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# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

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26 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

## Revolution May Break Out Any Time in Russia

### SENATOR SMOOT AGAIN ON STAND

Was Still Under Cross Examination When the Committee Adjourned.

### PROSECUTION OF WITNESSES.

Not Likely Committee Will Take Action Against Those Who Refused to Answer.

### BENJAMIN CLUFF'S MARRIAGE.

Many Questions Asked About it and About the Case of George Brimhall.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—"The committee has had a hard week, and I believe every member desires a rest," said Senator Burrows at noon today just after the Smoot hearing adjourned until Monday. Then, too, the senate and house will devote the afternoon to consideration of resolutions formally accepting a statue of the late Senator Ingalls, which was contributed by Kansas to the gallery of statesmen and heroes who are being reproduced in bronze and marble in Statuary hall.

Eight members of the committee listened to the testimony of Senator Smoot this morning. They were senators Burrows, Beveridge, Bailey, Knox, Overman, Dubois, McComas and Foraker. The senator was still under cross-examination and Mr. Taylor had not finished his inquisition when the hour of adjournment arrived. He will conclude Monday morning and Senator Smoot will be followed on the witness stand by David Eccles of Ogden, M. Gillespie and F. B. Evans, of Salt Lake, and O. N. Stohl, Brigham City, who arrived today. There may be other witnesses for the defense and it is possible that the protestants may introduce additional testimony in an attempt to refute statements of Senator Smoot's witnesses concerning the non-interference of Church authorities in temporal and political affairs.

There has been a great deal of talk in the corridors of the senate about the intention of the committee to prosecute witnesses who refused to answer questions concerning the endowment ceremonies and others. When asked as to the intentions in this regard, Senator Burrows said the committee has given no consideration whatever to this question and has had no consultation on the subject. Other members of the committee express the opinion that no good purpose can be served by such prosecutions and that about all the information relative to endowments has been secured from other sources. It is unlikely, therefore, that any steps will be taken towards the punishment of those who declared their belief in the sacredness of the oaths which they have taken.

(By Associated Press.)

### TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Attracted by the announcement that Senator Smoot would today continue his testimony before the senate committee on privileges and elections, which is investigating the protests against the senator retaining his seat, a crowd gathered early today. Several members of the committee who have not been attending the hearings regularly were present. Senator Smoot was still suffering from the attack of indigestion which was responsible for an early adjournment yesterday. The senator took the witness stand at 10:30 and before proceeding he made a correction in his testimony concerning this of apostles. He said the quorum of apostles has the right to depose one of its members and the Twelve Apostles is the only quorum that has that right. Several other minor corrections were made. In carrying out the decisions of the quorum the senator said he does not understand that the minority must join with the majority.

### BENJ. CLUFF'S MARRIAGE.

The first time he heard of the plural marriage of Benjamin Cluff, president of the Brigham Young university, said the senator, was in 1902, when he was told by Jesse Knight. The senator said he had heard from Mr. Knight that Cluff's new plural wife was the daughter of George Reynolds. Except for the investigation of the subject, looking to the dropping of Cluff from the university presidency, which was explained at the hearing yesterday, the senator said he had made no further inquiry. He said Cluff was removed a year later and was succeeded by George Brimhall, who the senator admitted was then living with a plural wife. He said he was not present, but would have voted for Brimhall if he had been at the meeting.

"You consider the position of president of the university purely ecclesiastical, then?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Then the rule laid down by you, which would have controlled your vote for Apostle Penrose, a polygamist, would apply to the election of Brimhall?"

"I think the same rule would apply. I do not think I would vote for him as a federal officer. There are some polygamists I would not vote for, and some that I would. I would vote for a man like Brimhall for a state officer," answered the senator.

### DISTINCTION IN BRIMHALL CASE.

The distinction he made was that Brimhall had taken no plural wives except the manifesto but was living with a plural wife for the reason that his

lawful wife was in an insane asylum. He admitted that he believed Mr. Brimhall was violating the spirit of the law and pressed by Chairman Burrows said that Brimhall was also violating the "letter of the law." However, the condition of the first wife was an extenuating circumstance.

