DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MARCH 9 1907

BEVERIDGE'S STIRRING SPEECH SMOOT

The Closings Scenes In the Great Debate.

The closing days of the struggle to unsent Senator Reed Smoot were distinguished by displays of

oratory such as had not been heard in the historie chamber for many years. Of all the speeches, none

attracted more attention than the address of Senator Beveridge, here reproduced. A member of the

Descret News staff, who was present in the Senate chamber during the delivery, (Feb. 20) says

it was such an effort as might have come from the lips of a Burke, or a Patrick Henry. Read in cold

type, it is impossible to gain a full idea of the electric effect of the speech upon the hearers. Though the great majority of the audience was not in sympathy with the speaker's views, it paid him the rare compliment of several times interrupting him by applause. Notably was this the case when he paid his tribute to the Utah battery, and when he spoke of the pride he felt that the people of Indiana had

not submerged him with anti-Smoot petitions, being content to leave the matter in his hands, confident that he would take the side of the right. Beveridge is young, handsome, magnetic, with a

ringing voice, and a manner that compels admiration even from his joes, and his arch foe, Senator

Burrows, sat directly in front of him during the entire hour and a half he was speaking. He grew

intensely dramatic at times, and when he concluded, the sweat was pouring down his face, and his shirt collar had willed into shapelessness. He was at once surrounded by members of both the Sen-

N the day of the final vote of the Smoot case, there was a remarkable demonstration in the senate chamber, during and following

the able and eloquent speech in favor of the Utah man, by Senator Beveridge of Indiana. The speaker was occasionally, in fact frequently applauded to the echo. What he said may best be told by a perusal of his address as contained in the Congressional Record of Feb. 24. Its full text is as follows:

The senate having under consider-ntion the following resolution, reported by Mr. Burrows, from the committee en privileges and elections, on June 2, 1996:

"Resolved. That Reed Smoot is not mittled to a seat in the senate as a senator from the State of Utah"-

Mr. Beveridge said: Mr. President: One thing is dearer Mr. President: One thing is dearer than life—the approval of one's own conscience. A second thing is nearly as precious—the good opinion of one's rellow-men. Riches, power, and birth are worse than worthless without repu-tation tation.

No wrong is blacker than the ruin of No wrong is blacker than the ruin of reputation of man or woman whose life has been stainless. No public policy can justify the damnation of a man by his countrymen upon error. And, where liberty reigns, truth will vindicate the wronged one in the end. This is the fact, even though millions, misinformed, clamor avalust a pum

This is the fact, even though millions, misinformed, / clamor against a man, Only the other day, as history goes, the world beheld a nation that has led most of the charges for freedom in modern times demanding, almost with a single voice, the worse than death of one falsely accused. Out of France's 40,-600,000 one man cried out for justice. But, for the hour, the misguided mil-lions worked their will, and Dreyfus's epaulets of honor were torn from his shoulders, his sword was broken, and, amid roars of hatred, he was marched to disgrace.

But justice was not permanently de-But Justice was not permanently defeated. Justice is never permanently defeated anywhere. Justice finally won for Dreyfus in France; and only yesterday, as history runs, that wronged officer of the French republic was restored amid the huzzas of the na-tion which, unwittingly, had wronged

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE AC-CUSED.

Is not this something like the situa-tion in America today? Dreyfus was charged with treason; and this man is charged with treason-and worse. He is charged with treason before this high court-for, in cases like this, the senato is a court, nothing but a court, the highest court this world has ever known.

And he is charged with infamy, as well as treason, before the well as treason, before the American people! before the bar of public opin-ion he has been tried on the charge of

the vilest of offenses, And because the American people have been made to believe this infamy, they have petitioned this court for fact is important, for who can say what has been the influence on the members of this court of that clamor which has assailed us, a clamor as erroneous as that which sent the loyal French Jew to Devil's Island?

THE "RIGHT OF PETITION."

Mr. President, I believe in the right Mr. President, I believe in the right of petition. It is higher than a consti-tutional right—it is institutional. It reigns wherever reigns our race. In the broad and generic and not in the uar-row and partison sense. I am a Demo-crat to the bone. With all my soul I believe that "the voice of the people is the voice of God"—the final and in-formed voice of the people, not their first gusts of passion; the instructed wisdom of the common mind, not its error-inflamed demands. And in mat-ters of legislation, unless it involves ters of legislation, unless it involves vollation of conscience, I shall always obey the last word of the people, based on their knowledge of all the facts, but

never their first word if based on their knowledge of none of the facts. But the right of petition is not to the courts. What would the most violent friend of a litigant think of a judge that would listen to his appeal or the appeals of thousands? He would de-spise him for deciding his way. And why? Because the court hears the evidence and has taken oath to decide that evidence and the law, and on no ing else. Justice is pictured as blindblind to prejudice, blind to passion, blind to ignorance, blind to interest. Justice sees only the evidence and the law. That is the only distinction between the judgments of courts of lib-erty on the one hand and the edicts of tyrants or the decrees of mobs on th other hand. And, in a case like this, this senate is a court—the highest court beneath that eternal tribunal which sits not only on the deeds, but on the ciences and most secret thoughts of men.

