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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

26 PAGES—LAST EDITION

## Prest. Smith Gives Statistics On Number Of Polygamists

### POLYGAMISTS LEFT ARE FEW.

Twelve Thousand Were Disfranchised Under the Edmunds Law.

FOUR THOUSAND WERE MEN.

In October, '89, the Number Had Been Reduced to Fifteen Hundred Thirty-Four.

SO STATED BY PRESIDENT SMITH.

There Are Now Living Only 97, the Great Majority of Them Being at an Advanced Age.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Small attendance of committee members marked today's hearing in the Smoot case. Senators Hoar, Beveridge, McComas and Hopkins failed to put in an appearance and Senators Foraker and Bailey were present but a portion of the time. A forenoon session was held and the hearing adjourned at noon until half past 10 Monday morning.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The cross-examination of President Smith was resumed and early in the hearing Senator Dubois had a colloquy with him relative to the percentage of members of the "Mormon" Church who were polygamists at the time the manifesto was issued. President Smith had testified that only about 3 per cent of the Church membership were living in polygamy and to this statement Senator Dubois dissented. He contended that at least 10 or 15 per cent of the "Mormons" were polygamists at the time in question. Of the total population in Utah he thought 50,000 were Gentiles and 170,000 "Mormons," and of the latter 12,000 to 15,000 were polygamists. On this point Mr. Worthington's questioning of President Smith brought out information that the report of the Utah commission showed that in 1890 there were 12,000 polygamists in Utah. President Smith estimated that of the 12,000, 8,000 were women, leaving 4,000 men as heads of families living in polygamy or about 2 per cent of the population of Utah at that time. He then gave accurate statistics of the number of polygamists at various dates since the manifesto.

CENSUS OF POLYGAMISTS.

A careful census made in 1890 showed that 2,461 families were living in polygamy in the United States. A second accurate count was made in 1899 and showed the number reduced by death 75, by removals from the country 63, by divorce 95, leaving 1,443.

In May, 1902, a further census showed that 87 families were living in polygamy and it was evident that with no additions and with constant deaths the number would soon be reduced to zero.

The decrease has gone on in a greater ratio during the past two years for a number of elderly men had passed away.

MR. WORTHINGTON ANSWERED.

Answering Mr. Worthington's questions President Smith stated that since he attained the presidency a majority of his counselors had been monogamists; that of two vacancies occurring in the apostolic body both had been filled by monogamists, one being his son Hyrum M. Smith, the other the son of his cousin John Henry Smith. An extended discussion developed in which Senator Bailey and Overman participated on the question whether the manifesto was a revelation and so considered, accepted and published by the "Mormon" Church. On this point Senator Bailey said he had not much patience with a doctrine that did not get revelation until an act of Congress induced it. Answering Senator Bailey President Smith said: "When the laws against polygamy were passed we held them to be unconstitutional and we fought them in all the courts until the supreme court of the land was reached, then when the laws were declared constitutional, we being obedient to our deities, which compel obedience to the laws of the land, we were bound to obey the laws of the land. But we had a revelation on our books permitting plural marriage and we had the alternative of obeying the law of the land or the law of the Church. We held that our president had authority to receive a revelation from God. He sought for it and the Lord made it manifest that it was his duty to stop plural marriage. This was submitted to the officers of the entire Church and to the entire Church membership and accepted and the Church has kept the revelation as far as plural marriage is concerned."

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 5.—"Calling President Joseph F. Smith of the 'Mormon' Church to the stand today Atty. A. S.

Worthington resumed cross-examination for the defense in the investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Reed Smoot of Utah. He asked Mr. Smith if he had any statistics showing the proportion of polygamists in the "Mormon" population. Mr. Smith said his collection is that when the Utah commission was created in 1882 and undertook to administer the laws of the territory, 12,000 polygamists were excluded from voting.

