

History Of Graft Scandels In San Francisco Reviewed

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The imaginative genius of the greatest fiction writers of the age could not have contributed a more complicated tale of intrigue, thievery and all around rascality than the history of the San Francisco graft scandals. The last installment begins today with the opening of the trial of ex-Mayor Eugene Schmitz.

The history of graft rule in San Francisco dates back to 1901, when after a big strike, the workmen of the Golden Gate, cherishing a bitter class feeling against the leaders of the old parties, especially against those in control of the municipal power that had been used against them in their strike troubles, organized the union labor party. After considering a number of candidates for the leadership of the new party the organizers decided upon Eugene E. Schmitz, the tall and handsome vice-president of a theatre orchestra and president of the Musicians' Union. The choice was greeted with unanimous accord by the workmen who immediately entered their leader in the mayoralty race.

At this time Abe Ruef, a graduate of the University of California, had established a substantial law practice in the Latin colony, the most cosmopolitan section of the city. He had dabbled in politics and controlled a great majority of the votes in his neighborhood. Schmitz and Ruef had been friends since boyhood, and as soon as the musician's candidacy was announced, Ruef promptly put his money and influence behind the candidate of the labor men. He managed the campaign that resulted in Schmitz's election.

In a public statement issued soon after the election, Schmitz pledged himself to give the people an honest administration and establish much needed reforms.

Along with a statement to the people, Schmitz issued an open letter to the effect that all those who desired to do so through his friend and supporter, Abraham Ruef.

The charter of San Francisco at that time gave the mayor immense power. In spite of the fact that a fair board of supervisors was elected, Schmitz held the control of the penmanship and could not be curbed to any extent.

It might be mentioned here that in the same union labor ticket with Schmitz was William H. Langdon, a lawyer-teacher, who later played a leading part in the great graft drama, and was at that time occupying the harmless office of school superintendent.

Schmitz and Ruef went at things mildly during the first administration, and in 1903 the former orchestra leader was triumphantly re-elected. His party carried a few more offices than a hostile board of supervisors still remained, and Langdon was again elected to the same position.

Ruef's power was now an established fact and he was recognized as "the boss" throughout the length and breadth of California.

The science of grafting, indulged in to moderate during the first term, that it was practically unobserved, began to attract a little attention. Through the police commission saloons and dive-keepers were stressed a French restaurant was closed up for impropriety, and generous remunerations were immediately furnished to Ruef for supplying similar places a clean bill of health.

When preparations were made for the campaign of 1905 Schmitz was again placed at the head of the union labor ticket, but candidates for the remaining offices on the ticket became unusually scarce. The democrats and republicans had joined forces and it was predicted that the ticket Schmitz might possibly pull through for another term, the remainder of his ticket would be hopelessly swamped. Ruef ordered W. H. Langdon to resign the superintendent of schools and run for district attorney. A political boss never gave an order that resulted more fatally than Ruef's liberty. Schmitz his position and reputation and the public service corporations something like \$100,000 to keep their officers out of the prison.

The rest of the ticket was made up of anybody who cared to run for office. Membership in good standing in a local union was the only qualification required.

To the amazement of Ruef, Schmitz and his lieutenants the election of the union labor ticket. It was the time that voting machines were used and the voters did not understand them thoroughly. They wanted to elect Schmitz, and were afraid their votes would be cancelled

of extorting money from the French restaurants but after serving five months in jail was released on the decision of the appellate courts that he had committed no crime. Louis Glass, of the telephone company, was convicted and later turned loose by the court of appeals. They L. Ford was tried twice. After a disagreement of the first jury he was acquitted at the second trial. Ruef was tried on two bribery charges and after one jury disagreed he was convicted by the second.

These events were enlivened by the most dramatic sideplays. The home of Gallagher, the "key witness" of the prosecution, was blown up when he was at the dinner table with his family, and in spite of the fact that the house was almost completely destroyed, none of the eight occupants were injured. Two Greeks confessed to the dynamiting and admitted that they had been hired by one Padeauvaris, another Greek, who was henchman of Ruef and former employe of the United Railroads detective agency. He escaped arrest. The two Greeks also confessed that they were hired to poison Heney, Spreckles and Burns.

Attorneys were indicted for jury fixing and for kidnaping, while others were charged with felony for stealing records from the district attorney's office. Cramer, one of the employes of the telephone company committed suicide.

