

## NEWS NARRATIVE

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Week ending Thursday, Nov. 9.

## Reports from the elections.

From nearly all quarters the election returns (p. 490) indicate a general uprising against the manipulation of political parties by and for special interests. Party lines are shattered almost everywhere, and independent voting appears to have been the rule.

## The election in New York City.

In New York City (p. 490) the returns as reported give McClellan, the Tammany candidate for mayor, a small plurality over Hearst, the Municipal Ownership candidate, with Ivins, the Republican candidate, far behind; but Hearst charges fraud on the part of Tammany Hall, both at the casting of the vote and in the count, and promises to prove frauds enough to give him the certificate of election upon the official count. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, is reported by the dispatches to have sent to his district leaders, at 11 o'clock election night, when Hearst's election seemed assured from the returns then in, orders commanding them to "count every Democratic vote and turn in the report without a moment's hesitation," adding that "the honor of Tammany is at stake." Hearst's charges of fraud by Tammany are confirmed by Jerome, the independent candidate for reelection as district attorney, whose election, however, is conceded by a small plurality, and also by Ivins, the Republican candidate, who has volunteered to be one of Hearst's counsel without compensation.

The total vote as reported is as follows:

## For Mayor:

George B. McClellan, Tammany. 228,651  
William R. Hearst, Municipal Ownership ..... 255,166  
William M. Ivins, Republican. . . 137,049  
John C. Crawford, Prohibitionist 4,000

Aigernon Lee, Socialist ..... 10,000  
John J. Kinnealy, Socialist-Labor ..... 8,000  
McClellan's plurality ..... 3,485  
For District Attorney:  
William Travers Jerome, Independent ..... 119,638  
James W. Osborne, Tammany. . 108,188  
Clarence J. Shearn, Municipal Ownership ..... 72,492  
Charles A. Flammer, Republican\* ..... 13,348  
Thomas Drew Stetson, Prohibitionist ..... 4,000  
Leon A. Malkiel, Socialist. . . . 10,000  
Samuel J. French, Socialist-Labor ..... 8,000  
Jerome's plurality ..... 11,450

\*Name appeared on ticket although withdrawn as a candidate.

The principal vote for mayor by boroughs is reported incomplete as follows:

Queens—McClellan, 13,002; Hearst, 13,784; Ivins, 4,501; Hearst's plurality over McClellan, 782.

Brooklyn—McClellan, 68,586; Hearst, 84,214; Ivins, 61,587; Hearst's plurality over McClellan, 15,628.

Richmond—McClellan, 6,121; Hearst, 2,966; Ivins, 4,301; McClellan's plurality over Hearst, 3,155.

Bronx—McClellan, 19,376; Hearst, 19,030; Ivins, 8,458; McClellan's plurality over Hearst, 346.

Manhattan — McClellan, 114,730; Hearst, 98,663; Ivins, 50,677; McClellan's plurality over Hearst, 16,067.

Upon being advised of his reelection Mayor McClellan issued the following statement:

The result of the election shows me more plainly than ever my duty to the people. With God's help I will discharge it to the best of my ability. I shall keep every promise made before election.

In an address in the form of an editorial in the New York American of the 8th Mr. Hearst says:

William Randolph Hearst has been elected Mayor of New York. When the official count has been made it will be shown that he has surpassed the Murphy candidate by a comfortable majority. The evidences of fraud, intimidation, trickery and cheating at the polls abound on all sides in every one of the Boroughs. . . . Notwithstanding every species of trickery and chicanery and frauds, that should carry their perpetrators into state prison, the vote, even on the face of the returns, has amounted to over 220,000 for Mr. Hearst. . . . Affidavits have already been sworn to, documents have been procured and lawyers are at work on cases of unblushing deception, on the most impudent trickery, on criminal miscounts, on the voting

of repeaters, in nearly every district. The manifest intent of the voter has been ignored in every case where the Tammany officials succeeded in getting the Republican inspectors to consent to their view of the meaning of the vote. Murphy's \$1,500,000 has falsified the returns on the face of the first count. But if Murphy had three times \$1,500,000, he cannot falsify the official count when the real figures will show by how much Mr. Hearst has carried the city of Greater New York. It is safe to estimate that at least 50,000 false and fraudulent votes were cast to overcome the will of the majority of the people. The fight is only begun. Not the fight for a recount of the ballot alone, but the fight for good government against grafters, bosses and the unholy combination of the financial and political powers to exploit the city for the benefit of the franchise grabbers and contract getters. . . . The crime of 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency of the United States, cannot be repeated in New York. This is not Florida, nor is it Louisiana. Returning boards here cannot be packed. The battle will be fought out in every detail to the most bitter finish. Every vote that was meant to be cast for W. R. Hearst and the Municipal Ownership ticket will be inspected. . . . Even on the face of the returns Tammany has met a Waterloo. Murphy's day of power is ended and Murphy's hirelings might as well prepare to retire from the public crib, where they have fed so long. The day of Murphy's contracts is over, and the day of the trusts continuing their control of the city has also passed away. Two hundred and twenty thousand independent citizens whose votes were counted will never permit the unholy crew to continue their control of New York. The crime of 1886, when they counted out Henry George, cannot be repeated in New York; 220,000 independent citizens will not permit Murphy and his men to defeat their determination to have good government in the greater city. At that time there is no doubt that Henry George was elected, as has been confessed many times since by those who took part in defrauding his voters. This time the successors of that unholy crew will not be permitted to repeat the crime. William Randolph Hearst has been elected, and William Randolph Hearst will yet be sworn in as Mayor of New York.

