transit bores in the country, is assured.

In all other affairs of the Board, Supervisor Mauzy took an active part and established a reputation as an earnest advocate of all constructive measures. He was married, April 15, 1901, to Ellen T. Schroth. They have two children, Charles S. and Marjorie L. Mauzy. Mr. Mauzy is a member of the Bohemian, Olympic, Union League, Commonwealth, Economic and Rotary Clubs, and of various fraternal organizations, including the Masons, Elks, Moose, Red Men and Foresters, and Sons of the American Revolution.

The Norwegian sloop "Gjøa," the vessel in which Captain Roald Amundsen made the historic northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is cradled in Golden Gate Park, near the beach on the Main Drive, not far from the Dutch windmill. Captain Amundsen, through Henry Lund, Norwegian Consul, presented to San Francisco on behalf of Norway, the famous sloop. The gift was accepted in the name of the city by Mayor E. R. Taylor, and committed to the care of the Park Commissioners June 16, 1909.



DANIEL C. MURPHY

Former Supervisor

DANIEL C. MURPHY, attorney at law and former Supervisor, was born in Santa Clara County, California, June 25, 1870, the son of Daniel and Mary Murphy. He received his early education in the schools of Santa Clara County, later attending St. Mary's College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in July, 1888. Deciding to follow the legal profession, he went East to Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Obtaining a position in the office of the United States Attorney General, he supported himself and at the same time obtained therein a practical knowledge of the law while pursuing his studies at the University, from which he

graduated with the degree of LL. M. in 1891.

He returned at once to California, was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts in June, 1895, at San Francisco, and entered immediately upon the practice of his profession in this city, where he has continued ever since, his offices at present being in the Mutual Bank building, where he acts as attorney for the bank.

Mr. Murphy's high standing in his profession, coupled with his interest in civic affairs and special knowledge of municipal law, first received public recognition with his appointment to the Board of Supervisors July 30, 1907. He remained until January 8, 1910, earning among his colleagues the title of "Fighting Dan" because of his vigorous and untiring advocacy of all constructive measures.

The record thus achieved resulted in his return to the Board of Supervisors on January 8, 1912, with the inauguration of the Rolph administration. Elected with his colleagues on a platform pledging the rehabilitation of the city and its proper preparation for the Exposition period of 1915, he was a strong and effective exponent of the large progressive projects of that time. He took the lead in the long and bitter contest with the United Railroads over the street railway rights in lower Market street, and had the satisfaction of finally voting for the bill that permitted the Municipal Railway cars to run to the Ferry. As a member of the Public Utilities Committee Supervisor Murphy was also one of those directly responsible for the construction and success of the Municipal Railway System, and on the same committee was an earnest and valuable worker for the acquisition of the Hetch-Hetchy Water Supply. He was also a member of the Finance Committee, Efficiency and Civil Service Committees and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in the latter connection holding a general reputation as the best authority on the city charter. Mr. Murphy is a member of Stanford Parlor, N. S. G. W.



A. J. MARTIN

Former Fire Commissioner

ANDREW JACKSON MARTIN, former President of the Fire Commission and member of the Legislature and for four years Port Warden, was born in San Francisco, the son of John Martin, a pioneer of 1850. It is interesting to note that the father and son traveled in some particulars the same path in public life, the elder serving sixteen years as Port Warden and also being a member of the Fire Department—the old volunteer organization. He was foreman of Columbus Engine No. 11, located on Bush street, the predecessor of the present Engine Company No. 2. He also served as United States Shipping Commissioner, and was for a time coiner in the United States Mint.

A. J. Martin was educated in the San Francisco public schools and at St. Ignatius College. He became a machinist, and found employment in the Southern Pacific engineering department. In 1890 he went to the Legislature as the representative of the old Thirty-first Assembly District. Beginning January 28, 1893, he served as Fire Commissioner by appointment of the Governor. Subsequently he was a deputy under Sheriff Connolly and Superintendent of Jails under Sheriff John Lackmann. From 1903 to 1907 he was Port Warden, as his father had been before him. He was appointed on the Fire Commission January 8, 1914, by Mayor Rolph, to succeed former Commissioner Pfaeffle. He was immediately elected President of the Board by unanimous vote of his three colleagues.

Mr. Martin is a married man, his wife having been Miss Mary Pendergast, daughter of Thomas Pendergast, of the Aetna Iron Works. They have four sons and two daughters, all natives of San Francisco. He is a member of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, N. S. G. W., which he was active in organizing. A practical man of business, he proved a valuable member of the Fire Commission not only because of his thorough knowledge of mechanics, but also owing to the familiarity with the personnel, apparatus and general management of the department gained during his years of former experience in connection therewith. Mr. Martin is a lover of livestock, particularly horses, and has raised many fine animals.

San Francisco uses at present forty-one million gallons of water per day from the Spring Valley Water Company, and eight and one-half millions from other sources, making a total daily usage of practically fifty million gallons.



CHARLES T. SPADER
Former Fire Commissioner

CHARLES T. SPADER, former Fire Commissioner, is a native of New York City, where he was born January, 1863. His father, William Spader, died when the future San Francisco official was but three years of age, and while still a boy he came with his mother, Mrs. Georgiana Spader, to San Francisco, which has since been his home. He was educated in the public schools, and in his early youth engaged in the real estate business, continuing in that pursuit until the present time, being a member of the firm of Center & Spader, established in 1890. Since the inauguration of the Civic Center movement, Mr. Spader has been charged with much of the negotiating connected with the securing of lands

needed for carrying out the plans of this splendid project for municipal improvement. He also arranged for the disposal of the buildings which it was found necessary to move from various pieces of purchased property. In this work he has acted as Mayor Rolph's personal representative. He is a member and director of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, also a member of the Executive Committee of the Mission Promotion Association. While always taking much interest in municipal affairs, he had never held a public office until his appointment by Mayor Rolph in May, 1914, as a member of the Fire Commission, his selection for the place being largely due to the Mayor's personal knowledge of his business capacity.

Commissioner Spader is a Mason of high standing, a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 144, Mission Chapter, No. 79, Royal Arch Masons and of California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He was married in 1890 to Miss Anita L. Skillings, stepdaughter of the late David Center, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. Of the former, the elder is a young newspaper man at present doing active and successful work on the staff of the Salt Lake "Tribune."

