

## IN POLITICS

### Power of The Mormon Church in The Late Election.

### SIX WITNESSES

Gave Testimony Before the Senate Committee Investigating the Smoot Case—Important Evidence Was Offered—Secretary Jackson of the Democratic State Committee Testified to the Church Influence in Elections—Recorder Nicholson Refused to Divulge the Whereabouts of the Temple Marriage Records—Apostle Penrose Admitted that He Was a Polygamist—He Was Elected an Apostle Last July, Senator Smoot Being Present at the Election.

Washington, December 17.—More important testimony was brought out today in the investigation of protests against Senator Reed Smoot than at any time in the present session of Congress. The witnesses were Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Idaho; John Nicholson, chief recorder in the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City; Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Desert News, and an apostle of the Mormon church; William Budge, president of the Bear Lake Stake in Idaho, and Apostle John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake.

Mr. Penrose was elected an apostle last July, and the attorney for Senator Smoot admitted that the Senator was present and participated in the election of Penrose. Mr. Penrose testified that he is a polygamist, and was known to have been such at the time he was made an apostle.

As an illustration of the local church issue in the late election, Mr. Jackson said the vote for Gooding, Republican candidate for Governor, ran behind the vote for Roosevelt in the Mormon counties; while the vote for Helfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, ran ahead of Parker in the gentile counties and behind Parker in the Mormon counties.

On cross-examination, Mr. Jackson said that Apostles Matthias Cowley and John Henry Smith were among those who went into Idaho and told the people that there had been a revelation that they should vote the Republican ticket. Questioned by Attorney VanCott, representing Senator Smoot, the witness said he never had heard the apostles declare that there had been such revelations.

Mr. VanCott brought out the fact that there were about 20,000 Mormon votes, out of a total of 60,000 votes in the state. He asked the witness if it was not true that although the gentiles were in a large majority, and that the Democrats put an anti-Mormon plank in their platform and the Republicans refused to put in such a plank, the Republicans carried the state by a very large majority.

"That is a bald fact," responded the witness, but he added that the inference drawn by the attorney from the question was not justified.

court, one son prosecuting attorney in Bear Lake county; one son in law, H. Smith Wooley, is chief assayer of the mint at Boise City; and one daughter is postmaster at Paris. Of himself he admitted that he is the most prominent Mormon in Idaho, having served in the State Senate and otherwise taking a leading part in church affairs.

John Henry Smith became an apostle of the church in 1888 and is the second in rank. He has two wives and 15 living children, four having died. He could not say how many of the seven living children of his plural wife were born since the manifesto, but thought four. He testified that he was one of the signers of the application for amnesty. Asked concerning his failure to practice the agreement thus made he said:

"Nobody can take from me my family. I am responsible to them and God alone and if my countrymen choose to punish me I shall have to suffer the consequences."

Asked if he had ever concerned himself about the fact that an apostle of the church had taken a fourth wife six years after the manifesto, Mr. Smith replied that he felt that every man was amenable to the laws; that the courts have jurisdiction and that he was not responsible for the acts of his associates, moral or otherwise.

Mr. Taylor told the witness that the answer did not appear candid. Mr. Smith answered:

"If I were a grand jurymen and satisfactory evidence were presented to me of the facts you have stated I would have indicted the defendant."

The committee adjourned until Monday.

### VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

No Signs of Life Discernable on the Schooner Clara Goodwin.

Norfolk, Va., December 17.—The United States cruiser Topeka reported on her arrival today the burning of the abandoned four masted schooner Clara Goodwin off Diamond Shoals. The cruiser stood by the craft, but no signs of life were discernable. The crew have evidently sought safety in small boats and probably have been picked up by one or the other of the sailing vessels in sight. The British steamer Monmouth standing by today also reported the Goodwin sailed from Port Tampa, Fla., for Philadelphia December 1, with phosphate rock. She was sighted and spoken thirty miles off Diamond Shoals December 9, so she had not made much progress from then until she was burned. J. S. Winslow and Company of Bath, Me., own the vessel, which was built in 1887. She was of 845 tons gross, and 191 feet long. Captain Ostman was her skipper and she carried a crew of eight men.

### SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

Decisions Handed Down Yesterday in a Number of Cases.

