

# Salt Lake Tribune

NOT POLITICAL

No, it is not the part of politics to push Salt Lake to the front. Only the political charlatans are interfering. Be a booster.

VOL. LXXVII, NO. 57.

WEATHER—Partly cloudy; warmer.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1908.

BUILDING A CITY

Is like building a business. It requires intelligence, energy, money and loyalty. Are you helping build Salt Lake?

12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

## FEW OPPONENTS OF TAFT TO BE SEATED

Republican National Committee Consents to Divide Louisiana Delegation With "Allies."

## "LILY WHITE" MEN ARE THREATENING A WALKOUT

More Than Half of Contests Yet to be Heard in Short Time Before Convention.

CHICAGO, June 9.—After working for four days, with three additional days yet to come before the convention, the Republican National committee adjourned late today with two-fifths of its contests decided. This is based upon the actual number of contests filed; fifty having yet to be heard, while forty-one have been settled. It is probable, however, that the committee has finished about one-half of the total amount of work imposed on it by the numerous contesting delegations from the Southern States. There are in Texas contests on delegates-at-large and each of the sixteen districts. These will be consolidated, reducing the aggregate number of cases yet to be heard to forty-one. There is a possibility, also, that other arrangements may be made in Virginia and other States.

The committee today decided sixteen contests, affecting thirty-six delegates. Of these twenty-seven are Taft men and the remaining nine, all of whom are "Black and Tan" from Louisiana, have tentatively agreed that they will cast their vote for Taft. There is, however, no binding agreement to that effect.

One Split Delegation.

The contests decided today comprised the delegates-at-large in Louisiana and Mississippi, seven districts in Louisiana, six districts in Mississippi and one in Missouri. The Louisiana contest, which was the most important of the day, resulted in a compromise. The committee decided on a division of twenty to thirty to seat both the "Lily White" or Taft delegation, and the "Black and Tan" delegation, with half a vote for each. This agreement was not reached until after repeated conferences and much anxiety, telegraphing and telephoning between Chicago and Washington. The decision finally reached by the committee was reached out with the full consent and approval of both Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt. It provided that the Republican party in Louisiana shall be reorganized under the direction of a committee of three, composed of the chairman, the secretary and one member of the incoming National committee. The committee today passed a resolution instructing the next National committee to name as its member Pearl Wight, the present National committeeman from Louisiana.

Taft Men Angered.

The agreement as reached between the Taft and anti-Taft elements on the committee, and as later reached by effect by that body, was highly displeasing to the "Lily Whites," headed by ex-Governor Warmoth. The Governor declared with great emphasis that he would not compromise with the "Black and Tan" faction, and that he would carry the fight before the credentials committee, and if defeated there, he would go home. Other members of the "Lily White" faction were equally emphatic in their statements, and the Taft managers are hopeful that they can bring them to the wisdom of today's action before National convention is called to order.

"The Black and Tan" accepted the compromise with entire satisfaction. It was originally supposed that their delegates, if they had been seated as delegates, would be cast for Senator Foraker, but after the committee had settled the contest they announced that they were unopposed and entered into a settlement with the "Black and Tan" faction, and that their votes will be cast for the Secretary of War. They claimed that they were fighting especially for recognition of their organization, and that with their votes cast for the Secretary of War, they would be comparatively dwarfed. The agreement to vote for Taft, however, is not binding, and all attempts and purposes of the "Black and Tan" votes from Louisiana are unopposed.

Bitter Feeling Aroused.

Something of a sensation was created during the hearing of the Louisiana contest by Ormsby McHarg, a Washington, general counsel for all of the contesting Taft delegations. Mr. McHarg had not been informed by the political managers of the impending settlement, and during his argument before the committee declared that there would be no compromise, stating that he had visited the South "at the request of the next President of the United States," his words plainly referring to the Secretary of War. Senator W. D. Herburn of Idaho was on his feet the instant Mr. McHarg had concluded his argument. The Senator was livid with wrath, and protested vehemently against the language used by the attorney, declaring that it was "less than a threat intended to intimidate the committee to act as he desired." The Taft men in the committee attempted to smooth it down, but Senator Scott of West Virginia, who believed that Mr. McHarg had been "tricked" as he thought, and who was attempting to browbeat a BEA committee. Later, Mr. McHarg, in an address to the committee on the Mississippi contest, had spoken merely as counsel, and closed the Secretary of War. It was when Mr. McHarg called upon the Taft managers and expressed his opinion of their conduct in letting him go before without being possessed of full and ac-

## AFRICANS MUST KEEP UP BATTLE

Contest in Utah to be Fought Until State Shall Be Like Others.

## JUDGE GOODWIN SPEAKS TO AMERICAN CLUB

Presents Facts Regarding This Great State That Cannot Be Controverted.

