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PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER BECOMES HAPPY BRIDE

Miss Alice Roosevelt United in Marriage to Congressman Longworth in Historic East Room of White House.

Washington, Feb. 17.—With a plain circlet of virgin gold, in the historic East room of the White house, at thirteen minutes after 12 o'clock today, Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the president of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in congress from the First district of Ohio, were united in marriage.

Beautiful and Artistic.

The decorations of the main corridor were beautifully artistic. The niches were filled with decorative plants, stately palms and tree ferns. The two great jardinières between the columns along the corridors were planted with handsome rhododendrons in full flower. The blossoms were of purple and pink, and the plants were so arranged in the jardinières that they formed a living screen just twelve inches high.

Behind the screen was stationed in the vestibule the magnificent marine band orchestra under the personal leadership of Lieutenant William H. Santelman, director of the band. A special programme had been prepared for the wedding. The music was selected for the most part by Miss Roosevelt herself. During the wedding and the reception and breakfast which followed the band rendered the programme, which follows:

1. Grand march, "Tannhauser," Wagner
2. Overture, "Jubilee," Von Weber
3. Ballet music and wedding procession from the opera "Furors," Rubenstein
- (a) Dance of the Bayaderes, No. 1, Moderato
- (b) Candle dance of the brides of Kaschmir's Istesso, tempo et moderato con moto.
- (c) Dance of the Bayaderes, No. 2, allegro vivace assai.
- (d) Wedding procession, moderato.
4. Polonaise, "Military," Chopin
5. Waltz, "The Debutante," Santelman
6. Serenade from symphony "Rural Wedding," Goldmark
7. Fleurette, Herbert
8. Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2, Liszt
9. March, "Bride-elect," Sousa

Military Officers Detailed.

During the time the guests were assembling the military and naval officers detailed for the occasion to the White House as the social aides of the president were completing the arrangements by seeing that the distinguished throng was disposed of properly for the ceremony. The officers were:

Colonel C. S. Bromwell, U. S. A., the president's military aide; Lieutenant Commander A. L. Key, U. S. N., the president's naval aide; Major Charles L. McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Captain A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C.; Captain Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Captain Dan. F. Moore, U. S. A.; Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieutenant U. S. Grant, third, U. S. A.; Lieutenant P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Chaunov Shaddock, U. S. N.; Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N.; Captain Spencer Cosby, U. S. A.; Captain A. W. Butt, U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. H. Poole, U. S. A.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, one of the guests in the East room, fainted. The distressing incident induced no small commotion among the other guests. Mrs. MacVeagh was carried by Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N., from the East room to the Blue room, where she was placed on a couch. She revived almost immediately and was able to witness the marriage.

Mrs. Roosevelt Appears.

At four minutes after 12 o'clock, Mrs. Roosevelt, on the arm of her eldest son, Theodore, Jr., descended the main staircase and entered the East room by the west door. She was preceded by Major Charles McCawley and other military aides, and was escorted to a point at the left of the platform, where the wedding ceremony was to take place. The mother and sisters of the bridegroom and other designated members of the party already had assumed their places at the right of the platform. That a way might be kept clear for the approach to the extemporized altar of the wedding party, twisted white sash ropes were stretched from each side of the main entrance to the East room to points on the east wall of the apartment on the north and south sides of the floral bower.

Mrs. Roosevelt was followed by her son, Kermit, and her daughter, Ethel, and her sons, Archie and Quentin, in couples. The children stood with their mother on the north side of the altar platform.

As she entered the East room, Mrs. Roosevelt graciously acknowledged the greetings of friends. She wore a superb gown of cream-colored brocade, heavily and richly designed, on which were figures of blue and brown interlaced with threads of gold. The dress was cut in princess style, with a long train of the same brocaded material. It was trimmed in brown chiffon, embroidered in blue and gold. The yoke of the bodice was formed of embroidered chiffon, as were the trimmings of the elbow sleeves. The skirt, exquisitely designed, was paneled in blue and gold and richly embroidered. She wore long white embroidered kid gloves and ornaments of diamonds.

Enter the Bridal Party.

