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SMITH DEFEATS LING; HUNT PREVAILS OVER HUGHES

In Other Respects Democratic State Ticket Will Differ Very Little in Appearance from That of Three Years Ago

VERY LIGHT VOTE BY OTHER PARTIES

At Late Hour This Morning None of Large Precincts Had Completed Count Which Will Be Continued in Many Until Late Today

By a long lead which cannot yet be expressed in figures, Marcus A. Smith defeated Reese M. Ling for the democratic nomination for United States senator.

By a narrower but still ample margin, Governor Hunt has been renominated over Dr. H. A. Hughes. What the majorities will be cannot even be approximated before noon today. They cannot be definitely known before tonight when it is expected the vote will be completed in the larger precincts. Smith and Hunt have carried every county.

So much of the vote remained uncounted at 3 o'clock this morning that some of the contests notwithstanding strong and increasing leads were not entirely removed from the realm of doubt. The comparative positions of the contestants in almost every case had not materially changed since the count at midnight.

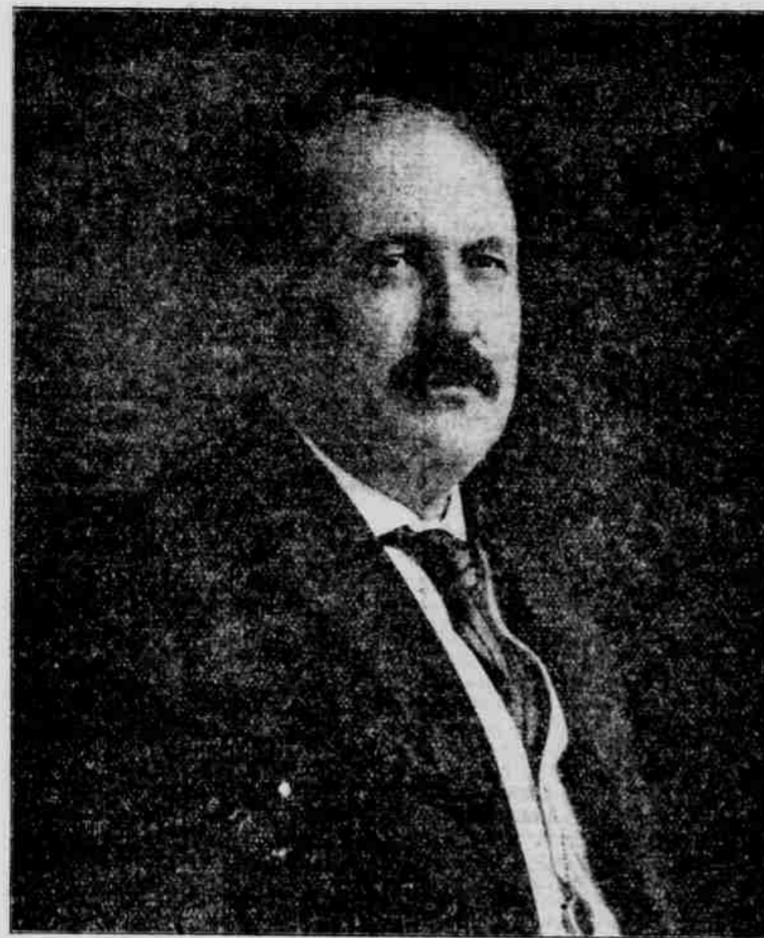
Representative Carl Hayden was renominated without opposition. Justices Franklin, Cunningham and Ross are certain to have been renominated. Sidney Osborn for secretary of state had no opposition.

J. C. Callaghan has almost certainly defeated Lin B. Orme for renomination for state auditor. Mr. Simms may be regarded as the nominee over W. A. Parr for state treasurer.

The returns this morning give Wiley E. Jones a lead over Lester C. Hardy for attorney general. H. B. Linney, the third contestant, having been left far in the rear.

