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Bargains Your Neighbors Find in  
the Stores. Begin to Read the ads.  
Yourself.

# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.

Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints.

"'Tis an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody  
Good." There Has, Probably, Not  
Been an "Ill Wind" Among All of the  
Want ads. Printed During the Year.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## KRUSTALFF'S RELEASE DEMANDED

Workmen's Council Sent One  
Which Procurator Kamish-  
ansky Refused.

## THREATENED GENERAL STRIKE

Little Danger of it and Govern-  
ment Will Have Time to  
Vindicate Itself.

Situation in Baltic Provinces Gravest  
Of Empire's Conditions—It Ap-  
proaches Civil War.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Dec. 12, morning. By Edytkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 12.—The restoration of cable communication with points abroad yesterday lasted only a few hours. Before midnight it was reported that the cable was cut and that dispatches must again be forwarded by courier via the German frontier. Nevertheless the outlook is clearing. The government is breathing freer with a fighting chance that Premier Witte will yet be able to steer his way through the rocks which beset his path. Threat of a general strike in the immediate future has disappeared and the telegraph strike not being supported is going to pieces in spite of the wild appeals of the union to stand firm. At Moscow the tie-up remains complete, but at many other places communication has been re-opened, although in a precarious fashion as the employees of both the telegraph and postal services are being threatened with wholesale refusal to work, are cutting the wires wherever it is possible to do so.

The real leaders of the workmen and other proletarian organizations realizing their weakness and lack of preparation for a decisive struggle have carried the day over the hot headed strikers and have easily convinced a majority that it would be an irretrievable blunder to prostitute what they regard as the supreme instrument for fighting a general strike to a minor issue like redressing the grievances of private individuals. In registering this decision they placed themselves on record as supporting the organization and equipment of the fighting legions which the old president, Krustaleff, began, thus virtually furnishing the government with a confession of its weakness. Krustaleff and 126 of the criminal code, prohibiting participation in associations, the object of which is armed revolt, and the punishment for death have been violated by the strikers' head organization. It is likely, however, that the government, in order to discount attempts to hoodwink the people, will simply charge him with the misappropriation of the funds of the workmen in using them in founding a socialist paper which the government claims can be substantiated.

The workmen's council yesterday sent a demand to Count Witte for the release of M. Krustaleff, later the procurator Kamishansky and demanded his release, but the procurator refused bluntly, saying that the case must be sent to court. To this the spokesman of the delegation replied:

"Then we will declare a general strike."

"I will not release him if the whole world strikes," answered the procurator.

M. Krustaleff is understood to be imprisoned in the St. Petersburg fortress in order to be kept in custody to prevent any possible attempt at rescue which would only lead to bloodshed.

The disappearance of the danger of a general strike has placed the government in a certain period in which to vindicate itself and demonstrate that it is striving to release the new order of things and is explained, to prevent any possible attempt at rescue which would only lead to bloodshed.

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"If the government really enters on the path of re-action," said one of the strikers, "it must end in a dictatorship and you may be sure that at the first evidence of this Witte will step down and out."

Count Witte takes the ground that the railway is only a stop-gap to transfer the power into the hands of the national assembly and therefore he will not undertake to bind the country by temporary laws of a policy which the representatives of the nation should decide for themselves. This is the theory on which the complete universal suffrage will be refused.

The situation in the Baltic provinces is now the most grave of the empire's conditions. It approaches civil war and the government has been forced to appoint a governor-general with sweeping administrative powers to try to restore order. All the troops in these provinces have been placed under his command. The importation of arms which have been entering the country in large quantities and sale of weapons have been prohibited and the authorities are even empowered to arrest for three months under an order persons having arms in their possession. At the same time the government recognizes that crushing the growing rebellion by force will not suffice and that some sort of local self-government will alone quiet the population. Therefore it has ordered the convocation of the people of various classes of the provinces including the peasants to work out a scheme for the creation of a Zemstvo to control local affairs.

M. Petrunkevich, president of the agricultural society of Moscow and the leading delegate of the Moscow Zemstvo in St. Petersburg says his colleagues are determined to insure without Count Witte's reply to the Zemstvo's demands, although it is practically ready, the correspondent of the Associated Press having seen the document.

