

10-26-1908

# Albuquerque Morning Journal, 10-26-1908

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# TAFT DECISIONS DEFENDED BY ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT COMES TO  
RESCUE OF CANDIDATE

Ringling Declaration of Repub-  
lican Attitude Toward Labor  
Contained in Letter to  
Trainmen's Leader.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.)  
Washington, Oct. 25.—In response  
to a letter from P. M. Graess, a mem-  
ber of the Brotherhood of Railroad  
Trainmen, inquiring about Mr. Taft's  
record in respect to labor matters,  
President Roosevelt has written to Mr. Graess,  
reviewing Mr. Taft's attitude toward  
labor and expounding the work of the  
administration toward ameliorating  
industrial conditions. The correspondence  
follows:

Letter to the President.  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,  
Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1908.  
Theodore Roosevelt, President of the  
United States, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The questions involved in  
the approaching election must affect  
the railway employees, on one side  
the papers and speeches assert that  
Mr. Taft is the father of injunctions  
in labor disputes and the enemy of  
the working men. On the other side  
it is declared that Mr. Taft has recog-  
nized the right of labor and has in-  
fact been and now is friendly to the  
best interests of organized labor. We  
are not all clear in our minds as to  
just how to act. We all have great  
confidence in you. I am a member  
of the Brotherhood of Railroad Train-  
men, being the financier of Parlor  
City Lodge No. 36, of Binghamton,  
and in behalf of myself and many of  
my associate employees I wish to  
speculatively ask that if you are willing  
to do so, you give us your views as to  
how we can best serve our own inter-  
ests in this connection and why. I  
trust that this is not an improper re-  
quest, and I hope you can see your  
way to comply with it. Yours respec-  
tfully,  
P. M. GRAESS.

The President's Reply.

My Dear Mr. Graess:  
I thank you for your letter. I need  
hardly say that I take a peculiar in-  
terest in the men who work on the  
railroads in this country, and I prize  
as one of the honors of which I am  
proud the fact that I am an hono-  
rary member of the Brotherhood of  
Locomotive Engineers.

Throughout the whole term of my  
present term, in its eighth year, I have  
devoted myself with especial interest  
to the questions affecting labor. The  
hiring prosperity of this country rests  
upon the welfare of the workman and  
the welfare of the laborer. My great  
aim and desire have been to do all  
that I can to help to help them to  
get the best out of their present  
positions. I wish to help them  
make those positions permanently  
better, of permanently greater im-  
portance and reward. No consideration  
of party fealty or personal friendship  
would induce me to advise either  
farmer or working man to do any-  
thing that was not for his permanent  
benefit. With this fact keenly before  
me, I earnestly advise all working  
men, in their own interest as work-  
ing men, but above all as American  
citizens concerned in the honor and  
the prosperity of this great free re-  
public, to support Mr. Taft for presi-  
dent, just as I advise all farmers, busi-  
ness men and men of the professions.

Taft and Injunctions.  
I do not believe the wage-workers of  
this country have ever had a better  
friend in the White House than Mr.  
Taft. He has proved to be. He has  
already shown his faith by his deeds.  
In the matter of the injunctions he  
was absolutely right, and the prin-  
ciple he laid down in those injunc-  
tions have since then been accepted by  
every worthy leader of labor, and  
they are embodied in the principles  
and practices of all the railroad work-  
ing men at the present day. The  
shades of injunction have been thor-  
oughly exposed and attacked by Mr.  
Taft. He recognized, as in my judg-  
ment all fair-minded men must recog-  
nize, that again and again in the past  
this process has been used to the de-  
struction of wage-workers by certain  
judges. He is doing and will continue  
to do everything that can be done to  
go away with these abuses. He will  
not make vague promises impossible  
of fulfillment. He will actually and  
in good faith try to secure action. Let

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clothes the nerves and  
muscles with warm fat, fills  
the veins with rich blood.  
It makes children rugged  
and hardy and fearless of  
the cold. It fills the whole  
body with warmth and life  
and energy.

