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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

## EXTREME TENSION IN ST. PETERSBURG

At Present All is Quiet, but the Lull May Presage a Great Storm.

### CROWDS IN STREETS SULLEN.

Additional Troops Brought Into the City and Are Housed in Barracks.

### PROCLAMATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Some Are Very Incendiary—Father Gopon Counsels Moderation—Workmen Have Sinequos of War.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.—While the city is quiet, there is still extreme tension in St. Petersburg, but from Moscow comes news that disorders have begun there, and the lull here may be only the precursor of another storm. Not a single mill or factory has started up. This is very significant as indicating that the workmen are being supplied with the sinews of war. None has applied for pay at the factories, although some have two weeks' pay coming to them. The crowds in the streets are sullen and several additional troops were brought in at daylight and housed in barracks. Machine gun batteries were also placed at several points for emergencies. The terror of the people has been somewhat relieved, but the dread of the next few days continues. Many foreigners are leaving Russia. The foreign embassies are not manifesting alarm. They are expressing confidence that the government will be able to handle the situation and that there is nothing now warranting apprehension for the lives or safety of their fellow countrymen. The authorities insist that the danger of the situation is exaggerated, continuing to scout the idea of a revolution and maintaining the ability of the government to meet all emergencies.

Traffic between St. Petersburg and Moscow and St. Petersburg and Warsaw is uninterrupted. The northern express arrived on schedule time.

During the afternoon came the news that workmen were going out at Kovno and Vilna, but particulars were lacking. Although the crowds on the Nevsky prospect continued to increase during the afternoon just as they did yesterday, there have been no collisions up to this hour. Moreover, during the day several of the smaller mills resumed work and the men at other mills assured their employers that they were anxious to return but that the strikers threatened to kill them if they did not do so.

The wildest rumors are in circulation. A mob is reported to be marching on Tsarok-Selo to see the emperor as the multitude marched on Versailles to ask King Louis XVI of France for bread in 1793, but the story is utterly without foundation.

### IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.—St. Petersburg wears a less martial aspect today. Everywhere troops have been drawn into courtyards. Only pickets are left outside and small groups of Cossaks are patrolling the streets. The stores along the principal thoroughfares are mostly closed and barricaded. The correspondent of the Associated Press drove up to the Nevsky prospect and with the help of daylight realized that the damage done to the store fronts was more considerable than the apparent last night. A large number of business premises were wrecked, the mob having devoted itself principally to confectioners and pastry cooks.

Enormous crowds of strikers and many sightseers, encouraged by the mild weather were promenading the sidewalks this morning and the streets were again in operation. All has been quiet up to this hour. The correspondent of the Associated Press noticed several men distributing proclamations. These people were formerly shy of accepting such documents; now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them "lastochki" (swallows) an allusion to the spring which has become a synonym of revolution. The correspondent secured a number of copies. They are all signed by the "Russian Social Democratic Labor party." One proclamation dated Jan. 23, reads:

### PROCLAMATION TO STRIKERS.

"Comrades: So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to insist on our banners the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of the war.

"The summoning of a constitutional assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct, secret ballot.

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions.

"The inviolability of the person and domicile.

"Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes and political associations."

A second proclamation dated Jan. 23, says:

### AN INCENDIARY APPEAL.

"Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the law trampled, you saw the death and heard the groans of wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workmen were spattered around

where their heads had been laid. Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?

"It was the emperor, the grand dukes, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are the murderers. Slay them!"

"Seize the arsenals and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the prisoners of freedom. Demolish the police and gendarmerie stations and all the government and state buildings.

"We must throw down the emperor and the government and must have our own government.

"Long live the revolution.

"Long live the constituent assembly of the representatives of the people."

### COMMANDER OF THE GUARDS.

Gen. Prince Vassilchikov, commander of the guards, has not yet announced the stringent rules usually accompanying a state of siege, such as forbidding persons to leave their houses after 10 p. m. without special passes, and the extinction of all lights in private quarters after that hour. The authorities evidently are still confident that they have the situation well in hand.

There is no confirmation of the report that the emperor, the empress and their children are going to Copenhagen or on the other hand that the emperor has decided to appoint a mixed commission of official employees and workmen to consider the strikers' demands, notably the question of eight-hour work per day, and to make an investigation of the shooting of the strikers.

