

TAMMANY AGAIN RAMPANT OVER GREAT AMERICAN CITY

William J. Gaynor, Democratic Candidate, Is Elected Mayor of New York by Large Plurality

BANNARD IS SECOND AND HEARST A BAD THIRD

Tiger's Champion Fails, However, to Carry His Ticket With Him to Victory and Murphy's Organization Loses Grip on Municipality's Finances—Elections in Many States.

The elections held yesterday throughout the country show Massachusetts and Rhode Island have re-elected republican governors, while Virginia has returned a democrat to this office.

Tom L. Johnson, democrat, has been defeated as mayor of Cleveland. The latest returns from San Francisco indicate that Francis J. Heney has been defeated for district attorney.

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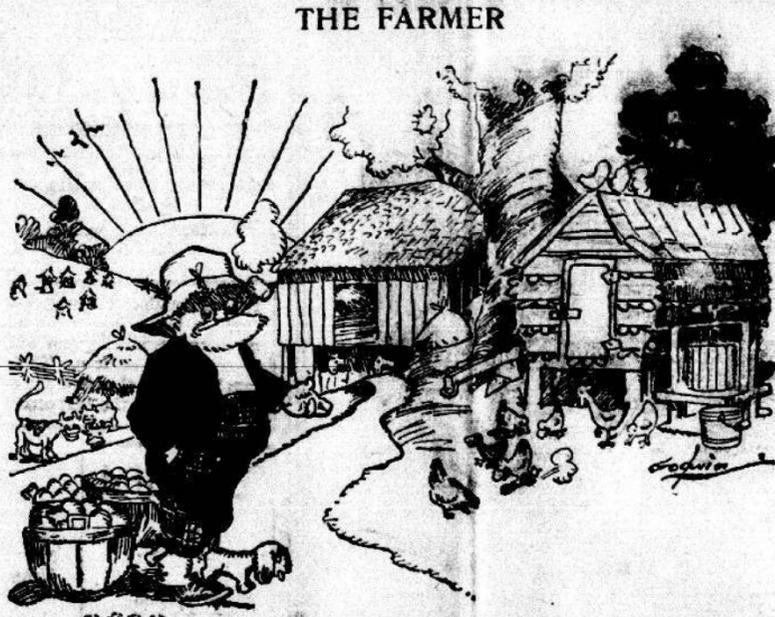
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THE BARN IS CHOCKFUL AND THE APPLES ARE HOLED; THE HARVEST IS O'ER AND THE CROPS HAVE BEEN SOLD. I'VE NOTHING TO WORRY ME—LITTLE TO DO, IT'S THE TOWN'FK WHO WORRY THE LONG WINTER THROUGH.

VICTIM OF MURDERER IS CHICAGO WOMAN

FURTHER DETAILS OF TRAGEDY ON HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN RECEIVED.

Spokane, Nov. 2.—Further details of the strange murder of a woman and the burning of her body in a log fire in the Huckleberry mountain section, near Sedonia, Wash., were received here last night.

The woman, it appears, was Mrs. A. Janson of Chicago, who was engaged as a housekeeper a few months ago by James Logan, a bachelor farmer, whose ranch is on the west slope of the mountain.

Logan is held for the murder on the testimony of neighboring ranchers and because he was the last person seen with the woman. The most remarkable bit of testimony comes from Don Taylor, a rancher of the district. He declared that he met Logan by the side of the burning heap of logs and that they talked calmly about a mule trade. It was in the ashes of this fire, a few hours later, that three other ranchers stumbled over the bones of Mrs. Janson, and the supposition is that while Logan and Taylor were talking quietly about their mules the woman's body was cremating in front of them.

Whether Logan killed the woman and placed her body in the fire still remains unexplained from any positive standpoint. P. C. McGrath, another of Logan's neighbors, told the authorities that Logan had said to him that he had sold 40 acres of his farm to Mrs. Janson for \$1,000 and that she was about to make a trip to Chicago to induce settlers to come into the northwest country.