shows that, from the first, Reed Smoot has been the leader of the younger, wiser, and more modern element of his Church that oppose this insult to marriage

riage. Tet the American people believe this senator a practiser of this horrible shame. How that impression has been circulated it is not necessary, as it would not be pleasant, to describe. But the belief that he is such a monster is general among the masses and held by most of the reading public.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Here is evidence of this-these six great volumes, with thousands and thousands of clippings from thousands of papers all over the republic, teiling in editorial and news columns that the accused is such a criminal. But for the brevity of time, I would read at ran-dom some of these, so that no senator could have any excuse for not under-standing the source of all these peti-tions.

tions. I shall not do that—time does not per-mit; but I will take enough time, at least, to have read a very recent one, which I send to the desk. It was hand-ed to me two or three days ago by a fellow-senator from a middle North-western state, and as you will see was written after the speech of the senator from Michigan [Mr. Burrows]. I should like that senator to hear it. The Vice President—Without objec-tion, the secretary will read as request. tion, the secretary will read as request-

The secretary read as follows:

Senator Burrows on Tuesday last de-livered a remarkable speech in the United States senate, denying the right of the Mormon senator from Utab to a seat in that body. He charged that Senator Smoot is cohabiling with five so-called "wives" in open defiance of law and has 45 children, three of whom were born the present year.

Mr. Beveridge. That is no more ab-surd to us who know the facts than thousands and tens of thousands of elippings like it from all over the re-public, from Canada' to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. False statements like that have been going to the people for three years. Does that throw any light upon these petitions? The senator from Idaho [Mr. Dubois] said that this word "polygamy" was The senator from Idaho [Mf. Dubois] said that this word "polygamy" was not mentioned in one of these petitions. But we all know how such petitions are secured. They go to a good woman and say: "Will you sign this petition -it's against Smoot?" And she, believ-ing what everybody believes, signs it. We have proof of this in the formal re-monstrates on which this whole "in-We have proof of this in the formal re-monstrance, on which this whole "in-vestigation" has taken place--taken place at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars of the people's money. The man who got it up was compelled to ad-mit on the stand, under oath, that some of the signers of that remonstrance nev-er read it or had it read to them; and this, although it is the formal complaint on which a man's honor has been tried and a state's representative in this body and a state's representative in this body has been put in jeopardy of his place. So much for the words-the form-of

So much for the words-the form-of these petitions. Since last session I have personally spoken to not less than 300 men and women all over the country on this sub-ject. Every one of them thought the Utah senator a polygamist, and was therefore against him. And pearly all of them when told the truth frankly changed their attitude.

COMMENT OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Only the other day a noble American woman, an officer of one of our splendid American schools for girls, spoke to me of the curse of the murder of children of the curse of the murder of children in mills and mines, and then mentioned the case of Senator Smoot. She was bitterly against him, because she be-lieved him a polygamist; but when she learned the ruth-when she learned that his life was stainless, and that in his pure and perfect home one worman evident d its loved and cherished queen. reigned, its loved and cherished queen, this grand woman paled and said:

"Then a great wrong has been done to him and a greater wrong to her." In my own city a man whose bril-liant books have given him increasing fame throughout the English-speaking world, whose character is as exalted as his heart is fearless, and whose ideals are as high as his talents are distinguished wrote an article in an In-dianapolis name, calling this accurate

ate and the House, who vigorously ex anded their congratulations.

spent on this attempt to ruin this man -marched to Washington was without doubt Mrs. Mary G. Coulter, of Ogden. Utah. Her dignity of bearing, her man-ifest and remarkable ability, her dis-tinguished culture, instantly command-ed respect, confidence, and esteem. Mrs. Coulter had been an Illinois girl; was an alumnus of the Northwestern col-lege and of the University of Michigan. She went to Utah as the wife of Dr. Coulter, a non-Mormon.

She went to Utah as the whe of Dr. Coulter, a non-Mormon. Mrs. Coulter is a gentile. She is president of Utah's State Federation of Wonan's clubs-for in every town and city in Utah as elsewhere women have their literary clubs; she was president of the Weber County Woman's Repub-lican club-for in Utah more than else-where women take part in politics; and hean cub-tor in Utan more than else-where women take part in politics: and she was a member of the legislature of Utah, and chairman of the judiclary committee of the house-for in Utah, unlike most of the remainder of the republic, women vote, hold office, and participate in all civil government, mu-nicipal and state.

nicipal and state. Mrs. Coulter, a gentile member of Utah's legislature, voted to make this accused man one of Utah's representatives in the national senate. She testi-fied that as president of the State Fed-eration of Woman's clubs she had trav-

eration of woman's clubs she had trav-eled all over the state and knew con-ditions thoroughly; of the universal es-teem of the people, gentile and Mor-mon alike, for this accused mair, of her own personal investigation of his life and character, and of the purity of both. Yet the clear voice of this splendid

to typical American woman was not heard amid the loathsome stories that filled the whole republic.