The shooting of Francis J. Heney, by Morris Haas, was the sensational sidelight on the case. Haas had been summoned for jury duty on the first trial of Ruef for bribery. He swore himself onto the jury, confiding to a friend that he expected to make a neat sum of money for being violent and a lavishly furnished home. He was notified the district attorney's office and a picture of Haas was uncovered in the rogue's gallery. Heney showed the picture to him and asked if he recognized it, whereupon Haas admitted that he had once been convicted of embezzlement. Upon the demand of Heney he was excused from jury service. Six months later, while the second Ruef bribery trial was going on, Haas entered the court and shot Heney through the lower jaw.

It was supposed at first that Heney was mortally wounded and a big mass meeting was held denouncing the attempted assassination. The excitement was increased by the suicide of Haas in the county jail.

Charges were freely made that Haas had been inspired to his deed by the same influences that caused the dynamiting of the Gallagher house and the attempted poisoning of Heney, Spreckles and Burns.

Soon after this Chief of Police Biggy, who had entered into a controversy with Burns as to manner in which Haas secured the gun to kill himself, fell off the police launch into the bay and was drowned. The suicide and even murder were put forward, but a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

When Heney was confined to his home as a result of Haas' murderous attack, several prominent lawyers volunteered to assist in the prosecution, which was continued under the guidance of Hiram Johnson, now Governor of California; Matt L. Sullivan, and J. J. Dwyer. On December 10, 1908, Ruef was convicted of an attempt to bribe a supervisor in the trolley-franchise case. The verdict was followed by a series of appeals that resulted in several reversals. Ruef's being sentenced, but in February, 1911, all the cleverly devised clogs to the wheels of justice were destroyed and Judge W. P. Lawlor sent Abe Ruef to San Quentin prison to serve a term of fourteen years.

Then began the bitterest fight of the whole graft prosecution, the trial of Patrick C. Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who was charged with bribing or attempting to bribe a member of the Schmitz board of supervisors in the overhead trolley franchise case. Business and social relations between the most prominent residents of California were almost strained to the breaking point, and it was this trial that caused the final permanent division of families against one another and the ending of friendship that had been firmly established since the days of '49. The cream of the legal talent of the entire country was retained to thwart the efforts of Francis J. Heney and his able assistant, John O'Gara, to place Calhoun behind the bars.

The ramifications of the case included nearly all of the statutory offenses, from simple assault to the crime of attempted murder. Nearly one hundred of the most highly respected citizens of the city were dragged through a mire of corruption and bribery. The trial lasted more than five months, ninety days being consumed in selecting a jury from 2,310 men.

After nearly two months of testimony, during which time every step of the case was bitterly contested and the whole history of the rule of the graft was covered with studied details, District Attorney Heney withdrew. "The prosecution rests," whereupon Calhoun's lawyers contended for a few minutes and Stanley Moore, as spokesman, said: "It is all the case that is made by the prosecution against the defendant, we will also rest."

The jury, after deliberating for twenty-four hours, could not come to an agreement, ten voting for acquittal and two holding out for conviction.

A second lengthy trial was held a year later and resulted in another disagreement, 11 for acquittal and one for conviction.

Heney retired as district attorney soon after, and through the powerful influence controlled by Calhoun and the United Railroads, the indictments against him were finally squashed, thus disposing of all but one of the indicted principals, ex-Mayor Schmitz, whose fight for freedom begins today.

Some men are ambitious to do good, some to make good. There's a difference.

of extorting money from the French restaurants but after serving five months in jail was released on the decision of the appellate courts that he had committed no crime. Louis Glass, of the telephone company, was convicted and later turned loose by the court of appeals. They L. Ford was tried twice. After a disagreement of the first jury he was acquitted at the second trial. Ruef was tried on two bribery charges and after one jury disagreed he was convicted by the second.

These events were enlivened by the most dramatic sideplays. The home of Gallagher, the "key witness" of the prosecution, was blown up when he was at the dinner table with his family, and in spite of the fact that the house was almost completely destroyed, none of the eight occupants were injured. Two Greeks confessed to the dynamiting and admitted that they had been hired by one Padeauvaris, another Greek, who was henchman of Ruef and former employe of the United Railroads detective agency. He escaped arrest. The two Greeks also confessed that they were hired to poison Heney, Spreckles and Burns.

Attorneys were indicted for jury fixing and for kidnaping, while others were charged with felony for stealing records from the district attorney's office. Cramer, one of the employes of the telephone company committed suicide.