All sorts of rumors are circulating in both official circles and among the workmen. A curious report spread among the men last night that the emperor had given in and that three white flags had been placed over the winter palace signifying that he had consented to reduce the maximum legal hours of work from 11 to 8. According to this legend the emperor would have displayed a red flag if he had decided to refuse the strikers' request. Many workmen, deceived by the rumor, shouted "victory" in the streets, and this possibly was the reason that the strikers, believing they had already won the day, refrained from committing excesses yesterday.

Father Gopon's popularity is unimpaired, but it is already evident that the Social Democrats are getting the upper hand and that they are encouraging the people to violence. From a trustworthy source it is learned that Father Gopon sent a letter to the Social Democrats in the following terms:

### FATHER GOPON'S LETTER.

"They have fired upon and massacred us, but we are not vanquished and the day of our triumph is high. Do not spoil our triumph by taking up arms and resorting to violence. Content yourselves with destroying the portraits of him who is no longer worthy to be our emperor."

This pacific admonition irritated the Social Democrats and does not meet with a response from the workmen who apparently are thirsting for vengeance and are clamoring for their leaders to distribute arms.

The revolutionists are also reported to be actively preparing bombs and infernal machines to wreck the post and telegraph offices and destroy other government property. The revolutionists talk wildly of issuing a manifesto declaring a provisional government. They seem to have broken completely with the social democracy and treat the latter with contempt on account of what they call their "cringing" to autocracy. Even Prince Trubetskoi who led the reformers of Moscow, is regarded by them with suspicion and has been accused in an article published by the Pravo he described the revolutionists as a "Port Arthur inside of Russia," which Russia would have to overthrow.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.—The situation here is quiet, but the advanced liberal views are well known, has been arrested.

The workmen's club has been closed by order of the prefect of police. Prof. Karskii and M. St. Anusky and Pechesheff, three well known writers, and town councilors Kedrin and Schmitz, who are also lawyers, were arrested during the night.

### SENDING FAMILIES AWAY.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, dated 12:21 p. m. today, says:

Crowds of strikers are again concentrating on the Nevsky prospect. The situation is tense and many inhabitants of St. Petersburg are sending their wives and children to Helsinki and elsewhere for safety.

A meeting of 350 barristers and solicitors has passed a resolution of solidarity with the strikers, protesting against the action of the government in provoking bloodshed, declining to plead in the courts against the strikers and to subscribe in aid of the propaganda.

### EMPEROR OF JAPAN RECEIVES MINISTER GRISCOM

Tokio, Jan. 24.—The emperor today received Minister Grisco and the staff of the American legation in special audience. He later entertained them at luncheon.

While the streets of Tokio were ringing with the news of the riots at St. Petersburg and of the Russian emperor's refusal to receive the Japanese ambassador, the Japanese emperor at the reception and through Minister Grisco, expressed to President Roosevelt his great satisfaction at the cordial relations existing between the two countries. He paid a high compliment to the United States for the courtesy shown to Prince Sadanaru Fushimi during his recent American tour.

In reply to Mr. Grisco's remarks the emperor for the interest Japan has shown in the St. Louis exposition and the friendship manifested by Prince Fushimi on the occasion of his visit.

The emperor's luncheon with Mr. Grisco, the legation staff, Prince Fushimi and a number of Japanese of high rank. The emperor, who was in high spirits, toasted President Roosevelt and these present, including the legation staff.

After the luncheon, Mr. Grisco, an American naval attaché, was presented to the emperor.

### CRUSADE AGAINST JAPS

Of Honolulu Who Make a Practice of Buying Army Clothing.

Honolulu, Jan. 17, via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—United States District Attorney Breckon has started a crusade against the Japanese and other clothes dealers who have had a practice of buying army clothing from soldiers passing through here on army transports. Many of the men come ashore without any money, and they have been in the habit of selling blankets, overcoats or anything else for a dollar or two for the purpose of a few drinks. Yesterday under Breckon's instructions, United States Marshal Hendry ordered 37 United States army overcoats seized in a Japanese store. The storekeeper explained that they were coats he imported from the coast, but the importation of overcoats in Hawaii is not recognized. The coats were confiscated.

## The Strike in Russia Spreads Rapidly

At Moscow All Printing Establishments Have Been Stopped—No Newspapers Tomorrow—Strike Begins at Vilna—At Kovno Factories and Railroad Shops Are Closed—Strikers Are Compelling Men to Quit Work.

Moscow, Jan. 24, 11:15 a. m.—The strike is spreading rapidly. All printing works have been stopped. No newspapers will be issued tomorrow.