At the meeting of the workmen's council last night the members of the "Proletariat" and "Socialist" organizations, tendered their

## TRIAL OF LAWYER A. H. HUMMEL.

Charge is Conspiracy in Connection  
With the Dodge-Morse  
Divorce Legislation.

## IS A N. Y. LEADING ATTORNEY.

In Proceedings He Appeared for  
Dodge, Who Had to be Extra-  
dicted From Texas.

New York, Dec. 12.—The trial of Abraham H. Hummel, one of New York's most widely known lawyers, on the charge of conspiracy, was on the calendar before Justice Rogers in the supreme court today.

The charge against Hummel grew out of the sensational Dodge-Morse divorce litigation in which it was alleged that Hummel entered into a conspiracy to procure perjured evidence. Former Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman also was indicted on the charge of conspiracy in the same case.

The conspiracy and perjury charges were made after an investigation by Dist. Atty. Jerome of allegations that the courts had been made use of in an improper manner in an effort to procure an annulment of the decree of divorce obtained by Mrs. Clementine Dodge, against Charles F. Dodge. After this divorce Mrs. Dodge was married to Charles W. Morse, a capitalist of this city, who is very prominent in banking and business affairs. The real object of the desire to obtain an annulment of the Dodge divorce was said to be to thereby invalidate the marriage of Mrs. Dodge and Morse. Why it was sought to invalidate this marriage has never been definitely learned, but the most sensational stories have been in circulation on the subject, the most persistent being that a declaration of invalidity instead of a divorce was decreed in order that another marriage might take place with a wealthy member of the Roman Catholic church under the rites of that church.

Hummel appeared in the proceedings as attorney for Charles F. Dodge and presented a claim by Dodge that he never was properly served with the summons in the divorce suit; that he was not represented by counsel at the trial and that he knew nothing of the matter until he was served with a certificate of the decree.

Former Justice Fursman then came into the case as counsel for Mrs. Morse and the legal proceedings continued up to the point where, on January 4, 1904, the Dodge-Morse annulment was entered in the supreme court. The attorney named Sweetser, who had served the papers on Dodge and who had been at work on the case to save his professional reputation discovered letters from Dodge to Mortimer Rucker, also an attorney, saying he (Dodge) had been served with papers in a divorce suit and legal battle was brought back from Houston, Tex. A member of Hummel's law firm represented Dodge in Texas in his efforts to prevent extradition to New York. After Dodge was brought back here, a statement in which he accused Hummel of having dictated to him a false affidavit. He said he had been plentifully supplied with money, the source of which he did not know, and that all the efforts to prevent his return to New York were made under the direction to Hummel.

Justice Rogers denied a motion for a special jury to try the case made by counsel for Hummel immediately after the case was called and the work of securing a regular jury began at once.

Received in premiums \$110,549,737; paid out to policyholders \$39,240,348; reserve \$71,309,389 and its expenses apart from the amounts paid to policyholders have been \$139,000. The assets of the company at the end of 1904 were \$83,113,850 and its liabilities, including reserve \$71,371,105. Of the present surplus of \$13,742,745, witness said \$2,000,000 was capital stock. He held that over \$1,000,000 of this was held in cash and the remainder in bonds.

Mr. Gore said industrial insurance in this country is still in the experiment stage and that the company regarded it necessary to hold large funds to meet possible heavy demands.

Mr. Peabody is a lawyer and is the American representative of William Wadsworth & Co., who are directors in several banks and other corporations, among them being the Illinois Central Railway company.

Mr. Peabody's salary was fixed at \$50,000 a year. His predecessor, Richard A. McCurdy, received \$150,000 a year. Mr. Peabody will take office on Jan. 1, when the company's new president, Mr. Peabody, the temporary president.

The board of trustees adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Cromwell for his services as temporary president.

Charles A. Peabody was nominated for trustee to succeed Justice Rufus W. Peckham and Henry McClintock was nominated to succeed Philip Root as trustee. Both of the nominees were elected by the by-laws went over until the next meeting.

Mr. Gore said that about 25 per cent of the industrial insurance written by his company in 1904 lapsed in the same year.

Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential, was recalled, and Mr. Hughes asked him about the apparent waste of policyholders through lapse.