It was on some business connected with this transaction, in all probability, that Mrs. Janson and Logan started out from the Logan ranch for Blue creek last Friday morning.

Whether there was a quarrel or not Logan has not divulged. Friday night Logan drove to a nearby ranch and rested there, going on the next day until he was arrested.

Mrs. Janson's trunk has been recovered. It was shipped by Logan.

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ANTI-CHURCH PARTY WINS IN SALT LAKE

"AMERICANS" ARE RETURNED VICTORS OVER MORMONS BY CLEAR MAJORITY.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 2.—On the issue of Mormon church domination in municipal politics the American, or anti-church party was returned to power here today by a clear majority over the republican and fusion candidates.

Of 14 towns and cities in the state reporting tonight six elected republican mayors, five citizens and three democratic. Mayor J. S. Bransford, American, of Salt Lake, received 13,653 votes; Wallace, democrat, 6,171; Murdoch, republican, 6,024, and Burt, socialist, 516. The Americans elect eight out of 10 councilmen.

Provo, the home of Senator Smoot, elected an independent-citizen mayor over the democrat and republican. American Fork, Eureka, Gunnison and Spring City also elected citizens' tickets. Sallina, Coalville, Mant, Birmingham, Bountiful and Ogden chose republican mayors and Price, Ephraim and Nephi went democratic. At Eureka the fight was between the citizens and socialists and at Brigham the opposition to the socialists united on the republican candidates.

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TAFT IS WELCOMED WITH HEARTY CHEERS

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN FOR UNITING THE SOUTH AND NORTH PROGRESSES.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 2.—President Taft's campaign for "winning the south to closer union with the states of the north," was in full swing when he reached here at 7:35 o'clock tonight. At his various stops in Mississippi the president had called out the cheers of the people by his declaration of friendship to the south and his repeated statement that his visit was without political significance. The old rebel yell was heard in Columbus as the president spoke. His address seemed to catch the fancy of the crowd and nearly every sentence of his talk was greeted with cheers.

In speaking of his desire to bring the southern people closer to their neighbors of the north and west, President Taft declared that the cordial reception he has thus far had convinced him that the southern people are willing to come more than half way in the encouragement of that sentiment.

Secretary Dickinson in a speech at Columbus declared that as a judge of the federal court with a jurisdiction extending into the southern states, President Taft came to know much of the character, extremes and ambitions of the southern people and was acuter to them in this regard than was Grover Cleveland, who was elected by their suffrage.

Mr. Taft in addition to declaring his good will to the people of the south had a few words to say about marriage and woman's suffrage on the campus of the Mississippi girls' industrial institute and college to 800 as pretty girls as could be found in all the south.

"I wish every woman in the world was so situated," he said, "that she would not think it necessary for her to marry if she did not want to. I venture to think the best legacy that can be left to a young man is a good education and a good character by training in a family of good moral standards and nothing else. The same thing is true with respect of the young woman."

"I am not a rabid suffragist. The truth is I am not in favor of suffrage for women until I can be convinced that all the women desire it and when they desire it, I am in favor of giving it to them and when they desire it they will get it, too."

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SAN FRANCISCO IN LABOR CASE TURNS DOWN HENEY DECISION STANDS

CALIFORNIA METROPOLIS PUTS CHARLES M. FICKERT IN AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMS RULING OF DISTRICT TRIBUNAL.

P. H. MCCARTHY IS MAYOR LEADERS IN CONTEMPT

After Three Years of Reform Government City Returns to Union Labor Administration by Choosing President of Building Trades Council—Is Supposed to Be "Liberal."