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., December 17.—The Supreme court this evening filed the following opinions: Hiram Griffin vs. Seaboard Air-Line Railroad, from Halifax, petition to rehear dismissed; State vs. Huff, from Wake, new trial; Fire Extinguisher Company vs. Railroad, from Mecklenburg, new trial; Cobb vs. Rhea, from Buncombe, error; Turner vs. Wilson, from Orange, reversed; Turner vs. McKnight, from Moore, petition to rehear allowed, judgment below affirmed; Satterthwaite vs. Woodyear, from Haywood, error; State vs. Davis from Bladen, new trial; Lance vs. Tainter, from Madison, no error; Coward vs. Commissioners, from Jackson, error; Stalcup vs. State, from Cherokee, error; Trotter vs. Angel, from Macon, no error; Francis vs. Reeves, from Haywood, affirmed; State vs. Morris, from Hertford, per curiam, no error; State vs. Spruill, from Martin, per curiam, no error; State vs. Gentry, from Cherokee, per curiam, no error.

### CAUSED BY DYNAMITE.

Reservoir Disaster at Winston Was Not an Accident.

Raleigh, N. C., December 17.—A special from Winston-Salem, N. C. says: It was published a few days ago that evidence had been discovered tending to show that the reservoir disaster by which 9 people lost their lives here on the second of November was caused by dynamite, used by parties unknown. It is officially stated today that a dynamite cartridge was found a few days after the bursting of the reservoir near the broken walls and that it is now in the possession of the city officials. An investigation has been proceeding for some time, but if the officers have any clue it has not been given to the public.

### TO REDUCE TOBACCO CROP.

Growers of Virginia and North Carolina Wage Fight on Trust.

Lynchburg, Va., December 17.—The executive committee of the Interstate Tobacco Growers' Association of Virginia and North Carolina met today at South Boston and took steps to secure a curtailment of the tobacco crop next year of at least fifty per cent. in order to wage an active fight against the American Tobacco Company.

## NOT GUILTY

### Plea of Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Beckwith and Cashier Spear.

### ALL ARRAIGNED

The Arraignment of the Three Indicted Persons Was Fixed for Saturday So That Few People Would be in Attendance on the Court—All of the Defendants Pleaded Not Guilty to the Charges Against Them and no Bail Was Fixed for Mrs. Chadwick as She Did Not Ask for Liberty—She Was Remanded to Prison to Await Trial—President Beckwith and Cashier Spear Were Allowed to Depart After Furnishing Bonds to the Amount of \$25,000—No Visitors Allowed to See Mrs. Chadwick.

Cleveland, O., December 17.—Mrs. Chadwick was arraigned before Judge Wing of the United States District Court today, pleaded not guilty to every charge brought against her, declined to give bail, and was remanded to jail to await trial. President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens National bank of Oberlin were arraigned at the same time and were allowed to depart after furnishing bonds, each to the amount of \$25,000, an increase of \$15,000 over the value of the bond they had previously given.

The arraignment of the three was very quietly arranged between District Attorney Sullivan, U. S. Marshal Chandler and the attorneys for the three indicted people. It was deemed best to have them called on Saturday at a time when few people would be expected to see them in court, instead of at a regular session of the court when a multitude of curious people would attempt to invade the court room. Not over thirty people were present when Judge Wing took his seat to preside for the arraignment only. Court was adjourned as soon as it was over, the entire session not lasting for over fifteen minutes.

Mr. Beckwith was the first of the three to enter the court room. He was not accompanied by his wife as usual, and took a seat by himself at the west side of the court room. Mr. Spear came in a few minutes later and sat beside Mr. Beckwith. When Marshal Chandler and Deputy Campbell arrived at the jail, Dr. Wall, the physician of the government, was called to examine Mrs. Chadwick. In decide if she was in condition to stand the trip to the court room, a few blocks away. Dr. Wall said that while the woman was in an extremely nervous state, bordering on complete exhaustion, there was no danger in allowing her to be brought before the judge. A carriage was then called and Mrs. Chadwick was told by the marshal to prepare to leave the jail. She dressed, assisted by the matron and then went down the three flights of stairs. She was so weak that she had to lean on the arm of both officials, and was obliged to rest for several minutes at each landing. Dr. Wall remained by her side in case his services were needed and also accompanied her to court.

Accompanied by Marshal Chandler and Deputy Campbell she entered the court room and took her seat. It was impossible to see her face. She walked very feebly and was supported at every step. As she approached the bar she sank into a chair beside her attorney, J. P. Dawley, and placing an elbow on a table beside her, supported her head with her hand and remained motionless until the court had adjourned.

Attorney Sullivan then stated to the court the nature of the case against the three defendants and turning to Mr. Dawley said:

"I presume Mrs. Chadwick will waive the reading of the indictments and that Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Spear will do likewise."

Mr. Dawley and the two bank officials bowed in silence and the former rising said:

"Your honor, we plead not guilty to all of the charges."

