

BARTCH PLEASED WITH VIEW

Utah Jurist Satisfied with His Chances for United States Senate. Responds to Friends' Appeal to Run.

George W. Bartch, for years a judge upon the supreme court bench of Utah and a candidate on the republican ticket for the United States senate, was in the city yesterday. Justice Bartch has two daughters in the Boston Conservatory of music, and one son for this trip east at this time is to visit the Boston institution. From there he will go to New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

"My visit here has no significance," said Justice Bartch at the Paxton. "I stopped over to see some friends. To the question as to whether I am a candidate for the United States senate I must plead guilty. While the primary object of my visit east at this time is to visit my daughters, I shall also call upon my friends at Washington who have urged me to become a candidate for the senate. I am a native of Pennsylvania, and Senator Quay, who is one of my personal friends, urged me to enter the race.

"I have never given the matter much consideration, but influential friends at Washington have taken the matter up and have pressed me to become a candidate. I shall not make a strenuous fight for the place. President McKinley, who was a warm personal friend of mine, urged me to become a candidate.

"How does Senator Tom Kearns regard your candidacy?" "Senator Kearns has withdrawn from the race altogether. The only candidate opposed to me is ex-Congressman Sutherland, who is making a strong fight for the place. What the result will be, of course, is a matter of speculation. I am surprised at the hands of my friends. I am surprised at the interest that has been manifested in my candidacy by my friends and by the press both east and west.

"How does the Mormon church regard your candidacy?" "That, of course, is something I cannot say. I never have had any conversation with President Smith on the subject. I think the Mormon element feels very kindly toward me. I have sat in many important cases involving Mormon interests and they feel my decisions always have treated them with the same consideration as the Gentiles.

Although very guarded in what he said, back of Justice Bartch is a very interesting bit of Utah political history. When George Sutherland was a member of congress he wanted to appoint the postmaster at Ogden, a prerogative which, as member of the lower house, belonged to him. Senator Kearns also had a man and he entered a strong opposition to Congressman Sutherland's candidate. The latter finally pulled out of the race to the surprise and chagrin of his friends and Senator Kearns' man received the appointment.

Sutherland Crowds Out Kearns. Up to this time Congressman Sutherland had been a strong anti-Mormon man, but he threw his influence with the Mormons, who were already arrayed against the Kearns faction of Utah politics. Senator Smoot, who led the Mormon fight, made such a strong showing that he immediately became the recognized leader of the Mormon element of the republican party and Senator Kearns stepped out of the race for senator, while Sutherland stepped in. He has been working hard for the office since the victory gained by the Mormons in the municipal elections a year ago. He led the fight which resulted in a democratic mayor and a majority of Mormons in the council. In the last election Senator Kearns, through his paper, the Salt Lake Tribune, opposed the state republican ticket and took sides with the new American party, which made a good showing in the state elections.

While Sutherland claims to have votes pledged for him in the legislature it is claimed these votes were pledged for him only when he was a candidate against Senator Kearns and that they would not weigh in the vote next January, but that Justice Bartch would get the majority of votes. Justice Bartch is a Pennsylvanian. In the early days he was superintendent of schools in one of the Pennsylvania cities.

SMOOT HEARING IS RESUMED

Committee Hears Three Witnesses Relative to Attitude of Mormons. Plural Marriages Since Manifesto Defendant Is Not Connected with Any of the Alleged Violations of State or National Statutes on Marriage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Three witnesses were heard today in the case of Senator Reed Smoot before the senate committee on privileges and elections, the committee resuming its investigation after a long recess. The first witness was Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, who told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake City, Utah, last summer, in which President Joseph Smith declared he would not give up his plural wives. George Reynolds, a high official of the church, testified in regard to the ceremonies that have taken place in the endowment house and concerning ecclesiastical divorces granted by the church, and John Henry Hamlin told of the plural marriage of his sister, Lillian Hamlin, to Apostle Abram Cannon, which ceremony he said he understood he has been performed by President Smith since the manifesto of 1890. Most of the testimony related to the inside church policy, but did not connect Senator Smoot with any of the alleged violations of state or national statutes. The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