The granite and sandstone of California, as shown by the practical employment of these stones in the architecture of San Francisco and other cities, are of the best quality and of the greatest abundance. There is probably no State in the Union that can produce better or more granite and sandstone than are produced in California. A proof of the quality was shown after the fire of 1906.

The shipment of rice by water from San Francisco to Atlantic and southern ports has increased immensely since the opening of the Panama Canal, the total export in the first two and a half months of 1915 being 29,027 centals.



DR. CHARLES E. JONES

Former Fire Commissioner

DR. CHARLES E. JONES, former member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and a practicing physician of many years experience in San Francisco, was born at Murphy's Camp, Calaveras County, California, May 10, 1868, the son of Dr. William Jones, the well-known pioneer physician and surgeon and one of the foremost practitioners of his time. Although not a native of San Francisco, Dr. Jones has been a continuous resident since early childhood, when his parents established their home in the Mission District. Dr. Jones grew up in the district and still has his residence there.

He attended the public schools and upon graduating from high school entered Santa Clara College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. Thereafter he entered upon the study of medicine, attending the medical colleges of San Francisco and receiving his degree of M. D. in 1895.

Although actively engaged in the practice of his profession, Dr. Jones has devoted much of his time to civic affairs and has played a conspicuous part in promoting the interests of the Mission District and the city at large. After the fire of 1906 he was an executive member of the Mission Relief Committee headed by James Rolph, Jr., and was later appointed one of the three sanitary inspectors under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. During the mayoralty campaign in 1911, Dr. Jones was president of the James Rolph Home Club. He was recently elected president of The Missionites.

Dr. Jones was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Rolph October 1, 1914, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Henry U. Brandenstein. He married Miss Susan Carroll of this city and they have three children. He is a member of the Native Sons and of various medical societies.

The Presidio Parkway, the connecting link between Golden Gate Park and the U. S. Military Reservation known as the Presidio of San Francisco, consists of seven blocks of land which were acquired at a cost of \$360,000. The length of the boulevard is nearly one mile. It is between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, extending from Fulton street, the northerly boundary line of the Park, to a point not far from the old U. S. Marine Hospital.

JAMES E. DILLON**Former Fire Commissioner**

JAMES E. DILLON, former Fire Commissioner, was born in San Francisco in 1872, and raised in the historic Mission district, where his parents took up their residence on arriving here in the middle 'fifties. He attended the Horace Mann School until ten years of age and then continued his studies at the Sacred Heart College, which he left in 1888 to become for four years an apprentice at the iron molding trade.

From 1892 to 1907 the future Fire Commissioner was employed as an iron molder. When the demand for an eight-hour day was made his long and practical experience in the trade, together with his abilities in organization work, were recognized to the extent of his receiving the appointment of financial secretary to the Iron Molders' Union, Local No. 164. When an apprentice he had worked beside John I. Nolan, now Congressman, and was later associated in the Molders' Union with John O. Walsh, present Supervisor, and M. J. Roche, now Justice of the Peace. The most notable service rendered by Mr. Dillon in the cause of Organized Labor was during the years he represented the Iron Trades Council in the consummation of the agreement that put the eight-hour day into effect in San Francisco in all metal trades industries. This work was brought to a successful close December 1, 1910, and on January 8, 1911, Mr. Dillon was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners by Mayor McCarthy, and acted as President of the Board in that year. He has always been active in the cause of Organized Labor and is a delegate to all affiliated bodies in the Labor Council. Mr. Dillon is the father of three children, two girls and a boy.

The Stadium of Golden Gate Park is oval in shape and in area thirty acres. It is encircled by a trotting track, sixty feet wide. Sloping towards the center of the field is a grassy terrace ten feet high, and thirty feet wide. At the base of the terrace slope is a footpath, twelve feet wide. Inside of the footpath is a bicycle track twenty-five feet wide. Near the easterly end and inside the bicycle track is a quarter of a mile cinder track. Paralleling the straight-away of the bicycle path is a 220-yard straight-away cinder track. Inside of the oval formed by the quarter of a mile cinder track there are spaces for hammer throwing, vaulting poles, jumping, etc. Space is also given for one basket-ball court, and six football fields. For example, Berkeley, Stanford, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania could contend simultaneously for football supremacy, each with a rival college team. The grassy terrace affords space for 60,000 spectators.



HENRY U. BRANDENSTEIN

Former Supervisor and Fire Commissioner

HENRY U. BRANDENSTEIN, born in San Francisco December 7, 1858, the son of the late Joseph Brandenstein, tobacco merchant and pioneer of 1850, can point to an almost unbroken record of public service extending from 1899 to his resignation as Fire Commissioner August 7, 1914. Prefaced by good educational advantages, he lacked nothing in the way of experience and preparation calculated to fit him for successful work in behalf of the municipality. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of the city, and prepared for and entered Harvard University, graduating therefrom in 1890, afterward entering the Harvard Law School and graduat-

ing from that institution in 1893. One year later he obtained his diploma as graduate of the law school of the University of California.

In 1898, already well established in the legal profession in San Francisco, Mr. Brandenstein was chosen a member of the last elected Board of Education, himself and Charles Eells being the only successful Democratic candidates. In 1899 he was elected one of the fifteen Democratic members of the first Phelan Board of Supervisors, being re-elected in 1901 and 1903, serving for four years as chairman of the Finance Committee, and filling the position of acting Mayor during the absence of Eugene E. Schmitz in the East. Nominated for District Attorney in 1905 by both Democrats and Republicans, he was defeated by William H. Langdon as the result of the Union Labor "tidal wave," but returned to public service in 1907, when appointed Supervisor by Mayor Edward R. Taylor, taking his old place as chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1910 Mayor Taylor placed him on the Park Commission, and in 1912 Mayor Rolph appointed him Fire Commissioner. He had previously taken an active part in founding and organizing the Municipal Conference, doing vigorous work also as chairman of the Campaign Committee.

He was married in January, 1910, to Miss May Colman. They have their home in San Francisco, and are the parents of two little daughters.

The principal harbors in California of sufficient area to accommodate ocean-going ships are San Diego Bay, San Pedro Bay, the Bay of San Francisco, and Humboldt Bay; all of which, with the exception of San Pedro, are what is termed land-locked, and at each port there are railroad facilities for interior distribution. At San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles three transcontinental lines have their termini; and San Diego one, and another under construction.