Hearst's determination has brought to his support the services of William M. Ivins, the Republican candidate, who made a brilliant campaign against the alliance of Tammany and the corporations and for municipal own-

ership. After stating his belief that if the corrupted vote of Tammany could be eliminated Mr. Hearst would have a substantial plurality, Mr. Ivins said:

One of the most astounding revelations of the campaign is the capacity of the average politician to deceive himself. Mr. Hearst's vote is indicative of profound and very largely justifiable dissatisfaction with political managers and with lawless corporate management. It stands for a very deep conviction, and I believe that it will remain a most potent factor in the community until the law is restored to its supremacy and all men, rich and poor alike, are compelled to respect it. I am very pleased to think that Mr. Hearst is going to require a recanvass of the vote. Tammany had at its command not less than a million dollars, and I believe that every purchasable vote was purchased. More than 20 years ago I began to fight the use of money in elections. The necessity for continuing that fight seems greater now than ever. The shamelessness with which Tammany Hall taxed the civil servants and drew upon the resources of Wall street has never been surpassed. One of the marked features of yesterday's election was the breaking down through the use of money by Tammany Hall of the Hearst election machinery. If Mr. Hearst had had a good working organization behind him he would have been overwhelmingly elected. Purity of election lies at the bottom, at the very foundation, of democratic institutions. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Jerome have a great work cut out for them. The judicial investigation of this election will, I believe, prove to be one of the most interesting chapters in the history of American politics. Whether a man differs from Mr. Hearst or not is a very immaterial matter as compared with the necessity for preserving the purity of our elections, and in his efforts toward that end Mr. Hearst should have the support of every true American. If Mr. Hearst is elected he must be seated in his chair.

True to his promise Mr. Hearst began court proceedings immediately. Upon the application on the 8th, Judge Gaynor granted a writ of mandamus requiring the Police Commissioner to turn over all the ballot boxes with their contents to the Board of Elections. This is the first step requisite for a re-count. In his legal proceedings, Mr. Hearst and the Municipal Ownership League are assisted by Wm. M. Ivins, Clarence J. Shearn, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Edward B. Whitney,

Julius Henry Cohen, Wm. Allaire Shortt, and Alexander S. Bacon, all of them representative members of the New York bar. The Citizens' Union, whose only candidate was Jerome, the district attorney, has by unanimous vote of its executive committee, offered its cordial cooperation to the Municipal Ownership League.

#### The election in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The popular impulse so emphatically expressed in New York found expression also in Philadelphia (p. 490), in a plurality against the old ring of about 43,333. And the wave of this impulse spread over the entire State of Pennsylvania, for the Democratic-Prohibition candidate for State treasurer, William H. Berry, was elected by 100,000 plurality. Mr. Berry is a Prohibitionist. He was elected mayor of Chester by a fusion of Prohibitionists and Democrats, and now holds that office. He was the Prohibition nominee for State treasurer this year, and the Democrats endorsed him.

#### The Ohio election.

The same impulse extended into Ohio, also, and swept that State, electing John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor (p. 406) by 50,000 plurality over Gov. Herrick. The anti-saloon element, which was hostile to Gov. Herick and campaigned against him, doubtless did much to shatter party lines; but as its influence was offset to a greater or less degree by the influence of the saloon element for Herrick, the astounding result is not to be attributed to the saloon issue. This is especially evident from the voting in New York, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, where there was no saloon question.

#### The election in Toledo.

It is evident also from the result in Toledo, where Brand Whitlock (p. 440), the personal friend of the late Mayor Jones, was elected Mayor as an independent candidate by 5,000 plurality.

#### Retirement of "Boss" Cox.

The result in Cincinnati, where George B. Cox, known as "Boss" Cox, has long been the Republican leader, was disastrous to him.

After the bitterest campaign of years, Cox's candidate for mayor, H. L. Gordon, was defeated by Edward Dempsey, the Democratic candidate, by a vote of 40,373 to 34,372, a plurality of 6,001 for Dempsey. When the result became known Cox made public the following statement signed by himself:

Now that the election is over and the people have signified their preference for city, county and State officials—and I sincerely trust they have selected wisely—I wish to announce to the public that from this day, after twenty-five years of active service in the ranks of the Republican party, my personal activity in politics shall cease. I will continue to vote the Republican ticket, but others must bear the burden of future campaigns. To the local Republican organization and the many friends that have stood with us in the past, I tender most grateful thanks for their unswerving loyalty and support. I hope for their future good will.

#### Re-election of Tom L. Johnson.

In Cleveland the same tidal wave of sentiment was felt, and Tom L. Johnson (p. 440) is elected mayor for the third time by a much larger plurality than ever before. His plurality is reported to be 12,000. All his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected with him.

A remarkable feature of Johnson's campaign, in addition to the series of debates with his adversary, was this endorsement of his efficiency and sincerity by the Municipal Association, the leading civic society of Cleveland:

The Association has not heretofore supported Mayor Johnson because it was not at one time convinced of the sincerity of his expressed purpose to give Cleveland a clean, progressive administration. His administration has, however, demonstrated the sincerity of his statements. The character of service rendered and of officials responsible for this service have been placed upon a higher plane than at any time in the history of our city. His administration has been businesslike, free from graft, and such as to give our city a noteworthy position when compared with other municipalities in this country. The political organization created and maintained by him must be judged by the results of its activity. These results have not been graft and corruption, but, as recognized by all observing citizens, the results have been the placing in office of clean, competent and honorable officials. Though