Senator Dryden said that what his service as temporary president, they would save in no other way. Senator Dryden agreed with Mr. Hughes that apparently about two-thirds of the insurance lapsed in reference to the matter of the future location of the office and were virtually assured that no change will be made, but the headquarters will be continued in Salt Lake. Both senators are confident that it is the intention of the administration to continue Mr. Callister in office.

Portland, Dec. 12.—Fire at an early hour today completely gutted the wholesale grocery establishment of Wadhams and Kerr Brothers, causing a loss in excess of \$100,000. Four firemen were seriously injured during the progress of the conflagration. A defective flue is believed to have caused the fire.

GEN. THOS. S. ALLEN DEAD.  
Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 12.—Gen. Thomas S. Allen, distinguished veteran of the Civil war, and a pioneer newspaper man of this city, died Tuesday night at his home here, aged 89 years.

REVENUE OFFICE WILL  
REMAIN IN SALT LAKE.  
(Special to the "News.")  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The efforts of the senators from Montana and Idaho, to secure the removal of the internal revenue office from Salt Lake, will be fruitless. Senators Smoot and Sutherland said the president this morning in reference to the matter of the future location of the office and were virtually assured that no change will be made, but the headquarters will be continued in Salt Lake. Both senators are confident that it is the intention of the administration to continue Mr. Callister in office.

Gov. Chamberlain Unanimously Elect  
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SEN. MITCHELL'S SUCCESSOR.  
Gov. Chamberlain Appoints John M.  
Garin U. S. Senator from Oregon.  
Salem, Or., Dec. 12.—Gov. George E. Chamberlain today announced the appointment of John M. Garin of Portland to succeed the late John H. Mitchell as United States senator from Oregon. Mr. Garin is a Democrat, but had the endorsement of not only the Democratic party in this state, but also that of some of the staunchest Republicans.

The appointee will sit in Congress until March 4, 1907, unless his tenure should be sooner ended by the legislature, which will meet in regular session in January, 1907.

John M. Garin is a resident of Multnomah county, Or. He was born in Unadilla, Or., Aug. 15, 1851. In 1887 he was a member of the legislature and two years later was elected city attorney for Portland.

## THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The wonderful story of the development of the west during 1905 will be fully narrated in the Christmas News to appear on Saturday next.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the extraordinary demands for space in the Christmas News, advertisers are notified that the forms of the paper will close tomorrow, Wednesday evening. No orders for large advertisements can be accepted after that time.

## THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 12.—When the senate convened today, Vice President Fairbanks presented an extract from the minutes of the senate of Canada, expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended by the senate and house of representatives to the Hon. Hon. Dandridge G. Cooper, of the Canadian Senate, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, ex-premier and senator, and the Hon. Senator McWenney, at the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Allison, from the appropriations committee, reported the bill making an appropriation for the Panama canal, and gave notice that he would ask the senate to take it up tomorrow. He said that the committee was of the opinion that \$11,000,000 would be sufficient for present purposes and that the amount had been left as fixed by the house.

A bill authorizing the Portland and Seattle Railway company to construct a bridge across the Columbia river at Vancouver (Wash.) was passed.

The senate at 12:45 p. m. went into executive session and at 1:25 adjourned.

## LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

New York, Dec. 12.—John K. Gore, actuary of the Prudential Insurance company of America, was first called to the witness stand in the life insurance investigation today. He submitted a list of dividends paid on industrial insurance business by his company.

It showed the payment in 1904 of \$93,000 of "additional benefits" payable in case of death of the insured five years after the issue of the policy.

The total industrial death claims paid in 1904 were \$3,657,000 and the cash dividends paid were \$1,240,000. The industrial department in 1904 amounted to \$531,000.

A statement Mr. Hughes read showed that in the life insurance investigation, the company's industrial department was:

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The railroad company and the two officers are included in one indictment, in which there are 16 counts against the company and against each of the two men. The charge is that the railroad company with the sanction of the two officers paid illegal rebates to the packing house firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for the purpose of procuring shipments from the company, and also with the same object gave free transportation to the employees of the company.

The indictment, which was returned is based on testimony given by B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, who has appeared before the jury on two separate occasions. Cusey was one of four employees of the packing house firm, who were indicted some time ago for soliciting rebates. All of them pleaded guilty.