"What," again asked Chairman Burrows, "do you think it is an extenuating circumstance for a man to marry another woman and have children by her because his legal wife is in an insane asylum?"

"No, I hardly think that,"

"Have you any doubt about it? Do you think it was an extenuating circumstance because the first wife was insane?"

"Perhaps I could put it as broad as that, I think it would be."

Atty. Van Cott interjected that a man could not get a divorce in Utah because his wife was insane.

"The Knox took up the query here. 'Do you say this would be an extenuating circumstance in all cases of a polygamist, or only in cases before the manifesto?'"

"Only before the manifesto. For a man to marry a wife in that way since the manifesto would be polygamy."

Mr. Smoot said he knew Mr. Brimhall when he was a trustee of the state asylum board. He was of the opinion that the first Mrs. Brimhall had two children. Mr. Taylor read from a biographical sketch to show that Brimhall had six children. The witness was under the impression that Brimhall did not marry his second wife until after his first wife was sent to the asylum, but the biography seemed to dispute the statement. The inquiry on this subject was not brought to a definite conclusion.

The elevation of Joseph F. Smith to the presidency of the Church was brought up by Mr. Taylor and the witness said he voted to sustain him, and had also voted at other conferences to sustain Smith as president.

### CONCERNING REVELATIONS.

"Do you believe the Church still receives revelations from God?" asked Senator Overman.

"I believe the Church can receive revelations,"

"What do you mean?"

"I believe any good man can receive revelations, but President Smith is the only man who can receive revelations that would be binding upon the people."

"Do you believe that any revelation which might be given could be superior to the laws of the land?" asked Senator Overman.

"No, I do not believe it would be superior to the laws of the land."

"Then if you got a revelation from heaven yourself, would you have to obey it?"

"I believe if it was from God it would be compulsory upon me to obey it. But if it was contrary to the laws of the country in which I lived I would not obey it. The matter is where I could obey the laws."

"Do you believe that revelations are ever given?"

"Well, I have heard men testify so, but I could not say."

"What is your belief?"

"I believe that God could do such things. He did it in former days and could do it now."

### THE UNITED ORDER.

Explaining further the extent to which revelations were lived up to, Senator Smoot said he remembered a revelation being received for the establishment of the "United Order," and that Brigham Young, following out the instructions of that revelation, went from one end of the state to the other preaching the establishment of that order. "That it was never attempted nor lived up to by the people and today is virtually a dead letter."

Senator Dubois asked:

"When you mean to say that if a revelation was received by the president of the Church and submitted to the church that a member could disregard that revelation, although it was a law of the Church?"

"Oh, yes, I understand so."

Continuing, Senator Smoot referred to the law of tithing. He knew there were many members of the Church who disregarded it, although it was a law of the Church.

Senator Dubois followed up his question:

"Then as an apostle you could go out among your people and take that position and the people could refuse to obey and still retain their standing?"

"I would not want to go as far as I infer your question leads. I would not want to say that a man could go from one end of the Church to the other and make a special point of preaching against certain doctrines of the Church and be in full fellowship. I think that would be not only non-belief in it, but open rebellion, and I think that he would be out of harmony."

### TOO MANY INDICTMENTS.

So Pueblo's New Postmaster's Commission is Withheld.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The postoffice department has withheld the issuance of the commission of N. S. Wabole, nomination as postmaster of Pueblo, Colo., was confirmed 11 days ago and against whom 22 indictments have been returned in connection with election frauds. The matter is being inquired into by the department.

### STEYN RETURNS TO SO. AFRICA.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Judge Steyn, former president of the Orange Free State, (now the Orange River Colony), has left Paris for South Africa. He had become reconciled to the changed conditions and intends to reside on his farm in the Orange River colony.

### NO SPECIAL JURY.

Judge Howell Refuses Application for One in Weber County.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Jan. 21.—This morning Dist. Atty. George Halverson of Weber county made application before Judge Howell for the calling of a grand jury. He stated that he thought such a body necessary at the present time, to investigate the bounty frauds and other alleged irregularities in the county of Weber. He stated that some of the guilty parties may be screened friends or acquaintances if secrecy were not maintained in the matter of investigation, and he thought a grand jury should be called at least once a year.