HE ACCUSED SENATOR HAS BEEN LEADER AGAINST POLYG-THE AMY FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

AMY FOR FOURTEEN YEARS. Scores of witnesses testified, like Dr. Buckley, the great Methodist editor, and Mrs. Caulter, the accomplished American woman. Yet all the while the country heard only the foul word "polygamy." Men testified that Sena-tor Smoot was active against that in-famy, not recently only, but for years, in 1892 Judge Judd, of Tennessee, a gentile appointed by President Cleve-land as territorial judge of Utah, before the committee on territories of the sen-ate, testified that the younger Mormons were active against polygamy, and that their leader was Reed Smoot. This, Mr. President, was 14 years ago. Certainly Mr. Smoot 14 years ago had not corrupted a United States judgd into telling before a senate committee a falschood. After describing at length --my time does not permit me to quote --the movement of the younger Mor-mons to end this curse, he said:

mons to end this curse, he said:

"Others said to me-

Listen, Senators-

investigation, were, at enormous ex-, with all of its commendable progress, pense to the American people-and over and was one of the earliest advocates 326,000 of the people's money has been of the division of the clitzens of this spent on this attempt to ruim this man state on national party lines.

That is signed by every non-Mor-mon resident of his home, except four men. The first who signs is one of the most eminent lawyers in Utah. And now listen-the second signature on this petition is that of a Christian minister, James Stoddard, of Provo city, rector of Emanuel Episcopal church.

OPINION OF ANOTHER EPISCOPAL MINISTER.

Yesterday Senator Smoot received. and was kind enough this morning when I came in the senate to hand me, the following letter, which I think it is worth while reading:

Clifton Springs, N. Y., Feb. is, 1907. Hon, Reed Smoot, Senate, Washington, My Dear Senator: About an hour ago

My Dear Senator: About an hour ago I was waited upon by a committee that urged me to send a telegram to the "re-form hureau" at Washington, asking for your expulsion from the senate. This I declined to do for the reason I consider you an honorable, upright, loyal citizen and entitled to your seat in that honorable hody.

Toyal cluzen and entitled to your seat in that honorable body. I have lived in your city, have been in your home, and know your family, and I am frank to say that you impressed me favorably as one worthy of the confidence of the people of Utah. May I remind you that you were one that helped me in my work?

He was an Episcopal minister, rei member, And he goes on-

Memoer, And he goes on-You have my sympathy and good will, and I hope you may be permitted to keep your seat. With kind regards for yourself and all the members of your household, be-lieve me, I remain, Most cordially, REV, L. B. JOHNSTON, Rector St. John's Church. P. S.-H a telegram in your behalf will help from me, wire.

Here me, I remain, Most cordially, REV. L. E. JOHNSTON, Rector St. John's Church.
P. S.—If a telegram in your behalf will help from me, wire.
Yet, Mr. President, notwithstanding all of this, even now and here, this man is held up as a supporter of the crime which all his friends say he has been fighting for 16 years. The other day, in his brilliant, his exhaustive, his able speech, which had required and no doubt received months of preparation, the senator from Michigan (Mr. Bur-rows) read what purported to be an ex-tract from an address of Senator Smoot delivered in Sait Lake City in 1995, since he has been a member of the sen-ate. This was done—and I will read the extract in a moment—to show that he is still an upholder of crime and stanctions all the practises of his Church.
INCORRECT QUOTATION FROM AC-CUSED'S SPEECH.
Before I go into this I wish to say that I acquit the senator from Michi-san for what I am about to refer to. He is incapable of doing any human being an injustice knowingly. He ha bage restored through his mighty that he has bage in provide to be dong any human being an injustice knowingly. He ha

that I acquit the senator from Michi-gan for what I am about to refer to. He is incapable of doing any human being an injustice knowingly. He has labored through his mighty task, he has performed his enormous duties with industry, fidelity, courage, and uniform courtesy to his associates. Of course, I know perfectly well that this clipping was prepared for him, as our material is sometimes prepared for all of us, by these who would help us or who are interested in the cause. So before I say a word about the clipping I entirely exonerate the sena-tor from Michigan from any blame, if any blame there be, and that is for the senate to judge. I do not think that I would refer to it even now if it had not had such an effect as to make the senator from Arkansas (Mr. Berry) de-liver most of his speech upon it. This is the question. This is quoted from a report in the Deseret Evening News, of Salt Lake, of the remarks of Senator Smoot at Salt Lake City, in 1905, before a great Mormon congre-gation:

Even that is not the worst.