MAX J. KUHL

Former Police Commissioner

MAX J. KUHL, former President of the Police Commission, was born in San Francisco, on the 30th of August, 1877, his father, who bore the same given name, being engaged in the hotel business. He was educated in the public schools of the city, adding to the acquirements so obtained by teaching himself stenography. His proficiency therein stood him in good stead during several years of newspaper work and subsequent legal study and practice.

He was admitted to the bar in 1900. Since that date he has been kept busy meeting the demands of a steadily growing practice. He is a member of the firm of Brittain & Kuhl, his partner being Frank S.

Brittain. He has always taken much interest in State and Municipal politics, having been State organizer of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, and also assisting actively in the management of Mayor Rolph's campaign. He repeatedly declined offers of both State and municipal positions, and finally accepted appointment as Police Commissioner in January, 1913, as successor to Alexander O'Grady. Pressure of private business caused him to resign September 29, 1914.

Commissioner Kuhl was married to Miss Lucile S. Tucker in 1906, and they have two children.

Over 250 distinct groups and hundreds of individual pieces of statuary are shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The general character of this sculpture is imaginative and vital and a high standard in motive has been attained. The plan is designed to form a sequence from the first piece that greets the visitor on his entrance from the city throughout the five courts and the circuit of the enclosing walls. Among the most notable are "The Fountain of Energy," "Nations of the East," "Nations of the West," and the colossal "Column of Progress." These four groups are the creation of A. Stirling Calder, who has worked them out in collaboration with Leo Lentelli and F. G. R. Roth. Among others are the four groups representing the seasons in the Court of Four Seasons, by Furio Piccirilli, "Fountain of Youth," "The Fountains of the Rising and Setting Sun," "Fire," "Water," "Earth" and "Air," "Order and Chaos" and "Eternity and Change," Modern Civilization," "Armored Horseman," "Philosopher," "Adventurer," "Priest," "Soldier," "Fountain of Eldorado," "Nature," "Ceres," "Beauty and the Beast," "End of the Trail," "The Pioneer," "Cortez," "Pizarro," "The Miner," "The Pirate," "Primitive Man," "Primitive Woman," "Steam," "Electric Power." Besides these figures and groups are many beautiful friezes, spandrels, capitals, niches and columns decorated with allegorical subjects.



WILLIAM H. LANGDON

President State Board of Education

WILLIAM H. LANGDON, now president of the State Board of Education, and formerly District Attorney and School Superintendent for the City and County of San Francisco, was born on a farm in Alameda County, California, on the 23rd of September, 1873. He obtained his education in the public schools, passing through the grammar and high school grades, and later graduating from the State Normal. He also took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1896. From 1892 to 1902 he served as principal of schools in Fresno, San Leandro and San Francisco, his teaching experience culminating in his election as Superintendent of Schools in 1902. He

proved a competent and popular official, but in 1905 resigned to take the position of District Attorney, to which he had been elected, having in the meantime made a vigorous and brilliant, though unsuccessful, campaign for Governor of the State as an independent candidate against Bell, Democrat, and Gillett, Republican. As District Attorney he was in charge of the sensational "graft" prosecutions, with Francis J. Heney as assistant.

Declining to be a candidate for a third term, Mr. Langdon established himself in private practice, also engaging in various business enterprises with notable success. He still retains his interest in public affairs, however, and is now the president of the State Board of Education—a position for which he is especially well fitted because of his years of successful experience as teacher, principal and city superintendent following his thorough training in the State Normal School. He is also president of the First National Bank of Modesto and of the Union Savings Bank of the same city. He is likewise president of the Suburban Residence Company, honorary president of the Langdonmerl Company, vice-president of the G. P. Schafer Company, and is a member of the law firm of Bartlett & Langdon, with offices in the Call building, San Francisco. His home is in Modesto.

Mr. Langdon was married April 20, 1908, to Myrtle McHenry, and they have three children.

One of the most attractive resorts in Golden Gate Park is the Children's Playground. Here are swings, merry-go-rounds, Maypoles, donkey rides, goat carts, restaurant and candy stands. The popularity or success of this enterprise is an object lesson to park governing bodies in other cities.



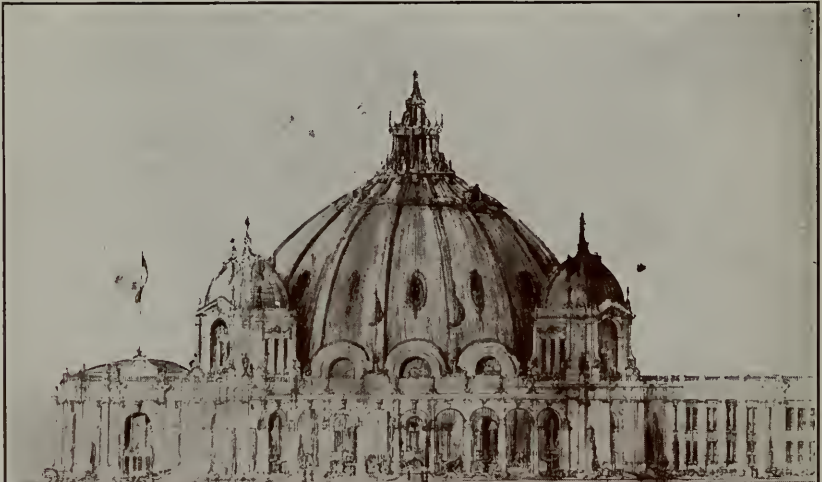
TOWER OF JEWELS BY NIGHT ILLUMINATION



GEORGE HOMER MEYER
Secretary to Superintendent of
Schools

GEOURGE HOMER MEYER, Secretary to the Superintendent of Schools, newspaper man and story writer, is a native of San Francisco, the son of Lewis Meyer, pioneer gold seeker of '49, and Annie E. (Wilson) Meyer. His education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco and Sonoma counties and at Christian College, Santa Rosa. Much of his youth was spent on his father's Sonoma ranch, the romantic environment of which was pictured later in his novel of early California days, "The Nine Swords of Morales." He is the author also of "Almirante," "Outlawed," "Lamara and Other Poems" and much fugitive prose

and verse. For many years one of the best-known newspaper men of San Francisco, his long association with municipal affairs led finally to his own entrance into the city service. He married Miss Belle Menefee of Santa Rosa and they have three children—Mrs. Willis Vinson of Vancouver, B. C.; Edwin Marion and George Harold Meyer.



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PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION CO.