Opinion of Majority of Justices Holds Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, Officers of the American Federation, Guilty in Buck Stove & Range Company Matter.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—After three years of a reform government which followed the sensational bribery-graft disclosures in the Ruef-Schmitz union-labor administration in 1906-07, returns from today's municipal election up to midnight indicate that the city has again chosen a union-labor administration by the election of P. H. McCarthy for mayor and Charles M. Fickert for district attorney. Opposed to Fickert was Francis J. Heney, who attained national fame as government prosecutor in the famous land fraud cases in the northwest and who for three years has conducted the dramatic bribery-graft prosecutions in this city, which have become historic.

Mr. Heney's defeat apparently is decisive, the vote for him running behind that of W. F. Crocker, the republican candidate for mayor, or of Dr. T. W. B. Leland, the democratic candidate.

The Issues. While many issues of local importance entered into the campaign, the continuance of the graft prosecutions which has centered national interest on San Francisco and brought about a civic division of sentiment that has obliterated all party lines, was the dominant one. Mr. Heney went before the people frankly on this one issue, appealing for vindication by bringing out of the exposure of municipal corruption in the so-called "hoodlum board" of supervisors. He promised from the stump that if elected he would carry on the graft prosecutions with unabating vigor. Mr. Fickert asserts that he will prosecute only such of those cases as, after careful investigation, he is "convinced can be carried to a successful result."

McCarthy's Career. Except as a member of the charter commission and civil service commissioner, P. H. McCarthy has never held public office. He was a candidate for mayor at the special election following the conviction of Eugene Schmitz in 1907, being defeated by the present incumbent, Dr. Edward R. Taylor, whom he now succeeds. As president of the San Francisco Building Trades council for the past 15 years, he has been a prominent and influential figure in municipal politics, where organized labor has played so potent a part. He was fought bitterly by the regular republicans and democrats and charged with accepting bribes in making the support of the tenderloin element.

The opposition to him rallied around his own statement from the stump that if elected he would make San Francisco "the Paris of America." This declaration was seized upon by his opponents as meaning that he would stand for a return to the "wide open town" and the evils of the notorious days of Schmitz and Ruef and their adherents. This McCarthy has stoutly denied. He has categorically repudiated the charges of sympathy with corruption in any form or promise of protection to illegal interests. He twice opposed the election of Schmitz as mayor, but in 1905 supported him because he declared "it became necessary for every laboring man in the city to espouse the cause of Schmitz by reason of the fact that the industrial peace of San Francisco was menaced and warfare was impending at the time." He asserts that he stands for a city government "along liberal lines." In the campaign he has vigorously attacked Heney, stigmatizing him as a "political fakir."

Mr. McCarthy is 45 years old. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1880 and six years later removed to San Francisco where he has since resided.

TREATY IS APPROVED. Guayaquil, Ecuador, Nov. 2.—The arbitration treaty between Ecuador and the United States was approved by congress today. The treaty was signed at Washington by the Ecuadorean minister and Secretary Root on January 7, last, and ratified by the United States government on January 12.

TO EXTEND MEET. Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—The Latonia Jockey club decided to extend its present meeting 14 racing days today. The meeting will continue until Thanksgiving, but racing will be declared off on November 11 and 12, as the track is contracted for an aerial meeting.

CITY MARSHAL DIES WHEN ROBBERS FIRE. Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 2.—After having searched alone all night for two burglars who entered a house at Carroll, and arresting them, Pat Hutton, city marshal of Carroll, Iowa, was today shot and killed by one of the robbers.

Hutton had followed the men from Carroll and after arresting them and while covering them with a revolver, turned toward his team. Instantly one of the men shot him in the back. A posse formed an hour later and captured the robbers in a corn field. A mob is reported to be forming at Carroll to await the arrival of the robbers.

Officers have the situation well in hand and although the crowds of the streets have made threats of lynching, it is believed the police officers can defeat such an attempt.

SCHEDULE CANCELLED. Scranton, Pa., Nov. 2.—It was announced by the faculty of St. Paul de Aquinas college that the football schedule for the remainder of the season had been cancelled on account of the numerous accidents. It was also stated that the college would not be represented by another eleven until the game is modified.