Even that is not the worst. The whole address is not about polygamy or any other violation of the law. The entire address concerns the distribu-tion of Church funds, which the author-tites had been charged with spending corruptly. Men in the Charch and out of it had sought to create a schism in the Church, to split it asunder, and they had done so by charging that the Church funds were being corruptly used, so as to destroy the people's confidence in the Church officers. That is the subject of the whole ad-dress, and the purpose of Senator Smoot in addressing the congregation there was merely to restore the confidence of the great congregation in the chief au-thorities of the Church. Yet notwith-standing all of this, it was actually used on this floor to blacken this man, and so effectively used that the sena-tor from Arkansas based most of his speech upon it. It is only fair to the senator from Arkansas to say that he uoted the extract entire, exactly as siven in the speech of the senator from Michigan. The senator from Arkansas did not know, any more than the sena-tor from Michigan knew, that if had been extracted from widely separated portions of Senator Smoot's speech, re-aranged, and sentences actually changed.

Why was not that sentence read?

THE CHARGE OF TREASON.

What now of the charge of treason which is made before this court? It is said that the senator which Utab has sent here as her representative-sent by the members of Utab's legisla-ture, who were both gentilies and Mor-

Islands, to Philippine This soldier was detailed Oct. 1, 1895, on special duty with the board of health at Manila, Philippine Islands, and on Jan. 16, 1899, Maj. Gen. E. S. Otls, com-manding the Eighth army corps, cabled manding the Eighth army corps, cabled from Manila, Philippine Islands, to the war department a request that the governor of Utah be authorized to ap-point Quantermaster-Sergeant Young an assistant surgeon. The governor of Utah was informed on the same day of the request and of his authority to make appointment, and he informed the department Jan. 19, 1899, telegraphic in-structions were issued from this de-partment directing the soldier to re-port to a board of officers, at such place as the president of the board might designate, for examination as to his fitness for promotion to the grade his fitness for promotion to the grade of assistant surgeon. No record has been found of his examination under flows instructions, his death having loubtless precluded further action in his case.

his case. records also show that Richard The records also show that Richard W. Young was mustered into service May 9, 1985, as captain, battery 4, bat-tailon, Utah artillery volunteers; that he was mustered into service as major of the battallon to take effect July 14, 1898, and that he was discharged the 1898, and that he was discharged from the service as of that grade June 28, 1899.

Following is a list showing the names of those members of the batteries men-tioned who were killed or died of dis-case and were wounded

tioned who were killed or died of dis-case and were wounded: Battery A.-Killed or died of wounds: Harry A. Young, quartermaster-ser-scant; Fred Fisher, sergeant; John G. Young, corporal; Wilhelm I. Goodman, private. Died of disease: George O. Larson, corporal; John T. Konnedy, pri-vate; Oscar A. Feninger, private; Charles Parsons, private. Wounded: Edgar A. Wedgewood, captain; David J. Davis, private; Ray Kenner, private (accidentally). Battery B.-Killed or died of wounds' Moritz C. Jensen, corporal; George H. Hudson, private; Frederick Bumiller, private; Max Madison; private. Died of disease: Richard H. Ralph, private Wounded; George A. Seaman, second Heurenaft; Andrew Peterson, sorgeant, Henry L. Southers, corporal; John Ab-planalp, private; Peter Anderson, pri-vate; John Braman, private; Parker J. Hall, private; Joseph G. Winklar, pri-vate; John A. Pender, private. The records also show that the prin-cipal events connected with the service

cipal events connected with the service of the batteries mentioned, including the actions in which they participated were as follows:

of the batteries mentioned, including the actions in which they participated were as follows: Battery A-Battery organized May 5, 1893, by Capt. R. W. Young, at Sait Lake City, Utah, traveled to Fort Dougias, Utah, on that day and was mustered into service on May 9, 1898, by Lieut. B. V. Wells. Proceeded by rait to San Francisce, Cal. arriving or May 22. Salied from San Francisco for Manila, P. L., on board transport Color, June 15. Arrived in Manila bay July 16, Ianding on July 20. Fifty-two re-cruits joined battery at Manila Aug. 28. Battery participated in Spanish-American war and Filipino insurrection. Record of engagements: Malate, July 21; Malate, Aug. 1; Malate, Aug. 2; Mar-late, Aug. 8; capture of Manila, Aug. 18 1898. In Spanish-American war: Sant 5 Mesa, Feb. 4 and 5; Sanpalog, Feb. 9 and 5; Sanga Ana, Feb. 5; advance on pumping station, Feb. 5; advance on pumping station, Feb. 5; Balic Balic, Feb. 12; near La Coma church, Feb. 23; Mariquina road, Feb. 14; Mari-quina, Feb. 10; Guadalupe, Feb. 15; north and east of pumping station, Feb. 22; San Pedro Macati, Feb. 14; Mari-guina, Feb. 25; Guadalupe, March 4; Maraquina road, March 6; sumping sta-tion, March 6; South of San Juan del Monte, March 1; Guadalupe, March 4; Maraduina road, March 6; pumping sta-tion, March 6; South of San Juan del Monte, March 17; Julajala, March 16; Mor-orong, March 17; Julajala, March 17; near San Francisco del Monte, March 16; Maraquina, March 16; Mor-orong, March 17; Julajala, March 17; near San Francisco del Monte, March 17; Bunangouan, March 20; Maraquina, March 15; near San Francisco del Monte, March 16; Maraquina, March 16; Mor-orong, March 17; Julajala, March 17; near San Francisco del Monte, March 17; Bunangouan, March 20; Maraquina, March 25; Pasig City, March 25; Buan-gouan, March 26; Pasig City, March 26; Malina, March 25; Nasig City, March 26; Malina, March 26; Pasig City, March 26; Mali

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RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Religious liberty! Religious intoler-ance has stalled crimson more of this earth than any other cause. Religious tolerance is one of the corner stones of this republic. Attempts have been made to shatter it, but it remains firm and unimpaired. Older senators re-member the Know Nothing movement of the fifties, all of us remember the A. P. A. movement of a few years ago, when charges were made against a spiendid church, in exact words a re-groduction of one of the charges about the political domination and purpose of this senator's Church which are now made here. I have on my desk the books that re-

of this schator's Church which are now made here. I have on my desk the books that re-cite formal complaints upon which it was sought to inflame the people, and you could lay them side by side with this particular charge made here now and not tell the difference. I have here the history of my own church, the Methodist church, which recites the charges made against the Methodists in England, when, because of such charges, John and Charles Wesley were stoned, and but for God's providence would have been killed. I have here the story of the persecutions of the Quakers, and also the terrible, but true tale of the burning of the witches in New England. PRINCIPLES THAT MAKE THE

PRINCIPLES THAT MAKE THE FLAG SACRED.

FLAG SACRED. But against all of these the spirit of liberty at last prevailed. And this in the final analysis is the ultimate issue before us. For polygamy I have a hatred made stronger by disgust. For enemies of our government I have a hatred intensified by the period and cir-cumstances of my birth. But we have seen that this accused man is not a practicer of this revolting crime, but its enemy. We have seen that he is not a practicer of this revolting crime, but its enemy. We have seen that he is not a trailtor, but a loyal man. And so the only question that remains is that of the tolerance of his religion. And though his religion is to me in-comprehensible, grotesque, and absurd. I hate intolerance of it and all relig-ions as much as I hate treason, with which he is falsely charged before this court, or the other unspeakable shame with which he is falsely charged before the people.

With which he is inserve charged before the people. Obedience to law, tolerance of opinion, loyalty to country—these are the princi-ples which make the flag a sacred thing and this republic immortal. These are the principles that make all Americans the principles that make all Americans brothers and constitute this nation God's highest method of human en-lightenment and living liberty. By these principles let us live and vote and die, so that "this government of the people, for the people and by the may not perish from the earth." [Ap-

But here, Mr. President, is the clos-ing sentence of Senator Smoot's ad-dress—and this sentence was not read:

We will continue to be good citizens of this nation. We will uphold and pray for it. We will be true men and true women to our Church, to our country, and to our God.

SENATOR HOAR'S OPINION.

And yet this case has been tried be fore the country on one issue-that of infamy; and before this court on an-other-that of treason. On our oaths, as judges of this supremest of earthly tribunals, we must try the second. OF our responsibilities as public men let us examine the first. And on this I can not but recall the letter written by that note but recard the letter within by that noble American, a member of this com-mittee, shortly before his death, to a minister who had been his life-long friend and had written this splendid statesman to condemn this man. In snawer to that letter, Senator Hoar, of blesssed memory, wrote:

You have been my friend; but if I were on the bench I would send you to jail. And yet I am sitting as a judge of a higher court than Massachusetts ever knew.

Yet the damand for blood has been made on us-court though we are sworn judges though we be.

President, what is this Mr wrong done the senator from Utah, which has poured this shower of petitions upon this court and brought this flood of letdone the ters to nearly every member of it—not every member, because out of Indiana's nearly 3,000,000 people but few have written me on this subject, although my written me on this subject, although my correspondence with my constituents is enormous. I am prouder of that evi-dence of faith and trust in me of Indi-ana's people than I am of the place in this body which they have given me. I am proud that they know that not all the letters that could be written in a hundred years nor all the petitions that could be gathered by any propaganda. even as active a propaganda as the one that is seeking to destroy this man and intimidate this court, would swerve me if I knew the writters of those letters and the signers of those petitions to be he signers of those petitions to be misinformed.