Following her almost immediately came the bridegroom, Nicholas Longworth, accompanied by his best man, Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston, one of the members of the corporation of Harvard college and a classmate at college of Mr. Longworth. They descended the main staircase and entered the East room under the escort of the military aides. The groom and his best man took their places at the foot of the embowered platform to await the coming of the bride. Already Bishop Satterlee had taken his place on the platform, attired in the purple and ivory robes of his clerical office.

Scarcely had the bridegroom entered the East room, when the doors of the state dining room at the west entrance

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Distinguished Company Present.

No ceremony of a similar kind ever was witnessed by a more distinguished assemblage. There were present as guests not only the most eminent representatives of the American government, but the personal envoys of the kings and potentates of the civilized world, constituting an assemblage not only one of the largest, but the most distinguished that has ever gathered at one time in the White house.

A halo of a hundred years of romantic White house history hung over the bridal couple. Miss Roosevelt was the twelfth bride, according to accepted authorities, to plight her troth within its classic walls and the identical spot where she today joined hands with the husband of her choice, "for better or for worse," is hallowed in the memory of another White house bride, Nellie Grant, who thirty-two years ago on that same spot became the wife of an Englishman, Algernon C. F. Sartoris. Tender, indeed, must have been the recollections of Mrs. Sartoris of that day, now long ago, for she was one of the witnesses of Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

Legion of Wedding Guests.

While the bride herself and the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had desired that the ceremony of the marriage should be as quiet and simple as possible, it was found impracticable to limit the function, as was intended at first, to the immediate relatives of the bride and the bridegroom. It became necessary to include among the guests invited certain official classes and personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and, in all, the people bidden to the ceremony numbered a thousand.

The ceremony took place in the East room, made famous by a century of brilliant social functions, but no event in its history was ever so brilliant and beautiful as that of today. The classic splendor of the great apartment was enhanced by the exquisite and artistic decorations and the brilliant sunlight of a gorgeous day lent added beauty to the setting of the wedding.

It had been intended to light the magnificent room with the hundreds of costly shades of electric lamps and the great crystal chandeliers, but, while artificial lights were utilized throughout the rest of the White house, it was determined to flood the marriage scene with sunlight.

Sun Shines on Happy Bride.

It was a beautiful conceit, founded on the pretty proverb, "Happy is the bride the sun shines on." No leveler day in winter or summer. The air was as balmy, almost, as in spring. No more auspicious day for a wedding could have been imagined.

For days the White house, ordinarily open to visitors during specified hours each day had been closed, pending arrangements for today's ceremony. The East room, in which the ceremony occurred, was decorated most elaborately. Not since the incoming of the administration of President Roosevelt have the White house apartments been so exquisitely graced with flowers as they were today. While no space necessary for guests was taken up with floral decorations, every room in the lower part of the executive mansion was brilliant with flowers and decorative plants. The decorations were planned and executed by George H. Brown of the government botanical gardens, who studied with the eye of an artist the color scheme of the rooms of the White house and developed his ideas of floral decorations in consonance with the coloring of the various apartments.

Elaborate Decorations.

While the decorations in the other rooms on the main floor of the White house were beautiful they were less elaborate than those in the East room. The vases in the Green room were filled with Enchantress carnations of delicate pink, and fern fronds. The Blue room vases bore easter lilies and fern fronds, while two great vases at each end of the mantel were filled with easter lilies and white roses. In the window recesses small palms and flowering plants were disposed effectively. In the Red room to harmonize with the color scheme of the apartment, the vases contained Jacqueminot roses in a setting of fern and asparagus fronds. The state dining room, which was not thrown open to the guests until after the ceremony, was a vision of grandeur. The great high walls and ceiling, paneled in walnut like the halls of a Saxon lord of old, bearing just below the ceiling the hunting trophies of the president, formed a magnificent setting for the beautifully decorated table on which, amid a shimmer of silver and out glass, the buffet wedding breakfast was laid. The great table extending almost the entire length of the apartment was decorated with vases of American beauty and bride roses, ferns and asparagus. In the private dining room, which opens into the state dining room at the north, the

