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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NUMBER 111

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

MPT 2

MALIGNING THE WOMEN OF MORMONDOM.

expressions,

ciently public to have reached them-at least those in public life-as an apol-

not having spoken reproachfully of their virtue and honesty, I cannot apol-

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 20, 1891.

Mr. Joseph Smith, President, Re-organ-

In answering your communication I

ing in the "Re-organization" had joined

in the hue and cry against the Saints of God, and had alded in the work of

misrepresentation. Mr. Heman C, Smith, the author of the "Reply" to my treatise, challenged the proof of my statement, which I gave from two Chi-

cago papers, in which you were reported

"There were many men in Utah who

were single because they said they had no assurance they could find for wives

women who were not contaminated. They might go to the farm houses to

"There are hundreds and thousands of Mormons in Utah who will not marry

ized Church, Lamoni, Iowa;

you before today.

ogy would have been due them.

He Guilty of It?—Controversy Between witten to President was not married, and that he was not alone; that there were hundreds in the Territory. I used no language that was derogatory to the women of Utah and I wish you to know Joseph Smith of Lamoni and B. H. Roberts of Salt Lake.

har Sir-In the first edition of "Sucon in the Presidency of the Church isus Christ of Latter-day Saints." is the following in a passage where church is contrasted with the Resplized church:

It is the Church of Jesus Christ of tter-day Saints, not the 'Reorganized urch, which has been constantly as-* * * some of our 'friends' high standing in the Reorganization' uing in the bus and cry against the ints of God and aiding to the work

In the "reply" to this little work, the was written by Heman C. Smith behalf of the Reorganized church, he We challenge the proof that we aided in the work of misrepresenon." Answering this challenge in second edition of "Succession," reublished, I quoted a speech of aph Smith, the president of the used church, as reported in the Inter-Ocean and the Chi-Times of February 23, 1882. The was made at an anti-Mormon eld in Chicago the night pre-The part of the report of the ne quoted which in my judgment ned the charge that "some of riends' of high standing in the rganization' joined in the hue and against the Saints of God, and alded work of misrepresentation, was

here were many men in Utah who e single because they had no assur-they could find for wives women were not contaminated. They ht go to the farm houses to choose but could not feel certain that if the bishops had not been there robbed the daughters of their vir--The Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean,

"The Chicago Times' version of this the same speech, under the 'A Lusty War Cry,' (issue of 22 1882) is as follows:

here are hundreds and thousands Mormons in Utah who will not marwives because they do not know ere to get wives that have not been taminated. They do not know what uses have escaped the invasion of ous bishops who have robbed undreds of women of their purity. The ien cannot afford to take the risks at marriage means

On these reports of Mr. Smith's speech

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

first Effective Blow Has Been Delt

STRUCK WITHIN FORTNIGHT

ats in Impossibility of Enforcing

w Tork March 30 .- Prince Peter

Kropetkin, the famous Russian

hist was in this city at the Ger-

te autocracy in Russia," said

ace Kropotkin in discussing the af-

of his country. "It has been & within the past fortnight. The

aters of state have notified the

that a law he promulgated could

e enforced. This is the first time

s ever been done. It marks the

tually make of Russia a federal

mment such as is that of the

an incident at the Univer-

car is an irresponsible, not

The first effective blow has been

law Against Student Meetings-

Casta Very Weak Man.

hotel jast night.

Autocracy.

ROPOTKIN ON

was reserved for Joseph Smith, the president of the Reorganized church to say at once the most untruthful, the lowest, the most contemptible, cowardly and vicious thing that ever was said of a much-maligned and misrepresented people. And what makes it so utterly inexcusable is the fact that the speaker better; for he had been in Utah. knew and had been among the people sufficiently to know that no such conditions as he describes in that speech existed.

as he describes in that speech existed. It was malicious, wilful mis-representation. He bore false wit-ness against his neighbors. At the time of the speech I noted down the misrepresentations, not from the Chicago papers, but from other pa-pers, for the false statement was widely copied, and I think made a dispatch to the press of the country. a cont Recently I sent to the Chicago papers truly, and had the above quotations verified." (Succession, second edition, pp. 135, 136.

