

The 1909 Elections

There were many surprises in the returns from the 1909 elections.

In New York City Judge Gaynor, the democratic nominee, was elected mayor by a plurality of more than 70,000 over Bannard, his republican opponent and almost 100,000 more than Hearst, who was the third man in the race. Bannard received 24,000 votes more than Hearst. The board of aldermen will be composed of forty-two democrats and thirty-six fusionists. The board of estimate which controls the city's pursestrings will not be controlled by Tammany, Judge Gaynor being the only one on the regular democratic ticket to be elected. The board of estimate, as elected, includes, besides Mayor Gaynor, five anti-Tammany democrats and two republicans. The board, therefore, will be controlled by democrats but it will be by those who have either made war upon Tammany or have had no sympathy with its efforts. It seems that the anti-Tammany democrats and republicans on the Bannard ticket, who were elected, received pluralities ranging from 74,000 down to several hundred. As the result of the New York election all sorts of reports are in circulation. Herbert Parsons, republican chairman, says that the election of the fusion ticket, except mayor, considered with Bannard's clean campaign, makes him the logical republican candidate for governor of New York next year. Another report was that Charles F. Murphy would retire from the head of Tammany. Murphy denies this.

Following close upon the election returns was the appointment, by Mayor McClellan, of three women to be members of the New York board of education. This was one of the big points contended for by the women's suffrage organizations.

The temperance forces claim to receive encouragement from the results of the up-state part of New York. Returns from towns voting on local option showed that the no-license advocate had a larger following than heretofore.

In the city of San Francisco, P. H. McCarthy, the union labor candidate for mayor was elected by perhaps an 8,000 plurality. Francis J. Heney, who won national fame as a graft prosecutor, was defeated for district attorney by Charles M. Fickert, republican union labor candidate who received a plurality of 13,000. Heney says "the election shows that the people do not appreciate the fight I have made for them." Rudolph Spreckles, Heney's backer, says they will organize for a renewal of the fight in 1911.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Tom L. Johnson, candidate for election to a fifth term as mayor, was defeated by Baehr, republican. Baehr's plurality was about 5,000. The only candidate on the Johnson ticket to be elected was Newton D. Baker, city solicitor. Johnson made his fight and lost on the three-cent fare proposition. An Associated Press dispatch says:

"Tom L. Johnson first entered public office nearly twenty years ago when he ran for congress on the issue of a single tax. He was then an earnest supporter of the doctrines of Henry George. Incidental to his congressional career was his defeat of Theodore E. Burton, now United States senator from Ohio, who sought a second election to congress. Johnson retired from Cleveland politics and went to New York when Burton later defeated him for his seat in the lower house. He returned to Cleveland in 1900, running for mayor the following spring on an issue of a three-cent fare. He waged the fight for six years, finally gaining control of the street railway system and placing a modified form of three-cent fares in operation. The people at a referendum defeated the franchise on which the three-cent rate was based, after six months' trial, and the Municipal Traction company, which the mayor had organized, went into the bankruptcy court, where it still remains. A new company is now operating the Cleveland street car system. An attempt by the Johnson administration to create a new three-cent system was defeated at a referendum election in August, the issue being the lack of adequate service under the former trial. The mayor said that he would drop his street railway plans."

In Massachusetts the democrats received great encouragement. While republican Governor Draper and the rest of his state ticket had pluralities they were comparatively small, Draper

winning by about 8,000 plurality in a total of 370,000 votes. The republican nominee for lieutenant governor defeated Eugene N. Foss, the democratic nominee, by about 5,000. The democrats also made gains in the legislature. The vote was closer than at any time since 1892 and democrats say that they now have hopes two years hence of defeating Senator Lodge.

One important result in Boston is told by the Associated Press in this way: "Under the new plan of municipal government for Boston voted on and adopted yesterday the mayor will be nominated by petition of 5,000 voters and elected for a term of four years, with a chance, should he prove unworthy, of being recalled at the end of two years. There will be a city council of nine members, the terms of three of the members expiring every year."

In Rhode Island the republicans won unprecedented victory. Governor Pothier, republican, was elected by a plurality of 11,834 in a largely reduced vote.

In Kentucky democrats won new and pronounced victory. Louisville was restored to democrats, W. O. Head, democratic nominee for mayor, being elected by 2,700. The next Kentucky legislature will be democratic by more than two-thirds majority and thus able to pass any measure over the republican governor's veto. All the important cities of Kentucky with but few exceptions went democratic.

In New Jersey the republicans lost three votes in the lower house of the legislature and gained three in the state senate, thus making the result in that state practically an offset.

Pennsylvania rolled up the usual pronounced republican majority. Philadelphia went republican by more than 100,000 and in all sections of the state it is made clear that Pennsylvania is joined to her idols.

Columbus, Ohio, elected for mayor George S. Marshall, republican, and the entire republican city ticket over Frank Vance, the democratic and liberal candidate. In Cincinnati republicans won, electing for mayor Dr. Louis Schwab over John W. Peck, democrat.

In Indiana the majority of the municipal contests were won by democrats, although the republicans won in some of the larger cities, notably in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Evansville. In these towns the democrats lost on the "liberal" feature.