"As the women vote in Utah," he said, "and as it requires two women to one man to form polygamy in the state, probably the number of males excluded as polygamists would not be more than 4,000."

Senator Dubois exercised his right to question the witness at this point and said the population then was about 220,000, and of that number there were about 50,000 Gentiles. He wanted excluded from consideration the number not in condition to enter a state of polygamy. He said President Smith's statement of the percentage in polygamy included suckling babes and children that he objected to having Mr. Smith's statement go before the country unchallenged.

Senator Dubois asked if any United States officials now took statistics on polygamy, and the witness replied in the negative.

"Then," said senator Dubois, "these figures are only Church statistics?"

After a further statement of the number of polygamists in Utah Mr. Smith read from an interview he gave to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902 showing the following:

In 1890, at the time of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2,461 such families. In October, 1899, it was found that this number had been reduced, as follows:

By 75, by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63, by divorce 95, leaving at that time 1,443.

It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1,554 or 82 per cent, leaving only 897 still living and the great majority of them are at an advanced age.

Mr. Worthington asked regarding Mr. Smith's son, Hyrum Smith, and was told that he is 32 years old and has a wife and children but is not a polygamist. He is one of the Twelve Apostles. The first counselor now is John R. Winder. He and his fellow counselor and two Apostles have been appointed since Mr. Smith became president.

In regard to John Henry Smith, a cousin, Mr. Smith said that their families are intimate and "I am strongly inclined to believe that he is cohabiting with plural wives."

Referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the manifesto, Mr. Worthington read from a sermon of President Woodruff, delivered a year after the manifesto against plural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared that he was moved and 10,000 Latter-day Saints were moved by the Spirit of God, to abandon the practice of polygamy.

Senator Bailey contended that it was in obedience to the demands of the law of fear of the consequences of the law that provided the revelation. Continuing he said:

"For my part I don't have much faith in a doctrine that does not get a revelation commanding the change of conduct until there is a statute compelling it."

"All that, of course, is a matter of opinion," said Senator Foraker.

"I don't think it is a matter of opinion either," said Senator Bailey. "I myself have been led to submit to certain rules because it was the law and vicious law at that. Just how far I would have submitted if I had received a revelation from God to do something else I am not prepared to say. I think the whole thing was more a matter of law than of revelation."

"When the laws were passed which were not in harmony with the teachings of our Church," said Mr. Smith, "we held that they were unconstitutional. Of course, our own rules commanded that we obey the constitution and the law but we fought the validity of the new laws from the lowest to the highest court and when it was settled by the supreme court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, of course we were inclined to obey."

"But we had a revelation on our own statute books in regard to plural marriages and it was necessary to obey that in order to obtain certain blessings that could not be received without obeying it. Whether we should obey the law of the land or continue to practise the law of the Church was a serious question."

"We held that the president of the Church is entitled to receive revelations inspired by the Almighty God. President Woodruff sought guidance of the Lord and the Lord made it manifest to him that it was his duty to stop plural marriages. He proclaimed that revelation and it was submitted to the entire Church and accepted by the entire Church, and thus became binding, and from that day to this the law of the land has been the law of the land as plural marriages are concerned."

"But there is a great difference between taking a plural wife contrary to law and in the taking care of the wives taken before it was a violation of the law. I would not desert my wives. I would not abandon my children. I will run my risks before the law."

President Smith's voice showed his emotion. He showed more feeling than he had at any previous time exhibited in his testimony. He looked toward the witness and said: "But it is to the laws of Utah that I am answerable and it is the law of my state that has the right to punish me. The courts of Utah are of competent jurisdiction. Congress has no business interfering with my private affairs."

"If the courts of my state do not see fit to call me to account for my conduct I cannot help it. No Congress has the right to interfere—it has no right to pry into my marriage relations and call me to account."

Chairman Burrows at this point questioned the witness. He asked: "You say you would not abandon your wives. I would like to know why you consider it necessary to have issue by your plural wives, in order to clothe and care for your children that had been born before unlawful cohabitation became a crime?"