Recently, under the date of March 5th, I received the following letter from Mr. Smith, and the several papers re-ferred to, and to which I wrote the answer herewith presented for publication, planation of your Chicago speech, etc., came to hand some days ago, but I have not had an opportunity to write as it deals with a matter of public interest and is already made the subject of a communication and editorial com. ment in "The Saints Herald" for March 13, 1901. The paper referred to is pub-lished in Lamoni, Iowa:

desire to do so candidly, without doing any injustice to you, and without seek. Lamoni, Iowa, March 5, 1901. Elder B. H. Roberts, care Pres. Joseph F. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir :-- I send this care of Prestdent Joseph F. Smith, not knowing your address. I send you also copy of letter to President Joseph F. Smith, and a copy of the Herald for June 1, 1882, which I commend to your attention. I wish you to know from me personally that I did not use the language you have quoted in your second edition from (of?) "Succession in Church Presidency.' quoted from Inter-Ocean and Chicago Times,

The account in the Tribune differed from those in the Times and Inter-Ocean, showing that I was not reported verbatim. I tried to get the matter corrected in the Tribune, but they de-clined clined

I have never assailed the virtue of the women in Utah, neither publicly nor privately, neither in speech nor in writ. ing. I have persistently taught against the practice of plural marriage, but in doing so I have always spoken of the elders of the Utah Church, leaders and all, in respectful tones,

wives because they do not know where to get wives that have not been con-The language that I used in reference The language that I used in reference made the following comment: "Many vile and vicious things have en said of the Saints in Utah, but it "a said of the Saints in Utah, but it "Saints in Utah, but it "Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah, but it "Saints in Utah, but it "Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah, but it "Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in Utah in some manner" Saint on the point in question agreed "Saints in used in reference" Saint in the interview of the invasion of saint in controversy. I h "Saint in controversy. I

to have said:

written to President Joseph F., the rea- | hundreds of women of their purity. The men cannot afford to take the risk that marriage means."-The Chicago Times, Feb. 23, 1882.

You refer to the "Chicago Tribune" of the same date, saying that its ac-count of your speech differs from those in the "Times" and Inter-Ocean." Looking up the "Tribune's" report on the point in question I see it represents that I personally deny using any such you as saying:

> "There are hundreds and thousands of Mormons in Utah who will not marry vives, because they do not know where to get wives who have not been con aminated. They do not know what houses have escaped the invasion of lecherous bishops who have robbed hundreds of women of their purity. The men cannot afford to take the risk that marriage means."--Chicago Trib-une, Feb, 23, 1882.