THE JEWEL CITY

By GEORGE HOMER MEYER



There's a glow of golden glory gleaming, radiant, everywhere;
 There's a triumph strain of music thrilling thro' the throbbing air;
 There's a tale to tell forever in the ages yet to be,
 How we built the Jewel City, here beside the Sunset Sea.

*Oh, the coming of the Peoples to our Western Wonder-Fold!
 Oh, the treasure-laden Navies sailing thro' the Gates of Gold!
 Oh, the splendor of the present, and the greatness yet to be
 Where we built the Jewel City, here beside the Sunset Sea!*

Hear the trampling of the Thousands—but no sound of charging feet!
 Far away the battle thunders—here in peace the Nations meet!
 Overhead the rival banners side by side are floating free
 Where we built the Jewel City, here beside the Sunset Sea!

God of Battles, God of Nations, Thou Who ruleth earth and sky,
 Quell the madness of Thy Peoples with Thine All-Compelling Eye!
 Grant that warfare end forever and the dawn of peace may be
 Where we built the Jewel City, here beside the Sunset Sea!

*Oh, the coming of the Peoples to our Western Wonder-Fold!
 Oh, the treasure-laden Navies sailing thro' the Gates of Gold!
 Oh, the splendor of the present, and the greatness yet to be
 Where we built the Jewel City, here beside the Sunset Sea!*



THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

THE completion of the Panama Canal being an accomplishment affecting the interests of every civilized nation, the celebration thereof naturally suggested was a great Universal Exposition in which all nations participate under the auspices of the United States. Congress designated San Francisco as the place for such an Exposition and entrusted to that city and to the State of California the responsibility of providing for the reception of all nations of the world. The city and State gladly accepted this responsibility. In the space of a few days a fund approximating \$20,000,000 was raised by the citizens of San Francisco, the municipality and the State Legislature. The fifty-eight counties of California raised several million dollars for their individual displays. This was added to by the various States throughout the Union and by liberal amounts from foreign countries. It has been conservatively estimated that the total expenditure exceeds \$50,000,000.

Actual construction work was publicly begun October 14, 1911, President Taft turning the first spadeful of earth. The gates were formally opened to the world on February 20, 1915, "on time." A great throng of people, headed by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and a citizens' committee, marched triumphantly through the streets and entered the gates with flags waving and bands playing, breaking all records for opening-day attendance at any exposition. They found that in magnificence and splendor, number of palaces, beauty of grounds, number and quality of exhibits, diversity of subjects, completeness of detail, and the vastness of the whole, this Exposition was without parallel in the history of the world. It will have a lasting effect upon the trade, relationships, and commercial activity of all countries.

It is universal in plan in that it includes the people and products from every section of the globe.

The Exposition site combines to an extraordinary degree the qualities of beauty, adaptability and convenience. It is a natural amphitheater, fronting on the wonderful island-dotted Bay of San Francisco, just inside the famous Golden Gate. Towering, wooded heights flank it at each end, while at its back the hills roll up sharply. All this is in the very heart of the best residential district of San Francisco and within fifteen minutes' street car ride from the City Hall.

The view facing north is across the sparkling waters of the Bay—a land-locked harbor which resembles a great mountain lake more than an arm of the sea. Under the turquoise California sky, drenched with sunshine and color, it is a scene at once exquisitely beautiful and solemnly majestic.

With this wonderful scene as a background, the architects, artists



Palace of Horticulture, With Its Beautiful Glass Dome, Rising to a Height of Nearly Two Hundred Feet



"Autumn," One of the Four Niches Typifying the Seasons in the "Court of the Four Seasons"

and landscape gardeners of the Exposition have planned and erected a city straight out of a beautiful dream.

The proximity of the site to a world waterway is a wonderful advantage. Through the portals of the Golden Gate the nations of the earth bring their richest offerings to the very gates of the Exposition.

The site adapts itself to the carrying out of wonderful aquatic displays. Carnivals, maneuvers by fleets, international yacht racing, motor boat racing, exhibitions by submarines and hydroplanes, take place in the immediate foreground of the Exposition palaces.

The eleven great palaces, together with Festival Hall, form the central setting of a beautiful picture, flanked on the city side by "The Zone" or amusement section and on the other end by the buildings of the various States and the pavilions of the foreign nations. These latter join the aviation field, race track and live stock exhibit, terminating in the grounds of the Presidio military reservation.

In formation the eight main exhibit palaces—Education, Liberal Arts, Manufacturers, Varied Industries, Agriculture, Food Products, Transportation and Mines and Metallurgy—represent a quadrangle, being bisected by an avenue east and west, intersected by avenues north and south, the intersections marking the three great courts. The facades of the palaces are the walls of these courts and partake of the particular style of architecture dominating the court on which they front. These eight palaces are flanked on the east by the great Palace of Machinery and on the west by the Palace of Fine Arts.

Passing through the main gate on the city side the visitor enters the great South Garden, 3000 feet in length, on the right extremity of which can be seen the beautiful Festival Hall. To the extreme left is the Palace of Horticulture. Immediately in front is the Main Tower or "Tower of Jewels." This great garden, itself a marvel of landscape engineering skill, is but one side of a magic carpet on which these beautiful palaces are set, the 300-foot wide "Marina" and its grand esplanade, with its floricultural splendors, forming the other side, the pattern threading its way through the various courts and recesses over the entire grounds, forming a correlated whole which, for wondrous beauty, has never been equaled.

Passing from this great garden under the arch of the main tower the visitor enters the "Court of the Universe," the largest of the five courts of the Exposition. This is the meeting place of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and the decorative scheme on each side is typical of this theme. On the extreme right and left are two great Triumphant Arches, the one on the right, which leads to the Court of Abundance, being surmounted by a magnificent statuary group, "The Nations of the East," the figures symbolizing life in the Orient, while the arch on the left, leading to the Court of the Four Seasons, has a group of the same proportions, "The Nations of the West," symbolical of life in the Occident. Straight ahead is the colossal column of Progress, surmounted by the "Adventurous Bowman" shooting the arrow toward the West.

To the right, under the "Arch of the Rising Sun," is the avenue leading to the "Court of Abundance," which terminates at its southern extremity into the "Court of Flowers," one of the minor courts:

while to the left, under the "Arch of the Setting Sun," is the avenue leading to the beautiful "Court of the Four Seasons," which, at its southern extremity, enters the other minor court, the "Court of Palms."