There was a pause and nobody spoke, either for Beckwith or Spear. "I understand that Mrs. Chadwick pleads not guilty," said Judge Wing. "But is that the plea of the other defendants?"

Beckwith and Spear exclaimed: "We plead not guilty."

"I would like to have your honor fix the amount of bail to be given by the defendants," said District Attorney Sullivan.

"Your honor," said Mr. Dawley, "in entering a plea of not guilty, I should like to have the privilege of withdrawing it, if we should, at a later time, deem it available to do so. I have had no opportunity as yet to examine this case and really know very little about it. I also would like to have your honor fix the amount of bail to be given by the defendants. We are making no application for bail."

"You appear for Mrs. Chadwick alone?" asked the judge.

"Yes sir."

"She is now in custody, is she not?"

"Yes sir."

In cases where a prisoner is in custody and bail is not given," said the court, "the initial move must come from the person so held. If that person does not ask for liberty and prefers to remain in custody, there is no need of fixing any amount of bail. I understand that Mrs. Chadwick does not wish to give bail and she can remain in custody."

"That is perfectly satisfactory to the government," said District Attorney Sullivan, and the case as far as Mrs. Chadwick was concerned was ended.

The nature of the proceedings was a puzzle to Mrs. Chadwick. The affair had been so hastily arranged that she had no previous knowledge of it and had no idea what it meant.

When the judge left the bench she turned to Mr. Dawley and asked:

"What does it mean? Why was I brought here?"

"It is just a formality," replied Mr. Dawley, "and fixes for the time being your standing before the court. There is nothing in it that affects the issue of the trial one way or another."

This was an evident relief to Mrs. Chadwick and she arose to leave the room in a manner considerably more energetic than that in which she had entered it.

When she had reached her quarters in the jail Dr. Wall again examined Mrs. Chadwick and found her condition as good as could be expected. Mrs. Chadwick requested that medicine she brought from New York be sent her. It is in the possession of Jailer Eggers and Dr. Wall ordered that it be not given her. He said she was under his treatment and that while the drug might be perfectly harmless, he nevertheless was unacquainted with the prescription and did not care to have her take the medicine.

## NINE PERISH

### Total Destruction of Steamer in Long Island Sound.

### THE GLEN ISLAND

Besides the Loss of Life Property to the Value of a Quarter of a Million Dollars Was Destroyed—The Fire Is Thought to Have Started in the Dynamo Room, but its Origin Is Unknown—Twenty Two of the People on the Boat Were Saved Through the Heroic Efforts of the Officers and Crew—They Left the Burning Steamer in the Life Boats and Were Picked Up by the Tug Bully Which Later Transferred Them to the Steamer Erasmus Corning and Then Taken to New York.

New York, December 17.—By the burning of the Starin Line steamer Glen Island in Long Island Sound today, nine lives were lost and property roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars was destroyed. That more lives were not sacrificed undoubtedly was due to the personal courage of the officers and crew, and the excellent discipline maintained when a horrible death for all seemed almost a certainty. When the steamer was abandoned she was flameswept from stem to stern, and yet the only persons who lost their lives were those whose escape had been entirely cut off by the fire before the alarm reached them.

Of the thirty-one persons, including ten passengers who sailed away on the Glen Island last night, twenty-two, including eight passengers were brought back today.

The dead are: Passengers:

UNKNOWN HEBREW WOMAN, believed to be Rosa Silken, who lived at 206 Hamilton street, New Haven.

UNKNOWN MAN, supposed to be a New Yorker.

CREW: W. E. HENDRICKSON, assistant engineer.

LUMAN MILLER, fireman.

FRANK BUSH, fireman.

JOHN BURKE, fireman.

OTTO LALOLERAN, fireman.

O. BERG, deck hand.

PETER BENSON, deck hand.

The Glen Island left her regular trip for New Haven. There were ten passengers and a crew of 21 men, including Captain Charles E. McAllister, First Mate Ira Larsen, Pilot Thomas McMullen and Quartermaster John O'Brien. The trip down through the sound was without incident and just before midnight, when about three miles west of Greenwich, Conn., Captain McAllister left the pilot house and went below for his mid-lunch. At that time there was no indication of trouble of any kind, but hardly had the captain reached the galley when there came a rush of stifling smoke from the hold of the steamer and every electric light on board the craft was extinguished.

When the captain rushed on deck smoke was pouring from every passageway and flames were sweeping up through the aperture around the walking beam.

Captain McAllister sent in the alarm for fire drill and the men came lining out of their bunks. In the meantime the steering gear had been blocked and the pilots, finding themselves unable to direct the course of the steamer hurried to the assistance of the other members of the crew in saving lives.