accounts. That of the "Tribune" and the "Times," on this particular point. tre word for word alike, and that of the 'Inter-Ocean" is very similar in spirit and words. There is not much hope for you increasing belief in your present denial of these slanders on the alleged disagreement of the reports of your speech in the Chicago papers. We have ogize, as an apology is tantamount to a confession of wrong. I am, yours truly, JOSEPH SMITH. to remember that we have here three separate and distinct reports of your speech. The "Times" and "Tribune" agreeing verbatim, and the "Inter-Ocean's" account agreeing in spirit and substance. Was there a conspiracy on Dear Sir:-Your letter of March 5th, together with copy of one to President Joseph F, Smith and the "Saints Her-ald" of June 1, 1882, containing your exthe part of all three papers to misrepre-sent you and in the same way? In It would be difficult to think that the two papers agreeing were not a verbatim report of words you used and the third the reporter's statement of what he un-derstood you to have said. You may think this an unkind view to take of the matter, but I express this belief because you seem to attach some importance to the disagreement in the reports of any injustice to you, and without seek. Ing any advantage in controversy with your writers that the fact in the case do not warrant. But let us look at the facts as they stand: In the first edition of my treatise on "Succession," having in mind the report of your Chlcago speech of February 22, 1882, I charged that some of our friends of high stand-ing in the "Ba organization" had idead your speech. In your letter to me you say: "The account in the "Tribune" say: "The account in the 'Tribune' differed from those in the 'Times' and 'Inter-Ocean.' (This is only true as to the "Tribune" and "Inter-Ocean.") In your letter to President Joseph F. Smith you say: "I hereby specifically state that I did not use the language attributed to me by the Chicago 'Times' and "Inter-Ocean," and you will see that the two versions differ. I will see that the two versions differ. could not have used both, and yet both papers are quoted. The report in the "Tribune' of the same speech was dif-ferent from both those quoted by Mr. Roberts." Again I call your attention to the fact that this disagreement is oncorrect as to the "Inter-Ocean," the others and then very slight, and it is to be noted in passing that neither in your letter to President Smith nor to myself, nor in the article in the "Saints Herald" for June 1, 1882, to which you refer, nor in your editorial article in the "Saints Herald" of the 13th of June, 1991, where you again refer to the choose wives, but could not feel certain that some of the bishops had not been there and robbed the daughters of their virtue."—The Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean, Feb. 23, 1882. "Tribune" report and state that it dif-fers from the other reports-nowhere do you quote the "Tribune's" report. Why? Were you afraid that it would be seen, that the "Tribune account of what you

may state your own case I quote your | You say you "tried to get the matter version of the matter from your editor-ial in the "Saints Herald" of the 13th of March, 1901, as I find that what you say in explanation is fuller there than in your letter to me.

"The speech from which it is claimed these obnoxious paragraphs were re-ported was delivered in Farwell Hall, Chicago, Illinois, February 22, 1882, a meeting over which Hon. C, H, Caton presided

"In one part of that speech I was showing to the audience the fact that the United States census gave to the population of Utah an excess of males at marrageable ages; that this condition f difference in population was nature's physical protest against plural mar-riage. From this I argued that when one man married two, there was one man deprived of his chance for a companion; if he married three, then two men were so deprived; that for each wife a man took in excess of one, other man was deprived of his opportu-nity to marry. As an item of evidence I stated that while I was in Utah in 1876. I met an unmarried man some thirty-nine years old, who in reply to my question why he had not married, stated he did not know where to go and get a wife. In my ramble that morning I had seen at a farmhouse near the confines of the city of Salt Lake, a number of young women seemingly from fourteen to twenty-two, or more years of age. I suggested to him that a man ought to be able to find a wife there, and that there must be many such places in the Territory. To this he replied, "Yes, that may be, but suppose I should go there to sack a wife. I should go there to seek a wife, I might be told that the young women were not at liberty to marry." He said that it was not easy to find young marriageable women who were not already married into polygamous families, or

were bespoken for some Bishop, "I used no language on that occasion reflecting upon the virtue of the women in Utah. I only stated what I was told "Herald" each published a report, and neither of them got the remark in the form given by the "Tribune." As given. in conversation upon the subject in question. The man himself used no coarse or unbecoming language. He simply stated what to him was a condi-He He further stated that he was not alone in being unmarried, but there were hundreds like him in this respect in the Territory, and presumably for the same reasons."

The version given by the Chi. cago papers and your own are here placed before those who may read this correspondence and they will form their own conclusion as where the truth stands, for they to will have the facts before them as clearly as I have. But remembering the substance of your Chicago speech as reported through the press of the country, when challenged to prove a statement I had made it was perfectly competent for me to quote the reported speech containing the slander and which, so far as I knew, had never been denied or corrected by you. task by the "Deseret News" for what is reported to be your speech-in the "Saints Herald," then a semi-monthly