Former Representative R. W. Taylor of Ohio acted as the counsel for the protesters. When the hearing opened the members of the committee were Senators Burrows (chairman), Foraker, Dubois, Pettus and Overman. The first witness called by Mr. Taylor was Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of Morristown, N. J., editor of the Christian Advocate of New York. Dr. Buckley told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake City, Utah, last summer. At that time he attended a joint convention of the young men's and young women's union of Mormonism. Those who spoke were Brigham H. Roberts, Elmina S. Taylor and President Smith. The latter estimated by the witness at 10,000 persons. The line of inquiry introduced by Attorney Taylor concerning the meeting was in reference to the polygamous cabalistic nature of the witness. The witness said this subject had not been discussed by Mr. Roberts or Miss Taylor, but the former told of "President Smith's unequal conflict with the government" in connection with the testimony given last winter by the privileges and elections committee. Dr. Buckley read from an article he had written concerning the convention and quoted from the speech of President Smith on the subject of marriage. The witness said that for ten or fifteen minutes President Smith had talked of the responsibility of marriage and how the children of the territory of Utah were being raised. "Then," said Dr. Buckley, "President Smith drew himself up to his full height and spoke on the subject of divorce. He said that the mothers of his own children had been given him by God and were saints of God. He deplored the marriages of his own children and said that his own mothers-in-law were the best friends he ever had; that they were true women, worthy of their daughters."

Dr. Buckley read from another article on this meeting which said that President Smith's voice rang as "William J. Bryan" as he defended the Mormon marriage and declared that polygamy was not adultery, but was a system of marriage. President Smith was quoted by the witness as saying that he could not give up his plural wives, that it was his duty to abandon a multiplicity of wives. Dr. Buckley said he had made inquiries concerning Senator Smoot and he had found no one who said one word against him. Everywhere, the witness said, Senator Smoot was given an excellent character.

On cross-examination Mr. Worthington brought out that the statements quoted from President Smith's speech had not been reduced to writing one day or two later, but the witness declared himself unable to remember so perfectly that he can make verbatim quotations from speeches two or three weeks after they are delivered. George Reynolds, a Mormon living in Salt Lake City, testified that he is the first assistant superintendent of the Mormon Church Sunday school and secretary of the mission committee of the apostles, and former clerk or recorder of the endowment house. This relation was severed in about 1871. The endowment house was torn down in 1890, but the temple is now used for the same purpose. Mr. Reynolds told the committee that he has given certificates of marriages since he came to the endowment house in cases where widows sought to obtain pensions. He made the certificates from records in his possession, but these records, he said, had been removed to the temple and he has not access to them now. In answer to questions by Senator Overman, Mr. Reynolds said marriages were performed with dead persons in the endowment house.

How Divorces Are Granted. Mr. Taylor then asked if divorces were granted in the endowment house. "The church grants divorces to those who have been married for time and eternity, but does not divorce legal marriages until the courts have acted," said Mr. Reynolds. "Plural marriages are not recognized by courts and therefore the church does not count such marriages in granting divorces in cases of such marriages to be recorded." Senator Foraker asked if such divorces are granted from dead persons. "In a few instances only, I should say," said the witness. "For something done after death or before?" the senator asked. "In lifetime." "Is the dead person given an opportunity to be heard?" the senator asked. "No, sir, it is because such cases are held to be unjust that the dead accused that is held of this kind are granted," said the witness. "Is anyone appointed to defend the accused?" "Never, but the complainant is given a hearing if satisfactory evidence is furnished to the church." "Then it is purely ex parte?" "Purely so."

Senator Overman was attempting to bring out what assurance a man may have of meeting his several wives in heaven if divorces are granted after his death, when a recess of the committee was taken. Mr. Reynolds resumed the stand this afternoon and testified that the president of the church always has the authority to issue ecclesiastical divorces. Mr. Taylor read from a republished address by Brigham Young on the question of the unhappiness of plural wives after plural marriages had been contracted by their husbands. In this address President Young said he was going to give all women until October 1 (date of address was not offered in evidence) to decide whether they wanted to accept the teachings of the church. This is the event they did not want to accept the doctrine President Young said he was go-

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Mr. Stewart (Nev.) said that to secure the best results sufficient money should be given the secretary of agriculture to make a proper investigation and publish the results to the whole world. Private parties, he said, particularly the press, would not publish the exposure of the frauds in foods and drugs "because the patronage is on the other side." Messrs. Heyburn and McCumber (N. D.) made an earnest plea for early action on the bill, the latter deploring the fact that in four years the pure food advocates had been unable to secure a vote. At 2 o'clock the Philippines government bill was taken up. Mr. Spooner (Wis.) attacked the provision in the bill relating to the guaranty of income or interest bonds of railroads in the Philippines and said the commission was not authorized to make such a guaranty. Replying to Mr. Newlands (Nev.) that the Philippine government build the railroads themselves, Mr. Spooner said he was not much captivated with the idea of government ownership of railroads. Mr. Dodge (Iowa) said that the United States was not going into the ownership of railroads and it was not worth while to consume time in discussing the proposition. At 3:20 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 4:30 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