SAVED BY SENATOR CLARK

Scheme to Despoil Choctaw Indians Nipped in the Bud by Montana Statesman.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Feb. 17.—Through the efforts of Senator Clark of Montana and Senator Clark of Wyoming, more than \$75,000,000 will be saved the people of the Choctaw nation in Indian Territory. These two senators stepped into the breach in the nick of time last Saturday. A bill had passed the house and gone to the senate and been referred to the Indian committee for report. It provided for the sale of some 400,000 acres of valuable coal lands in the Choctaw nation, Indian Territory. Under the methods proposed to sell these lands the Indians would have been despoiled of many millions of dollars. The bill was about to be reported to the senate when Senator Clark of Montana interposed an objection. He was followed immediately by Senator Clark of Wyoming, and a lively controversy arose in committee, which resulted in deferring action on the bill and the calling of a number of witnesses to testify concerning conditions in the Indian Territory. Senators Dubois, Teller and LaFollette are aiding the two Clarks to secure amendment of the bill so that the objectionable features will be eliminated.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Two Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—At a point on the Chihuahua Pacific railroad, some miles from Tomas, Mexico, William Smith and seven Mexicans, who were on their way to the Dolores mine with a considerable sum of money, were attacked today by four robbers and a bloody battle was fought, says a Herald special from Chihuahua. Two men of Smith's party were killed and Smith fell mortally wounded. The robbers, although failing in their attempt to secure the money from the Mexican party, made good their escape. Two Americans have been arrested on suspicion, and a posse is now scouring the country for some trace of the escaped bandits.

PAPAL ENCYCICAL ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

Pius X Strongly Condemns the Law Separating Church and State and Advises the Clergy and People to Act in Defense of Their Religion.

Rome, Feb. 17.—A papal encyclical was issued today upon the situation of the church in France, strongly condemning the law providing for the separation of church and state, and giving advice to Catholics. The encyclical shows that the holy see did everything possible to avoid the passage of the law, which it terms a great evil to religion and to France, and outlines the church's doctrine upon the subject of the relations between church and state, believing in their union France had found throughout centuries her greatness and glories. Examining the law in itself, the encyclical says it is offensive and repugnant to the divine constitution of the church because the public exercise of worship is entrusted to lay associations. The freedom of the church, it is asserted, is submitted to the will of public officials who are despoiling her of her patrimony. The law, the document continues, cannot fail to injure the internal peace of France which, especially in the present condition of Europe, is in need of union of all of her children. It concludes with exhorting the clergy and people to act in accord and with generosity in defense of their religion and to pray to God for the return of tranquility and peace to France.

KINGSLEY CAPTURED.

Mail Pouch Thief Will Be Taken to Nevada for Trial.

Denver, Feb. 17.—Frank H. Kingsley, alias Alfred Henry, was arrested in this city today, charged with the theft of a mail pouch at Hazen Junction, Nev., on Nov. 29 last, and is said to have made a full confession of the crime. The mail pouch contained, besides other mail, remittances of \$1,192 from John S. Cook & Co. of Goldfield, Nev., to McCormick & Co. of Salt Lake City, and over \$3,000 from the South Nevada Banking company of Bullfrog, Nev. One of the stolen drafts had been passed in this city. Hazen will be taken to Nevada for trial.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD

ARRESTED IN DENVER

President and Secretary of Western Federation Charged With Complicity in Steunenberg Murder.

Denver, Feb. 17.—Late tonight Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Charles D. Haywood, secretary, were arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The arrest was made at the request of the Idaho authorities, and an officer is here from Idaho to take the men to that state. In the custody of a guard of deputy sheriffs, Moyer and Haywood were conducted to the county jail, where they were locked in separate cells. It is not believed that any effort will be made to remove the men before morning. From information received late tonight it is believed that the men will be rushed out of town at daybreak in a special train made up of an engine and one car.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 17.—Governor Gooding positively refuses to give out any information tonight respecting the case against Moyer and Haywood. The officer who went from here to make the arrest was Deputy Warden J. C. Mills, Jr., of the state penitentiary. When he left it is not even stated. For weeks the officers have been absolutely non-committal on the entire subject. They have intimated from time to time that they might have something after a while, but they have taken the ground that any intimation of what they were working on might prejudice the interests of justice, and all information has been successfully guarded. James McFarland, the Pinkerton manager at Denver, was here until about a week ago, and then disappeared. Others known to be working on the case have been absent from this place so far as known for weeks. Captain Swain of the Thiel agency at Spokane returned from Spokane a few days ago and then disappeared.