"Because my wives are like all other women. It is necessary to maintain peace, harmony and good will between myself and my good wives. That is the kernel in the nut. That is why I have chosen not to obey the laws of my state prohibiting polygamous cohabitation."

"The Church gave me my wives and I do not think the Church could be considered in taking them away," said Mr. Smith in answer to a question as to why he did not agree to the Woodruff manifesto.

"The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh," quoth Senator Bailey from the Scriptures. Continuing, the senator said it appeared that polygamous cohabitation is forbidden by both the law of the land and the law of the Church as laid down in the Woodruff manifesto, and addressing the witness

### Plot To Murder Korean Officials.

Twenty Members of the Peddlars' Band Bound Themselves to Kill All Those Who Favor An Alliance With Japan—Latter Took Notice of Threat, Notified Korea And They Were Arrested.

Seoul, March 25.—Twenty members of the Peddlars' band are reported to have taken an oath to kill all officials who favor an alliance with Japan. The Japanese minister, on being notified of this, promptly informed the Korean government that if it did not arrest the conspirators the Japanese officials would do so. As a result four leaders of the Peddlars have been arrested.

The cabinet decided today to re-open the railroad between Yongampho and Wiju.

Work in all the gold mines operated by natives has been suspended and will not be resumed until the reconstruction of the government is completed.

A British gunboat has arrived at Chemulpo with foreign refugees from Song Chin on board.

Tokio, March 5.—The session of the diet opening March 8th will last only ten days. During the session the war credits will be submitted. Immediately following the adjournment the mikado will leave Tokio for Kyoto.

Seoul, March 5.—The Russians who recently retired from Anju to Puk-Cheng are reported to have moved northward from the latter place.

Washington, March 5.—During the discussion of the naval appropriation bill in the senate today reference was made to the common interests of the United States with Japan and England against Russia. Mr. Hale said that he did not want that statement to go unchallenged; that the attitude of the United States, asserted and declared by our state department, was one of absolute neutrality.

### Big Conference Of Water Users Today.

Struggling With the Problem of Irrigation Extension As Provided For in the Huge Undertaking Generously Proposed By the Federal Government—Not Getting Together Very Fast.

An important meeting has been in session all day, at the Commercial club, of the committee appointed at the East Jordan water meeting, and the presidents and directors of the five canal companies of this valley. Colonel Holmes is in the chair, and the meeting has not lacked zest.

When an adjournment was taken at 12:30, there was apparently no more indication of any agreement than at the outset. As State Engineer Doremus said, the conference was called to formulate some plan by which there should be an entire harmony of action between the different water interests with a view to co-operation with the government plan for extension of irrigation over this state. The hitch seemed to be as to what arrangement should be made with the primary owners of water rights, the latter seemingly being disposed to call for everything they were entitled to, and some others appearing to think that the primary owners were after more than they were equitably entitled to. Mr. Fitzgerald of Draper thought that the five canal companies should be guaranteed 60 second feet under the proposed plan of operations. But Mr. Doremus held that this was unwarranted unless it could be shown that 60 second feet had been a continued and uniform supply in the past, and he did not believe this could be established. No data were produced to establish the claim of Mr. Fitzgerald. Another point that was not made clear was whether each company was entitled to so much at the intake of its individual canal, or so many feet at the mouth of Utah lake. Then the question of the rights or absence of rights by the dry farmers was brought up, and as there appeared to be a disposition in some quarters to slight the dry farmer as to water supply under the proposed irrigation system, the state engineer said that if the dry farmer was

to be slighted he would have nothing more to say. This brought about a disclaimer against any attempt to do the dry farmers any injustice.