Continuing straight ahead one comes to the edge of the spacious Yacht Harbor and the center of the Grand Esplanade or "Marina." Long after the Exposition is over—when it is only a fond and loving memory—this esplanade will remain to grace and enhance the natural beauties of San Francisco Bay.

This is the first Exposition to have a uniform color scheme. From one end to the other, throughout the entire area of the site—whether it be within the boundaries of "The Zone" or among the buildings and pavilions of the States and foreign nations, or in the midst of the great palaces themselves—the same beautiful, soft, entrancing color scheme prevails. The palaces themselves are of a soft, cold, gray tint, a kind of smoked ivory, at once pleasing and restful to the eyes, and which forms a foundation or background for the vivid coloring of the doorways, the vari-tinted shrubbery, the beds of flowers and the matchless lawns.

State Participation

In State participation the Panama-Pacific International Exposition far outdoes its predecessors. Thirty-six out of fifty-two States and Territories are represented by buildings or exhibits. Nearly all of these have made greater preparations and have expended more money than for any previous Exposition.

Foreign Participation

Twenty-nine foreign nations, through their governments, or by enterprise of their industrial organizations and manufactures, are participating at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In spite of the European war, there is a far greater foreign exhibit than at any previous Exposition. The buildings of the states and the imposing pavilions of the foreign nations compose a city of beautiful architecture varied in design and for the most part partaking of the character of the particular state or country they represent, but all in harmony with the general color scheme.

"The Zone," or Amusement Section

The main amusement street is 3000 feet in length and runs from the Service Building in the west to the foot of Van Ness Avenue in the east. A space of sixty-five acres is devoted to the amusement features of the Exposition. "The Zone" is open from 9:30 a. m. until 11:00 o'clock p. m. In the language of an old showman this is "the greatest aggregation of amusement features for the education and entertainment of the public that was ever brought together in the world." This division of the Exposition represents an outlay of over \$10,000,000.

One of the most attractive and beautiful features of this Exposition is the electrical illumination. By an entirely new system of flood-lighting a soft, restful, yet perfect light pervades the courts at night, revealing in wonderful clearness the facades and walls of the palaces and the natural colors of the shrubbery and flowers, giving an effect as bright and soft as daylight. By peculiar and novel lighting devices the statuary and mural paintings are made to appear with even heightened effect.



EDWARD F. MORAN

Auditor's Attorney

Civil Service Organizer

EDWARD F. MORAN, Attorney for the Auditor and formerly President and Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, was born in San Francisco November 14, 1867, the son of Edward and Rose Moran. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and when little more than a boy entered the newspaper business, pursuing it actively and successfully for a number of years. When Civil Service was established in the Municipal Government under the present San Francisco charter the first examination held was that ordered to determine the selection of a Chief Examiner and ex-Officio Secretary of the Board. Mr. Moran secured the

highest rating, and in his new position had charge virtually of the entire organization of the department, personally formulating the system which, with a few changes, is still in force. His incumbency as Chief Examiner terminated after five years' service in August, 1905, when he resigned to accept a position as member of the Commission. He retired at the expiration of his term in January, 1908, and took up the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in San Francisco September 14, 1904, as the result of study pursued as opportunity offered during his newspaper and other activities. He was also admitted at the same date to practice in the United States District and Federal Courts. Since 1910 he has been Attorney for the Auditing Department of the city.

Mr. Moran joined the National Guard of California when seventeen years of age, serving in the Second Artillery, and attaining the rank of First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He was married in 1895 to Miss Rose Claiborne Hillard. He is a charter member of the Press Club of San Francisco, having actively participated in its organization. He takes much interest in athletics, and is a member of the Olympic Club and director in the Public Schools Athletic League. He is a member also of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks, the Bar Association, Commonwealth Club and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

San Francisco is noted for the number and variety of her restaurants, where substantial meals can be obtained from twenty-five cents to one dollar. It is generally conceded that, quality for quality, the San Francisco restaurant prices are from 20 per cent to 40 per cent below those of New York City.



M. J. HYNES

Late Public Administrator

M. J. HYNES, late Public Administrator, to which office he was elected for five successive terms, was born in Rutland, Vermont, but in his early youth removed with his parents to San Francisco. His education was obtained in the public and private schools of the city.

Upon leaving high school, he engaged in the printer's trade and became an expert compositor, also devoting himself to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the pressman's work. He developed an inclination, however, towards a commercial career, and entered the employ of the City of Paris Drygoods Company, with which he continued without intermission for twenty-nine years, rising from a minor position until he

became cashier of the company and one of the five directors.

Mr. Hynes was first elected as Public Administrator in 1904 and was regularly returned, receiving increasing majorities at each succeeding election. Throughout his long occupancy of the office, he handled a vast number of estates in a manner which won for him the confidence of the probate judges and the legal fraternity.

His place in the commercial world, however, had become too well established to permit him to withdraw entirely from that field and he was prevailed upon in January, 1905, to accept the position of cashier of the National Bank of the Pacific, remaining in that capacity until January, 1912.

Despite his devotion to business and official duties, Mr. Hynes for many years enjoyed a more than local reputation as a humorist, and his services as a singer and entertainer were always generously placed at the disposal of charitable and benevolent affairs. He was active in club and fraternal circles and was a charter member of the Young Men's Institute, belonging also to the Olympic Club, Knights of Columbus, Druids, Elks and Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Hynes died February 5, 1915.

San Francisco is headquarters for the Western Department of the United States Army. The largest quartermaster's supply depot in the country is here. At Fort Mason, in San Francisco, are the only transport docks owned by the Government anywhere, three piers 500 feet in length, and from them the troops are dispatched to the Philippines and other points in the Pacific, monthly. The Presidio, an infantry, cavalry and light artillery post, is the largest military reservation within city limits in the country. The Angel Island Recruiting Station will be able to handle 3000 recruits at a time.