THE COUNTRY MISINFORMED.

And, Mr. President, the country has been misinformed. The average man and woman has been told for three long years that Reed Smoot is a criminal years that Reed Smoot is a criminal guility of a disgusting and filthy crime-a crime abhoreent to our race and destructive of our civilization. The country has been told that this man is a polyganist. That is the charge on which he has been tried be-fore the bar of American public opin-ion; that the charge upon which he has been convicted by the millions; and that the charge that has injured. For her deep as Dreyfus was injured. For erimina. as deeply as Dreyfus was infured. For that charge is utterly false. The evi-dence shows, and it is finally admitted that this accused senator is not a polyg amist-the word is too foul to utter ex-cept on computision-never was that has thing, and that his home life is ideal in purity. Not only is this true, but the evidence

dianapolis paper, calling this accused senator "the much-married Smoot." That was three years ago, his information being the same that has misled the

But even now and here in Washing ton the same belief is common. Pass ing before the building of a great Washington newspaper I saw on the bulletin announcing notable events this statement about Senator Knox's remarkable speech: Senator Knox opposes expulsion of

Polygamist Smoot.

I asked the editor of that paper for that part of the bulletin; he gave it to me as a matter of justice, and here it is for every senator to see [exhibiting]. The painter of the bulletin was not to blame; he only voiced the universal

That, then, is the issue on which Reed Smoot has been tried outside of this chamber. That is the source of the pubchamber. That is the source of the pub-lic clamor with which this court has been stormed. That is the wrong that has been done this man, his wife, and his children. And that is the wrong that must be righted by this court and by the American people; for the ruin of human reputation is the saddest of all ruin, save that of the soul itself. Jus-tice to one wronged man is more im-cortant than all our other labors tice to one wronged man is more im-portant than all our other labors. to read it

EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED SENA-TOR'S BLAMELESS LIFE.

And the evidence gives no excuse for this. All witnesses testified to this sen-ator's blameless life-but this did not go out to the country. On the contrary, go out to the country. On the contrary, every discredible thing that others had done for the past 50 years was sent broadcast and this man's name subtly connected with it. Although the com-mittee, as a judicial body, was trying the honor of a man, no rules of evi-dence were observed, and rumor, hear-say encentration, were unleashed and say, speculation, were unleashed and ran as blind and raging as mad dogs. Had the rules of evidence been ob-served the investigation would not have

actived the investigation would not have lasted a fortnight and the testimony would not have filled a pamphlet. Doctor Buckley, the distinguished re-ligious editor and eminent Methodist divine, testified that his diligent and painstaking personal inquiry among gentiles and Mormons, Democrats and Republicans alike, in Utah brought forth nothing but praise of Senator Smoot, Doctor Buckley on oath said: Every person I saw-and the number

Smoot. Doctor Buckley on oath said: Every person I saw-and the number was as many as I could see at the prin-cipal hotel, at a church to which I went, where there were more than a thousand people, with scores of whom I spoke afterwards-wherever I asked the question. "What kind of a man is Mr. Smoot?" whether he was a polyga-nist or anybody believed he was a Mr. Smoot?" whether he was a polyga-mist or anybody believed he was a polygamist, I am compelled to say that I did not find, either in California, where I had been for months at a con-vention, or while in Utah, a single per-son who said one word against Mr. Smoot. Nor did I find one person who believed that he had ever been mar-ried to anyone but his wife, or had otherwise lived with any woman who was not his wife. That is the fact in the case. Republicans and Democrats. Mormons and gentlies, all talked in that way.

hat way. Yet the country did not hear this; its ears were stunned and eyes scared by that one baleful word "polygamy."

TESTIMONY OF MARY COULTER. "GENTILE." PRESIDENT OF UTAH'S STATE FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS. The most impressive of the army of witnesses who, during the three years' of the

notably Reed Smoot, son of dent of the stake and the Republican candidate for mayor and himself a product of polygamous marriage: "Judge, we can not stand this thing, e will not stand this thing. It has got to be settled.'

From Judge Judd, magistrate of the States court for Utah, in 1892, to Mary C nember of Utah's le Coultifying in member . and president of Utah's leggs Federation of Woman' testifying in 1906-and both ature Utah's Woman's clubs, "gentiles," both non-Mormons-the evidence is unbroken.

WHAT THE ACCUSED'S NEIGH-BORS, WHO ARE "GENTILES," SAY ABOUT HIM.