PLAN BIG PLANT. Spokane, Nov. 2.—A \$6,000,000 electric plant to develop 280,000 horse power is being planned by Spokane men. They purpose to construct it on the Snake and Salmon rivers, in central Idaho, 40 miles from Grangeville. The plan includes a tunnel seven and one-half miles long, by which they estimate a 30-foot fall can be obtained.

RESIDENCY WITHDRAWN. Pekin, Nov. 2.—The Japanese-Korean residency was withdrawn today from Chientao, in fulfillment of the agreement reached between Japan and China on September 4, which recognized Chientao as Chinese territory.

Japan has established a consular general and two branches in Chientao, and China has opened offices of maritime customs in the district.

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Washington, Nov. 2.—The district court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, adjudging President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor guilty of contempt of court in the Buck Stove & Range case.

Chief Justice Sheppard dissented from the opinion of the court on constitutional grounds. The court held that the fundamental issue was whether the executive agencies of government should be obeyed or defied. The mere fact that the defendants were the officers of organized labor in America, said the court, lent importance to the cause and added to the gravity of the situation, but it should not be permitted to influence the result.

The Opinion. "If an organization of citizens, however large," the court held, "may disobey the mandates of the court, the same reasoning would render them subject to individual defiance. Both are subject to the law and neither is above it. If a citizen, though he may honestly believe his rights have been invaded, may elect when and to what extent he will obey the mandates of the court and the requirements of the law as interpreted by the court. Instead of pursuing the orderly course of appeal, not only the courts but government itself would become powerless and society would be reduced to a state of anarchy."

The action of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to twelve, nine and six months' imprisonment in jail, respectively, was the result of the failure of these three defendants to obey the order of the court directing them to desist from placing the Buck Stove & Range company of St. Louis on their "unfair list" in the prosecution of their boycott against the corporation. While the name of the corporation was removed from the unfair list of the federation, Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell continued to keep alive the boycott by frequent reference to it in the Federationist, the official organ of the Federation.

Mr. Mitchell was involved in the trouble by reason of his membership on the executive board of the federation, and because it was alleged he made no effort to prevent the adoption of a resolution at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in antagonism to the Buck Stove & Range company.

The purpose of the boycott, it was said, was to cause a decline in the business of the stove and range company of 50 per cent.

The Boycott. The boycott placed by the federation against the products of the Buck company grew out of a fight made by the Metal Polishers' union and supported by the federation for an eight instead of a nine-hour day. This was resisted by the stove company, and the Federationist published the name of the Buck Stove & Range company under the caption of "We Don't Patronize."

The proceedings against the officers of the labor union were begun August 12, 1907, by the stove and range company.

After a comprehensive hearing Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia issued a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from prosecuting a boycott on the business and products of the Buck company. Later this injunction was made permanent.

On the appeal of the case to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia Alton B. Parker, New York appeared as one of the counsel for the Federation of Labor.

References to the Buck Stove & Range company continued to appear in the Federationist and in speeches and writings of the defendants, and the company had Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Gompers' Stand. Mr. Gompers had openly intimated that he would not be bound by the terms of the injunction. After the hearing in the contempt proceedings Justice Wright of the supreme court of the district found the defendants had been guilty of willfully disobeying the injunction and sentenced them to imprisonment in the district jail.

In announcing the decision Justice Wright declared that the defendants had "intimidated, browbeaten and coerced" the patrons of the stove and range company until it had suffered

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SCHOOL CHILDREN SEE WORKMEN IN BATTLE

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—One hundred and thirty small pupils at the Oakland school in Kansas City, Kan., crouched terror-stricken on the floor of the school building yesterday while a battle raged outside between several workmen who were building an addition to the school and a crowd of negroes and white men from neighboring stone quarries. Twenty shots were fired.

Three men were hurt and the windows were broken before the attacking party was routed. The principal then dismissed the school for the day. The trouble grew out of