J. H. DOCKWEILER
City Consulting Engineer

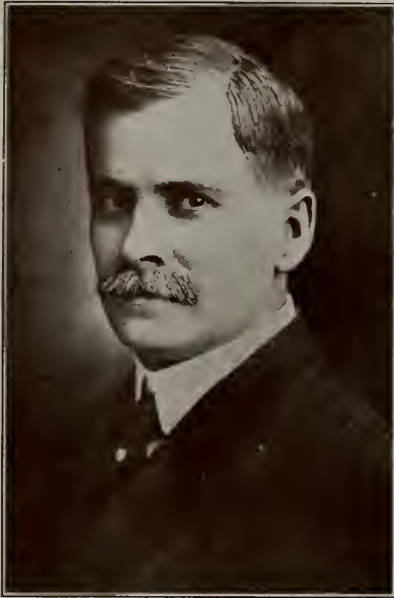
J. H. DOCKWEILER, Consulting Engineer for the City Attorney's office, was born in New York, February 20, 1864, and removed to California the same year. He was educated at St. Vincent College, resides in San Francisco and has offices on the fourth floor of the Grant building. Mr. Dockweiler first entered the service of the municipality in 1904, when he was engaged by City Attorney Percy V. Long to furnish data and expert advice in connection with the water rate litigation. He had previously come prominently before the public in Los Angeles, as City Engineer, and later was active in the negotiations attending the taking over by the city of the existing privately-

owned Los Angeles water supply. It was because of the expert knowledge displayed by Engineer Dockweiler in this connection that his assistance was later sought by San Francisco, former City Attorney Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Interior, making the original suggestion, and City Attorney Long adopting it and carrying it into effect. Since the date of his first employment Engineer Dockweiler has been assisting the city almost continuously in the rate litigation, the proceedings looking to the condemnation of the Spring Valley properties and the preparation of reports for the United States engineers upon Hetch-Hetchy conditions. His services are recognized by City Attorney Long as invaluable to the city, and as likely to continue so until the settlement of the pending water problems. That similar views are held elsewhere is evident from the fact that he has been employed as Consulting Engineer for the city of Oakland in connection with its differences with the Peoples' Water Company.

In addition to his municipal work, he conducts a large general engineering practice, having one of the best equipped offices on the Coast.

Mr. Dockweiler is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of its San Francisco branch; Pacific Coast Association of Consulting Engineers, Engineers and Architects Association and American Water Works Association.

From majestic Mount Shasta in the north to her sister, the picturesque Mount San Bernardino in the south—from the High Sierras to the shining sea—California abounds in scenery and opportunities wonderfully attractive to the tourist, the home-seeker, and the investor.



BION J. ARNOLD

Consulting Engineer

President of the Arnold Company, Chicago,
Designing and Constructing
Engineers.

MR. ARNOLD presented to the Board of Supervisors, in 1913, an exhaustive report upon the improvement of conditions in local transportation within the city of San Francisco, which reviewed in a broad manner existing difficulties encountered by the city in the solution of its transportation problem, and embodied definite recommendations for present and future procedure by charter amendment, co-operative ordinance agreement, and betterments of physical property. This work represents the most complete investigation yet made by him for any municipality.

His qualifications for choice as the city's advisor on this work will be drawn from the following brief resume of his experience in the analysis of railroad and municipal utility problems:

His early technical and business experience was gained in the positions of traveling expert for a traction engine company, chief designing engineer for the Iowa Iron Works, mechanical engineer for the Chicago Great Western Railway motive power department, and consulting engineer for the Thomson-Houston Company (afterwards consolidated with the General Electric Company). Here he designed and built many electric railways, particularly the Intramural Railway, World's Columbian Exposition.

In October, 1893, Mr. Arnold opened his office as an independent consulting engineer, and later organized and became the head of the Arnold Company, well-known engineers and constructors of complete light, power, railway and railroad shop plants and hydraulic works.

In 1902 he was commissioned by the city of Chicago to make an exhaustive study and report upon the development of the surface railway system of the city, which report formed the basis of the 1907 ordinances, known as the "Chicago Traction Plan," wherein he was named as Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Board of Supervising Engineers, under which the surface lines of Chicago have been entirely rehabilitated at a cost of approximately \$85,000,000.

As consulting engineer for the Public Service Commission, New York, First District, Mr. Arnold made exhaustive studies and reports upon the possibilities and development of the New York subways, many of which have been embodied in the existing properties. He also acted as Director of Appraisals for the same Commission.

upon the valuation of all the surface line properties of the city of New York, including the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

In the field of railroad electrification, Mr. Arnold has served as consultant for the New York Central electrification of its Grand Central Terminal, the St. Clair tunnel and the Grand Trunk Railroad system, and the proposed electrification of the Erie Railroad into Jersey City.

In 1913 he was selected by the Citizens' Terminal Plan Committee of Chicago to review plans submitted by the Pennsylvania Railroad and others for railroad terminal development, and to recommend an adequate procedure for the city. The recommendations of his report were largely adopted by the Chicago City Council, and further resulted in his appointment lately as a member of the Railroad Terminals Commission.

An important part of Mr. Arnold's work has been as consultant in controversies over public utilities. As such he has appraised railway properties in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Kansas City, Toronto and Buffalo; electric light properties in Seattle, Tacoma and Los Angeles; telephone properties in Chicago, Denver and Lincoln, Nebraska. Closely associated with this phase of the utility problem has been the work of investigating financial and corporate operations, with the object of reaching a basis of co-operation between these utilities and the municipalities concerned; such reports having been rendered to the cities of Pittsburgh, Providence, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Toronto, Kansas City and San Francisco, in addition to those previously mentioned.

Mr. Arnold received his education in the public schools of Ashland, Nebraska, the University of Nebraska, Hillsdale College, Michigan and Cornell University, and has been the recipient of many collegiate degrees, some of them honorary. He was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the Western Society of Engineers, and twice delegated to international electrical congresses. He is a member of many engineering, scientific and educational societies.

The California Building at the Exposition is in the old mission style and covers approximately 350 feet by 675 feet. In form it consists of a towered main building, two stories in height and surrounded by an immense court. This building is the second largest on the grounds, and in cost of construction, furnishings, equipment and installation of displays, represents an outlay of \$2,000,000. This is the "Host Building" of the Exposition. It contains the displays of the fifty-eight counties of California. This building with its walled-in court and park covers about seven acres. The Woman's Board, an auxiliary of the Exposition, has assumed the responsibility of furnishing and maintenance, and has entire charge of its social administration.

The mineral output of California is a big asset. In fifty-five out of a total of fifty-eight counties minerals are found in paying quantities. Over one billion and a half in gold has been mined since 1848. The estimated mineral production for 1913 is one hundred million dollars.

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ASHBURY HEIGHTS PUMPING STATION

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

By **FREDERICK H. CHURCHILL**, Chief Deputy Commissioner



ALTHOUGH the Board of Public Works has of necessity devoted its principal efforts during the past three years to the development of projects of general municipal benefit, such as the Hetch Hetchy Water Supply System, the reconstruction and redesigning of a bond and lateral sewage system, the construction of the Municipal Railway lines, the designing and construction of tunnels and the development of the Civic Center, the Commissioners have at the same time energetically carried forward public work of special advantage to the several districts of the city.