Now, when Mr. Smoot was a candi-date for the senate this matter was suggested in his own state, and it was suggested in his own state, and it was said, by those who have pursued him here, that he was the tool of the Church. I think that the man's own neighbors, who do not belong to the senator's Church, are the best witness-es of that. So without the knowledge, of Senator Smoot, who was then a candidate for the office he now fills, the "gentiles" of Provo, the city where he lived, got up and signed the follow-ing petition, and it was signed by every" gentile in Provo except four. I want to read it:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States and residents of Provo city, Utah, the home of Hon. Reed Smoot, respectfully submit the follow-

We are not members of the Mormon Church, but in fairness to Mr. Smoot

we state: First. The reports circulated in the press of some parts of the United States to the effect that he is a polygamisi are ridiculous in the extreme to us, and must be to the minds of all fair-minded people who know him, and said reports are plainly intended by those prompt-ing them, wilfully or in ignorance of his life, to misrepresent the gentleman. Second. Reports are also current that Mr. Smoot, who is a candidate for Unit-ed States senator, is the creature and candidate of the Mormon Church for the position and that he will be the sen-ator of said Church if elected. We do not believe such statements can be state:

ator of said Church if elected. We do not believe such statements can be honestly made by men acquainted with Mr. Smoot, but we do believe they were made by people determined to preju-dice his candidacy, regardless of the methods to be employed. We know the gentleman to be fearless, honest, inde-pendent, and of sterling worth and not the mean character out of which tools, such as his calumnitators say he would such as his calumniators say he would be are formed. We believe Mr. Smoot to be a man of that high integrity that to be a man of that high integrity that he would decline any political office if he could not accept it with that free-dom, independence, and manhood that should be borne by every true Ameri-can citizen in political place. We are confident that Mr. Smoot would imme-diately refuse to accept any office if the duties of his Church required him to surrender his independence in the exer-else of his functions in the slightest do

cise of his functions in the slightest de-

cise of his functions in the slightest de-gree. Third, Our opinions and belief with respect to Mr. Smoot stated above have been formed by an intimate acquaint-ance and coming in contact with him almost daily through an extended pe-riod of the past. He is progressive and active. His business life bears strong marks of power to execute his under-takings. He is known as chaste and pure in all his relations, both private and public, is the husband of one wife; and his home is one of the ideal homes of the republic.

Fourth. He represents "young Utah,"

before a great Mormon congregation

I believe that the Latter-day Saints. who have the Spirit of God in them, never had more confidence in a man or a set of men than they have in the

or a set of men than they have in the presidency of the Church today. I am, indeed, thankful for my stand-ing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon). When I study the history of the Church I find that it is at all times the same. I am not ashamed of the power and posi-tion of the Mormon Church I can to tion of the Mormon Church Joseph F. Smith today, this people will never turn against thee on the testi-mony of a traitor.

Now, Mr. President, that appears as one solid quotation. Here is the ad-dress likeli in the Descret Evening News from which identical paper the Senator from Michigan said it was taken. As a matter of fact the sen-tences, five of them, of this quotation are taken from segregated portions of the address some 615 words apart. The first one is from there (indicating): the third one is from there (indicating)-Mr. Beveridge-I am trying to show. Each sentence is separated from any Each sentence is the mark The

Mr. Beveridge-I am trying to show. Each sentence is separated from any other by from 600 to 1.500 words. The first one is there (indicating): the sec-ond one is there (indicating): the third one is here (indicating), three columns away; the fourth one here (indicating) tive columns away, and the fifth there (indicating), at the end of the third column on that page. They were dis-connected and taken utterly out of their context and rearranged. But, Mr. President, this was not the worst. Two of them were actually

worst. Two of them were actually changed. The sentence as read by the senator from Michigan is as follows:

When I study the history of the Church I find that it is at all times

Appears in reality, as printed in the paper from which the senator said it was taken, as follows:

When I study the history of the ple I find that it is about the same as it has always been, with but a few exceptions.

Where the senator quotes Mr. Smoot in another place as saying that he is not ashamed of the power and position of the Mormon Church, the true quota-

I am not ashamed of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, for it is the pow er of God unto salvation.

Doesn't that sound familiar? It hould for that sentence is a quotation from Paul.

same, having the hallucination that he had personal relations with the devil, and one admitted on the stand that she had perjured herself. The testimony of these witnesses would not be received in any court of justice, and if received any judge would direct any jury to dis-regard their evidence.

