

CHIEF OF POLICE; THE DOES NOTHING

Furnished by the Deseret News
With List of Addresses of
Disorderly Houses.

DECLINES TO MAKE ARRESTS

Lieut. Hempel's Bluff is Called
And Women of the Town
Continue Unmolested.

"American" Party Plan to Drive Harpies Into the Stockade Evident On the Face of It.

A few days ago Lieutenant John Hempel of the police department was asked by a representative of the Deseret News why the police department did not take some action against women of the town who had scattered in residential districts and plying their notorious trade there.

"I do not know of any," said Lieutenant Hempel.

"I do know of some," replied the reporter.

"If you will give the names and addresses to me I will see that they are arrested at once," said the officer.

"We have had two plain clothes men working on the matter," he continued, "but they are unable to locate any places in the residential districts."

Yesterday afternoon the Deseret News sent to Chief of Police Sam H. Barlow a list of 27 names of these women and also the address of each. The list was delivered at about 4 o'clock. The names and places were correct in every detail and a visit to any of the houses would have verified the statement made by this paper.

SAW LIST, NO ARRESTS.

This morning Chief Barlow was asked if he received the list as sent by the "News."

"Yes, I saw it," said he.

"Were there any arrests last night of the women?" was asked.

"No, I don't think so," he replied.

HEMPEL HAS A GROUCH.

Lieut. Hempel was asked if he saw the list and replied in the affirmative but not with his accustomed pleasant manner. In fact he was, to say the least, rather gruff.

"Were any of the women arrested last night?" was the next question.

"I don't know," replied the big lieutenant. "I left here at 4 o'clock."

Desk sergeants, detectives and patrolmen were asked if any arrests of the kind mentioned were made. They didn't know. A careful scrutiny of the registers of arrests failed to disclose a single name out of the 27 on the list. The jailer said he knew nothing of any arrests, so it would seem that Lieut. Hempel changed his mind about raiding the dens of infamy if given names and addresses.

TWENTY-SEVEN ADDRESSES.

The 27 names are not all by any means "News" but the list but desired to give the police a chance to do something in the matter before publishing the names and addresses and showing to the public the condition of affairs that exists in Salt Lake City under "American" rule and while questionable methods are being used to drive the scarlet women to the "stockade."

The police certainly knew that if these conditions are permitted to continue it is only a question of time, and short time at that, when no resident will be free from danger that threatens them. The women are not going to town. Some have gone, but others have taken their places, and they are here in the city, otherwise the male parasites would not be here hanging about saloons and gambling dens.

NOTHING DONE, WHY?

The "News" is prepared to prove every assertion made with respect to this matter. The police know, if they know anything, that the statements published in every particular. The promise was given that these women would be arrested and the districts afflicted with their presence freed from the evil of names and addresses were furnished. The names and places were furnished by the "News," but nothing has been done. Why?

Are the police afraid to arrest them? Is there some understanding whereby the women are to be permitted to run "roominghouses" and "lolling" establishments until the old system whereby the city received \$1,000 to \$1,500 revenue? Or, are the police determined to force the women into the stockade at some future time and in the interim close one eye to the evils pointed out by the "News?"

DECENT SECTIONS INVADED.

While the "American" party, as represented by the Salt Lake City police department, is making every effort to drive keepers of houses of ill-fame, and women of the town of nearly all classes and conditions into the "stockade," and while the sheriff of Salt Lake county and his deputies have taken steps to prevent this—applied termed—"pen" from becoming inhabited by scarlet women and their male parasites, citizens and taxpayers, especially those owning residential property, are today confronted with a most serious condition of affairs.

When smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and kindred contagious diseases appear in a community, steps are immediately taken to prevent a spread of the contagion and heroic measures are often adopted to accomplish this. Today the city is confronted with conditions that need prompt and heroic treatment, and, indeed, it is one that is most serious.

TOM PITTS'S FATE.