Of particular import has been the progress made in ordering street work under the provisions of the recently enacted Street Improvement Ordinance, which facilitates the construction of pavements, sidewalks and drains in the public streets by a method of installment payments of small burden to the property owner.

By the unamended provisions of the Charter a number of streets had been partially paved and left uncompleted. During the two years' period ending December 31, 1914, a total of eighty-seven blocks of partially paved streets in various portions of the city has been completed. In addition to this, proceedings have been initiated and have matured, for the improvement of one hundred and thirty-nine blocks of unaccepted public streets. At present San Francisco contains four hundred and fourteen miles of improved streets, comprising one hun-

H. S. TITTLE

Contracting
Electrical Engineer

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SUTTER 4278

245 MINNA STREET
San Francisco

dred and fifty-six miles of bituminous, forty-eight miles of asphaltic, ninety miles of basalt block, ten miles of Belgian stone and one hundred and ten miles of macadam pavement. The Board's strict enforcement of the ordinance regulating street excavations has preserved the paved streets of the city in a remarkably good condition.

During the year 1914, the Department's Bureau of Streets secured the construction of 898,895 square feet of sidewalk by property owners, under private contract, notwithstanding the fact that only two sidewalk inspectors are allowed the Commission to effect these improvements.

The construction of a Municipal Asphalt Plant for the repair of accepted streets; the completion of one of the most thoroughly equipped central fire alarm stations in the United States; the development of the city's subterranean water supply by the boring of reservoirs and wells in the Richmond and Sunset Districts; the extension of the Municipal Water Works to supply those portions of the southerly Mission District which are at an exceedingly high elevation above the privately owned sources of water supply; the development of a photographic and blue printing department for general municipal uses; the establishment of a well-equipped testing laboratory in connection with street improvements and engineering projects; the construction of public buildings aggregating in cost \$942,000.00 in addition to the City Hall and San Francisco Hospital and the establishment of a bureau to facilitate the opening, widening and extension of streets; may also be listed among the projects realized through the efforts of the Board of Public Works during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.



**HEAVY DUTY
MOTOR**

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The CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, after using a LEWIS TRUCK in GOLDEN GATE PARK for two years with remarkable success, has just purchased two more LEWIS HEAVY DUTY MOTOR TRUCKS for street repair work

LEWIS MOTOR TRUCK CO., INC.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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City Hall*



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SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

By D. A. WHITE, Chief of Police

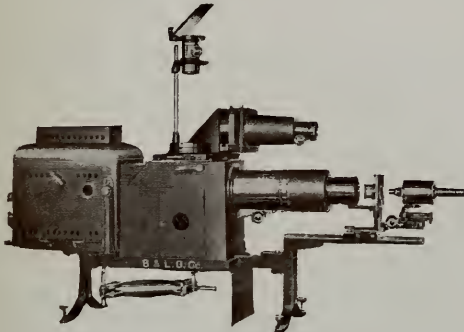


SAN FRANCISCO, distinctively a cosmopolitan city, presents in her varied phases a police problem that is unique in its complexities. A city of extensive area, in fact, an entire county, San Francisco boasts a wide diversity of economic and industrial conditions; possesses a people drawn from every race and nationality with their attendant traits and characteristics; enjoys a climate conducive to vigor, even unrest,—and thus offers to her Police Department for solution the control of a rugged people, whose varied criminal elements demand specialized study.

The single subject of detailing the members of the Department is an intricate one, as attested by the following compilation of one day:

On Patrol Duty—Patrolmen, 480; Mounted Men, 38; Motorcycle, 18; making a total of 536.

Special Details. At stations, 64; Prison Keepers, 18; Special duty in districts, 18; Detective Bureau, 64; Identification and Photographic Bureau, 11; Property Clerk's Office, 7; License and Warrant Bureau, 6; Lost and Stolen Property Bureau, 4; Correspondence Bureau, 7; City Prison, 16; Chinatown Detail, 11; Detailed guarding prisoners in hospitals, hack inspection, criminal records, draughtsmen, lobby City Hall, Railroad Depots, Sailors' Home, Charge Horses and Equipments,



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Park Museum, Chauffeurs and Municipal Car Barn, 47, making a total of 273.

Municipal Departments. Board of Education, 3; Board of Public Works, 3; Juvenile Court, 1; Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, 1; Board of Health, 2; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1; Censor Board, 1; Cruelty to Animals, 1; Tax Collector's Office, 1; Assessor's Office, 1; Treasurer's Office, 3; Coroner's Office, 1; District Attorney's Office, 2; City Attorney's Office, 1; Grand Jury, 1; Bailiffs Police Courts, 7; making a total of 30.

Off Duty—Sick, 34; Disabled, 6; Excused, 3; Suspended, 1; Day Off, 39; Leave of Absence, 4; making a total of 87.

The above shows the detail of the entire numerical strength, namely, 927, as for one calendar day.

It would not be amiss here to touch lightly on the accomplishments of just a few bureaus and details in the Police Department.

The White Slave Detail investigated 183 letters and 200 miscellaneous complaints during the period from July 1, 1914, to March 12, 1915. During this time 134 missing girls were located and 493 arrests of males and females made.

The Pickpocket Detail from the first of the fiscal year has yielded its quota of 402 arrests of pickpockets and bunco men. The test of the efficiency of this particular detail is evidenced by the insignificant number of complaints. The operations of this squad are a tribute to the San Francisco Police Department.

The Chinatown Detail does the patrol duty of the Chinatown

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quarter and maintains a constant vigil against the operation of Chinese gamblers, and in this particular fines approximating \$1100.00 monthly are levied by Police Judges as a result of the work of this squad.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification contains 15,000 classified finger prints, 34,000 Bertillon measurements and 104,000 photographs. During the aforesaid period from July 1, 1914, to March 1, 1915, this Bureau has sent to outside departments 11,000 Bertillon cards and photographs, 9,176 finger prints, and has received and classified from these outside departments 7,690 Bertillon cards and photographs and 3,785 sets of finger prints. This Bureau provides the working basis of information against criminal operators to the entire Detective Bureau, as well as to the District Attorney's office. Within the aforementioned time 664 criminal identifications were made.