Against this, witness after witness of perfect reputation, who had taken the endowment ceremonies, testified that no such oath was administered; that he sile oath was administered; and no attempt was made to impair or impeach their testimony. Finally, Sen-ator Smoot himself, under oath, testi-fied that he had never taken or heard of such an oath, but that on the con-trary he and his people were taught icve of country and devotion to the re-public. public

THESE "TRAITORS" DIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD FOR THE FLAG

BATTLEFIELD FOR THE FLAG But this is not all. I was in the Philippines during the insurrection. I was with Gen. Lawton in the Morong campaign. I took part in the advance on Taytay. The day before that ad-vance I met many officers and men Among them was a major of artillery mamed Richard W. Young, in command of the Utah battery. After Gen. Law-

Among them was a major of artillery-named Richard W. Young, in command of the Utah battery. After Gen. Law-ton had introduced me, I asked him as we walked away. "Is that man from Utah, and if so, is he a Mormon?" Gen. Lawton answered, "He is from Utah and is a Mormon and the best volunteer artillery officer in the Philippinas." In surprise I asked Gen. Lawton. "And these Utah batteries-are any of these men Mormons?" And Gen. Law-ton answered, "Yes; a great many of them; and they are splendid soldiers." Then I asked whether any Mormons had been killed or wounded in action, and Gen. Lawton said: "Men of these batteries have been both killed and wounded; but of course I do not know whether those killed and wounded were Mormons or not. But all of them are brave men and splendid soldiers." But many of the Mormon members of these volunteer Utah batteries were killed and wounded. I will now read to the senate the officiel creater read

were kolumeer Utan batteries were killed and wounded. I will now read to the senate the official statement of the war department giving the service of these Utah batteries, showing the men killed or dying from wounds, among them many Mermons-no Mor-mons died of disease-and telling the service they performed and the en-gagements in which they participated in the war with Spain: War Department, the Military Score

War Department, the Military tary's Office, Washington, Feb. 18, 1907.

Hon. Albert J. Boveridge, United States Senator, the Portland, Washington,

Sir: Referring to your telephonic re-Sir: Referring to your telephonic re-guest of today for a statement showing the military record of Harry A. Young and Richard W. Young, Utah artillery, the names of those who were killed, who died of disease, and who were wounded as of that organization, and the engagements in which the batteries participated in the Morang Peninsula, 1 have the honor to inform you as fol-ows:

lows: It is shown by the official records that Henry A. Young was encoded May 5, 1893, at Fort Douglas, Utah: that he was mustered into service May 9, 1893, as quartermaster sergeant with battery A, battalion, Utah artillery volunteers, and that he was killed in action Feb. 5, 1899, near Manila, Philippine Islands. His service is recorded as honest and faithful, and he was specially men-tioned by the commanding officer of the tioned by the commanding other of the battery for meritorious service in ac-tion on the night of July 31, 1898, as one of the seven members of the battery who were selected from a large number of volunteers, and who went forward of the seven members of the battery who were selected from a large number of volunteers, and who went forward as a reliefy party from Camp Dewey,

gouan, March 26; Pasig City, March 26; Tulihan River, March 26; Malinta, March 26; Bolucan, March 28; Marilao, March 29; Bigaa, March 29; Malolos, March 31; San Mateo valley, March 31; Taytay, March 31; Santa Cruz, April 10 and 11; Pagoanjan, April 11; Orina, 10 and 11: Pagoanjan, April 11; Orina, April 12: Quinqua, Sexmoan, May 17; Guagua, May 17: San Luis, May 14, San Luis, May 16: Expedition to Can-daba, May 17 and 18: Santa Rita, May 23: San Fernando, May 24: San Fer-nando, May 25: Cainta, June 3: Morong, June 4: Muntinlupa, June 10: San Fer-nando, June 16: San Fernando, June 22, 1899 in Fillipino insurrection.

1899, in Filipino insurrection. Battery embarked on United States army transport Hancock at Manila June 29: arrived in San Francisco, Cal.,

July 29; mustered out of service by First Lieut, C. N. Purdy Aug. 16, 1899. Battery B-Battery mustered into the service of the United States May 9, 1888.



board the United States gunboats La-guna de Bay and others, under the com-mand of Capt. Grant. These boats as-sisted in the bombardment and capture of the following cities: Santa Ana, Feb. 5, 1899; San Pedro Macati, March 3; Guadaloupe and Pasig, March 14; Feb. 5, 1899; San Pedro Macati, March 3; Guadaloupe and Pusig, March 14; Santa Cruz, April 10; Pagraigan and six steambeats, April 11; Bucalor, Guagua, and Sexmoan, May 7 to 9; Candaba, May 18, Minor engagements and skirm-ishes are not mentioned. Battery em-barked on United States army trans-port Hancock June 29, and sailed July 1; arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, July 6; left Nagasaki July 16; arrived at Yoko-ham July 13; heft Yokohma July 16; ar

ham July 13: left Yokohma July 15; ar-rived at San Francisco. Cal., July 30, 1899. Mustered out of service at Pre-sidio, Cal., Aug. 16, 1895. Very respectfully, F. C. AINSWOR,"H. The Milliary Secretary.

The Military Secretary. About half of the members of these batteries were "gentiles." and about half were Mormons. And the killed and wounded were about equally divid-ed. Harry Young, the officer killed in action, of whose sulfantry the war department speaks, was a Mormon. The Filipino bullets found no "treason" in these Uizh hearts. How better can men prove their loyalty than by their lives?



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