And now a word as to your disclaimer and the whole course you have taken with reference to this business. You say you were misrepresented in what you said by the Chicago papers; and by that misrepresentation was made to appear as a vicious and wicked slanderer of an entire people: a slander so vile that you yourself say now that had you "used the language referred to" you long since would have "apologized to women in Utah in some manner liciently public to have reached them privilege of a personal note setting

alanders. Did you write it to any of the Chicago papers? Or to any paper re-peating the slander? Even if it had been impossible for you to have obcorrected in the 'Tribune,' but they de-clined." You were certainly acquainted then with the published slander. Did you try to get it corrected in the "Times" whose report on the point in question was verbatim with the "Trib-une's" and hence as mischievous, and did they decline? Did you try in any way to stay the spread of the slander or it want the runds of the new work. tained a hearing in the eastern press you could undoubtedly have obtained space for an immediate denial in the "Deseret News," and the Saints in the mountains would have rejoiced to know that the son of a man whom they re-vere above any other man that has lived this side of Messiah's earthly pilis it went the rounds of the press working mischief against a people already standar the side of alessian's earthly pil-grimage, had not fallen so low as to slander them himself or permit others to do it in his name through misrepre-sentation. Failing in all this you could still have done what you are now do-ing namely you could still to much reviled and slandered, and in the storm then evoked against them helpless? Or after the slander was perpetrated and you made one feeble effort to correct it, even if your statement is accepted at its full value—did you sit quietly down for months and let the ing, namely, you could have written to your friends and the relatives you have in Utah, and set yourself right with them, but even this you did not do so far as I have ever heard, and you your-self make no mention of it. misrepresentation of your words do all the harm they were capable of doing? Joseph Smith, you took the latter course. You allowed that vile slanderthrough the press of the country for months before there was any effort made by you (except the one above not. Before God I belleve you to be responed) to correct it, or unload yourself of the awful responsibility of blackening

Before God I believe you to be respon-sible for the atrocious shander grow-ing out of your remarks in the city of Chicago on the 22nd of February, 1882. If it be not true that you did not em-ploy the words put on your lips by the Chicago reports, then you stand respon-tible for allowing them to go out to sible for allowing them to go out to the country uncorrected by you in any way worthy the name of effort; and will be held accountable for whatsgever of harm that has or may hereafter grow out of them. In my judgment you owe an apology to the worker of the an apology to the women of the Church in the Mountains as much to those in private life as in public life for they were all equally slandered in what at least you permitted to go out into the world as your remarks concerning them and the moral conditions obtaining in their community. For myself I do not accept your ver-

For myself I do not accept your ver-sion of the matter, Inay as well say that frankly. The word for word agreement between the "Times" and "Tribune" reports and the substantial agreement of the "Inter-Ocean" make it impossi-ble for me to believe that in your speech you did not use that language. It is not a pleasant thing for me to speech you did not use that language. It is not a pleasant thing for me to say that to you. I would rather believe good than evil of my fellowmen; and above all things I delight to see and to use generosity in controversy and the proper amenities of debate; but I can-not be rid of the above conviction. You must understand, however, that I do not wish to be personal; and nothing which you may have done in the controversy over my seat in Congress-which you mention-influences me in the least, I can scarcely be said to have a personal acquaintance with you as we have met but twice. I think, and then but for a few moments in which there was no opportunity for forming a judgment of your character. I know you only as connected with the church you have founded; and the controversy you have waged against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the spirit of that whole movement has not tended to give me a very exaited opinion of the personal character of those connected with it. Very truly yours, B, H. ROBERTS. you have waged against the Church of

and published in an obscure town of Iowa, you enter this feeble denial and P. S.-In view of the fact that you have already made the subject matter of which this letter treats a subject of editorial writing in the "Saints Herald" of recent date. I think it proper that this letter should also be published in order that our Eldors and the remeiers explanation of words which did a vile wrong to the women of the State of Wrong to the women of the State of Utah! Will you say that your respon-sibility ended when you tried to get a correction in the "Tribune," which they declined to make? Will not their very order that our Elders and the members order that our Edgers and the memoers of the Church should have the facts in the case before them as well as that your followers should have your version of the matter in controversy. I have, tions stand as evidence that they in-sisted that their report was correct?