The shooting of Francis J. Heney, by Morris Haas, was the sensational sidelight on the case. Haas had been summoned for jury duty on the first trial of Ruef for bribery. He swore himself onto the jury, confiding to a friend that he expected to make a neat sum of money for being violent and a lavishly furnished home. He was notified the district attorney's office and a picture of Haas was uncovered in the rogue's gallery. Heney showed the picture to him and asked if he recognized it, whereupon Haas admitted that he had once been convicted of embezzlement. Upon the demand of Heney he was excused from jury service. Six months later, while the second Ruef bribery trial was going on, Haas entered the court and shot Heney through the lower jaw.

It was supposed at first that Heney was mortally wounded and a big mass meeting was held denouncing the attempted assassination. The excitement was increased by the suicide of Haas in the county jail.

Charges were freely made that Haas had been inspired to his deed by the same influences that caused the dynamiting of the Gallagher house and the attempted poisoning of Heney, Spreckles and Burns.

Soon after this Chief of Police Biggy, who had entered into a controversy with Burns as to manner in which Haas secured the gun to kill himself, fell off the police launch into the bay and was drowned. The suicide and even murder were put forward, but a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

When Heney was confined to his home as a result of Haas' murderous attack, several prominent lawyers volunteered to assist in the prosecution, which was continued under the guidance of Hiram Johnson, now Governor of California; Matt L. Sullivan, and J. J. Dwyer. On December 10, 1908, Ruef was convicted of an attempt to bribe a supervisor in the trolley-franchise case. The verdict was followed by a series of appeals that resulted in several reversals. Ruef's being sentenced, but in February, 1911, all the cleverly devised clogs to the wheels of justice were destroyed and Judge W. P. Lawlor sent Abe Ruef to San Quentin prison to serve a term of fourteen years.

Then began the bitterest fight of the whole graft prosecution, the trial of Patrick C. Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who was charged with bribing or attempting to bribe a member of the Schmitz board of supervisors in the overhead trolley franchise case. Business and social relations between the most prominent residents of California were almost strained to the breaking point, and it was this trial that caused the final permanent division of families against one another and the ending of friendship that had been firmly established since the days of '49. The cream of the legal talent of the entire country was retained to thwart the efforts of Francis J. Heney and his able assistant, John O'Gara, to place Calhoun behind the bars.

The ramifications of the case included nearly all of the statutory offenses, from simple assault to the crime of attempted murder. Nearly one hundred of the most highly respected citizens of the city were dragged through a mire of corruption and bribery. The trial lasted more than five months, ninety days being consumed in selecting a jury from 2,310 men.

After nearly two months of testimony, during which time every step of the case was bitterly contested and the whole history of the rule of the graft was covered with studied details, District Attorney Heney withdrew. "The prosecution rests," whereupon Calhoun's lawyers contended for a few minutes and Stanley Moore, as spokesman, said: "It is all the case that is made by the prosecution against the defendant, we will also rest."

The jury, after deliberating for twenty-four hours, could not come to an agreement, ten voting for acquittal and two holding out for conviction.

A second lengthy trial was held a year later and resulted in another disagreement, 11 for acquittal and one for conviction.

Heney retired as district attorney soon after, and through the powerful influence controlled by Calhoun and the United Railroads, the indictments against him were finally squashed, thus disposing of all but one of the indicted principals, ex-Mayor Schmitz, whose fight for freedom begins today.

Some men are ambitious to do good, some to make good. There's a difference.

Gee! Wish I Had a Home



You've heard the old saying, "When opportunity for gratifying the wish presents itself—grasp the opportunity," haven't you?

Well, sir, you'll find just the opportunity for gratifying your home wish in this store.

Opportunity—yes, your opportunity—is knocking, it's here waiting to be grasped.

That home of yours that you wished for so often, so long, will readily be yours. Are you coming for it today?

Furniture and Carpets, the best that are made. Prices and terms made to suit all. Many new things now in our stock at less prices than old ones elsewhere.

The time is now and here is the place,





SOUTHERN Ry

"Premier Carrier of the South."

N. B.—The following schedule figures published only as information, and are not guaranteed.

NO. 29—3:30 a. m.—Daily, Birmingham special for Atlanta and Birmingham, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars and day coaches New York and Washington to Birmingham. Dining car service.

NO. 8—3:30 a. m.—Daily, local for Danville, Richmond and all intermediate points.

NO. 31—5:10 a. m.—Daily, the Southern's Southeastern Limited for Columbia, Savannah, Alken, Augusta and Jacksonville, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars for Alken, Augusta and Jacksonville. Day coaches to Jacksonville. Dining car service.

NO. 44—6 a. m.—Daily, local for Washington, D. C.

NO. 35—6:40 a. m.—Daily, local train for Columbia and intermediate points.