C. O. Case has probably been renominated over H. Q. Robertson for superintendent of public instruction. Jones and Geary have without doubt been renominated for the corporation commission, and probably Sule also, though earlier in the night Bradner appeared to be nosing him out of third place. Bain is nominated for mine inspector and Miller and Zander without opposition for the

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George U. Young, Candidate for Governor

George U. Young, candidate of the progressive party for governor was born in Indiana, on February 10, 1867, where he lived until he was thirteen years old, when his parents moved to a farm in Kansas. Under well high insurmountable difficulties he secured his education in the various district and public schools and then took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Kansas bar with honors, attaining a perfection of grade not previously equalled in that state.

The call to the southwest was stronger than that of the law office, and not long after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Young came to Arizona and engaged in railroad construction work. Later he became a fireman and afterwards an engineer on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad. Three years afterwards he became the superintendent of the Williams public schools and then taught the Williams News which he published with credit to himself and the community. It was he who, when the project seemed about to be abandoned, carried to completion

the construction of the Grand Canyon railroad.

Since 1903 Mr. Young has been interested in mines and mining. As president and general manager of the Young Mines company, Ltd., he gives employment to many miners and distributes a monthly payroll of several thousand dollars. Mr. Young's first political service is noted in his work as secretary of the territorial central committee of the Arizona republican party. As a reward for his work in that office he was appointed secretary of Arizona, in which office, as acting governor he had frequent opportunity to demonstrate his real ability. At the formation of the progressive party he at once enrolled under its banners. His election to the office of mayor under the progressive commission form of government by a surprising majority, convinced the progressive party leaders that he was the man of the hour in the state campaign and he accepted the selection of his name as a candidate for the governorship. His campaign promises to be one of the most energetic and businesslike ever held in the southwest.

MEAGRE RETURNS GIVE SMITH LEAD ON LING HUNT LEADS HUGHES

Majorities on Partial Count Are So Slight As to Give But Little Indication of the Final Result of the Election

ADAMS SEEMS SAFE FOR SHERIFF

Stanford Leads for Judge and Lyman for County Attorney—Vaughn Making Great Race for Legislature

The progressives and republicans, owing to the fact that there was no contest in any particular in those parties, made only a few formal visits to the polls, placing enough votes to insure the nomination of the candidates of their parties. The way the votes ran in Maricopa county it appeared that the progressives outvoted the republicans quite heavily. The socialists polled a very weak vote this time.

The count of ballots at the primary election yesterday will likely not be completed for two or three days. So long are the ballots, and with the 156 candidates in Maricopa county alone, that an interminable time is necessary, almost, to complete the count. The returns came into the Republican office faster than anywhere else in the city, but they were at that slower than at any other election ever held in the state. The clerks worked from the closing of the polls until daylight in the city without getting to the bottom of the pile. In some of the out of town precincts, where the vote is light, of course the count was completed early but in these it is such as to give no indication of the general outcome. This can only be obtained from the trend of the count in the centers of population.

In Maricopa county appearances are that Governor Hunt has defeated

Dr. Hughes for the nomination, while Senator Smith has a clear lead over Reese M. Ling. Auditor Callaghan appears to be leading Lin Orme, while the corporation commission personnel is in doubt, the leaders being Geary, Babbitt and Jones, the present commissioners, with Cole and Bradner pressing close up. Weatherford is polling the lightest vote.

For the supreme court Judge Franklin by a slight vote, while Ross and Cunningham are leading both a little ahead of Judge Hawkins. The attorney general's race in this county is between Jones and Linney, with Jones in the lead, but Hardy is pressing Linney close for second place. Simms is leading over Parr for treasurer, and Case leads Robertson for state superintendent. Bordin has the edge on Hansen in this county.

On the county ticket Stanford has the best of the superior judge argument, Adams that for sheriff, Lyman for county attorney, Miller for clerk. For supervisors Moore, Luke and Peterson have a little the best of the argument, with Brooks and Roach climbing fast. The state senate seems to show Davis and Sam Webb as the choice but Stapp on the south side is polling a large single shot vote. Harry Johnson is running like a house afire in the city and may be the second man. Davis was heavily scratched in some sections but the county vote for him was pretty strong.

The legislative ticket is being led by Loren F. Vaughn with such a strong vote that many are already booming him for the democratic candidate for speaker in the next legislature in the event the democrats put him across at the general election. The composition of the other members appears to be in doubt although J. Connors acknowledges defeat. Connors ran ahead for the fourth ward.