Several resolutions were introduced, but not acted upon at the morning session; but at the same time, those who were most strenuous in urging protection for the primary water owners declared they were in favor of coming to some agreement which the directors present could report favorably on to the stockholders of their respective companies. A fear was evident on the part of some of the directors lest some action should be taken which the stockholders would not approve of. Engineer Doremus made it clear that unless there was unanimity and harmony in action with the government, the whole scheme would fall to the ground.

Colonel Holmes cast oil on the troubled waters by inviting all present to remain with him to lunch. It is interesting to observe that there were no dissenting views on this proposition. After lunch the meeting was resumed.

### WHERE IS THE JAPANESE FLEET?

Its Disappearance from Port Arthur Causes Merriment in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA IS MATURING PLANS.

Serious Land Operations Not Expected for Some Time—A Daughter Of the Regiment.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The continued dearth of war news from the front does not occasion surprise here, as the Russians are proceeding deliberately with their plans, serious land operations not being expected for several weeks. However, minor collisions in North Korea may occur at any time.

The report of Maj.-Gen. Pliginskii, chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff, that the stacks of a Japanese cruiser sunk near Chemulpo have been seen, confirms the theory entertained from the first that the Japanese are following their traditional policy of concealing their losses.

The disappearance of the Japanese fleet from Port Arthur after its failure in creating a mercurial hero, one paper remarking that it has "donned the invisible cap, straddled the carpet and may land next in the ice in front of St. Petersburg."

The Gazette this morning attributes the less unfriendly attitude of the United States and Great Britain toward Russia to the fact that they are commercial nations and realize that the war will cost a tremendous amount of money, and that Japan will not have the walkover anticipated.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Madame Popov, of Riga, who desires to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment, is here urging her petition. She is 33 years of age, was married when she was 17 to the late Czar Alexander II, is a fine horsewoman, a good shot and handles rifle, revolver and sword equally well.

well, often taking part in the cavalry maneuvers of the Vyazensky regiment. Madame Popov is also qualified as a Red Cross nurse, but she says there are enough women nurses and she wants to show that a woman can fight. If her petition is rejected she will go at her own expense and serve as a "daughter" of the regiment.

A naval expert writing to the Novosibirsk papers that Korea will have a menace from the Japanese, adding that "not one-hundredth part of the yellow Nagasans will get out alive."

The weather at Port Arthur during the last few days has been much warmer. Indicating the approach of spring, many large locomotives are being sent from European Russia to Siberia.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LEAVE.

Tokio, March 5.—An Austrian steamer which has arrived at Hakodate from Vladivostok reports that the Russian squadron left Vladivostok on Feb. 28. It is assumed to be cruising in northern waters with the hope of capturing Japanese merchantmen. Another report says that two Russian war vessels have been seen off Ussuri Bay.

Advices from Hakodate do not mention any attacks on northern ports.

The steamer Ekaterinograd, of the Russian volunteer transport fleet, which had been fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser, the steamer Manchuria, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway company, the schooner Slipper, and the steam launch Wulaido have been declared prizes of war by the naval court at Sasebo. The decision of the court is subject to an appeal within 30 days.

### A LITTLE TAFFY FOR SECRETARY TAFT.

A Classroom in Introducing Him Said He Would Yet Be President of the United States.

New York, March 5.—Secretary of War William H. Taft has been entertained at a dinner and reception at the Yale club here. About 50 men were there, including several members of the secretary's class. No speeches were made and at the dinner's close Judge Taft was escorted to the library, where he shook hands with several hundred fellow graduates.

Otto T. Bannard of the class of '76 in introducing the secretary of war, said: "I have the pleasure of presenting the secretary of war, W. H. Taft of the class of '78, who was Judge Taft, then Gov. Taft, is now Secy. Taft, and President Taft that is to be. To many of us he is in addition to all that just plain Bill Taft."