The Lost and Stolen Property Bureau indexes every article handled by 298 pawnshops and second-hand dealers in this city and county. The efficiency of the system maintained there is best exemplified in the following recoveries made by the Pawnbrokers' Detail, with which this Bureau works in direct harmony. For the period from July 1st, 1914, \$58,892.90 worth of stolen property was recovered. This is a partial result of the investigation of 6,928 local and outside complaints, which also netted the arrest of 150 burglars and robbers for the current year.

The Property Clerk's office for the eight months past has recorded and indexed 27,577 arrests made by members of this department. It has handled personal property to the value of \$100,000.00 and has

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returned to owners, property and evidence identified to the value of over \$51,000.00.

A correspondence bureau adequate in size to the enormous business and correspondence handled by the San Francisco Police Department takes care of the record end of this department.

A final resume of employes, horses and equipment may be of interest and is here appended as follows:

Employes—Patrol Drivers, 25; Hostlers, 9; Engineers, 3; Telephone Operators, 4; Matrons, 4.

Horses—Wagon, 13; Saddle, 65; Buggy, 4.

Equipments—Patrol Wagons, 5; Auto Patrol Wagons, 6; Motorcycles, 46; Buggies, 8; Saddles, 59.

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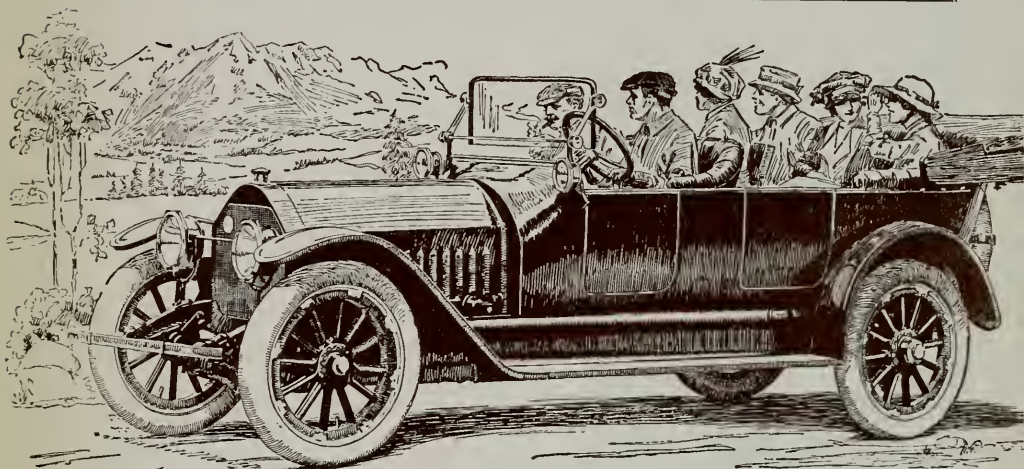
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SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT



THOMAS R. MURPHY, Chief

number 1233 were single alarms, fifty-three second alarms, eleven third alarms and one fourth alarm. The department also responded to 1285 direct and still alarms during the year, which were received by telephone and otherwise, making a total of 2585 alarms of fire to which the department responded.

The motorization of the department is progressing rapidly and motor-driven apparatus is being constantly added to the equipment. Early in 1915 the purchase of \$55,000 additional apparatus of this kind was authorized by the Fire Commissioners. The apparatus in good condition and in regular service, according to the latest annual report of the Fire Commissioners to the Mayor, is as follows, including both horse-drawn and motor-driven apparatus:

Forty-six steam fire engines; forty-six hose wagons; seven combination hose and chemical wagons; twelve hook-and-ladder trucks; two water towers; three monitor batteries; one hose tender; two fire boats; twenty-three officers' buggies; five automobiles; one hundred portable fire extinguishers, and 134,450 feet of hose.

The transcontinental lines terminating at Oakland and San Francisco are the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Western Pacific. These lines reach San Francisco by transshipment across the bay from Oakland. The Southern Pacific has transcontinental connection direct by rail across the southern arm of the bay by bridge at Dumbarton Point.

THE Fire Department of San Francisco, as now constituted, consists of a Board of Fire Commissioners of four members, a Secretary, a Chief Engineer, one First Assistant Chief Engineer, one Second Assistant Chief Engineer, eleven Battalion Chiefs, forty-six engine companies, twelve hook and ladder companies, thirteen chemical companies, two water tower companies, three monitor batteries, two fireboat companies, two relief engine companies, and employes of the corporation yard repair shops, department stables and auxiliary high pressure water system, numbering in all 888 men, of whom 794 constitute the uniformed force.

During the past year the department responded to 1298 alarms of fire received from street and automatic fire alarm stations, of which

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THIS well-known attorney comes of old American stock, his ancestors crossing the Atlantic to Virginia in 1740, and fifty years later migrating to what is now Mason County, Kentucky. He has had an active life, serving first as clerk and messenger for the Southern Express Company in Florida, afterward as pilot on the Ohio River and later as private in the United States Army. He served through the Sioux campaign in South Dakota in 1890 and 1891 and was promoted to First Sergeant and honorably discharged in June, 1891.

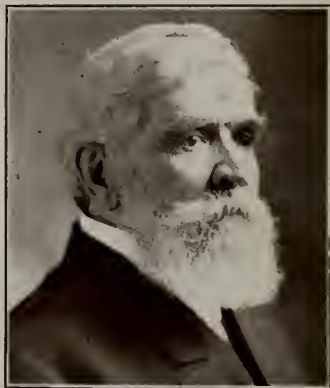
In San Francisco he was employed first by the Sutter Street Railway, but in 1895 entered the law office of John C. Hughes and was admitted to the Bar November 13, 1896. He has made a study of criminology from a medical standpoint, and his views have been discussed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a prominent member of the Home Industry League, well-known in politics as an active Republican and Past Master of California Lodge F. & A. M. Mr. Owens was married November 8, 1899, to Miss Francisca H. Grunnagle, daughter of the late George L. Grunnagle of the Southern Pacific Company.

The fence or hedge dividing the Exposition site from San Francisco's residence section is approximately twenty-feet high and is formed of a solid mass of the flowering *Mesembryanthemum*. This hedge is broken at intervals by the archways marking the turnstile entrances and forms into an elaborate mission design at the main entrance, Scott street. This living hedge is also the design of the firm of Bliss & Faville, worked out by the magic hand of John McLaren, chief of landscape gardening, and is one of the many unique features of this Exposition.

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