In Maryland the amendment to disfranchise the negro was defeated by a large majority. The legislature will be democratic, thus insuring the re-election of Senator Rayner. Baltimore gave a majority of more than 11,000 against the disfranchise amendment.

Virginia went democratic by 25,000, electing Judge Mann to the office of governor.

In Illinois temperance forces made gains, winning twenty-eight out of thirty-three precincts where the liquor question was the issue.

In Nebraska three judges of the supreme court and regents of the university were chosen. The republican candidates for university regents were elected, while Barnes, Fawcett and Sedgwick, republican candidates for judges, pulled through by a narrow margin, their pluralities being estimated at about 2,000.

In Toledo, Ohio, Brand Whitlock was re-elected mayor by 6,500.

In Salt Lake City J. H. Bransford, anti-Mormon candidate, won by 17,000.

Other mayors were elected as follows:

Buffalo, N. Y.—Louis Furhmann, democrat.
Troy, N. Y.—Elias P. Mann, Rep.
Gloversville, N. Y.—Wesley H. Barst, democrat.

Johnstown, N. Y.—Abram Harrison, democrat.
Elmira, N. Y.—Daniel Sheehan, democrat.
Watertown, N. Y.—Francis M. Hugo, republican.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Dr. Charles C. Duryee, democrat.

Rochester, N. Y.—Hiram N. Edgerton, republican.

Rome, N. Y.—Albert R. Kessinger, democrat-republican.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Jesse Grice, republican.
Muncie, Ind.—Edward Tubey, democrat.
Lafayette, Ind.—George R. Dungan, democrat.
Sacramento, Cal.—M. R. Beard, democrat.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Clarence M. Slauson, republican.

Ogden, Utah—William Glassman, republican.
A general election was held throughout the Philippine Islands for members of the assembly and provincial and municipal officials. A cablegram to the New York World says: "Dominador Gomez, former president of the nationalist party, who was ousted from the last assembly, furnished the only picturesque feature of the election in this city. Following his election to

the assembly two years ago the courts decided that he was not a citizen, and the assembly unseated him. Nevertheless he insisted upon running for the assembly again today and was elected by a small majority. As was the case at the first election in 1907, the contest for the assembly was between the nationalists and the progressists. The original issue for which the nationalists stood was the immediate independence of the islands, while the progressists accepted American suzerainty. The nationalists won easily in 1907, but their policy of independence was blocked by the Philippine commission, which constitutes the upper house, and is composed of the governor-general and eight commissioners, of whom four are Americans, and four Filipinos. Today there were no important issues involved in the assembly contest. The provincial elections were for a choice of governors, and the municipal elections for the selection of presidents, vice presidents and councillors. South Manila elected Pablo Ocampo, formerly a delegate from the Philippine Islands to Washington. He is a candidate for speaker."

TOM JOHNSON CHEERFUL

Following is a dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald:

Cleveland, November 3.—Although he had little sleep, Mayor Johnson stepped into his offices at the city hall at noon with a smile as bright as if he had won. And he told his friends not to be sad.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Johnson," one employe said, as he grasped Mr. Johnson's hand.

"Don't say that," the mayor retorted, crisply. "Talk about what we are going to do tomorrow, not what we did yesterday," and the mayor held to his own admonition, for he steadfastly refused to analyze the result of the election.

"Of course, I won't," he said. "It's the rising sun that the people are interested in, not the setting one. During the next two years I will do my work here, whatever it is."

"We are going to hasten the traction settlement all we can. Judge Tayler is the only man who can tell you whether it will be settled before January 1. He has the power to end it any day."

Through the day the candidates who had won and been defeated came to pay their respects to the mayor and he greeted them impartially.

With the mayor the greater part of the day were N. D. Baker, A. B. Dupont and the other members of his old traction cabinet. In the afternoon Mr. Johnson sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Baehr. It read:

"Please accept my congratulations upon your election. I have always believed that the position of mayor of a great city affords a large field of usefulness to the people, and it gives me pleasure to assure you that at any time during the remainder of my term or thereafter I shall always be glad to be of any assistance to you in any manner possible."

One of the mayor's callers was Henry George, Jr., the son of the single-taxer and a personal friend of the mayor. "The election merely shifts the responsibility of carrying on Mr. Johnson's work," was Mr. George's comment. "A man who has a life work must expect some reverses."

NEW YORK'S NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Referring to New York's new district attorney the New York correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"Charles Seymour Whitman, who has been elected district attorney of New York to succeed William T. Jerome, promises to be as great a terror to evildoers—to real evildoers, whether they be friends or foes—as was ever district attorney, police commissioner, magistrate or other officer of the law in New York. As city magistrate and member of the court of general sessions, Whitman has had a splendid career. In that office he sat for eight years to the eminent satisfaction of everybody who cared to look into his conduct and to speculate on his future, for Judge Whitman is essentially a man of the future, and few who know him hesitate in saying that he will take full advantage of the developments that have made him virtually the head of the political life of this city. Whitman will enter into office with the eyes of two kinds of people turned in his direction—the people who would like to see vice and crime promptly and efficiently smashed, and the people who are afraid that that very thing is going to happen. It appears that to both kinds Whitman feels that he is personally responsible, and he will give a good account of himself to both. In his determined-looking face, in his clear and hard gray eyes, there seems to be danger for all sorts