Thin people sometimes  
gain a pound a day while  
taking it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of  
person to whom you wish to send a bottle of  
Scott's Emulsion, to the publisher of this  
paper, and we will send you a  
"Complete Handbook of the Emulsion."  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 423 First Street, New York.

me give you an example of what he  
has just done.

### Case of Iron Molders' Union.

A year or so ago the editor of the  
paper specially devoted to the Iron  
Molders' union called upon me to say  
that a decree had been issued in the  
United States circuit court at Mil-  
waukee in the summer of 1906, which he  
regarded as grossly unjust and im-  
proper and as practically fatal to  
trades unionism. The case was that  
of the Iron Molders' union against the  
Olin-Chalmers company, of Mil-  
waukee. The members of the union, hav-  
ing made certain demands for the  
betterment of their conditions of ser-  
vice, which were refused, went on a  
strike, and an injunction suit followed  
in the United States circuit court. The  
late employees were enjoined from al-  
leged illegal interference. The main  
decree was that the most drastic and  
far-reaching character, and besides  
enjoining the late employees from al-  
leged acts which were clearly illegal, it  
also enjoined them from any form of  
interference with the late employees to  
leave the service of the Olin-Chalmers  
company by persuasion or other-  
wise, and from any kind of interference  
with the company direct or indi-  
rect. So sweeping were the terms of  
this injunction that it practically for-  
bade the union from making any ef-  
fort, no matter how peaceful and  
proper, to maintain their position in  
this trade dispute. The editor of the  
"Iron Molders' Journal," Mr. J. P.  
Fry, brought the case before me, stat-  
ing that the union did not know what  
to do, that its funds were limited,  
that he felt that they were suffering  
from a gross injustice which they were  
powerless to remedy. I called in Mr.  
Taft and asked Mr. Fry to lay the case  
before him, as of course Mr. Taft was  
far more competent than I was to ex-  
press his judgment as to the legality  
and propriety of the action taken.

### Taft Recommended Counsel.

Mr. Taft called himself the facts  
and at once became exceedingly in-  
formative as to such an injunction hav-  
ing been issued. He stated that in his  
opinion the position taken by the court  
in issuing the injunction was clearly un-  
sustainable, and that what was needed  
was that the union should get some  
first-class lawyer to represent them  
and should bring the case before the  
higher courts. He suggested, in re-  
sponse to Mr. Fry's request, that the  
union retain Mr. P. N. Johnson, of St.  
Louis, who had represented the Broth-  
erhood of Locomotive Engineers in the  
Washington case in 1893, and who, by the  
way, is the author of the review of  
the labor decisions of Judge Taft, pub-  
lished in the "Review of Reviews," in  
1907. Mr. Taft explained that one of  
the troubles of the labor unions was  
that at all times they were in need of  
counsel, so that their cases were  
not properly presented, and that in  
his judgment Mr. Johnson would be  
sure to present this case aright. He  
stated that the decision of the court  
ought certainly to be in their favor.  
The case was argued before the  
United States circuit court of appeals  
by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rubin, of Mil-  
waukee, for the union, and by Mr.  
James M. Beck, counsel for the Na-  
tional Manufacturers' association, for  
the company.

### Court Agrees With Taft.

The decision of the court was hand-  
ed down in Chicago on the 8th day of  
this month, and it justifies Judge  
Taft's wisdom for it sustains the most  
important contentions of the labor  
unions. The court holds that while  
under the facts of the case the com-  
pany was entitled to some injunction  
relief, the decree went far beyond the  
proper limits. It struck out of the de-  
cree all of the provisions which re-  
stricted peaceful picketing or the exer-  
cise of the right of persuasion in in-  
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also all reference to the labor union.  
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out of the decree all of the provisions  
which restricted peaceful picketing or  
the exercise of the right of persuasion  
in inducing employees to join the strike  
and also all reference to the labor union.