Thus far there have been no collisions with the police.

Vilna, Russia, Jan. 24.—A strike has commenced here. The town is quiet.

Kovno, Russia, Jan. 24.—Work has been stopped at all the factories and railroad shops here.

Moscow, Jan. 24.—Employees of the Bachrushin, Michailoff, Hinder and Scraeder factories have joined in the strike.

The strikers here at noon today totaled 10,000.

A body of strikers at noon today forced their way into the works of the firm of Hopper and compelled 500 men to join the strike. Simultaneously factories and other works were closed throughout the district adjoining Daniloff street.

## JOHANN HOCH, CHICAGO BLUEBEARD, MAN DISAPPEARS WITH THE MONEY, UTAH MAN WAS RECAPTURED.

Information Concerning More Alleged Victims Turns Up in Different Places.

### HIS WIVES DIED MYSTERIOUSLY

John Frick Believes that His Sister Married Him—List of Women He Has Wedded.

### HER HUSBAND'S STRANGE ACT

Wife Says He Took Sudden Leave of Her This Morning With \$1,800 of Her Cash.

### THINKS HE MAY HAVE DESERTED.

Couple Came to Utah to Locate and Buy Property—Had Been to Ogden to Look Around.

Mrs. Charles Moore of Denver, and the police of Salt Lake are anxiously looking for one Charles Moore, the woman's husband, and \$1,800. The man and the money disappeared about 5 o'clock this morning. During the day no trace of either has been found.

Mrs. Moore is in a highly nervous state of mind and she fears that her husband has deserted her. She did not worry about him until about 5:30 o'clock this morning when she discovered that the money was missing. Then she went to the police station and related her story to the officers.

### THE WOMAN'S STORY.

According to her statements, she and her husband came here from Denver about a week ago. They intended to locate here or in Ogden, and go into some kind of business. They owned property in Denver where they had resided for a great many years. They sold their property, and Mrs. Moore's share of the proceeds, she says, was \$1,800. She kept the money with her all the time, and at night placed it under her pillow. The couple engaged a room at 605 West First South, and a day or two ago they went to Ogden. They were undecided whether to locate there or in Salt Lake, but concluded to remain here for at least another week.

### TOOK MONEY WITH HIM.

Mrs. Moore says that about 5 o'clock this morning, she heard Moore get up and dress. She asked him where he was going, and he told her he was hungry and wanted something to eat. He told her that he would return in a few minutes. When he did not come back Mrs. Moore became nervous, and finally made the discovery that her money was missing. It had been taken from under the pillow. She waited for hours and when Moore did not return, she went to the police station.

### WROTE FOR \$4,000.

She said that yesterday her husband wrote to Denver for \$4,000 which was coming to him for the sale of some real estate. She said they had been married for 20 years and had never had any family trouble whatever. They had no children, and no one to consider but themselves. Mrs. Moore says that their trip out here was as much for pleasure as for business, and that they had been making plans for their future. Moore, who says, is 42 years of age, and is a man who does not drink. She can not understand his peculiar actions, but has been forced to believe that he has deserted her, although that fear may perhaps prove groundless. Just how much money Moore had, the woman does not know, but she thinks he has several hundred dollars.

### MCCORMICK IS DIPLOMATIC.

Telegraphs State Department Bold Facts of Russian Rioting.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A belated telegram from Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, was received at the state department yesterday. The ambassador, according to the officials of the department, in his cablegram confines himself to a bald statement of fact relative to the rioting in St. Petersburg Sunday and existing conditions. The text of the cablegram is withheld, but it is stated that Mr. McCormick conveys no news in addition to the Associated Press dispatches, does not give a list of casualties and does not express any opinion as to the outcome of the disturbances in Russia.

### ON NEVSKY PROSPECT.

Is in Darkness and a Panicky Feeling Prevails.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 6:45 p. m.—The lower section of the Nevsky prospect, including the winter palace district and the quay where the embassies are located, is in darkness and there has been a resumption of the panicky feeling of yesterday. Nevertheless the authorities express a reassuring confidence that the backbone of the strike is broken and that all the prominent agitators and many extreme liberals have been arrested.

Father Gopon has disappeared and is said to be in Moscow directing the strike there.

For the moment the men here are without a plan of action and are seemingly contenting to realize that without arms it is folly to resist the troops. If the strikers are paralyzed there is

general fear that the revolutionists and terrorists, who are coming to the front, will begin a reign of bomb throwing and that the political exiles associated, known as the "Illegal Red Cross," will make large contributions.