Judge Howell denied the application, and said that he believed the officials of Weber county were doing all in their power to apprehend and punish the doers of wrong, and he did not wish to put the district to the trouble and expense of calling a grand jury at this time.

The case of the last grand jury in Salt Lake county, as proving the futility of grand jury proceedings.

### Alarm at Uintah Reservation Disclosures.

Threatened Publication in the Near Future of the Names of Three United States Senators and Other Men of Prominence, Creates a Big Flurry—Were Used by Great Capitalists.

There are evidences of a growing alarm over the sensational disclosures arising from the wholesale and systematic land grabbing and procrastination displayed on the Uintah reservation. It has not been generally known that secret agents have been at work in Utah for some weeks; that they have visited every place and person from whom it was believed that information could be secured, including the Utah land office. Nevertheless it is a fact, and as a consequence there is no little uneasiness in certain quarters. It is alleged that men in nearly every department of the United States government are implicated in what has been done. The Denver Post which has been making an independent investigation says it will shortly publish their names. Among them are three United States senators. In connection with its exposures it has published many columns of matter, cartoons and pictures and in its issue of Wednesday of this week it deals chiefly with the elaterite beds which it declares were grabbed up by the basest trickery. It adds:

Ex-Gov. Odell is one of the large stockholders of the Raven Mining company, which has the practical ownership of the elaterite beds. Joseph Lister of Chicago is an owner of stock. The American Steel & Wire company, a part of the great United States Steel trust, in which J. Pierpont Morgan is the moving spirit and John D. Rockefeller an important factor, is also interested and is using large quantities of elaterite. Government officials are holding large blocks of stock in the company. Henry C. Payne, late postmaster general, was a director of the Raven company.

There is no place in the known world where elaterite exists except on the Uintah Indian reservation. The mines there cover an area of about 20 miles long and 40 miles wide. The ore sells for 5 cents a pound.

The Raven Mining company and the Florence Mining company, which are harmoniously blended together, have exclusive control of the beds.

The Raven company wants a monopoly on the elaterite of the world. By keeping all others from making location on the Uintah reservation that will be kept from the hands of outsiders, securing a location in the elaterite district the monopoly will be broken.

Another effort is being made by the Raven Mining company, it is understood, to have the date of opening the reservation postponed. It has asked until

Oct. 1, so it may, it is presumed, make further disclosures so that all the elaterite veins will be taken in.

The audacious claim of the Raven Mining company to the elaterite beds on the Uintah reservation is based on an act of Congress passed a few years ago in which the concern was given the privilege of locating 100 ledge mining claims in payment for giving the Indians at least \$100,000. The act conferring the privilege of working 350 acres of land in the elaterite area. The culpability of the proposition is seen when it is informed that the claim covers practically ten acres of land and 100 claims would mean 1,000 acres. Who would not give up a lease on 300 acres of land for 1,000 acres, even assuming that values were even?

The Raven company has not only taken the 100 claims, but through the Florence Mining company and other subsidiary organizations it is understood to have practically monopolized every foot of the elaterite field. Various methods were employed in bringing that about.

To have the department of the interior act on leases from the Indians all that was necessary was for the Indian agent at Salt Lake to make a recommendation to the interior office by corporations intent on securing the land.

It was not only necessary to have the recommendation of an Indian agent, official of the department of the interior to get all they wanted, it was also inevitable that the same kind of influence must be used on members of Congress. The influence of the corporation in the greatest land making body resulted in the passage of acts extending the time for opening the reservation to 1909. The Raven company secured its lease from the Indians. Five Indians had to sign the papers. The redskins were feted in Chicago for a week and were given \$50,000. They were driven around in a trolley, dined and worshipped as heroes. As soon as they

signed the lease in Washington they were dropped like cold potatoes.

About two years ago the deal was made in Congress whereby the Raven company was given extensive tracts of land in return for the lease made by the Indians.

The officers of the Raven Mining company, according to late disclosures, are Charles F. Pfister, president; L. D. Thomas, secretary and manager; O. H. Morgan, Chicago, treasurer; T. J. Boggs and W. S. Potwin, directors.