### Injunction Abuses Corrected.

The great importance of this  
decision is that it corrects abuses that  
have crept into injunctions and labor  
disputes in the federal as well as the  
state courts. This decision goes far  
to protect the rights of working men,  
and it does so because it is explicitly  
based upon the labor decisions of  
Judge Taft, and this decision was ne-  
cessary only in consequence of follow-  
ing the advice of Judge Taft as to  
the proper course of procedure. I  
speak from first-hand knowledge, as  
I was personally cognizant of all the  
facts. A more striking instance could  
not be imagined of the zealous effort  
of a public servant, which Judge Taft  
was then, to secure justice for work-  
ing men to whom he thought justice  
had been done, although the matter  
was not within his immediate control  
at the time. In this case, Judge Taft  
required to labor a great and  
signal service; a practical service,  
which shared the peculiarity of Mr.  
Taft's other services, for his services  
take the form of deeds rather than of  
mere words.

### Taft and Narmore Case.

While on the bench Mr. Taft rendered  
a service to labor as great as that  
he has rendered in the White House.  
This was in the Narmore case against the  
C. & C. and St. Louis railroad. The  
plaintiff, while working in the employ  
of the company had been laid off be-  
cause the company had not provided  
for the protection which the statute  
required it to furnish its employees.  
He got a verdict from the jury. The  
railroad appealed, and to counsel Mr.  
Johnson, who argued that the ver-  
dict should be set aside because the  
company had not kept at work although  
he knew the railroad had violated the

law, and therefore he had really con-  
tracted to take all the chances of be-  
ing hurt. This conclusion, to my mind,  
a purely inquisitorial conclusion, had up  
to that time been sustained by most  
of the courts, including the New York  
State Court of Appeals. Nevertheless  
Judge Taft refused to follow the New  
York case, stating that the manifest  
legislative purpose was to protect the  
employee by positive law, for the very  
reason that it had proved impossible  
for him to protect himself by contract,  
and that the entire purpose of the law  
would be defeated if the employee was  
allowed by any form of contract to  
except the railroad company from the  
consequences of its failure to observe  
the law.

### Taft's Decision an Authority.

This case has been cited all over  
the United States by counsel for work-  
men injured through the failure of  
their employers to furnish the protec-  
tion required by statute for their safety.  
Judge Taft's decision was that  
when a law is made a contract and  
a dangerous business, in which four  
thousand men are killed and sixty-  
thousand men are injured every  
year, the intention is that the rail-  
roads shall obey the law and that it  
shall not be nullified by judicial con-  
struction. Very many judges, unfor-  
tunately, have failed to follow his lead-  
ing, but other judges, and the law-  
making bodies as well, have followed  
it, and this great decision marks one  
of the longest strides taken in the ef-  
fort to secure for wage workers full  
protection against and full compensa-  
tion for injuries received by them in  
the line of their duty. Here again  
Judge Taft rendered one of the great-  
est services that has ever been ren-  
dered to the cause of labor.

### The Two Cases in Which I Have

Refused to Follow His Lead. There  
have further importance when it  
is remembered that the President  
himself was chosen by a majority of the  
Justices of the Supreme Court during  
the next four years. It would be a  
disgraceful calamity to have these Justices  
chosen by a man of less than Mr.  
Taft's high personal and great knowl-  
edge of the needs of the people and firm  
resolution to do justice to every indi-  
vidual and every interest. This is one  
of the vital questions now before the  
American people.