NO. 39—7:15 a. m.—Local for Atlanta.

NO. 16—7:50 a. m.—Daily except Sunday, local for Starvation and Taylorsville, connecting at Mooresville for Winston-Salem.

NO. 37—10:05 a. m.—Daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars and observation cars New York and New Orleans, Atlanta and Macon. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

NO. 36—10:15 a. m.—Daily, United States fast mail for Washington and Atlanta. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars, New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.

NO. 28—10:20 a. m.—Daily, for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and local points.

NO. 11—11:10 a. m.—Daily, for Atlanta and intermediate points.

NO. 46—2:55 p. m.—Daily, local for Greensboro and intermediate points.

NO. 27—4:35 p. m.—Daily, local for Columbia and intermediate points.

NO. 41—4:50 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday, local for Seneca and intermediate points.

NO. 12—6 p. m.—Daily, for Richmond and Norfolk. Handles Pullman cars, Charlotte to Richmond, Charlotte to New York and Salisbury to Norfolk.

NO. 24—6:30 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday, local for Mooresville, Statesville and Taylorsville.

NO. 38—7:30 p. m.—Daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited, for Washington and points North. Drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars to New York. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

NO. 42—10:30 p. m.—Daily, United States fast mail for Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham to New Orleans. Dining car service.

NO. 32—10:15 p. m.—Daily, the Southern's Southeastern Limited, for Washington, New York and points North. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars for New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.

NO. 43—10:30 p. m.—Daily, for Atlanta and points south. Handles Pullman sleeping car Raleigh to Atlanta. Day coaches Washington to Atlanta.

NO. 30—11:20 p. m.—Daily, Birmingham special for Washington and New York. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, observation cars to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.

All New York trains of Southern Railway will arrive and depart from the magnificent Manhattan terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Seventh and Eighth avenues, Thirty-first to Thirty-third streets, and will be composed of modern electric lighted, steel construction Pullman cars. Tickets, sleeping car accommodations and detailed information can be obtained at ticket office, No. 11 South Tryon street.

R. H. DeBOUTTE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
R. L. VERNON, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
H. F. CARY, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, P. M., Washington, D. C.
E. H. COAPMAN, V. P. & G. Mgr., Washington, D. C.

Late News From State Capital

Special to The News.

Raleigh, Feb. 1.—It is announced by Secretary Clarence Poe of the Literary and Historical Society of North Carolina, that Dr. Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, has accepted an invitation to be one of the special speakers for the annual session of the association this fall. Another feature will be Editor Joseph Daniels of the Raleigh News and Observer, in an address on "Nathaniel Macon and His Influence on North Carolina History."

Twenty-Six Appeals Up.

It is learned that of the total five thousand edition of "Where Half the World is Waking Up," by Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, considerably more than half has been sold although the book has been from the presses only a month.

There are 26 appeals from the First Judicial District awaiting argument next week when the supreme court convenes for the spring term, argument of appeals to begin Tuesday. The cases follow:

State vs. Mary Ann Wilson, Camden county; vs. Co. vs. City Hay & Grain Co., Beaufort; L. A. Rountree & Rufus Eason vs. Cohn Book Co., Gates; J. L. Roper Lumber Co. vs. Richmond Cedar Works, Camden; Cary P. Western vs. J. L. Roper Lumber Co., Camden; M. W. Berry vs. T. W. Davis et al., Pasquotank; J. N. Gregory vs. Hannah C. Pinnix, Camden; S. E. Midgett vs. C. S. Vann, fish commissioner, Dare; State Board of Education vs. R. R. & S. Co., Washington; R. F. Flora vs. Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.; State ex rel R. F. Midgett vs. W. R. Gary, Dare; O. E. Clark and F. E. Silver vs. East Lake Lumber Co., Dare; Joseph Tarault vs. Jno. Selp and Car L. & Co., Currituck; T. M. Lamb vs. Thos. Copeland, Chowan; Henry B. Hill vs. Dixie Lumber Co., Beaufort; Gates county vs. A. O. Hill, Gates; J. N. Gregory vs. Hannah C. Pinnix, Camden; Emmie Forbes vs. J. M. Burgess, Camden; R. C. Jackson vs. Ayden Lumber Co., Washington; Joe Terrell vs. City of Washington, Beaufort; Mrs. Jessie Archbell vs. W. J. Archbell, Beaufort; S. E. Midgett vs. C. S. Vann, Dare; Annie E. Alexander vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., Beaufort; M. Makeley vs. W. O. Montgomery, Beaufort; J. D. O'Neal vs. Henry Seim & Co., Beaufort; J. B. Hodges vs. R. L. Smith, Beaufort.