Some time ago the "News" clearly pointed out the fact that the police department of this city was to be used as a tool by certain leading spirits of the "American" party to drive the fallen women to the "stockade." It was because Tom D. Pitt refused to take favorable action in this matter that an official head fell into the basket that has been often accepted to many political heads under "American" party rule. He refused to order the women of Commercial street and other sections where dens of vice existed to move to the proposed new district in the west side, was declared recalcitrant and banished.

WHEN THE POLICE WOK UP.

Immediately following the removal

TO RECORD CANNON'S BILL

Judiciary Committee Will Ask Its
Passage Without Drug
Store Clause.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT SEEN

Over Night Readjustment Takes
Place Which Puts Porter
Bill in Grave.

Clegg to Submit Minority Report Which Will Allow Use of Liquor For Medicinal Purposes.

Just at this time Lieutenant Hempel, who was in command at police headquarters, was asked what his purpose was with reference to the problem. He declined to make a statement beyond saying that he was given instructions to close the houses, "parlor" houses as well as "cribs." Asked if this step was not being taken for the purpose of forcing the women to the "stockade," he smiled but declined to commit himself.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Proprietors of houses on Commercial street and Victoria alley were notified to close up within twelve hours. Some of them wanted to know the reason for the order and where they were to go. To this question they were given no satisfactory reply but it was quietly "tipped" off to them that they would be raided if they attempted to locate elsewhere. Some of them went there and were promptly arrested by deputy sheriffs. If they attempted to inhabit their old haunts they were threatened with arrest, so to go to the "stockade" they faced certain arrest and imprisonment in default of heavy bonds.

It has been a real lively little game of ping-pong between the police and the sheriff's office.

Now, what has been the result? The list of names and addresses in the possession of the Deseret News indicates to some extent at least the condition of affairs existing in this city. No residential district in the city is free from danger of infection from this terrible evil. The police, for they attempt to go to the "stockade" they faced certain arrest and imprisonment in default of heavy bonds.

HEMPLE'S COLD BLUFF.

"What are you doing with reference to houses of ill-fame?" was asked Lieutenant Hempel early in the week.

"They are closed up," was his reply.

"Why don't you do something with the women who are still in the residential districts?" was asked.

"I don't know that there are any there," said he. "We have had plain clothes men at work, but they have seen nothing of the kind. I don't know if you know of any places of this character, let me know, and I will see that they are closed up."

"HEMPLE IN CHARGE."

The name of Lieutenant Hempel appears prominently in this matter for at least two good reasons. It was while he was acting chief of police that the first order was given to close up Commercial street and Victoria alley, and it was during a hearing of one case before Judge J. M. Bowman, in the criminal division of the city court, in which the defendant was a woman of the town, counsel for defense insisted in open court that "Lieutenant Hempel is apparently in charge of these prosecutions."

STRANGERS KNOW OF THEM.

To the average citizen it seems strange indeed that the police do not know the existence of these places, scattered as they are, when almost total strangers enter the city and find them with little or no trouble. Is it that the police have decided to close one eye and say nothing for the time being in the hope that some condition will arise that will make it easier for these women to go to the "stockade" without fear of molestation? From the accounts furnished it is possible the police do not know that some time ago Madge Daniels moved to a big house at 235 east Fourth street. Next to her place resides a hardworking and respectable man and his family. While the husband works from early to late the wife cooks for a few boarders, to assist in the struggle for a living.

Scores of scarlet women inhabit roominghouses and hotels in addition to those who have moved into residential districts. The police, not daring to order the women into the "stockade," they were ordered to close up their houses, leave the city or go into the "stockade." They were ordered to go to the west side district but those who did go there were not molested by the police. Some have referred to but only for a time.

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Clegg to Submit Minority Report Which Will Allow Use of Liquor For Medicinal Purposes.

The situation with regard to the proposed prohibition legislation in the house has changed over night, and the line-up of yesterday has been upset. Three distinct reports on H. B. 76, which is Porter's prohibition measure, were to have been submitted to the house. Only one of the reports got in, but that was not because they were not prepared. The majority of the committee opposed the Porter bill yesterday, as they do today. Pope and Archibald, constituting part of the minority, submitted their report, and Clegg, chairman of the committee, who favored the Porter bill with amendments, stands in the same position today with regard to the Cannon bill.