### Labor on Panama Canal.

Furthermore, I ask you to consider  
what Mr. Taft has actually done as  
administrator. The Panama canal has  
come specifically under the direction  
and control of Mr. Taft as secretary  
of war. He has taken a peculiar in-  
terest in the men who are digging the  
canal. He has made a special study  
of all that confronts them. He has  
made it his business to see that their  
interests are in every way amply pro-  
tected, that they have ample reward  
that they are well housed, well fed,  
and, so far as in his power lies, that  
they receive compensation for injuries  
incurred in the line of their duty. A  
special committee which I have ap-  
pointed to look into the conditions of  
labor on the isthmus, which included  
upon it Mr. Samuel B. Donnelly, a labor  
representative, formerly the presi-  
dent of the International Typographic-  
ical Union, has reported to me in ef-  
fect that the canal has shown itself  
to be a model employer on the isth-  
mus, so that, thanks to Mr. Taft  
and the care and supervision which  
he has exercised, the men who work  
for the government on the isthmus  
are on the whole better paid, better  
protected, better housed for along in  
any private industrial enterprise in  
the United States. Mr. T. J. Dolan,  
the secretary-treasurer of the Inter-  
national Brotherhood of Steam Shovel  
and Dredge-men, who has most care-  
fully investigated this subject, has re-  
cently expressed to me his opinion that  
the number of the men of his  
organization employed on the isth-  
mus has come to the same conclusion  
and largely because of this fact he  
is ardently supporting Mr. Taft.

### Bryan Vague; Taft Explicit.

As opposed to the entire course  
of Mr. Bryan's proposals, Mr. Taft  
stands pledged to continue the defini-  
tive and constructive program of social  
reorganization outlined and already  
entered upon by the present adminis-  
tration, which has never hesitated in  
specific cases of sufficient importance  
to interfere for the purpose of secur-  
ing an adjustment of labor troubles,  
at the same time preserving the rights  
of the wage earner. A comprehensive  
policy was the settlement of the an-  
thrax case in the spring of 1907, when  
a strike was called in the western  
railroads, which would have  
shut down forty-four lines with half a  
million employees and put half the  
country in a state of siege, negotia-  
tions were sent by the administration,  
who demanded and secured in the  
hands of the people a settlement of  
the difficulty by arbitration, and last  
spring the administration, by its vig-  
orous action, prevented a general re-  
duction of wages on the railroads of  
the country which would have caused  
great suffering and far reaching dis-  
turbance, but if Mr. Bryan were elect-

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tated, aged or weak, and  
every person suffering from  
stubborn colds, hanging-on  
coughs, bronchitis or incip-  
ient consumption to try Vinol  
with this understanding.

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ed have little doubt that the ensuing  
industrial chaos, necessitating great  
reduction of wages and widespread  
unemployment, would be beyond the  
reach of such action as that which  
averted the threatened disaster just  
past.

When the public and lands were  
falling under the power of the  
administration without millions of  
acres from entry, resulting in the ex-  
tent of its power that the east and all  
under these lands shall remain a fore-  
closed possession. For the first time  
in our history the administration has  
secured the enforcement of the right  
to work in the government depart-  
ments and is trying to secure its ex-  
tension by legislation. In the District  
of Columbia it has changed a federal  
child labor law, which stands as a  
model law for state governments and  
their departments of education.

### Administration's Aim to Labor.

Beyond these dramatic enactments  
and arbitrations achieved by this ad-  
ministration stands a constructive and  
practical program of social action in  
the way of social and industrial re-  
form. Toward this end through the  
years I have been in the east and all  
under these lands shall remain a fore-  
closed possession. For the first time  
in our history the administration has  
secured the enforcement of the right  
to work in the government depart-  
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tension by legislation. In the District  
of Columbia it has changed a federal  
child labor law, which stands as a  
model law for state governments and  
their departments of education.

### My Answer is, the Time has Not Yet

come when this was possible. We  
have advanced in our own time as  
fast and as far as possible with the  
knowledge and means at our com-  
mand. Between past action and spe-  
culative theory and the practical ap-  
plication in the hands of a govern-  
ment of necessity a gap of years re-  
quires patient investigation and experi-  
ment after truth. Ten years ago or-  
ganic evolution in agriculture was still  
a speculative science. Today the farmer  
has only to specify that his wheat  
stand up under a certain wind veloc-  
ity; bear in its seed a certain percent-  
age of starch, etc., and our depart-  
ment can help build him a plant to  
sustain the specified results and the  
best proof of success. Our country  
is a vast and diversified territory  
has proceeded in time of the day in  
every one of these fields of social re-  
construction upon which any bureau of  
labor could build. The entire task  
of transforming a population with every  
advance of mechanical invention, it  
is no exaggeration to state, has waited  
that precise knowledge which has  
come only within the last few years.