Judge Pfister is a prominent capitalist of Milwaukee. Potwin is also a resident of that city. Morgan, the treasurer, is also president of the Chicago Vermorel works. As elaterite is utilized in making paints and rubber goods, it can be used by the company Morgan is connected with.

Little by little the whole infamous plot is being divulged and the dozens of men who were driven violently from the reservation are now on parole, with prospect will have an opportunity of telling what they know.

On the same subject the Eastern Utah Advocate has the following editorial:

It is remembered that when the time the bill passed Congress providing for the opening of the Uintah reservation to settlement provision had to be made for the Florence Mining company. This company was composed largely of politicians, some of them prominent in the national government at the time. Among them was the late Henry C. Payne, postmaster general. There was a disagreeable odor about the affair at the time the reservation bill passed. Six hundred and forty acres of mineral land thought to be of great value was reserved for the government. This company, and this land was to be located at the pleasure of the company.

It would not be possible for the Salt Lake City land office to know whether or not this land had been located unless a patent were applied for, and without this patent from the general government it would not be possible for the Florence people to hold the land against other settlers when the reservation was thrown open to settlement. News comes from Denver that exposures are promised there in a day or two in connection with the Uintah reservation, and these exposures will be watched with deep interest by citizens of Utah.

This matter may be much more far-reaching than is indicated by the monopoly given by the government to the Florence Mining company. For days the atmosphere has been charged with coming revelations of land frauds in various parts of the state. It is barely possible that the Uintah reservation may be the storm center of the investigations for Utah.

### PREST. LOUBET SENDS FOR ROUVIER

Invites Him to Form a New Cabinet and He Probably Will Consent.

### HE MADE NO DEFINITE ANSWER.

Expected That a Ministry Will be Formed if He Can Command a Majority in the Chambers.

Paris, Jan. 21.—President Loubet this morning sent for M. Rouvier and invited him to form a new cabinet. M. Rouvier replied that he would consult with his friends and make known his determination at the earliest possible moment. This is expected to lead to the formation of a Rouvier ministry after he has assured himself that he has sufficient support to command a majority in the chambers.

M. Rouvier remained at the Elysee palace for nearly an hour discussing the situation. M. Loubet manifested a desire to terminate the political discussions which are serving to keep the country in a state of excitement. The selection of M. Rouvier will therefore be construed as an effort to secure the conciliation of the various elements upon a less aggressive policy than heretofore. The president gave significant evidence of his desire for moderation during the visit of the parliamentary delegation which expressed confidence in the recent death of his mother. M. Loubet said he never had greater need of comfort and sympathy and he was glad of the opportunity to make an appeal to the representatives of parliament for unity, concord and reconciliation, which is so necessary today in the superior interest of the republic and the country.

During the conference President Loubet asked M. Rouvier to secure the cooperation of M. Sarrien and afterwards M. Rouvier had a lengthy meeting with M. Sarrien. This led to the inference that M. Sarrien will enter the cabinet probably as minister of justice.

It is understood that Mr. Rouvier insists on the government ratifying the action of the council of the legion of honor in dismissing those making secret reports of the lives of army officers. This may arouse a controversy and cause delay.

This afternoon M. Rouvier called at the foreign office and conferred with Foreign Minister Delcasse. The latter's retention at the head of foreign affairs is considered certain.

### California Oil Asphalt.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Through the shipment of 2,000 tons of California oil asphalt by the barkentine Hollinswood for New York, a new era begins in the output of this material. This is the first sailing vessel to load an entire cargo of this material from this port, and is the largest tonnage ever moved in the history of the industry.

The asphalt is to be used in laying pavements in New York City.

### MORMONISM IN IDAHO

Why Senator Dubois is Fighting Against Senator Smoot.

Arthur W. Dunn, the well known Washington newspaper correspondent, sends the following to the Desert News:

"Sometimes it appears that the investigation of Senator Smoot's title to a seat in the senate becomes simply an investigation of the political campaign in Idaho. This is because Senator Dubois, who is a member of the committee, is leading the fight against the Mormons and is making it the basis of his future political career. Dubois says very frankly that he will be beaten next year, as the movement against the Mormons will not be strong enough by that time to be successful. HE HOPES THAT THE TIME IS COMING WHEN THE ANTI-MORMON WILL UNITE AND THEN HE WILL BE AT THE HEAD OF THE PARADE."