As a matter of fact, the judiciary committee this morning decided to kill the Porter bill. Pope and Archibald had the floor for consideration of their minority report submitted yesterday, and it was due to come up today as first business under the head of committee reports. They have decided to withdraw their report on the Porter bill, and they will join the majority report on the Cannon bill. Holman will submit a minority report against the bill, and Mr. Clegg will submit another minority report favoring the bill, but with certain amendments not recommended by the majority report.

FAVOR CANNON BILL.

As the Cannon bill, H. B. 37, will be recommended for passage by the majority of the committee, it will be without the drug store clause, and will not prohibit the purchase or sale of liquor for any purpose whatsoever, not even for medicinal or sacramental purposes. Clegg is in favor of permitting the manufacture and sale of liquor for the purpose of medicinal and sacramental uses only, and his recommendation will be along that line.

By consent, H. B. 137, by McCracken, was introduced in the house today. The bill relates to the liability of railroad companies to their employees in certain cases.

House joint memorial 7, offered in the house this afternoon by Representative Morris, is designed to place at the disposal of the state the money set aside for the macadamizing and grading of approaches and roadways on the state capitol site on Capitol hill. The expenditure of \$25,000 for this purpose was favored by the session in 1907, but the law as passed did not make the money available.

Representative Henrie by consent this afternoon introduced a bill designed to provide for a tax on certain animals and to provide for the payment of a state and county bounty on others.

Among the bills introduced in the house this afternoon was H. B. 135, making it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation or other employer to engage boys under the age of 18 years as elevator operators.

H. B. 136, by Porter, provides that no action may be undertaken in which is involved property which has not been assessed.

H. B. 134, by Ashton, the direct primary law, is again extended mention in another column.

In the senate and in the house this afternoon the bill providing for a commission form of government in cities of the first class was introduced. Senator Henry X. Smith is sponsor for the bill in the senate while representative Cannon presents it in the house. In the senate it is known as senate bill 100. It provides in over 40 printed pages for the salient features of the modified Galveston plan as adopted in Des Moines. Five commissioners are to govern cities with recall and referendum features. In the house the bill is on the calendar as house bill 140.

TAFT AND SHERMAN DECLARED ELECTED

Both Houses of Congress Assembled
in the Hall of Representatives Today.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

Vice-Prest. Fairbanks Unlocked
Wooden Boxes and Handed
Contest to Tellers.

No Protest Being Made He Announced Election of Taft and Sherman as President and Vice President.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The two houses of Congress met in joint session in the hall of representatives at 1 o'clock today and formally declared the election of William Howard Taft of Ohio, and James S. Sherman of New York, to be president and vice-president of the United States respectively.

Vice-President Fairbanks occupied a seat on the right of Speaker Cannon, who presided. After announcing the purpose of the gathering he unlocked the wooden boxes containing the electoral votes, extracting and opening them in alphabetical order by states.

As the votes of each state were opened they were handed by the vice-president to the four tellers, Senator Burrows and Senator Bailey and Representatives Sherman and Russell who proceeded to count them.

The count concluded, the result was announced to the presiding officer showing 221 electoral votes for Taft and Sherman and 142 for Bryan and Keary.

The vice-president then inquired if there was any protest against the vote as announced and there being none, he then announced the election of Taft and Sherman. The joint session then adjourned, the members of the senate returning to their hall for the regular transaction of business.

Owing to the limited capacity of the hall of the house few persons other than the families and relatives of the members of the two houses witnessed the ceremony.

Long before the appointed hour for counting the electoral votes, the galleries were filled to overflowing, even the steps of the aisle being utilized for seats. None was admitted without cards, so that there was no crush as has marked similar occasions.

For the most part the holders of tickets were women.

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Unable to Effect Compromise
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SITUATION IS DESPERATE.

Senator Nixon of Nevada in Full
Accord With the California
Agitators.