### Problem of the Unemployed.

Given that knowledge, and given  
wisdom, self-restraint and high char-  
acter in applying it, there is little  
that nature cannot do for the day  
with free scope for our federal govern-  
ment to do much toward helping out  
the unemployed. The industrial army  
to get the chance to make everything  
possible of itself. We can do this  
problem of the unemployed by hav-  
ing no more unemployed. Already  
our bureau of labor, for the past  
twenty years of necessity largely a  
statistical bureau, is practically a de-  
partment for collecting and analyzing  
to secure exact information about the  
industrial conditions, but in cases of  
remedies for industrial evils. At the  
moment we are conducting a campaign  
aimed at the labor of women and  
children, the sickness and mortality  
rates of the various occupations, the  
problem of dealing with the unem-  
ployed, etc. The whole program of  
industrial and social reform has  
come to a quick realization in the  
department of agriculture for the re-  
ason that biology is more easily han-  
dled with reference to seeds and  
plants and cattle than to human beings.  
It is our confident claim, however,  
that applied science, if carried out  
according to our program, will suc-  
ceed in achieving for humanity, what  
all for the industrial worker, re-  
sults even surpassing in value those  
of today in effect on the farm.

### Individualism and Socialism.

We believe that America should  
take the lead in this work. Made of  
it can begin now. All of it will have  
to be done at some time, and the  
first place in the world will come to  
this country which does it first and  
best. The work has already been  
done under the administration. It  
will be continued and amplified upon  
Mr. Taft. It will be brought to the  
front by Mr. Bryan's proposals. The  
government must help toward this  
great reform by putting the results  
of its extended researches at the dis-  
posal of all citizens. We believe  
not merely in extending but in  
extending the government's action into  
voluntary initiative, but we are  
frightened by any outcry of individ-  
ualism or socialism from going into  
any experiment which promises to  
benefit either farmers or wage-work-  
ers; for we regard a business and im-  
practicable individualism as in itself  
quite as undesirable as the most ex-  
treme form of socialism.

### "Labor" Should Enter Taft.

It has been charged that Mr. Taft,  
and the administration in which he  
has borne so prominent a part, have  
not been sufficiently interested in  
economic and industrial questions.  
The above, it seems to me, sufficient  
answer to this charge. Mr. Taft's  
decision should be advocated by all who  
have in making a far-reaching ef-  
fort toward the permanent of our  
country of social and industrial life.  
It should be advocated by all who  
would an immediate advance in  
these social and industrial conditions.  
If Mr. Taft is not elected, a period

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only the most reliable help. We  
should be pleased if you will favor us  
with your next plumbing job. You  
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GROSS, KELLY & COMPANY  
Wholesale Merchants  
Wool, Hides and Furs  
a Specialty  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

SANTA FE TIME TABLE  
(Effective June 17, 1908.)

