

GAYNOR'S BODY AT FINAL REST

IS PLACED IN FAMOUS GREENWOOD CEMETERY AFTER IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

CORTEGE IS GREAT ONE

Million People Line the Streets to See Funeral Procession and Heads Are Bared as the Catafalque Passes—Obsequies Are Solemn—Floral Tributes, Are Great in Number.

New York, Sept. 22.—Historic Greenwood cemetery, the resting place in Brooklyn of many famous dead, received the body of New York's late mayor, William Jay Gaynor, at mid-afternoon today, after funeral services in his honor that were without parallel in the history of the city.

A million people, it is estimated, saw the funeral cortege move slowly, first from the city hall, where thousands had witnessed the body lying in state on Sunday, to Trinity church, where Bishop Greer conducted the solemn services; then back past city hall, across the Brooklyn bridge, through Brooklyn streets, past the late mayor's eighth avenue home, and on to the cemetery.

Silence Everywhere.

Upon the bridge hung in black, traffic did not move. City employees stood six feet apart, heads uncovered, as the police escorted catafalque proceeded into the mayor's home borough. Below, the river noises were stifled. Not a craft blew its whistle; not a gong sounded. The funeral train across the bridge and for a distance in Brooklyn paralleled a favorite route of the mayor, who in all kinds of weather was accustomed to walk to and from the city hall.

The bell in the tower of the borough hall in Brooklyn tolled for the first time in many years. Numerous church bells also sounded their measured beats, Trinity's first, and then in Brooklyn. In Brooklyn, public schools turned forth their pupils, who stood among the mourners in the streets. In the mayor's own neighborhood clubs and residences were draped in crepe, while flags fluttered at half-mast.

When the church services had ended, the great masses of flowers that had been in Trinity church and the city hall, were sent to various hospitals, the choicest among them, orchids and chrysanthemums, to St. Mary's, the Hoboken, N. J. institution where Mayor Gaynor lay after being shot by a would-be assassin three years ago.

A moving sea of umbrellas stretched away from the New York city hall today as young and old thousands strong gathered to take part in the public funeral. Nearly 100,000 viewed the body as it lay in state last night, braving the rain for hours in a slow-moving line.

The rain had not ceased at day-break, though it lessened to a drizzle at times as the morning wore on. The stretch of Broadway leading south from the city hall to Trinity was early manned by police in preparation for the body's passage, shortly before 11 o'clock.

Admission to the church was by card only. The clergymen selected to officiate were the Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity; Bishop David H. M. Greer and Bishop C. S. Burch.

After the service, the funeral procession moved over Brooklyn bridge and thence to Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, for interment. Ex-President Taft, one of the honorary pall-

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STRIKING STUDENTS ARE SUSPENDED IN GOTHAM

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 22.—One thousand pupils of three Syracuse high schools were indefinitely suspended late today following a strike this morning as a protest against new hours of study—9 o'clock in the morning to 2:30 in the afternoon. The striking pupils, many of whom were girls, escaped through windows and side doors, paraded the business streets and held indignation meetings. At Technical high school one boy attempted to address several strikers from the top of a barrel, but he was pulled down by the police. The pupils demand a return to the old hours, from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

MEAT SUPPLY DECREASING RAPIDLY

PACKERS ASSERT THAT SMALL FARMERS CAN AVERT GREAT FAMINE IN FUTURE.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Each Rancher Should Raise at Least Two Beef Steers a Year—Range Should Be Cut Up Into Small Farms—New England Should Raise Cattle—Corn for Cotton Would Help.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The responsibility of averting a future meat famine was laid upon the small farmer today by speakers at the eighth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' association here. All agreed that if the decrease in meat production of the last 10 years is not stopped the question of the meat supply for the people of the United States will be most serious. Among the remedies suggested by the speakers were:

"Every small farmer should raise at least two beef steers a year to offset the decreased production of the great ranches of the west.

"The remaining ranges should be cut up into farms to put all farmers on an equal footing.

"Development of the hills of New England with their beautiful and prevailing shade as a beef-producing country.

"Substitution of corn for cotton in the southern states and the consequent development of the hog and cattle production."

The report of the executive committee sounded the first note of the danger of a famine.

"The American meat packing house situation and that of consumers of meat products in this country are in a condition more precarious than at any other time in our history," the report stated.

"We are facing conditions in the production of meat food products that would have been the impossible 10 years ago. The shortage of livestock, which has been impressed upon us as packing house producers for several years, has been intensified during the last year. Our population is growing at its normal rate. We have passed the point where demand has overtaken production and we are now on a basis that shows that the demand exceeds the supply of meat food products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices for meat food products.