Mr. Bannard's sally was greeted with tremendous cheering and the secretary was compelled to make a brief speech. He referred exclusively to the Philippine Islands saying: "We are not here to treat the Filipinos as a conquered people. Many of the 7,000,000 Filipinos are Christians. Their religious ideas,

however crude they may be, are essentially Christian in character and in this respect they differ from all the other oriental races.

"The natives are learning English rapidly and appreciate the value to them of their American teachers. It is a new experience for them. The Spaniards objected to their learning Spanish even."

"I want to make a strong plea for an open market. It will be better for them and for us. Even if it does not benefit us, we owe it to them. I hope we shall give them a great many tariff concessions. I want to take seriously an interest in the Philippines and give some of their best thought toward solving the problems incidental to our new possessions."

EMPEROR OF KOREA.

Sends a Most Cordial Reply to The Mikado of Japan.

Tokio, March 5.—The emperor of Korea has sent the mikado a cordial reply to his personal message, assuring the former that war with Russia was declared solely with the view of securing permanent peace and expressing the sincere wish that the protocol recently concluded between Japan and Korea will increase the intimacy of those two countries. The Korean ruler appears determined to maintain friendly relations with Japan.

The British minister at Seoul is pressing the Korean government to define the extent of the district included in the opening of the port of Wiju, on the Yalu river, to the commerce of the world.

SUEZ CANAL.

Egyptian Government Had Declined to Close it to Belligerents.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—A report that the Egyptian government has decided to close the Suez canal to the belligerents, discussed seriously in the newspapers here, is laughed at in official circles where it is pointed out that the international regulations are of a casual character and cannot be changed by Egypt.

The Jewish farming colony in Kherson province has voted to donate \$5,000 for war purposes.

Seoul-Wiju Railway.

New York, March 5.—Japan is ready to start construction of the Seoul-Wiju railway at once, according to a Herald dispatch from Seoul. Fifteen miles of grading already has been done by the Korean government under French engineers, but no rails, locomotives, or cars have been purchased yet.

The proposed arrangement may possibly create an issue between the Korean and French governments, as a concession was originally granted in 1896 to French citizens, who, failing to arrange the financing of the road, allowed the concession to lapse in 1899. Under the agreement the railway was to be built only by the Korean government under French engineers, with French materials.

A steamer has arrived at Chemulpo with thousands of tons of materials and construction will now be rapidly pushed by the Japanese.

Bank Notes Redeemed.

Washington, March 5.—National bank notes received today for redemption amount to \$788,410.

DREYFUS TRIUMPHS.

His Appeal for a New Trial Has Been Granted.

Paris, March 5.—The criminal branch of the court of cassation today granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

A FATAL FIGHT.

Grew Out of a Family Quarrel, One Man Being Killed Outright.

Winterset, Iowa, March 5.—After a terrible fight in which pistols and knives were freely used, John Thornborough, a young married man living near here, shot and killed Fred Peacock's father, a man of 60 years. Thornborough is terribly gashed about the neck and face, but will recover. The fatal fight grew out of an effort on the part of Thornborough to induce his wife, from whom he is separated, to leave the Peacock home and accompany him.

TO BRING BOYS BACK.

Governor Wells Signs Requisition For Their Return to Utah.

Governor Wells this morning signed the requisitions upon the governor of California for the return to this state of James Edgar, George Bates and Thomas Cosgrove, the lads who burglarized Jenkins and Ashby's store and the Fifth Ward drug store on Feb. 28 and who were captured in Oakland, California, a few days ago. Sheriff Emery and Sergeant J. J. Roberts will leave tonight and bring the boys back here to answer to the charge of burglary. One of the stores burglarized is a postoffice sub-station and that fact will make it a more serious offense than otherwise.

IDAHO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Several Postmasters Appointed, Post-offices Established and Discontinued.

(Special to the "News.")  
Washington, D. C., March 5.—Idaho Postmasters Appointed—Knott, Idaho county, A. Reynolds, vice Mrs. Alice C. Wiley, resigned; Nowsome, Idaho county, John M. Shisler, vice Francis L. Shisler, resigned; Riggins, Idaho county, Leona Irwin, vice Richard L. Riggins, resigned.

