

from Kanosh; was born in Provo; had lived in Kanosh seven or eight years; voted in Kanosh last August; owned no property there. Came to Salt Lake because he heard there was work here; had no recommendation from his Bishop to come; was not advised by his Bishop to come; knew nothing of other residents of Kanosh who had come here. Had been in the house where he now lived about one month before his wife came; eight men besides himself lived there, and had been living there about three or four weeks before the registration officer called; some of them came from Kanosh.

Mr. Moyle objected to this line of cross-examination, as it related to other men for whom witness was not responsible. Mr. Dickson held it was proper as showing that witness was one of a party who had come to this city for an illegal purpose, a fact that would affect his testimony. The point was argued by counsel pro and con, and the Commission, after conferring, ruled that witness might be questioned as far as necessary to inquire into his good faith in coming to this city.

This virtually gave Mr. Dickson all the scope he desired, and he continued the cross examination, eliciting the information that two brothers of witness' wife were in the house where witness lived, and that witness knew several men whose names Mr. Dickson mentioned, but did not connect with the case. Witness' wife kept house for the men staying there. Witness obtained work from Mr. Watson on the sewer; had no conversation with Mr. Watson about politics.

Mr. Moyle objected to questions touching witness' work as irrelevant. Overruled.

Witness did not know Watson; came to ask him for work because he had been told he was a boss on the sewer; had inquired of a workman who the boss was; did not know who the boss was till he came to this city and inquired.

Witness on being further cross-examined, testified that he had a house in Kanosh for which he owed, and that the furniture in it belonged to his wife. The eight men at 448 s. Third East Street boarded with him and his wife's father; paid their board; did not send for his wife to keep a boarding house.

Much time was consumed in questioning witness about what occurred at the time he applied to McCallum for registration, but nothing important was elicited, and witness was excused.

Mr. Moyle asked if the Commission issued subpoenas, and received a negative reply.

C. J. Walquist was next sworn. On Dec. 10, witness made several attempts to find McCallum. Was in the latter's office when he came in. McCallum said he could not register him there, but would call at his (witness') house. Witness replied that the neighbors had told him that the registrar had already passed his house. McCallum then said he could not register witness until Dec. 23.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickson—Witness was unmarried; his parents

lived in Wasatch County; had been working for a man living in Salt Lake, and came here to get his money; concluded he might as well stay; got work on the county road; had no talk with any one about coming here to vote; intended to make this his permanent home if he could get work here.

Mr. Moyle denounced that this closed the testimony against Mr. McCallum.

McCallum was then sworn and testified in his own behalf. Every morning before going out on his canvass, it was witness' custom to visit his office; Mr. Christiansen met him there one morning and asked to be registered; had not found Christiansen in his canvass, and told him so, and that he would look for him further. Told Christiansen there was plenty of time for him to be registered, and that he needn't worry. Never checked any man's name, "Liberal" or People's, until he had visited his house.

Men had formed a habit of waiting for him as he came out of his hotel, and on the morning when he registered Smith, the usual crowd was in waiting. He recognized one of them named Buckwalter and told him his name was checked. He admitted registering Smith, as testified to by a previous witness, as a matter of accommodation because Smith was going away. Made it a rule to question closely applicants whom he did not know, regarding their qualifications.

Witness admitted the truthfulness of Walquist's testimony.

In reference to the name of Mr. Haynes, he stated that his name was erased and rewritten on the list. Witness told Mr. Haynes he would have to be re-registered, but refused to do so until Haynes should produce proof of naturalization.

Regarding the testimony of Joseph Woolsey, witness said: He called at 448 s. Third E st Street; was met by a woman who said there were ten voters there who wanted to register; in the first room he entered there were several rolls of bedding on the floor, but no furniture; a second room contained scanty kitchen furniture; the woman said she had been there about six weeks, and her husband came a month before she did and sent for her to keep a boarding house. She promised to give witness the names of all the men next morning, and told him they had come to vote. Next morning he called to get the names, when the woman told him that her husband had told her to say to him that the men had not come to vote but to work. She did not give him the names of any more of the men.

Witness described the row with Woolsey. Denied calling Christiansen a "d—n Mormon."

Cross-examined by Mr. Moyle—Had refused to register Woolsey because he felt confident he was not eligible; Woolsey had used offensive language which led to the row. Had declined to register Walquist in his office; if he knew a man he would register him anywhere, but unless he knew any given man was a resident of his precinct, and fully

qualified, would not register him anywhere except at the man's home. Was equally well acquainted in both political parties; knew more "Liberals" than People's Party men in his precinct; had never refused to register any man whom he knew to be qualified, but had put off an indefinite number whom he did not know. Could not mention the name of any "Liberal" whom he had refused to register on the street, nor of one whom he had required to produce proof of naturalization.

Mr. McCallum stated during his testimony that he considered it his duty to closely question applicants for registration whom he did not know, concerning their qualifications, and to refuse to administer the oath to them unless he felt satisfied they were eligible. His frankness in admitting that he had assumed and exercised judicial functions was surprising.

A this point a recess was taken till 2:30, when the examination of Mr. McCallum was resumed.

In reply to Mr. Dickson witness named two "Liberals" whom he had refused to register before Dec. 23, but admitted on cross-examination that neither demanded to be registered, and that both took witness' word that they were not qualified.

Jacob J. Greenwald testified concerning the registration of Wm. T. Jack and the refusal of McCallum to register C. I. Christiansen. Did not hear McCallum speak of Christiansen as a "d—d Mormon." McCallum refused to register Christiansen, saying he did not know him, but registered Jack because he did know him. Witness heard all the conversation on that occasion.

The case against McCallum was temporarily laid aside, owing to the absence of witnesses, and that against R. D. Winters was begun.

John A. Hamilton was sworn. Had lived in the Fourth Precinct nearly four years; called at Mr. Winters' office on November 30th six times, and again on the next Monday, when he met Winters on the stairs. He asked to be permitted to see if his name was on the list. Winters replied that the registration was closed, but that witness' name was on the list and checked.

Chairman Godfrey asked R. W. Young if he held that the registrars after finishing their house to house canvass, were under obligation to keep their books open till the third week in December. Mr. Young replied: "Yes, for the reason that only a very few voters were at home when the registrars called."

Chairman Godfrey remarked that were this done there would not be money enough in the Territory to pay the registrars; that the other members of the Commission might speak for themselves, but he did not care to listen to any more testimony on this point.

At this juncture Mr. Dickson read Mr. Winters' answer to the charges made against him, in which the name of Mr. Moyle was mentioned as trying to control Winters' actions.

Mr. Moyle took the stand. He