SMOOT'S FOES

HAVE HIGH HOPES

Think Republicans Will Decide That Majority Vote Is Enough to Exclude.

CLAIM NINE OF COMMITTEE

ASSERT THAT EVEN SENATOR BEVERIDGE IS CONVERTED.

The protestants against the seating of Senator Reed Smoot hope that the Republican majority in the United States senate will determine that only a majority, not a two-thirds, vote is necessary to deprive the senator of his seat. They believe, or profess to believe, that political expediency will dictate such a decision.

Their argument is that if a majority vote is determined upon and Smoot is excluded, the majority will be made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and neither party will have to bear the onus of excluding him. On the other hand, it is contended, if a two-thirds vote is held to be requisite, the Republican party, having as it has such an overwhelming majority in the senate, will be chargeable with whatever action is taken—will incur the political enmity of the Mormons if Smoot is expelled, and the antagonism of the women's organizations and the clergy who are clamoring for his removal if he retains his seat.

What the Constitution Says.

On the expulsion of members of congress the constitution of the United States says: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

The opponents of Senator Smoot argue, however, that he does not come within the purview of this provision. They say that it relates only to offenses committed by members after their terms begin. In the case of Senator Smoot, they argue, a protest was filed before he took his seat, that there was "a string attached" to his being sworn in, and that he was permitted to take his seat on sufferance. At any time, they contend, the protestants succeed in making out a case against him the senate may, owing to the peculiar circumstances attendant upon his being sworn in, exclude him by a majority vote.

This argument is being used with the Republicans, and particularly with those southern Democrats, who, while hostile to Smoot, question the constitutionality of excluding a senator, regularly elected, by a mere majority vote.

Claim Majority of Committee.

The anti-Smoot people assert that of the thirteen members of the senate committee on privileges and elections, only four at the outside will be favorable to permitting Smoot to retain his seat. They have the committee polled as follows:

- For Smoot—W. P. Dillingham of Vermont, Republican.
- Against Smoot—J. C. Burrows of Michigan, P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, J. P. Dolliver of Iowa and Chauncey M. Depew of New York, all Republicans; and Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, E. W. Pettus of Alabama, Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, Joseph W. Bailey of Texas and J. B. Frazier of Tennessee, all Democrats.
- Doubtful—B. Frazier of Ohio, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana and A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, all Republicans.

Majority May Divide.

The protestants concede that the majority of the committee may divide; that the element headed by Senator Burrows of Michigan and Senator Dubois of Idaho will take the ground that a mere majority may deprive a Utah seat vacant of the strict constructionist southern element, headed by Senator Bailey of Texas, will probably take the ground, while against Smoot, that a two-thirds vote is necessary.

Say Beveridge is Converted.

The protestants concede that at the outset of the case Senator Beveridge of Indiana was inclined to sympathize with Smoot. It is asserted, however, that his views have undergone a change, and that he will line up in all probability with the anti-Smoot people. The same is claimed for Senator Foraker of Ohio and Senator Hopkins of Illinois, hitherto classed as Smoot supporters.

Charles Mostyn Owen, the anti-Smoot detective, has written to his co-laborers in Utah from Washington, denying that the testimony introduced at the recent hearing was not satisfactory to the committee. On the contrary, Mr. Owen declares, the testimony was most satisfactory. He says it made a profound impression on wavering and doubtful members of the committee.

Those Who Will Speak.

The principal speeches on the senate floor against Smoot, it is said, will be made by Senators Burrows of Michigan, Dolliver of Iowa and Hale of Maine for the Republicans, and by Senators Dubois of Idaho, Bailey of Texas and Tillman of South Carolina on the Democratic side. Senator Tillman has agreed, it is said, to make a speech. For Smoot one of the principal speeches will probably be made by Senator Dillingham of Vermont. Senator Steuburn of Idaho, who is publicly on record as favoring Smoot's retention, is expected to make a speech for him, and it is thought, should Senators Foraker and Beveridge decide to stand with Smoot, they will make speeches for him. Senator Smoot will unquestionably make a speech in his own behalf, but it is not known whether Senator George Sutherland, his colleague, will participate in the debate or not. The protestants, while they count on the support of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania in the committee, do not expect him to make any extended speech on the floor.

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