A postoffice has been established at Severance, Kootenai county, Idaho, with Frederick B. Huffman as postmaster. The postoffice at Ellis, Lemhi county, Idaho, has been ordered discontinued after March 31.

A SAD BEHAVEMENT.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour B. Young, Jr., will regret to learn of the death of their little daughter, Florence, which occurred at the family residence, 560 east Sixth street, last night. The cause of death was whooping cough and pneumonia, from which the child had suffered for several days. The funeral will be held from the family residence tomorrow, Sunday, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

### GOV. ODELL IS VERY EMPHATIC.

He Wouldn't Have Chairmanship Of Republican National Committee

EVEN ON A SILVER PLATTER.

Nothing Has Been Settled Regarding Leadership in New York State.

HE CAN ARRANGE EVERYTHING.

And Without Any Assistance If He Wishes, and it Will Not be Necessary to Consult President

New York, March 5.—Stating that he was suffering from fever, cold and sore throat, Gov. E. B. Odell today abandoned his proposed trip to Washington to consult with President Roosevelt and returned to Albany, at the same time positively putting himself out of line for the chairmanship of the national Republican committee.

"Nothing has been settled yet," the governor said as to his acceptance of the state chairmanship, and this matter is still under consideration. In mentioning the permanent abandonment for the present of the Washington trip, Gov. Odell also made an emphatic declaration on the subject of his leadership in this state, stating that "there is nothing in the affairs of the party in this state that I cannot settle myself without assistance if I wish and the president isn't apt to call on me to settle the affairs of the nation. I shall not go to Washington for some time, as I have several engagements up the state and there is nothing I wish to see the president about that is urgent or that will not keep."

"Will you accept the national chairmanship?" he was asked.

"No, I never had any such idea," he replied. "It is not the kind of work I am looking for and I would not accept it if it were offered to me on a silver platter."

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt received a telephone message from Gov. Odell last night informing him that he had been attacked by a severe cold. The president received a telegram from the governor this morning saying that he would be obliged to return to Albany immediately as his physicians had informed him that he had an attack of the grippe. He stated therefore that he would be unable to keep his engagement with the president today. President Roosevelt wrote the governor expressing regret that he would be unable to come to Washington at this time and told him he would be glad to see him at any time in the near future.

Arrested for Murder.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 5.—Joseph Trujillo and his wife have been arrested and charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Ann Boon, aged 70, who was killed in her bed in a room adjoining that occupied by the Trujillos. Mrs. Boon apparently had been choked to death after being made insensible by a blow on the head. Robbery was the motive for the crime.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, March 5.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS.

Montana—Charles D. Howell, Havre, Washington—Henry A. Rathven, Marysville, Idaho—Mary A. Wall, Blackfoot.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALTERSEE DEAD.

Hannover, Prussia, March 5.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee died shortly after 8 o'clock this evening.

Police Still Guard Drivers.

Kansas City, March 5.—Police again today guarded the non-union men who have taken the places of the striking truck and transfer drivers. A crowd of strikers stoned a non-union driver. Two of the strikers were arrested. The others escaped. The employers are importing men from other cities and have manned about 220 out of 240 wagons.

S. A. Groff Gets Two Years.

Washington, March 5.—Justice Prichard today overruled the motion of Samuel A. Groff, one of the recently convicted defendants in the postal trial and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in the Moundsville penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000, sentence to begin on arrival at the penitentiary. Groff immediately furnished bond for \$20,000 pending trial.

NO TABERNACLE SERVICE TOMORROW.

Tomorrow being fast day the regular afternoon service in the Tabernacle will be dispensed with. In lieu thereof there will be meetings in the various wards, while in the evening the Mutual Improvement associations will render attractive programs in their respective localities.