"PARTY, in trying out the Idaho case politicians of all kinds were brought to Washington and gave their testimony. Members swept aside all the Idaho testimony when they consider the case of Senator Smoot on its merits. But the mass of matter embodied in the records will no doubt be used in future Idaho campaigns."

### DISCREDITS SUICIDE.

Pastor Heckner Believes Victim Simply Made a Fatal Mistake.

Undertaker Evans had not heard up to this afternoon, from the husband of Mrs. Eva L. Cooper, and unless he can be reached, the unfortunate wife must be given a county burial. Rev. Heckner of the Scandinavian Methodist church says he met Mrs. Cooper some months ago when she was in poor health, and that she remarked at the time that it seemed dreadful to feel that her life was ebbing away little by little. He does not believe that she suicided, but that in a moment of unusual grief she took an overdose of strychnine that ended her life. Manager Johnson of Hill's drug store said today that he had noticed Mrs. Cooper when she was in poor health, and that she had been thinking of suicide (thought not of strychnine), and she impressed him as being afflicted with melancholia, if she was not an hypochondriac.

### CHICKEN SHOW ENDS.

Poultry Exhibit Closes This Evening. After a Successful Run.

The chicken show closes this evening, after a very successful four days' exhibition and the secretary says that next year's exhibition will be about double the size and magnitude of this one. E. O. Day is given a special prize of \$10 for the largest and best general display; and second prize for same to A. Betts. Mrs. Riley is given a rocking chair for the largest and best display by any woman. Roger Powers offers a silver cup for the best exhibit in 1905, for a pen of raised from the eggs of his stock. Mrs. Emma J. Mellette of Harris, Colo., editor of the Western Poultry World, says this exhibition is one of the best she ever attended on the Pacific slope.

### W. J. BRYAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cordially Welcomed by President Roosevelt Who Invites Him In to His Private Room.

### DISCUSSED SEVERAL MATTERS

Says President is Unmistakably Right in His Demands as to Railroad Legislation.

Washington, Jan. 21.—W. J. Bryan called on President Roosevelt at the White House today. He was cordially greeted by Mr. Roosevelt as well as by a number of Republican senators and representatives who happened to be in the executive office at the time of his visit.

"You are certainly looking well, Mr. Bryan," said Senator Culver of Illinois, as they shook hands.

"Yes, but I am a little too fat. I could spare you some of my flesh," said the Nebraska senator, as he looked at the thin form of the Illinois senator.

"Well, you are growing," remarked Senator Culver, "in fact, you are growing in more ways than one," whereupon Mr. Bryan smiled and after a few minutes' conversation with Senator Culver, walked into the office. Before he could get to the president's doorkeeper a dozen people stopped him and shook his hand.

Mr. Bryan was ushered into the cabinet room, which was filled with people. The president was engaged in an adjoining room with Senator Proctor, but as soon as he learned that the noted Democrat was in the cabinet room he went to him and grasped his hand cordially.

"Come in here," said the president, who placed Mr. Bryan into his private room, where, joined by former Senator Jones of Arkansas, they remained for five or ten minutes.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Bryan said Mr. Bryan into his private room, where, joined by former Senator Jones of Arkansas, they remained for five or ten minutes.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Bryan said that his talk with the president had been cordial and satisfactory and that they had discussed several matters. "It was a pleasure to commend his attitude on some things," said Mr. Bryan.

"Not on all things, then?" he was asked.

"No, of course not," said Mr. Bryan. "I believe in speaking well of any policy that is good, regardless of what party is supporting it. I have often been accused of being a Populist, merely because I have given my support to some things advocated by that party. I suppose I will now be accused of being a Republican because I agree with President Roosevelt's views on some things. I think the president is unmistakably right in his demands as to railroad legislation, and I told him so. I also think that Mr. Garfield of the bureau of corporations is right in recommending that corporations be required to take out federal licenses. I likewise believe in an income tax and hope to see it brought about."

"How can it be brought about?"