I did make an effort to do what I tould to prevent you obtaining a seat in Congress, upon the principle alone. I have had and still have an admiration for you personally for your ability and your devoted bravery, and this I can have without compromising a matter of principle. I trust that you as an honorable man will give me credit for the state-

But

ment I herein make as I do it in the light of the state-ment made by the Savior, that for every idle word a man shall speak he shall give an account in the day of judg-There is not much variation in these Had I used the language referred to I should long since apologized to the women of Utah in some manner suffi-

ACUINALDO.

the reputation of an entire people.

Three months after the publication of your speech in Chicago, however, you

oppear in print on the subject. In what In any way worthy of the cir-

umstances of your own pretensions as man of God and a prophet? Not at

"Descret

all. The facts are that the "Deseret News" of the 13th of May, 1882, repro-

duced your Chicago speech, as reported in the "Tribune" and sditorially took you severely to task for the slander. In

the "Saints Herald" of June 1, 1882, you reproduced the "News" editorially,

without the "Tribute's" report of your

speech, and thus refer in your editor-lal following to that part of your re-

Ited remarks here under considera-

"The statement as given in the "Trib-

une's' report, and which the 'News' denounces as an 'atrocious lie.' was not

it is a harsh remark, of which we do not object to the 'News' finding fault.

The remarks as made by us were made upon the authority of a man whose name we can give when necessary, and

o whom we referred when making the

This is preceded by a statement sim.

flar in import to the one already quoted

in the letter from a recent issue of your "Saints Herald." And this is the

extent of your effort at correction, and what an effort! The slander published

in four of five great Chicago daily pa-pers and for months bandled about

through the press of the country, and then after three months, you in the

meantime having been taken roundly to

paper of extremely limited circulation.

denial to make the suggested correct

Sixto Lopez Wants Them Sent to

the United States.

TO PRESENT FILIPINO SIDE.

Gen. Geronimo Surrenders-Insurg-

ents Are Disheartened-Gen. Young

Praises Funston's Great Exploit.

MABINI AND

tatement in the speech quoted from."

VHY?

herefore, sent a copy of this letter to

insurgents are becoming disheartened, and there is a marked increase in the

number of individual surrenders. Gen. Caliles, who is practically out-lawed on account of his atrocious crimes, sent an emissary to Gen. Bates, who answered that he must surrender unconditionally and stand trial. The former insurence former in

The former insurgent officers and Maccabebe scouts, who took part in the capture of Aguinaldo, will probably recleve a monetary reward. The amount has not been specified. It has also been recommended that every man partici-pating in the capture of Aguinaldo receive a special medal.

GEN. YOUNG PRAISES FUNSTON. San Francisco, Cal., March 29.-Maj.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, who arrived from Manila today on the transport Logan said: "Gen. Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is de-serving of the highest recognition at the hands of the government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any such statements have been made that graduates of West Foint or men who have risen from the ranks will oppose Funston's advancement it has come from the lips of disappointed offi-cers. No good officer or gentleman would belittle such a brave achievement.

Gen. Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the sit-uation in the islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there was a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands who would have to be kept under subjection

to be kept under subjection. "It will take at least two genera-tions," said the general, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino idea is to have the country parcelled out among the leaders, and they will rule the people and get all they can out of them. We will have to look to the children of the bables over there now to get the matter on a cor-rect basis."

PHILLIPPINE COMMISSION.

It Has Arrived at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao.

Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, March 29.—The Philippine commission arrived here today from Isabella, island arrived here today from Isabella, Island of Basilan. At Isabella they took the testimony of the marine garrison offi-cers. The native condition of Basilan is peaceful. One dato controls. The Moros discourage schools, and only Chinese attend them. For a week the commission will remain here investi-gating and establishing civil govern-ment

The provinces of Mindanao are all pacified. The population is a conglom-rate of Moros, Filipinos, Chinese and

native tribesmen. Without doubt the commission will organize the province of Zamboaaga, but no decision has yet been reacted regarding the other provinces of the island. From the natives and the milltary the commission met with a cordial reception.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

William Says Attempts to Disturb their Relations Have Been Made.