Says Sentiment of His State is Almost Unanimous for Exclusion of the Japanese from Commonwealth.

Sacramento, Feb. 10.—All efforts of Gov. Gillett and his supporters in the assembly to make a compromise agreement on anti-Japanese legislation have failed.

The floor leaders met this morning in the office of Speaker Philip A. Stanton to discuss the situation, which they considered desperate.

Grove L. Johnson, author of the school segregation bill, who was called into consultation last night with Gov. Gillett, Speaker Stanton and J. P. Tranter, notified them this morning that he would make a further fight against reconsideration of the vote by which the school bill was passed last week.

"He would agree to no new measure, as was proposed last night, the governor urged Johnson to withdraw from the fight, explaining the situation between Japan and the United States as he had learned it from President Roosevelt, but the assemblyman 'stood pat.' In his prayer this morning the chaplain, Rev. Soren N. March, referred to the coming fight.

Assemblyman J. P. Tranter of Los Angeles opened the fight over anti-Japanese legislation by the introduction of a resolution withdrawing Grove L. Johnson's bill compelling the Japanese to attend in the public schools. The galleries were crowded when the debate began.

R. L. Beardslee of Stockton moved that the assembly go into executive session in order that Speaker Stanton might talk more freely regarding state secrets. This, however, got little support and was quickly voted down.

Mr. Tranter then explained his resolution. It declared that in the opinion of the assembly that body had the power to enact such legislation but in view of the attitude taken by the federal authorities would rescind its action in passing the school bill.

The resolution, as read, made it plain that the assembly did not agree with Secretary Root that the bill was unconstitutional because it violated Japan's treaty rights.

In the senate this morning a long resolution by Marco Anthony of San Francisco endorsing U. S. Senator George H. Dyer's attitude in the Japanese controversy was quickly disposed of by reference to the committee on judiciary.

SENATOR NIXON'S VIEWS.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 10.—Declaring that he agrees with California's anti-Japanese sentiment on the question of segregation, the senate today took action to have the right to enact legislation enabling the trustees to provide for the segregation of Japanese children. Senator Nixon has sent the following letter to the Reno Gazette from Washington:

"Complying with your telegram, there is no doubt that the sentiment of Nevada is almost unanimous in excluding the Japanese from our commonwealth because as such legislation has been in no manner assisted in developing our industries but on the other hand every dollar earned by them finds its way to the coffers of the land of their nativity."

"Even the purchase of supplies for their maintenance in our section is made through industrial corporations wholly Japanese and no beneficial results are obtained through their entrance into the state."

"Is it a fact, senator," asked the correspondent, "that the Pacific coast must have this coolie labor in order to harvest their crops?"

"Emphatically no," was the reply. "Such is not the case, and the cheapness of their service only makes it impossible for the white race to compete."

"I agree," said the senator, "with the citizens of the Pacific coast upon the entire subject, and particularly with the people of California upon the question of segregated schools. No one familiar with the actual conditions in the western states and our experience with the Chinese and Japanese, and who is able to appreciate the fact that it is utterly impossible to have a large body of yellow races to assimilate, will admit that it is proper or advisable for a Japanese adult to be housed in the same schoolroom with girls and boys of our own race, and the state in my opinion has the power to enact legislation enabling the school trustees to provide for segregation."

The senator further stated that the president had informed him that certain matters were under consideration by the department of state and himself, and the Japanese government at the present time, which, if brought to a successful conclusion would eliminate the cause for complaint, and that radical action at this time by the several states would hamper and render more difficult the attainment of the desired result, and that the state in my opinion has the power to enact legislation enabling the school trustees to provide for segregation."

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IDAHO SENATE PASSES LOCAL OPTION BILL

House, Idaho, Feb. 10.—The senate passed at the morning session the county local option bill presented by the 13 Republican members. The vote stood 17 to 6, for Democratic voting for it. It is contended that the bill will also pass the house and become a law in fulfillment of the pledge of the Republican party. It is a very stringent measure, providing practically every phase of the question.

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