Captain McAllister ordered McMullen to go to the hurricane deck and loosen one of the boats while he went to the main deck and tried to loosen the two large life boats. Captain McAllister managed to loosen the port life boat. The other life boat was frozen to the davits, but a smaller one was soon ready to be lowered away.

While the officers and crew were working there was a fearful scene of confusion among the ten passengers. They ran about the saloons in disarray. The woman who lost her life had been aroused by stewards and was on her feet when the boats were being lowered. She was not seen again and must have perished. There was no possibility of waiting for the rescue of those who failed to appear at once. In the large boat fifteen people were afloat.

## THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT

### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET TUESDAY.

### THE FOUR SELECTED ADMIRALS WILL CHOOSE A FIFTH MEMBER OF THE COURT—SESSIONS OF THE TRIBUNAL WILL BE HELD IN HANDSOME QUARTERS ON THE FLOOR OF THE PALACE—PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION AS IT NOW STANDS.

Paris, December 17.—Great activity is manifested in official and diplomatic quarters in connection with the opening next Tuesday of the sessions of the international commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident. The meeting will bring together some of the legal and naval fighters of the foremost maritime powers. Besides the Anglo-Russian crisis, which the appointment of the commission has averted, it is expected that the meeting will establish a number of precedents affecting international naval conditions, and the rights and responsibilities of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. The British and Russian members of the commission will arrive here Monday. The French member is already here. The German Vice Admiral Rojewensky's squadron. Clado is considered the ablest tactician in Russia.

Final arrangements have been made for the opening session to take place Tuesday, December 20. Instead of the gorgeous hall of the ambassadors as first contemplated the commission will be installed in more convenient business quarters on the floor of the palace on the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting room is a beautiful apartment in white and gold with Louis XV. decorations, mirrors and rich frescoes. There the commission will first meet informally and privately, as the proceedings will be private until it is formally decided to make them public. It is expected that Foreign Minister Del Casse will make the address of welcome. Thereafter the admirals will choose a fifth admiral, determine questions of procedure and adjourn until after the holidays.

It is understood that the British side of the case is practically made up. It is the expectation that Sir Edward Fry will bear the burden of presenting and proving the case, as it is assumed that English common law principles will prevail; that the burden of proof is upon Great Britain to prove in the affirmative and not upon Russia to disprove in the negative. A number of rumors concerning the commission's probable decision are already in circulation. One is to the effect that three admirals out of four are ready in favor of Great Britain. The names of the admirals are being mentioned, but this and other reports are purely speculative. All the admirals are men of independence, and rigid believers in awaiting official details before reaching a conclusion. It is certain that the case will be judged on its merits and without preconceived inclinations.

Special interest attaches to Captain Clado, of the Russian party owing to his sensational arrest for engaging in a newspaper campaign with the object of having the Black sea fleet pass the Dardanelles to reinforce Vice Admiral Rojewensky's squadron. Clado is considered the ablest tactician in Russia.

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### FAVORS THE EXPOSITION

Governor Odell Heartily Approves the Proposed Celebration of the Settlement of Jamestown.

Norfolk, Va., December 17.—Governor B. B. Odell, of New York, has given the Jamestown Exposition his hearty endorsement in a communication to General Fitzhugh Lee. Mr. Odell paid a visit to Tidewater Virginia last Spring, and while here at that time manifested much interest in the historical associations of this part of the state, and expressed his approval of the forthcoming fair designed to commemorate such an important event in American history. Governor Odell's letter to General Lee is as follows:

"State of New York

"Executive Chamber,

"Albany, December 13, 1904.

"General Fitzhugh Lee, Norfolk, Va.

"My Dear General Lee: Referring to our conference with reference to the Jamestown Exposition, permit me to add that I consider this proposed celebration in commemoration of the settlement of Jamestown and the heroism and hardships of these early pioneers as one of the most notable projects of the kind in the history of this country. It certainly deserves the support of every state and of every man who takes pride in his country's history. I trust that the state of New York will willingly participate in the exposition, and that other states will also make liberal appropriations for the same purpose.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) "B. B. ODELL,"

and waited there and watched the boat burn. They made every possible effort to find any possible survivors, but there was none to be found. The burning steamer drifted away toward the Long Island shore. In the meantime the tug Bully, which was passing with a string of barges in tow sighted the burning steamer, cast her tow adrift and came to the rescue of persons in the boats. They were taken from the small craft, placed in the furnace room of the tug, clothing was given to them and when the steamer Erasmus Corning came along shortly afterward, were transferred to the latter and brought to New York. The fire is believed to have started in the dynamo room, but its cause is unknown.