The justice of the peace and constable vote in the east and west precincts of Phoenix was quite well divided, but the length of the ballot made the end of the ticket little sought after by information hunters during the night.

Phoenix Totals

Precinct vote in Phoenix is as follows:
Precinct 1.....270
Precinct 2.....227
Precinct 3.....428

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Dr. J. Bernard Nelson for U. S. Senator

Dr. J. Bernard Nelson of Mesa, the progressive candidate for United States senator is better known among professional men than among politicians but he is widely and favorably known throughout the state. Dr. Nelson has not been lacking in experience in public affairs in the states of Colorado and Utah. He is a man of high education a distinguished man and was formerly an instructor in higher institutions of learning.

Dr. Nelson is an accomplished orator and a man of untiring energy with which those with whom he is associated become infected. His manner is convincing. His earnestness is impressed upon his hearers in the course of the campaign he will visit every part of the state and present not the claims of himself but those of the party to the voters. Dr. Nelson is a thorough progressive and among the earliest. To him the doctrines of the national platform have especially appealed. He believed that those principles were best for him and he believes that they are best for the people.



Captain Alexander for Attorney General

Captain J. L. B. Alexander, the progressive candidate for attorney general is chairman of the progressive state committee. He has been a member of the Arizona bar for eighteen years and for ten years has occupied a place in the front rank. He is a native of California but has spent the greater part of his life in Arizona. He was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and at the University of California.

Captain Alexander was a member of the Rough Riders in command of a company. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law here and some months later was appointed

ment continued all night. Monday morning the enemy weakened again and fled. We pursued them twenty miles, keeping up a steady fire that worked havoc in the German ranks, while not a shot was fired on their side.

"We succeeded in cutting off a detachment and captured seven cannons, two machine guns and many prisoners."

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ALLIES GAIN GROUND AND BRITISH DRIVE ENEMY MILES BACK

British Official Press Announces the General Position Continues Satisfactory and Fighting is Still in Progress on the Right

GERMAN ADVANCE IS REPULSED

Pressure Against the Enemy is Continuous All Along Allied Fronts, But British Forces Send Germans to North of Marne

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Sept. 8.—A British official bureau announced:

The general position continues satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles.

Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line, which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage, and further to the right again, near Vitry-Le-Francois to Sermaize-les-Bains, where the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims.

At Lunerville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed. Pressure against the enemy was continuous all along the allied fronts. The British force has been engaged all day, but the enemy opposed to it, after a stubborn resistance, retired, and is now crossing to the north of Marne. The Fifth French army has advanced with equal success, and reports many captures. The sixth French army on Ourcq has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back. The German army suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home. The British force again sustained some casualties, but the number was small in relation to the nature of the fighting. The result of the two days' op-

erations up to the present is very satisfactory.

The allies, according to a bulletin from the French war office, have successfully resisted another attempt of the Germans to penetrate the left center between Fere Champeoise and Vitry-Le-Francois, where the roads and railways are more suited to the French movements than they would have been further north. In fact, it is believed that General Joffre purposely fell back from Chalons so he could choose ground more favorable for his army for either defensive or offensive operations. In this he seems to have been justified, for not only was the German attack repulsed, but at Vitry-Le-Francois the Germans actually lost ground. This has been the scene of the heaviest fighting of the present battle, for on the German right, which the allies seem to have got around, General Kluck is falling back before the forward movement of the French and British forces toward Marne, between Meaux and Sezanna.

A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the rivers Bug and Vistula. The forts of Przemyśl and Jaroslau on the River San, and Cracow on the Vistula river, are the only obstacles the Austrians now have to prevent the Russian advance. Przemyśl is a strongly fortified military camp, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, with 42 forts and 42,000 men, who are reinforced by soldiers who escaped from Lemberg and Poland.

"That the Indian forces of the British army are taking an active part in the operations in France is indicated by the casualty list."