"The farmers are not furnishing nearly a sufficient number of animals to keep the packing houses in operation on anything like full time and this results in heavy losses owing to the lack of volume of business. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Despite the higher prices for livestock of all kinds, statistics show that the farmers not only are not increasing their production of meat food animals, but that such production is decreasing at an appalling rate."

Other Causes. Among other causes for the shortage of meat, the report pointed out, were the loss of meat food animals through preventable diseases, "and the unthinking slaughter of calves, and especially heifer calves."

The committee appointed to confer with government officials regarding pure food laws, in its report, challenged the wisdom of the federal government dictating what ingredients shall be used in meat products.

"Our principal difficulty has been that those in power know practically nothing of the actual conditions of packing house operation. We have here the hands capable, well-meaning scientists on one hand and political officeholders on the other."

The report declared the action of the government in changing the character of the labels on canned goods, after they once had been accepted by the government, cost the packing industry \$250,000 annually.

Speakers at the national convention of butter and egg men urged the need of national legislation to regulate the storage of these products in order to avoid repeated charges of price-raising and monopoly.

"This conference should advocate national legislation on the subject of storage," said J. L. Homigan of New York, in an address. "If every state has its own laws with regard to the length of time we may keep eggs and produce, we soon shall have a condition like those caused by the present divorce laws."

BRYAN'S CHARGES. Washington, Sept. 22.—During the brief defense of Secretary Bryan's lecture tours, Senator Martine told the senate today that some of Mr. Bryan's "fixed charges" were the education of several young men. "A few years ago Mr. Bryan was maintaining and educating two boys from Japan," declared Martine, "and today I believe he is educating three or four young men." Mr. Martine's speech did not reveal who were Mr. Bryan's proteges.

THIS MAY COME NEXT



The death of Mayor Gaynor, third majority candidate in New York city this fall, indicates the defeat of the Tammany candidate by John Purroy Mitchel unless a straw man can be put up to divide the anti-Tammany vote.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON OPENS MONTANA'S BEST FAIR

Washington, Sept. 22.—(Special)—A little group of Montana people saw President Wilson today touch the telegraph key which gave the signal at Helena for the opening of the Montana state fair.

The ceremony was simple. Promptly at 3:30 o'clock (1:30 Montana time) the president came into the big reception hall of the White House where the telegraph instrument was placed and where the Montana people were gathered. He shook hands with those present and then asked the telegraph operator, "What shall I do?" He was told, "Touch the key." He obeyed instructions. There was a click of the instrument and the operator said it was all over. "That was mighty simple," said the president, and with a general goodbye he went back to his office.

The Montana people who witnessed the brief ceremony were Senators Myers and Walsh, Judge W. H. Hunt, Representative Stout, Fletcher Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rose and

daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Topping of Helena and L. W. Kirkland.

A Great Show.

Helena, Sept. 22.—(Special)—For the first time in the history of the Montana state fair it was formally opened today by the president of the United States. The Postal Telegraph company made the arrangements for the innovation and promptly at 1:30 the president touched a button at the White House and a gong rang in the office of Secretary Bristow at the fairgrounds. Then this message came over the wires:

"My warmest greetings to the managers of the state fair. My message to those assembled in a very simple one. We are all one people, all love the same justice, all seek the same liberty and should all stand together for the same common purpose."

"WOODROW WILSON."

It rained intermittently and now and then spat snow, but in spite of the adverse weather conditions a good-sized crowd turned out and remained until

the last race was run. The grandstand was deserted for the warmer letting ring and exhibition halls.

"The quality and extent of the exhibits as compared with those of last year caused much surprise. Excellent as have been the county collective displays of previous years, they are not a marker to those here now, and the same holds true of the livestock. Twice as many horses and beef and dairy cattle have been entered. Judging of the horses and beef cattle was begun today, and judging starts tomorrow in the county collective department, but it will be well toward the latter part of the week before results are announced. Because of a high wind, Miss Katherine Stinson, the youngest aviator in the world, and the only woman now flying in America, did not attempt flight today. The wild-west stunts brought the crowd out every time, so good were they.

"Frontier day," "western Montana," and "Shrimers day" fall tomorrow, and weather indications tonight are that it will be clear.

PAINTINGS ARE GONE FROM W. A. CLARK RESIDENCE

FOUR VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, WHICH WERE TO HAVE BEEN SOLD, DISAPPEAR.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The disappearance of four paintings valued at \$480,000 from the New York residence of former United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, came to light today during the examination before Referee in Bankruptcy Wesa of William Y. C. Humes of the de luxe art firm of Tomlinson, Humes, incorporated.