There is no truth in the report circulating that strikers 30,000 strong are marching upon Kolpino, 20 miles from St. Petersburg, for the purpose of seizing the small arms factory there.

### MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Niedringhaus Gets a Blow from Which He May Not Recover.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 24.—In joint session today Thomas K. Niedringhaus, the Republican caucus nominee for United States senator, lost three votes, which R. E. Goodrich, the Democratic nominee, gained. The ballot stood: Niedringhaus, 73; Cockrell, 81; Kerens, 12; Goodrich, 1. Necessary to election, 88.

The next ballot showed no change. J. E. Goodrich of Kansas City, who received one vote, is a Kerens man. He was not allowed to speak at yesterday's meeting of the Republican state committee. Several absentees were present. Today's blow at Niedringhaus was the most serious yet received, and the belief was expressed that he could not now win.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

### New Commandant at Tutuila.

Tutuila, Samoa, Jan. 10. (Correspondence of the Associated Press), via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Capt. J. S. N. U. arrived on Jan. 5, to succeed Capt. Underwood as commandant and civil governor of the islands. He will assume duties on the 20th of January, when Capt. Underwood expects to leave for the states.

At a meeting of the whole of the western district of Tutuila the Samoans expressed their thanks to Capt. Underwood and the United States for his efforts in creating a friendly spirit among the people and improving their conditions of living.

### A DELIBERATE OUTRAGE.

Bicycle Policeman Purposely Run Down by Automobilist.

New York, Jan. 24.—In attempting to capture an automobile party for speeding, Bicycle Policeman Ennis, who wears a score of medals for bravery, was seriously injured. He was deliberately run down by the autoists. Ennis, a veteran of the Spanish war, was riding on a bicycle on the Central park at One Hundred and Tenth street, in a machine running 40 miles. He rode a motor cycle and sent it along in the wake of the automobile. To his yell, the four men seated in the car shrieked with laughter. Ennis was gaining slowly on the big car when suddenly it came to a dead halt, and began to back up. Into it Ennis crashed, head-on. His machine was shattered and Ennis was whirled through the air, landing on his head, bleeding from a dozen deep wounds on head and face. In another instant the big machine was speeding away.

A general police alarm was sent but the automobilists, running at top speed, were unable to catch the pack by a roundabout way and escaped.

### EDISON OPERATED ON.

Operation Was for a Dangerous Mastoid Abscess.

New York, Jan. 24.—A critical surgical operation has been performed on Thomas A. Edison, at his home near Orange, N. J. Great secrecy was maintained by the family in regard to the affair, and few details could be obtained.

The operation was for a mastoid abscess behind the ear and very close to the brain.

As is generally known, the inventor has been deaf for many years, and the affliction has been growing worse. He has been suffering considerably for about a week and the matter of an operation was broached several years ago, but there was strong hope that it might be avoided. It developed, however, that while Mr. Edison was in a better condition, the growth was not yielding to treatment, and the conclusion was reached that the operation would have to be performed at once.

Mr. Edison, who is 75 years old, remained in bed until a few hours before the operation began.

### HONOLULU CABLE.

Personal Property for Taxing Purposes.

Honolulu, Jan. 17, via San Francisco, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The supreme court of Hawaii has given a novel decision to the effect that the six miles of the trans-Pacific cable which lies within the three-mile limit below low tide mark, is taxable as personal property. The cable company made no return of the cable, and assessed it at \$42,800, and the supreme court declares its taxable value at \$16,000.

### Taylor-Webb Indictments.

Nacogdoches, Texas, Jan. 24.—Investigation here develops the fact that the indictments against Charles L. Taylor of Chicago, and Miss Webb (now Mrs. Brodie L. Duke), were returned because of the alleged falsity of statements which they made in an instrument upon the strength of which a stockholder in one of the national banks here was induced to endorse their notes for \$20,000, which were cashed in Dallas, Texas, and Shreveport, La.

### Guilty of Manslaughter.

Honolulu, Jan. 24.—E. Geneau, master at arms on board of the United States gunboat Wheeling, charged with murder in the first degree, for the killing of "Useless" Harris, a negro prize fighter, last June, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, the jury adding a recommendation of leniency to the verdict.

The greatest sentence possible under the verdict is imprisonment for five years, or a fine of a thousand dollars.