The British and French forces to the north and east of Paris have had further successes against the German invaders, according to the official bulletin, while in Galicia the Russians continue with considerable success their attempt to envelop and defeat the Austrian army of 400,000, under General Auffenberg. For a moment at least, intricate centers in the campaign of France, for it is

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OTIS AND SCOTT DISCUSS TIMES LABOR TROUBLE

Differences With Organized Labor, Which Began Quarter of Century Ago, Occupy Attention of Industrial Commission

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8.—Organized labor's differences with the Los Angeles Times, which began a quarter of a century ago, occupied the attention of the federal industrial relations commission. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Times, testified at length.

Charles Scott, organizer of the International Typographical union, told the labor's side of the story. The testimony of the two witnesses regarding the circumstances surrounding the open break between the Times and its union workmen, differed materially. Otis declared the strike was called on his office while Scott insisted the union employees were locked out after they had made a demand for increased wages. Scott also declared that unions were tricked into calling off a boycott on the merchants who advertised in the Times in the belief that a settlement was about to be effected.

"We do not consider that the affair ever has been settled," Scott said, "and we still stand ready to meet and treat with the Times."

Only once did Mr. Otis refer to the dynamiting of the Times building and he prefaced his statement by the remark that he would pass over the incident quickly as it was "a sensitive subject." He was detailing the growth of the paper with the intention of showing it had prospered under the employment of non-union labor, and the cost of the new Times building entered into the testimony.

"The rainy day, or more properly the fiery day, came as has already been related," he said, "when the first Times building was destroyed through the combined wicked agencies of a union labor conspiracy, dynamite and fire with an aggregate loss of more than half a million dollars and the saddest

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PARLEYING AGAINST GERMAN ENTRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In a dispatch from Ghent, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says the Burgomaster has negotiated an agreement with the commander of the German troops before the town, the purpose of which is to avoid the entrance of German soldiers. One of the conditions of the agreement was that the civic guards now at Waerzegheim return to Ghent and disarm.

Say Bombarded Positions That Were Unoccupied

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Sept. 8.—A German official statement received by Marconi wireless from Berlin says:

"The Austrian general staff reports the Russian bombardment of the earthworks around Lemberg on September 3 was directed against unoccupied and undefended positions, the Austrians having previously withdrawn in order to spare the bombardment of the open town. The army commanded by General Dank was recently engaged in heavy fighting. The Russians brought up by tall large reinforcements, and a severe attack followed, but the troops commanded by Field Marshal Kestranek repulsed this attack, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians and taking 600 prisoners. Elsewhere along the front there is comparative quiet."

THEODORE SPEAKS THrice AND RIDES HORSEBACK

NEW IBERIA, La., Sept. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered three addresses in the third Louisiana congressional district, at Franklin, Jeanerette and here. Two miles from New Iberia he left the automobile in which he was traveling, mounted a horse and led a large procession of horsemen into town. The former president emphasized what he termed the inequalities in the new tariff, particularly on sugar. He reiterated previous statements of progressive principles.

GREAT BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS EAST OF PARIS

Engagement Which is Proceeding Outside French Capital, According to Military Authorities, Most Important of Campaign

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—The battle which is proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and most stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. Military authorities decline to give any indication of the number of men engaged, but hundreds of thousands are participating on both sides. According to those in a position to obtain authentic information the casualties have been so great the Germans have requested an armistice of twenty-four hours. The armistice was refused with the response: "We will grant you that much time to get out of France."

The fighting was declared to be favorable to the allies.

An official communication issued at the war office shows that the German wing, while retreating before the allies, offered the sternest resistance, delivering several fierce but unsuccessful counter attacks. Fighting today extended along both the Ourcq and Meuse rivers. In the latter region the British forces have engaged in strong offensive in the unoccupied country. The progress of the allies has been exceedingly difficult.

A sergeant of infantry wounded in the engagement near Laferte Gauchet, says:

"I heard cannonading from Friday evening. Saturday night we received an order to retire, but during the night advanced again and took a position on the hillside. Early Sunday morning tried to turn to our left. We were ordered to hold them until the troops around Meaux had pushed back the Germans there."

"At noon the enemy commenced to retire in disorder toward the east. They rallied, however, to the north of Laferte-Gauchet, where the engage-