Berlin, March 29 .- According to the Kleine Journal, Emperor William, dur-ing a toast last evening, sald:

ing a toast last evening, said: "Attempts have been made to disturb the cordial friendship between Russia and Germany. It is certainly not my fault if such attempts have temporarily

proven successful." The Berliner Tageblatt, which con-The Berliner Tageblatt, which con-firms this statement, asserts that the emperor made a second speech, when replying to a toast to himself in which he went deeply into political affairs, especially the Russo-German relations and his own relations with the chief of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier regi-ment, namely, Emperor Nicholas. ment, namely, Emperor Nicholas.

czar has ever been overidden." Prince Kropotkin said he does not think the czar should be killed. "I believe the greatest foe to autoc-racy in Russia today is Nicholas II." he said "He is so stupid that he will make many mistakes. Every one of those mistakes will weaken his power and the power of the throne. If I thought he should be killed I would do my best to kill him. I do not believe in asking some one else to do what you would not do yourself."

Prince Kropotkin said he did not be Prince Kropolkin said he did hot be-lieve the caar was responsible for the calling of The Hague peace conference. He said he thought the pope was at the back of the whole movement. "The pope had a great friend at the Russian court," said the prince, "In the person of Tobledonostzw, one of the cear's ministers. The pope did not

czar's ministers. The pope did not think Emperor William a suitable person to call the conference, so through his friend he prevailed upon the czar to call it. Prince Kropotkin says letters that

have come to him from Russia are to the effect that the general sentiment there is against the acquisition of Manchuria. He says Russian public sentiment is boiling. The czar will be asked from time to time to make certain concessions in the direction of liberty. He will not have the good sense to make all the concessions that are demanded and trouble will result.

President Schurman Off for Cuba.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 30 .- President J. Schurman of Cornell university and Mrs. Mrs. Schurman have left Ithaca for New York. They will sail for Cuba today on the steamer Morro Castle and will apend the easter vacation on the island, returning to Ithaca in two weeks. President Schurman said be-fore leaving that his trip had no politi-cal eignificance whatever and was planned entirely for pleasure and rest from his dution step in the progress which will from his duties.

A Burglary in Hawaii.

is aw of the emperor's was the t of the recent student uprisings is Petrsburg. The trouble all Honolulu, March 23 .- Reports from the Island of Maul state that burglars a kieff. A student at the University of kieff. A student had become insamty involved in some scandal tradite other students held meet-to deside what should be done potent their failow student from write. The dean of the university the dean of the university the dean of the university the summer of students and the summer of students are th the Island of Maul state that burglars broke into the store at Sprecklesville and carried away the safe which they opened and rifled of over \$900 in cash on the night of the 14th. A nerro was arrested and charged with the crime, nearly all of the stolen money being found on him. He is one of the negroes who was imported here from the South-erro States to work on the user starts. number of students and the a reported to the minister instruction, who told it all at ern States to work on the sugar plantations.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Arises in Honolulu Between Territorial and Federal Officials.

dere, joing man and he prompt-used an order, according to which, tudens who participate in meet-of any kind will be at once sent a army for service of two or three army for service of two or three the ast the case may be. At the pres-lime the 12,000 university students empire are exempted from army after this -Honolulu. March 23 .- Ito Takejiro, a Japanese merchants of this place, was the cause today of a clash between the