### A JAPANESE SUCCESS.

One Company of Russian Cavalry Is Routed.

Tokio, Jan. 24.—The Japanese headquarters at Siensiang, Manchuria, reports that a Japanese force dislodged about one company of Russian cavalry northwest of Weng Zoku on Monday, occupying the position and capturing some horses and arms.

Another Japanese detachment routed a force of Russian troops in the neighborhood of Changchung, inflicting over 50 casualties. The Japanese captured five officers and men with their horses and arms.

### Temperatures.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 22; Boston, 35; Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 25; Chicago, 12; Minneapolis, 14 below; Cincinnati, 30; St. Louis, 20.

## COMMITTEE REPORT IN SMOOT CASE.

It Probably Will be Submitted to The Senate Sometime Next Week.

### TESTIMONY CLOSES TODAY.

Knox, Pettus, Overman, Foraker and Dillingham Studying the Evidence Closely.

### FRANK B. STEPHENS ON STAND.

Testified that People of Utah Generally Acquired in Existing Conditions.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Coming from the head of the Young Men's Christian association of Salt Lake City, the testimony of Frank B. Stephens before the Smoot committee this morning was significant. Mr. Stephens swore that the people of Utah generally acquiesce in existing conditions. This statement from a man occupying the position of Mr. Stephens carried more weight than a similar statement from any other man who has testified has carried, and it certainly impressed Senator Depew, who appeared today for the first time since the "defense" was begun. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania has been severely criticized by the organs of the women protestants because of his failure to attend the early sessions of the committee after his appointment. There is perhaps no member of the committee who has followed the case more carefully than the former attorney-general. He has read and carefully considered every word of the testimony as far printed, and devotes an hour or more every evening to a perusal of the reports written out by the stenographers. The senator says he proposes reaching a conclusion to guide his course exactly as he would if on the bench, and the case was argued before him. This is certainly true of other senators, notably Pettus, Overman, Foraker and Dillingham. Appeals and protestations of outsiders will carry no weight whatever with these gentlemen, and will possibly two or three exceptions the case can be said of all members of the committee.

The case for the defense will probably close today so far as the testimony of witnesses is concerned. There are three witnesses who have been summoned here who have not yet been called upon to testify. These are Messrs. Sutherland, Eccles and Thomas. It has been decided that it will be unnecessary to call Thomas and it may be that Eccles will not be needed, but Senator-elect Sutherland will undoubtedly testify tomorrow any one in rebuttal and as a consequence the case will be closed today in all probability except for argument of counsel. The case takes several days but the committee expects to dispose of the entire matter before Saturday and to submit its report to the senate probably next week.

(By Associated Press.)

### FRANK B. STEPHENS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Frank B. Stephens, of Salt Lake City, took the first witness today in the Senator Smoot investigation. He testified to the intensity of feeling between "Mormons" and Gentiles, and of the amelioration of that feeling by the efforts of the missionaries and of the co-operation of "Mormons" and Gentiles in charitable work.

Concerning conditions in Utah and the senatorial election, Mr. Stephens said that for prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation, Mr. Stephens said the sentiment was not sufficient to cause prosecutions except in some flagrant cases.

Chairman Burrows asked if the case of President Smith was a flagrant one. Mr. Stephens said he thought Smith ought to be prosecuted because of the example he had set.

Senator Foraker asked concerning Senator Smoot's reputation.

"It is as good as any man's," replied Mr. Stephens. "It has had no blemish. Another thing would have been less objection to him. I think his apostolic handiwork. I know I would not have supported him if I had been of his party, but I would have had no objection to him if he had not been an Apostle."

"Why do they disapprove of an Apostle serving in the senate?" asked Senator Overman.

"Because it is like holding a red rag before a bull to put an Apostle up for office. The people don't want it."

"Why not?"

"They don't want the Church in politics and there is a feeling among many Gentiles that the election of an Apostle puts the Church into politics. I don't think the Church should be in the senate. I know Senator Smoot is elected to office. The people don't want it."

"I told him that was not the point, but that the people did not want the Church in politics."

In answer to a question by Senator Depew, Mr. Stephens gave the case of Representative Allen, elected to Congress in 1885, an one where an active anti-polygamist senator participated in the cross-examination for the purpose of satisfying themselves concerning many matters on which there remained a doubt. Mr. Stephens answered that questions with frankness. This course of examination was being pursued when a recess was taken.