"By a constitutional amendment," Mr. Bryan suggested.

Mr. Bryan said he would leave Wash-

### MOFFAT TOWNSITE.

New Company Files Articles of Incorporation With County Clerk.

The Moffat Townsite & Irrigation company with headquarters in this city filed its articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office today. It is capitalized at \$10,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$1 each. The incorporators are Maj. H. P. Myron, W. P. Caffey, Thomas Nichols, W. H. Donaldson and B. R. McDonald. The company has located a townsite of 300 acres on the line of the new Moffat road, between the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations.

### BOARD OF PARDONS.

Brief Session Held This Morning—Haworth Case Goes Over.

The state board of pardons held a very brief session today, owing to the absence from the city of Chief Justice Bartch and Justice McCarty. Upon motion of the attorneys representing the applicants, the petitions of "Nick" Haworth, serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree, and Merrill McNaughton, serving five years for manslaughter, but now out on parole, were continued for one month. As Justice Straup was disqualified from serving on some of the petitions before the board, it was decided to postpone all of them until the next regular meeting of the board to be held on the third Saturday in February.

### SLOT MACHINE MAN.

He is Here to Fix Things to Order of Owners Who Want Him.

There is a man in town who wants to fix the slot machine. His plan, if it is carried out, will enable the owners of the machine to get the entire one hundred cents of each dollar that is put in it, instead of ninety-nine and three-quarters cents, which many now get from those who play the slot. This plan is being carried out by a man named "Fixer," who is a well known figure in the town. He is a man who has been charged with coming revelations of land frauds in various parts of the state. It is barely possible that the Uintah reservation may be the storm center of the investigations for Utah.

There is a system by which every player can beat a slot machine, and never fail. Those who practise this method win one hundred cents on the dollar, and then some—it is to let the thing absolutely alone.

### CASE OF JAP GIRL.

Shall She be Sent to Her Country or Remain in America.

The case of Hannah Takeda, a Japanese girl, is being heard in the federal court this afternoon. The defendant is charged with being unlawfully in this country, and the matter comes up on a writ of habeas corpus.

Joseph Forsyth, the man charged with forging certain letters-patent, was arraigned before Judge Marshall this morning. He pleaded guilty, and the court ordered him to be committed to the penitentiary to serve a term of four years.

Robert M. Burch, who sued the Southern Pacific Railroad company for \$50,000 damages for the loss of a leg, yesterday secured \$5,000 by a jury in the United States court.

### NOW IN LOS ANGELES.

Will Clawson, the Salt Lake Artist, Goes There to Live.

Los Angeles Express: J. W. Clawson, the San Francisco portraitist, is in the city for an indefinite stay. His work has met with unusual favor in his home city, where he has painted a number of stunning likenesses of well known people. His technique, after the style of Sargent, is full, bold and rich, most of his paintings being in rather low key. If encouraged he may take up his residence for a portion of the year in Los Angeles. Now that Lucy Stanton and Blanche Dugan Cole have gone, one to open an eastern studio and the other to remain a year in study in Europe, there is no one in town who is exclusively a portraitist. Alice Landwehr only makes likenesses in the small, and her father paints as many landscapes as portraits.

### UNIT BILL.

State Supt. of Schools Nelson Receiving Number of Protests.

State Supt. of Schools Nelson is receiving a number of protests from outside counties against the county unit bill, which is now before the Legislature. The bill proposes to combine all of the school districts of the county into one unit, and elect a single school board to manage the schools.

### THIRTY-NINE ARRIVALS.

Twenty-four Boy and Fifteen Girl Infants Came to Salt Lake.

The weekly report of the board of health for the week ending Jan. 21 shows 23 births, of which 24 were males and 15 were females. The death report for the same period numbered 18, of which 9 were males and 9 females.

During the week there were 15 cases of amoebic, 1 of scarlet fever and 1 case of diphtheria, and 17 cases of measles, reported to the office.

One case of smallpox and one of diphtheria were reported to the board of health today. Van Barker, aged 5, residing at 274 1/2 east Fourth South street, has the smallpox, and Rulon H. Cushing, aged 5, residing at 151 south Eighth East street, has diphtheria.