Demonstration in Dynamite.

Rock Hill, S. C., Feb. 1.—A demonstration in dynamite and powder blasting will be given on the farm of J. M. Fewell, near Rock Hill, on Feb. 13, and considerable interest is being taken in the event. The demonstration will be conducted by an agent from the Du Pont Powder Co., and will include blasting stumps, subsiding, digging ditches, etc.

The Horrid Things.

From the New York Telegraph.

"I didn't see you at either Sue's or Helen's party last week," said one.

"I was ill and couldn't go to either," replied the other.

"Well, at Sue's they talked about you a whole lot."

"The horrid things!"

"But at Helen's they didn't mention your name."

"The horrid things!"

DAILY FASHION TALKS

BY MAY MANTON

A Dainty Night Gown.



The night gown that can be slipped on over the head and requires no opening is a favorite. This one can be made with either a V-shaped or square neck and the main portions can be either tucked or gathered. It is a very pretty and very graceful and very attractive and very simple wick. The yoke and the sleeves are cut in one piece. The main portion is cut in two pieces gathered at the upper edge. In the illustration dotted Swiss muslin is trimmed with lace and beading, but a great many materials are being used for night gowns. Cotton crepes are liked and cross barred muslins are dainty and attractive, and a great many women think nothing rivals China silk while there are always the familiar lawns and batistes. White crepe de chine is used for some of the finer gowns, also and is very delightful to wear while it launders perfectly.

For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of lining, 2 1/4 yards of beading, 1 1/2 yards of narrow lace and 3 yards of wider lace to make as shown in large view; 1 1/4 yards beading, 1 1/2 yards banding and 2 1/2 yards of edging to make as shown in small view.

The May Manton pattern, No. 7299, is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust, and will be mailed, to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

7299 Empire Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

No. Size

Name

Address

S. A. L. Ry.

SCHEDULE

JAMES KER, JR., T. P. A., Selwyn Hotel.

J. E. WYLIE, T. P. A., Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Trains Leave Charlotte—Effective Nov. 28, 1911.

NO. 49—5:00 a. m.—through train for Wilmington with parlor car attached. Connects at Hamlet with No. 33 for Portsmouth and Norfolk, No. 46 for Raleigh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Dining car service and vestibule coaches to Washington. Pullman sleeping cars to Jersey City.

NO. 47—10:10 a. m.—Local for Igouville, Shelby and Rutherfordton.

NO. 47—1:45 p. m.—For Lincoln, Shelby, Rutherfordton and points West.

NO. 46 p. m.—For Wilmington and all local stations.

NO. 132—7:25 p. m.—Handles local sleepers to Portsmouth, Norfolk, connects at Monroe with No. 41 for Atlanta and Southwest with through sleeper to Birmingham at Monroe with No. 32, fast train with parlor car, Portsmouth and Norfolk and Jersey City. Connects at Hamlet with No. 34, with through vestibule coaches to Washington. Dining car Richmond to New York. Pullman sleepers to New York.

Trains Arrive at Charlotte:

NO. 132—10:10 a. m.—from the East.

NO. 46—12:10 p. m.—from the East.

NO. 46—9:55 a. m.—from the West.

NO. 41 and all local stations.

NO. 122—1:05 p. m.—from the West.

NO. 49—7:25 p. m.—from the East.


NO. 46—10:05 p. m.—from the East.

C. B. RYAN, G. P. A., Portsmouth, Va.

JAMES KER, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

H. S. LEARD, D., Raleigh, N. C.

PNEUMONIA



Croup, pleurisy and all diseases affecting the lungs and bronchial tubes are sudden in their attacks, and must be promptly met with a curative agent such as

JUSTICE'S REMEDY

Its absorption and inhalation it reaches the seat of the ailment, dispelling the inflammation, dissolving phlegm, and giving instant relief in the most serious cases. It is so certain in results that in many instances the treatment is needless. The many thousands of people who have experienced the benefits of JUSTICE'S REMEDY in critical conditions of croup and pneumonia.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Justice Drug Co., Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE BY
Wholesale & Sheppard, Druggists.

Salves Can't Cure Eczema

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, but encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.

A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D. D. D.

Prescription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

A 25 cent trial bottle will start the cure and give you instant relief.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this D. D. D. Prescription to a skin sufferer here and there, and we want you to try it now on our positive no pay guarantee.

R. H. Jordan & Co.

Job Dept. Phone 1530

KANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Rubefacient, and other remedies. RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.