From the East—  
No. 1, Southern Cal. Express, 7:45 p. 8:50 p.  
No. 2, California Limited, 8:00 a. 9:00 a.  
No. 3, Northern Cal. Express, 10:00 a. 11:00 a.  
No. 4, P. & M. City, 11:00 a. 12:00 p.  
From the West—  
No. 5, Northern Cal. Express, 8:00 a. 9:00 a.  
No. 6, California Limited, 9:00 a. 10:00 a.  
No. 7, P. & M. City, 10:00 a. 11:00 a.  
No. 8, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 a. 12:00 p.  
No. 9, P. & M. City, 12:00 p. 1:00 p.  
No. 10, California Limited, 1:00 p. 2:00 p.  
No. 11, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 p. 3:00 p.  
No. 12, P. & M. City, 3:00 p. 4:00 p.  
No. 13, California Limited, 4:00 p. 5:00 p.  
No. 14, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 p. 6:00 p.  
No. 15, P. & M. City, 6:00 p. 7:00 p.  
No. 16, California Limited, 7:00 p. 8:00 p.  
No. 17, Southern Cal. Express, 8:00 p. 9:00 p.  
No. 18, P. & M. City, 9:00 p. 10:00 p.  
No. 19, California Limited, 10:00 p. 11:00 p.  
No. 20, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 p. 12:00 a.  
No. 21, P. & M. City, 12:00 a. 1:00 a.  
No. 22, California Limited, 1:00 a. 2:00 a.  
No. 23, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 a. 3:00 a.  
No. 24, P. & M. City, 3:00 a. 4:00 a.  
No. 25, California Limited, 4:00 a. 5:00 a.  
No. 26, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 a. 6:00 a.  
No. 27, P. & M. City, 6:00 a. 7:00 a.  
No. 28, California Limited, 7:00 a. 8:00 a.  
No. 29, Southern Cal. Express, 8:00 a. 9:00 a.  
No. 30, P. & M. City, 9:00 a. 10:00 a.  
No. 31, California Limited, 10:00 a. 11:00 a.  
No. 32, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 a. 12:00 p.  
No. 33, P. & M. City, 12:00 p. 1:00 p.  
No. 34, California Limited, 1:00 p. 2:00 p.  
No. 35, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 p. 3:00 p.  
No. 36, P. & M. City, 3:00 p. 4:00 p.  
No. 37, California Limited, 4:00 p. 5:00 p.  
No. 38, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 p. 6:00 p.  
No. 39, P. & M. City, 6:00 p. 7:00 p.  
No. 40, California Limited, 7:00 p. 8:00 p.  
No. 41, Southern Cal. Express, 8:00 p. 9:00 p.  
No. 42, P. & M. City, 9:00 p. 10:00 p.  
No. 43, California Limited, 10:00 p. 11:00 p.  
No. 44, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 p. 12:00 a.  
No. 45, P. & M. City, 12:00 a. 1:00 a.  
No. 46, California Limited, 1:00 a. 2:00 a.  
No. 47, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 a. 3:00 a.  
No. 48, P. & M. City, 3:00 a. 4:00 a.  
No. 49, California Limited, 4:00 a. 5:00 a.  
No. 50, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 a. 6:00 a.  
No. 51, P. & M. City, 6:00 a. 7:00 a.  
No. 52, California Limited, 7:00 a. 8:00 a.  
No. 53, Southern Cal. Express, 8:00 a. 9:00 a.  
No. 54, P. & M. City, 9:00 a. 10:00 a.  
No. 55, California Limited, 10:00 a. 11:00 a.  
No. 56, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 a. 12:00 p.  
No. 57, P. & M. City, 12:00 p. 1:00 p.  
No. 58, California Limited, 1:00 p. 2:00 p.  
No. 59, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 p. 3:00 p.  
No. 60, P. & M. City, 3:00 p. 4:00 p.  
No. 61, California Limited, 4:00 p. 5:00 p.  
No. 62, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 p. 6:00 p.  
No. 63, P. & M. City, 6:00 p. 7:00 p.  
No. 64, California Limited, 7:00 p. 8:00 p.  
No. 65, Southern Cal. Express, 8:00 p. 9:00 p.  
No. 66, P. & M. City, 9:00 p. 10:00 p.  
No. 67, California Limited, 10:00 p. 11:00 p.  
No. 68, Southern Cal. Express, 11:00 p. 12:00 a.  
No. 69, P. & M. City, 12:00 a. 1:00 a.  
No. 70, California Limited, 1:00 a. 2:00 a.  
No. 71, Southern Cal. Express, 2:00 a. 3:00 a.  
No. 72, P. & M. City, 3:00 a. 4:00 a.  
No. 73, California Limited, 4:00 a. 5:00 a.  
No. 74, Southern Cal. Express, 5:00 a. 6:00 a.  
No. 75, P. & M. City, 6:00 a. 7:00 a.  
No.