"Cusey, with two others, was fined \$5,000 each, and Samuel Weil, one of the vice presidents of the company, was fined \$10,000 by Judge Humphrey."

Three specific violations of the law against the granting of rebates are mentioned in the indictment. The railroad company is charged with having refunded \$1 per car on 41 cars of dressed beef shipped from Kansas City to various eastern points in December, 1903. A similar rebate is alleged to have been paid on 22 cars of dressed beef shipped from Kansas City in January, 1904. The railroad company is also charged with having refunded \$2.50 in passenger fares paid by the packing company between Jan. 1, 1902, and Sept. 1, 1904, for transportation of officers and agents.

Neither Mr. Faithorn nor Mr. Wann was arrested, but they were notified of the fact that an indictment had been returned against them and were notified to appear before the grand jury. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, who would ask each of them to give bonds to the amount of \$5,000. The railroad company is asked to enter the case through one of its general officers.

## HEARST LOSES BALLOT BOX CASE IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The court of appeals in a decision handed down today in the New York city ballot box case sustains the contention of counsel for Mayor McCellan and denies that of attorneys for William Randolph Hearst and his colleagues on the Municipal Ownership league ticket. The court holds, as was argued by former Chief Justice Parker and his associates, that the courts have no power under the election law to order by mandamus the opening of the ballot boxes and a recount in the canvass of ballots. The case relates directly to the vote for mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen cast in the Second district of New York county at the election of Nov. 7 last, but is of the utmost importance in Mr. Hearst's contest for the mayoralty of New York city and is fundamental in its bearing upon the electoral system of this state under the present election law.

The decision was rendered by a divided court, five to two, the majority comprising Chief Justice Cullen, Justice Gray, O'Brien, Haight and Werner, Judges Bartlett and Vann dissenting.

## DISCUSSION OF COST OF SUGAR IN PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Discussion of the Philippine tariff before the house committee on ways and means began this morning with the full committee present, and with Secy. Taft, Gov. Luke Wright of the Philippines, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs and a number of representatives of American sugar interests in attendance. E. R. Hathaway, secretary of the sugar manufacturers, was the chief speaker, and for more than an hour reviewed testimony given by Philippine citizens and officials at the hearings before the senators and representatives included in the Taft party at the time of their visit to the islands last summer.

Mr. Hathaway first considered the wages of Philippine sugar laborers as shown by the hearings, and declared that, including the cost of food given laborers, the pay of such workmen never exceeds 16 cents a day, as against \$1.50 a day for sugar laborers in Michigan, and \$2 a day in Colorado.

In the islands one laborer tills two and a half acres, said Mr. Hathaway, and in the United States one man tills five acres.

Although testimony was given in the islands that only one crop of sugar a year is generally produced, Mr. Hathaway produced testimony from sugar growers that two crops are frequently harvested in a year, and some times even more. He said the freight on sugar from the Philippines to New York, including insurance, is only 24 cents a hundred pounds, or the same as the rate from Michigan refiners to Duluth or St. Paul, Minnesota.

D. D. Tolock, secretary of the American Cane Growers' association, also addressed the committee.

## VICE-PREST. PERKINS OF THE NEW YORK LIFE RESIGNS

New York, Dec. 12.—Geo. W. Perkins tendered his resignation as vice president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance company at a meeting of the board of trustees today, and it was accepted. Alexander E. Orr was elected to succeed Mr. Perkins as making vice president.

## WILL HONOR THE PROPHET JOSEPH

Centennial Celebration to be Held  
In the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Dec. 24.

## HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY.

Presidents of Salt Lake City  
Stakes Arranging an Elaborate Program.

Sunday Schools Will Conduct Morning Service and Stakes the Afternoon Meeting.

On Dec. 23, 1805, the Prophet Joseph Smith was born at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, and on Sunday, the hundredth anniversary of his birth will be celebrated by the people of the faith which he founded, in the Salt Lake tabernacle. The tabernacle services will be held both in the morning and in the afternoon, and at the morning service the Sunday schools of the four stakes of the city will be the participants, while the general stake authorities will have charge of the afternoon service.

In honor of the occasion a bronze medal will be struck off, and the work of preparing it is now under way in the art studio of M. M. Young, the well known painter and sculptor. The medal shows on its face a bust portrait of the prophet, with the date of his birth, and the date of his hundredth anniversary. On the reverse side is a sketch of the monument erected this year on the site of his birthplace, of the house in which he was born, and an inscription explaining the nature of the occasion which the medal commemorates.