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Pure Food and Philippine Government Bills Are Discussed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The senate had under consideration today the pure food and Philippine government bills. Debate on the former was confined to calling attention to the inadequacy of the protection accorded the people of the United States against impure food and drugs. The discussion of the Philippines bill related solely to the question of the guaranty by the Philippine government of the income or interest on bonds in those islands. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) said that in the criticism. The suggestion was made by Mr. Newlands of Nevada that the Philippine government should construct the system of railroads proposed. The debate brought out the first reference in the senate this session to Judge Parker's attitude on the Philippine question, caused by Mr. Newlands quoting from certain utterances of William J. Bryan and President Roosevelt. Mr. Foraker inquired why he had ignored Judge Parker and Mr. Newlands replied that Mr. Bryan for eight years stood as the leader of the democratic party.

The senate today passed a joint resolution granting temporary occupancy of a part of a government reservation in Washington, D. C., for the American railway appliance exhibition. A bill to exclude from the Yosemite National park, California, certain lands and attach them to the Sierra forest reserve was passed. Mr. Heyburn (Idaho) then called up the pure food bill, which he read. In explanation of the bill Mr. Heyburn said that it was directed at the evil of adulteration of foods and drugs. Every state had enacted a pure food law covering in its general purpose the scope of the proposed legislation. He declared that some of the most injurious articles coming from foreign countries were manufactured in violation of the domestic laws of those countries, but prosecution was evaded because the goods were made especially for American markets. Mr. Heyburn, replying to Mr. Carmack (Tenn.), agreed that these strictures with reference to importations should hold as regards goods made in the United States for a port.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) said that to secure the best results sufficient money should be given the secretary of agriculture to make a proper investigation and publish the results to the whole world. Private parties, he said, particularly the press, would not publish the exposure of the frauds in foods and drugs "because the patronage is on the other side." Messrs. Heyburn and McCumber (N. D.) made an earnest plea for early action on the bill, the latter deploring the fact that in four years the pure food advocates had been unable to secure a vote. At 2 o'clock the Philippines government bill was taken up. Mr. Spooner (Wis.) attacked the provision in the bill relating to the guaranty of income or interest bonds of railroads in the Philippines and said the commission was not authorized to make such a guaranty. Replying to Mr. Newlands (Nev.) that the Philippine government build the railroads themselves, Mr. Spooner said he was not much captivated with the idea of government ownership of railroads. Mr. Dodge (Iowa) said that the United States was not going into the ownership of railroads and it was not worth while to consume time in discussing the proposition. At 3:20 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 4:30 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

WOULD IMPEACH JUDGE SWAYNE. House Committee Disagrees as to Grounds, but Agrees in Conclusion. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Eight republican members of the house judiciary committee, Representatives Parker (N. J.), Jenkin (Wis.), Alexander (N. Y.), Littlefield (Me.), Thomas (Pa.), Gillett (Cal.), Pearce (Md.) and Warner (Ill.), today submitted to the house their views in the case of Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida. While disagreeing in some particulars with the views submitted for the full committee last week by Representative Palmer (Pa.), they say that the question of charging \$10 a day for expenses has been brought out for the first time in the additional testimony taken since last session and laid before the committee. With respect to the record on that point they "are of the opinion that an impeachable offense has been made out." This makes the committee

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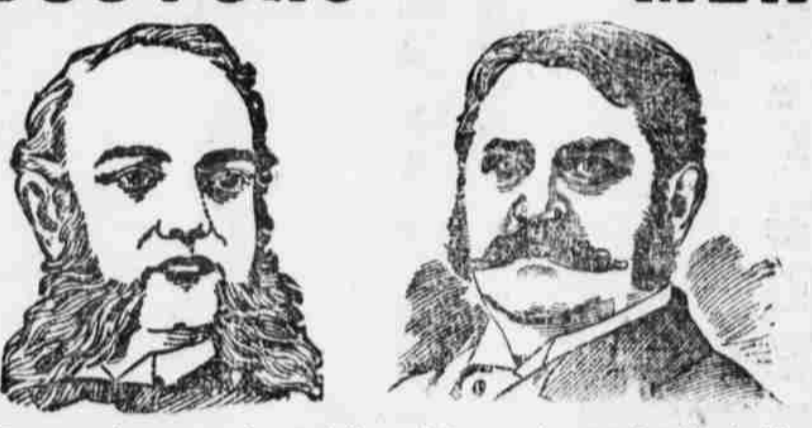
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