### STREETS LINED WITH TROOPS

St. Petersburg Presents the Appearance of a Beleaguered City.

### GOVERNMENT WARNS PEOPLE.

Despite Measures Taken for Safety, Inhabitants Are in a State of Bordering on Terror.

### FATHER GOPON ISSUES A DICTUM.

Says Meeting Shall Take Place on Palace Square if it Results in a Massacre of Men.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—St. Petersburg this morning presents the appearance of a beleaguered city. The military are in complete possession. The streets are lined with troops, galloping sections of cavalry are seen everywhere, gendarmes are concealed in all the court yards and the closed factories and mills are surrounded by cordons of police and Cossacks.

### PEOPLE WARNED.

On every bulletin board is posted the government's proclamation warning the people against assembling. Despite the energetic measures taken to insure the safety of the city the inhabitants are in a state bordering on terror. The widest rumors regarding the intentions of the mob are afloat and many small retailers did not open their shops this morning. An edict has gone forth that no shop must open tomorrow when the great assemblage on the palace square is scheduled to take place. Although the authorities seemingly are determined to prevent it, preparations for the gigantic demonstration are proceeding. The men declaring that they are ready to die in their thousands.

The plan of the authorities is to prevent the workmen tomorrow from entering the city proper. The industrial section beyond the Stranitsa and Nevsky gate will be cut off and all bridges will be guarded. Several batteries of artillery have been brought into the city.

### AGITATION CONTINUES.

The strikers are continuing their agitation with unabated activity. Throughout the morning they have been parading the main streets in the center of the city and closing every industrial establishment.

The agitation hitherto has been carried on with remarkable success. A real violence, the committee of the union having issued instructions that everything be done as quietly as possible, and that no personal violence be offered the strikers. The result of yesterday's demonstration is hardly interfered with, the demonstrations filling the streets politely making way for passing soldiers. A list of the names of the strikers is being made up. The result of yesterday's demonstration shows that every industry is involved, including railway construction and electrical engineering. In view of the probable failure of the electric supply for stores and offices, householders are laying in large stocks of candles. The public is nervous and excited and the opinion is freely expressed that the government will be forced to concede the demands of the men.

### FATHER GOPON'S DICTUM.

Father Gapon, who was reported to have been kidnapped during the night, is understood to be at large this morning going from place to place organizing and directing everything. His dictum is that the meeting shall take place on the palace square, no matter if it results in a massacre of the men. He says they must be resolved to do or die. It is noteworthy that of the strikers, many of them are French revolutionaries for their parallels. The deputations sent to Tsarskoe-Selo was the march of the mob to Versailles. The assemblage planned for tomorrow is likely to be one of the multitude wearing red caps of liberty to the Tuilleries to present their demands to Louis XVI.

### AUTHORITIES RELY ON TROOPS.

While there is much talk that the troops may be overawed by the mob, the authorities do not manifest the slightest apprehension on this score. The Cossacks and the guard regiments, they declare, can be relied upon. Two regiments of infantry have also been brought here from Riga. Nevertheless, the authorities are extremely nervous, realizing that should once spilled in the present temper of the excited mob, spurred on by Socialist agitators, it is impossible to predict the end. The emperor's advisers, however, declare he must put down the agitation with firm hand and that if he yields, as Louis XVI at Versailles, all may be lost. The present resolution of the government is not to give away.

While many drunken rows have occurred and a number of men have been injured no serious collisions have been reported up to this morning. An enormous number of arrests of known revolutionaries took place during the night.

An attempt will be made to close all the bakeries in order to threaten the city with famine. The workmen are also reported to have decided to cut the telephone and telegraph wires, and cut off St. Petersburg altogether from communication with the outside world.

### SITUATION CRITICAL.

Although the situation is most critical, Father Gapon, when apprised that the government intended to prevent the demonstration tomorrow, issued instructions to the men that they must go to the palace square with their wives and children, but the men must be armed. He is reported to have said: "We must first show we are prepared. We have appealed in vain to the employers and to the bureaucracy. Our labor is in danger. We must defend ourselves. We must fight."

Father Gapon has had a guard of 400 sworn workmen formed to protect the