this new law, 183 students the tast trip of the steamer America. Maru from the orient in February Ito Takejtro boarded the vessel at Yokothe University of Kleff have been be University of Kleff have been be the struy. The new law is un-tuional for while the czar may a taw to be made in one of two the old law must first be repealed a new law is made. The old tempted students from army ser-it has not been repealed and the hama, without securing passports or a ticket. He tendered his fare to Honolulu but, according to his statements, the ship's officers refused to accept it but placed him in confinement with eleven others as a stowaway. He was taken to San Francisco and brought back here on the return trip, the intention being not been repealed and the of state were not consulted mation of the present obnoxia letter from a woman of high to return him to Japan. His brother secured a writ of habeas corpus from a jetter from a woman of high fussia, in which she says that c prosecutor at Kleff, the gen-he geudarmes and a military sho belongs to the commission if to draft the students, have in a memorial to the crar in hey say that it is impossible to a young men in this ruthless the district court and the Japanese was taken ashore. As soon as Collector of the Port Stackable learned of the matter he had the ship stopped, but she was finally permitted to depart. When the case comes up for hearing it is expected

that the jurisdiction of the territorial officials over ships of foreign bottoms will be raised.

Thirty-fourth Infantry Arrives.

ministers of state have also p the subject. They have in-the czar that his law cannot be d. His decree with out here a. His decree will not be re-but the execution of it will not empted and the Kieff students quietly released Francisco, March 20.-The San United States transport Logan ar-rived today, twenty-five days from Ma-nila and nineteen days from Nagasaki. quietly released. It is the first



JAPAN'S MIKADO AND HIS FIGHTING LEADERS.

In the event of war with Russia the emperor of Japan is fortunate in having as his assistants many able men. Chief among those are Mr. Yamamoto, minister of the navy and field; Marshal Katsura, minister of war. These are both fighting leaders and to them is due much of the present efficiency of the Japanese army and navy.

conservatives seem anxious to put the

question to an immediate vote. The plan to send a delegation to Washing-

ton first is being favorably considered. Little public interest is manifested in

PAYSON SHEEPHERDER SHOT.

E. E. Campbell Apparently Wontonly

Shoots Jack Salmon.

Cisco, Utah, March 29 .- This after-

noon, a few miles from here, E. E. Campbell shot and probably fatally

wounded Jack Salmon, a sheepherder for Symons Bros., of Payson. The bullet entered the small of the back and

came out in the abdomen. Campbell is

still at large, Campbell was seen shooting some

sheep belonging to Symons, whose herder remonstrated with Campbell, whereupon Campbell shot him. From

all accounts Salmon is entirely blame-

Salmon was taken to Grand Junc-tion to the hospital by F. B. Symons this evening. He is a resident of Pay-

Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Burned.

Richmond, Va., March 30 .- The Jeffer-

son hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter

at a cost of \$1,000.000, was destroyed by fire last night. The magnificent struc-

ture covered half a block in the ultra fashionable part of the city.

At 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning

it is about certain almost that not a

estige will be left. There were in the

hotel many works of art, including Val-

entine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin street

court. This statue was lost.

the outcome.

son, and single.

The

She has on board the Thirty-third and I Thirty-fourth infantry and eighty cabin passengers. Gen. Young and his staff were among the passengers. Gen. Young is to relieve Gen. Shafter as commandant of this division. Gen.

Shafter having been placed on the retired list. There were no deaths dur-ing the voyage.

The Thirty-third infantry left San Francisco about 1,300 strong, and it comes back with only 769 names on the muster-roll. The Thirty-fourth also went out 1,300

strong and \$01 of them came home on the Logan. From 100 to 150 men of each regiment were discharged in Ma-nila, the remainder succumbed to disease and the Filipino bullets. Besides the cabin passengers and en.

listed men the Logan brought in 100 members of the hospital corps, ten dis-charged civilians, ten discharged soldiers, six prisoners and two mascots. In the hold of the transport are the remains of 250 soldiers who died in the Philippines.

Russian Students Released.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, March 28. -The forty-one students who were ar-rested a fortnight ago for participating in a studentemeeting were released yes-terday. They spent one week in soliary confinement. Under the law 1,100 prisoners taken

into custody recently on account of po-litical demonstrations must be released within a month unless their tion has begun legally before the expiration of that time. Several students have committed

sulcide, and it is rumored that they did so because of the crushing of their political hopes.