## ASSASSIN OF GEN. SAKHAROFF WAS MAN DRESSED AS WOMAN

Vienna, Dec. 12.—The Neue Freie Presse today publishes a dispatch from Czernowitz, Austria, received by mail from Kiev, in which it is stated that the assassin of Gen. Sakharoff, former minister of war and the representative of emperor Nicholas at Saratoff, is a locksmith's apprentice named Churl Worschnikoff, from Khatzerin, a town in Poland, who was dressed as a woman when he killed Sakharoff.

Worschnikoff, the correspondent adds, posed as being dumb and dumb when he gained an entrance to the place in order to hand to Gen. Sakharoff a letter. A few hours after his arrest he was forcibly released from custody by the revolutionists, and conveyed across the border into Austrian Poland, where he is now safe.

A big mass meeting of Polish citizens was held at Tarnopol, Austria, Galicia, on Dec. 12. The speakers referred to the fact that the inhabitants of Tarnopol had seen thousands of refugees from Russian Poland and feared, fleeing from almost certain death. The meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that "We stigmatize the action of the Russian government which has not hesitated to set at naught the lowest and worst race hatred against the Jews simply because they are Jews and we extend to the Jews our deepest sympathy."

A dispatch to the Tagesschau, from Odessa, sent by mail to Podkolskaya says:

In spite of the fact that Interior Minister Durnovo has issued orders dismissing all the police and postal employees, the strikers are determined to continue the strike. The leaders of the league are warning of further repressive measures by the government and consoling preparations for resolute resistance. Further bloodshed and trouble is feared at Odessa.

## LITHUANIANS MASTERS OF RIGA.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from St. Petersburg dated Tuesday, Dec. 12, via Edytkuhnen says that a message from Riga, received by the Lithuanian press, says that the city that they have formed a secret provisional government, that officers do not dare to go on streets in uniform, and that the army is reeling with the Russian authorities are unsafe.

## INSURGENTS CAPTURE FORTRESS

St. Petersburg, Dec. 12, night, Tuesday, via Edytkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 12.—Reports are in circulation to the effect that the insurgent forces in Riga have captured the fortress there. Inquiries made at the ministry of the interior resulted in the statement being made that the government's advisers do not confirm the capture of the fortress and the seizure of the governor. The situation, however, is admitted to be grave. The commandant at Riga, General von Gortchakoff, is reported to have been despatched.

## TO ABOLISH CANAL COMMISSION.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A bill abolishing the isthmian canal commission was introduced today by Representative Charles D. Hays of Illinois. It gives the president to put the work of building the canal under any one of the executive departments and also to transfer the Panama railroad through the same means.

Washington, Dec. 12.—When the house today transferred Representative Alonzo B. Foss of Wyoming, from the committee on military affairs to the public lands and of Mr. Miller, Kansas, from military affairs, to a committee on the transfer gives the two members the same committee assignments they had in the last Congress.

## INSPECTOR ON THE ALERT.

Determined that Ice Shall be Pure and Butter Good.

City Food Inspector Meyers is giving special attention to the matter of the city's ice supplies, now that winter is here. He has the ice men thoroughly clean his hands last fall, and samples of the ice were given today to the city chemist, for examination. Mr. Meyers proposes to see that no germinal ice gets into any of the local ice boxes.

He is also keeping a sharp lookout for alleged butter from a fake Denver concern that shipped a lot of stuff to the city recently. The inspector noticed the "butter" on the counters of a local grocery, and it has such a suspiciously fine appearance, that he became suspicious and bought a pound. But on melting a chunk of it in a spider on the stove, the smell that arose therefrom was so strong that every one in the kitchen was driven out. Examination showed that the alleged butter was of the commonest kind of grease, heavily colored with annatto dye, and must have cost the makers about 3 cents a pound. At the retail price obtaining at present the profit was "not to be sneezed at." Every bit of that "butter" has been removed from the market. Mr. Meyers wrote about it to the physician of the Denver city board of health, and he has been informed since that its consumption was promptly forwarded to the manufacturers of the abominable stuff.

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