It developed a week ago in the hearings that the paintings had been purchased for \$35,000, sold to E. F. Clark of Los Angeles, and then sent by Tomlinson, Humes, incorporated, to the home of former Senator Clark, where it was expected they would be sold for \$480,000. Counsel for the trustees announced today that the paintings subsequently had been shipped from New York to E. F. Clark in Los Angeles. Mr. Humes denied being responsible for the disappearance of the pictures and said he had been warned that they could not be removed legally.

The trustees also made an unsuccessful effort to learn the whereabouts of the so-called Packenham edition of Shakespeare, a valuable edition that had been offered to numerous prospective purchasers.

VILLA REPORTED EXECUTED.

Mexico City, Sept. 22.—General Francisco Villa, the rebel leader known as "Pancho," is reported from government sources to have been captured at Las Palomas on Thursday and executed on Saturday at Juarez City after a courtmartial.

INJUNCTION ORDER ALLEGED MURDERER REPUDIATES STORY

WILL BE FOUGHT BY MINERS

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 22.—Officials of the Western Federation of Miners gave notice tonight that the injunction granted by Circuit Judge O'Brien prohibiting picketing and parading by copper-nine strikers while men are going to or coming from work in mines, will be contested. A hearing this week will be asked and, if granted, it will be held at Crystal Falls, Iron county, where Judge O'Brien is conducting court for Circuit Judge Flannigan. With the assertion that the rights of the strikers, its dissolution will be urged.

Five hundred militiamen remain in the strike district, but it is expected this force will be reduced next week. It is planned to send the infantry home, leaving only the mounted men, of whom there are about 200. A large force of deputies will be maintained and as they are well organized, it is believed they can handle the situation. The daily copper rock shipments of the mines operating is now officially given as 5,890 tons, an increase of 800 tons over the figures of a week ago. A small number of men are reporting for work each day, it is said.

FREE ENTRY GRANTED.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Free entry of wood pulp and paper was granted by the treasury today to Belgium and Denmark under the favored-nation clause of their treaties.

ALLEGED MURDERER REPUDIATES STORY

WOLFSOHN DECLARES HE TOLD STORY OF KILLING TO AVOID COMMITTING SUICIDE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Repudiating his statements made to the police yesterday and today, Jacob Wolfsohn tonight denied that he was guilty of the murder of Anna Catherine Schumacher in the cemetery at Rochester, N. Y., four years ago. When questioned closely by District Attorney Barrett of Rochester in the office of Captain of Detectives Cameron, Wolfsohn broke down and said he had confessed to the murder because he wanted to die and not bring himself to commit suicide.

"I want to take back my confession. It is not true that I killed the girl and I can prove my innocence," he exclaimed hysterically. "You can cut my throat, hang me, or do whatever you want, but I do not want to die with the record of a murderer."

"My life has been an unhappy one," continued Wolfsohn. "I cannot return to Russia because I felt there to escape military service. My wife divorced me here. I hoped to end my troubles by being electrocuted."

District Attorney Barrett, before leaving tonight for Rochester, said he would make further investigation before determining whether he would ask for requisition for Wolfsohn. He said:

SULZER LOSES FOR SECOND TIME

HIS OBJECTIONS ARE OVERRULED AND HE MUST STAND TRIAL ON CHARGES.

ASSEMBLY SO DECIDES

Fifty-one to One is Vote to Force Impached Executive to Answer Before the Bar—That Impachment Was Brought in Special Session is Held to Make No Real Difference.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Governor William Sulzer must go to trial. This was decided by the high court of impeachment tonight when, by a vote of 51 to 1, its members overruled the motion of the governor's counsel to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that he was unconstitutionally impeached by the assembly, because that body was in extra session when the impeachment was brought.

Senator G. H. Wende of Buffalo, democrat, an ardent supporter of the governor, cast the solitary nay, while seven members of the court were absent.

The governor's defeat was the second that has marked the battle waged by his attorneys to nullify, as far as possible, the impeachment proceedings. Last week the court thwarted their attempt to prevent four senators from sitting as members. Their remaining common law consists of arguments to prove that certain of the offenses charged against the governor are not impeachable. These arguments will be heard tomorrow.

Vote in Secret Session.

Tonight's vote was taken in secret session after an afternoon devoted to speeches by the opposing attorneys. When the time came for the court to give its decision, President Judge Cullen announced that he did not feel inclined to use the power granted him under the rules to be the first to express an opinion.

"My brethren," he said, "you will readily appreciate that the point which has been discussed goes to the very foundation of this proceeding. If decided in one way the proceeding must necessarily stop. You have the power to clear the court for private consultation under the rules."