Cubans Oppose Platt Plan. Havana, March 29 .- Senor Villuenda

LANDSDOWNE'S STATEMENT.

In Germany is Regarded as Merely Cuban constitutional convention today signed the report of Senor Juan Bual-berto Gomez, thus placing a majority of the committee in opposition to the principal features of the Platt amend-ment. Neither the radicals nor the

is considered only a play at words England's diplomatic action in this question has heretofore been parallel with Germany's, nor does it seem that

tended to help over a momentary parliamentary difficulty.

From the same source of information it was ascertained that the Japanese government does not mean to undertake serious steps against Russia unless Korea should become involved.

the Philadelphia Times.

is his statement:

nection with the editorial staff of the paper ceases. It is not my wish or purpose to retire from journalistic work, but under existing conditions the responsible editorial direction of the Times should be in other hands.

Col. McClure has been in editorial charge of the Times since its estab-lishment in 1875. He began his journalistic work over fifty-five years ago as the editor of a weekly paper in Cham-bersburg, Pa.

COL. M'CLURE RETIRES.

K. McClure today announced his severance from the Times. The following

With this issue of the Times my con-

A. K. M'CLURE.

BIG STRIKE AVERTED.

The One Threatened in Hard Coal Region Will Not Take Place.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 29 .- The threatened strike of 143,000 miners in the hard coal region will not take place. At a meeting of the executive commit-tee of the United Mine Workers of the three arthracite districts held in this district today, it was decided that the men should continue at work.

England desires to go further. The declaration of the British for-eign secretary is looked upon as in-

Severs His Editorial Connection with

Philadelphia, Pa., March 29 .- Col. A.

quietly transferred to the launch, which steamed up the Pasig river to the wharf at the back of the Malacanan palace, where the prisoner disembarked, almost unnoticed,

Some hours elapsed before the news of Aguinaldo's capture was generally known. The fact that he was a pris-oner caused joy and congratulation among the Americans. The native pop-

ulation was apathetic. There was no particular excitement anywhere. After being convinced of Aguinaldo's capture, Gen, Geronimo, the insurgent leader in the province of Morong Lu. zon, hos surrendered, with his officers, forty-six men and fifty rifles, to Col. J. M. Thompson of the Forty-second regi M. Thompson of the Forty-second regi-

ment, at San Mateo. As the news of Agunaldo's capture spreads through the archipelago, the

Boston, Mass., March 29,-Senor Sixto Lopez has sent the two following cablegrams to Aguinaldo and Mabini: "Aguinaldo, care Gen, MacArthur, Manila :- Request American authorities

to send you with Mabini to America. "SIXTO LOPEZ "Mabini, care Military Governor, Guam:-Aguinaldo captured, I have cabled him to request American authori-tiesto send you with him to America. I wish to apply to authorities in Guam. "SIXTO LOPEZ."

In reference to the above, Senor Lopez has issued the following statement: "I believe it is the wish of the Ameri-can people to know the truth about many things connected with this war, as well as to obtain an authoritative statement of the attitude of the Fillpinos toward American sovereignty. I don't know of two men better fitted to

give such information than Aguinaldo and Mabini. "Almost all the statements that have hitherto been made are from American

ources. It would, therefore, only be fair that two representative Filipinos should be allowed to give their opinions about the Americans, and to speak in behalf of their fellow countrymen, "The bringing of Aguinaldo and Mabini to America can do no injustice to truth and justice, and I assume that both desire to know the truth and to do justice to us "SIXTO LOPEZ."

GEN, GEROMINO SURRENDERS.

Manila, March 29.—Aguinaldo today conferred in the Tagalog language at the Malacanan palace with several former members of his cabinet and other prominent Filipinos.

On arriving in these waters the United States gunboat Vicksburg stopped eight miles out, and in response to a signal exchanged with Corregidor island a launch appeared from the shore of Corregidor, and Aguinaldo was