This was done on motion of Judge Cullen, but the vote was later announced in a brief public session and the record of the proceedings was immediately made public. It showed that a tentative roll call on the motion was taken immediately and that the presiding judge delivered a long opinion on the points at issue when his name was called, 13th on the list.

Judge Cullen's opinion in substance was that the provision of the constitution which limited the acts of the legislature in extra session to such subjects as were recommended to it by the governor should be given a reasonable construction. It upheld the constitution of the prosecution that the provision referred to the legislature as a whole and not to the assembly as an independent body.

"So construed," Judge Cullen said, "these subjects all relate to what the legislature as a body can do and not to the power vested in one branch of the legislature."

The legislative roll call brought from Senator Wende the only negative vote. The roll was followed by a viva voce vote and then with a final roll call, with the same result. Wende explained his vote in a brief argument, in which he held that when the assembly adjourned sine die some weeks before reassembling to bring the impeachment articles, they foreclosed their right to act upon any question of impeachment when called together in extraordinary session.

ARMORPLATE PLANT FAVORED BY WILSON

Washington, Sept. 22.—Establishment of a great naval armorplate plant, owned and operated by the government, is favored by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels told callers today, with evident elation.

The secretary has been advocating this matter ever since he came into office, and found the three big armorplate plants of the country submitting identical bids for furnishing battle-ship material. He said today he had been encouraged by promises of congressional support and that he would have a conference on the subject soon with Admiral Devey, president of the general board of the navy.

WILSON RECEIVES FRENCHMEN.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The commission of five appointed by the French government to select a site at the Panama-Pacific exposition was received today by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Later the French officials were entertained at their embassy.

PROGRESSIVES' APOSTLE VISITS

WILLIAM E. CADMUS STOPS IN MISSOULA TO ORGANIZE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

IS ORGANIZING CLUBS

Societies for Study of Sociological Needs Will Be Formed in Every State in the Union—Eminent Speakers to Be Sent Out by National Board to Many Western Cities.

William E. Cadmus, apostle of a new political faith and follower of a new method of political enlightenment, visited Missoula yesterday. Mr. Cadmus is national organizer of the progressive service department and is now on a tour which is to take him through almost every state in the Union. He came here unaccompanied by fanfare of trumpets and departed without leaving a trail of liquid arguments. It is prophetic of great changes that a national political party has adopted a method of persuasion which depends upon reason rather than brass bands and extends over all time instead of the two or three months which precede election day.

Mr. Cadmus' chief mission is to organize progressive clubs throughout the country. This was the reason for his visit to Missoula. His clubs are not to be established for the purpose of carrying torches or of propagating doctrine; they are, fundamentally, to be study clubs. The organizer wishes to include in all of his clubs, men and women who are interested in the political and social problems of the day. They will meet to discuss and study these problems; Mr. Cadmus leaves to the common sense of the students the acceptance of the doctrines of the progressive party.

Amalgamation Impossible.

"Progressives all over the country are working actively," said Mr. Cadmus yesterday. "No other party is doing as much solid construction. The talk of amalgamation, which was so loud a few months ago amounts to nothing but talk, but in every case they have been repulsed. This amalgamation gossip amounts to nothing; there will be full progressive tickets in every state in the Union with the exception of South Dakota, where the republican party is still in power."

"Everywhere I find the progressives organizing their forces in preparation for the coming fight. In many states progressive service boards have been organized for the purpose of meeting current problems. It is possible that such a board will be organized in Montana. I am going to Helena tomorrow to meet with Senator Dixon and the state central committee and we will decide then upon a plan of action. Senator Beveridge intends to make a western tour this fall at which time he will deliver addresses in five states. Whether or not Montana will be one of these states depends upon the outcome of tomorrow's meeting in Helena."

Progressive Clubs.

Mr. Cadmus spent yesterday with local progressive leaders to whom he detailed the plans for progressive clubs and progressive service boards. The progressive service has been established simply as a means of social betterment. It attaches the agencies for social reform to the machinery of a great political party. Through the medium of national and state boards and local clubs the efficiency of this plan is made possible.

Roughly speaking, it is the plan of the national board and the national organizer to supply the progressive clubs throughout the country with sociological literature bearing upon all phases of social reform, with speakers who will represent the dif-

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METALS TAXATION WILL COME UP TODAY

Helena, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Because of the absence of C. F. Kelley of the Anaconda Copper Mining company, who sent word he would be unable to be present today at the hearing before the committee of the direct legislation league appointed to draft an initiative bill for the taxation of metals produced by Montana mines, the committee postponed its hearing until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The water-power committee is also scheduled to hold a hearing on a water-power bill. The meetings will be held at the Grandon hotel and will be concluded some Saturday afternoon. The committees will then hold executive sessions and report to the league convention to be held Wednesday.