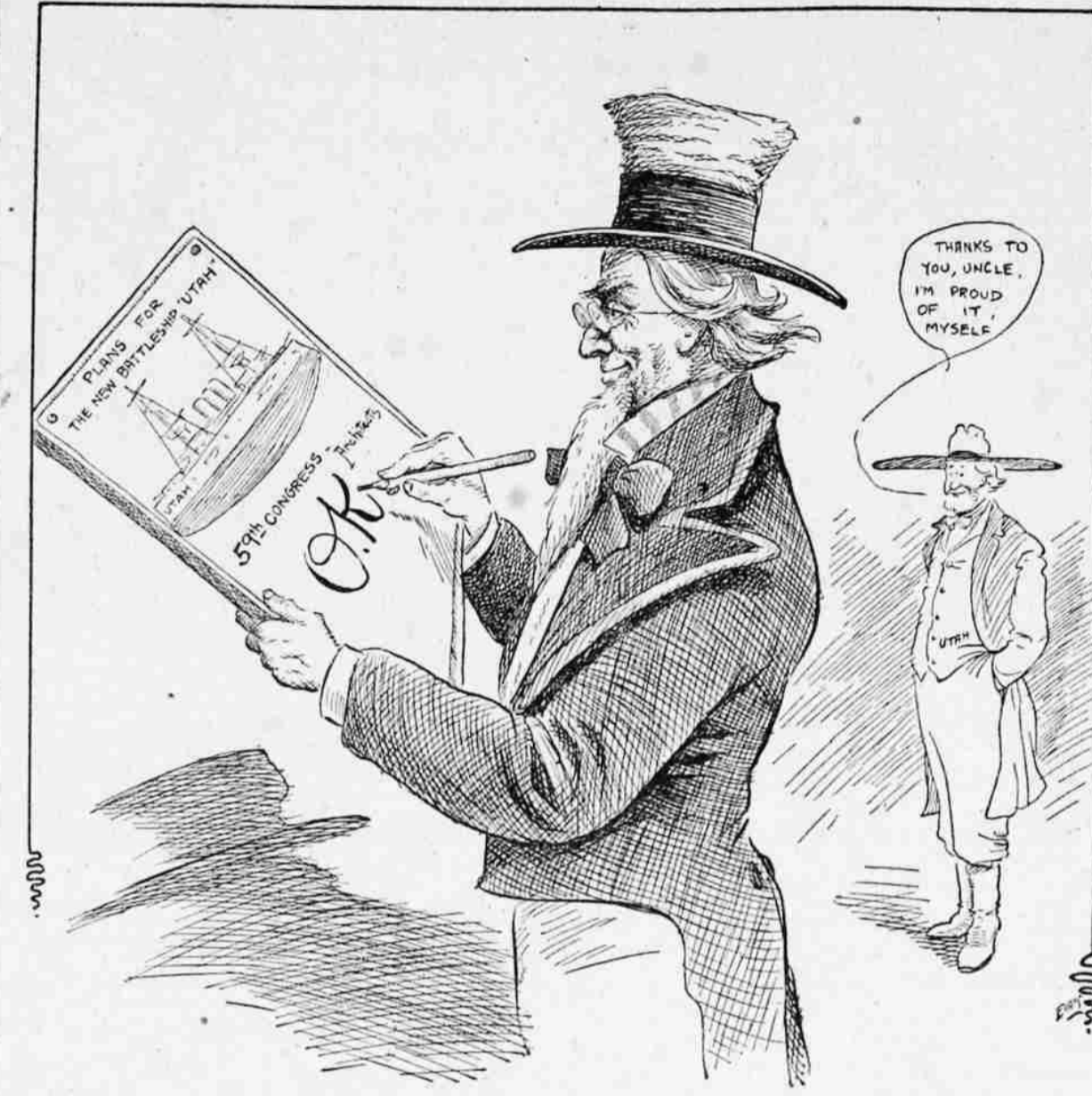
At the meeting of the American club in Federation of Labor hall Tuesday night George R. Hancock presided. Judge Goodwin, who was to have spoken to the club, was suffering from an attack of laryngitis, hence his address was read by the presiding officer. The speech of Judge Goodwin was heartily applauded. The address follows:

Judge Goodwin's Address.

For two years after Utah obtained statehood there was great peace in Salt Lake and all over the State. People seemed to feel that all the old troubles were passed, that henceforth, hand in hand and heart to heart, all could go forward toward building up the State, without any local dissensions and no divisions save such as come on party lines. Many who are still here remember the time, how sweet the peace seemed to be; how exultant everyone was that the old difficulties had passed away and that Utah, coming out of the wilderness of the previous forty years, was in truth a real American State. We counted on a steady upward growth of the country; the honors that would come to the State; we all knew something of its resources and what would follow when they were developed. We claimed for Utah that it was to be, if not already, the brightest star in the whole galaxy of the Union, and the future was as filled with promise as was the world when the Flood passed away and God's bow, spanning the heavens, stood as a sign that no more such calamities should come, and that nothing would be in the way of the growth and the work of improvement for all the years to come.

If things have changed since, it becomes us to look for the cause, and, considering everything, we of the American party plead not guilty, and for proof we offer that we are still here, and in the time, simply for liberty in its highest sense; simply for the equal rights of men in Utah and for an open field, where all might peacefully strive in generous competition for success. That peace was brought about because the chiefs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had promised to the President, to Congress and to the country that henceforth no more would be put in the path of their own people which would prevent their being in every sense true and loyal and absolutely free Americans. We have broken no pledges since, but pledges have been broken. We have sought to deceive the President, Congress and the country, and we have sought to make the rule on the part of those opposed to us. We tried for several years, by petition and by remonstrance, to make the high priests of this institution live up to the fulfillment of their promises. We tried until we realized that it was all in vain, and that the only way to the fulfillment of their promises, was to try to break the trust of the President and Congress, and to make the rule on the part of those opposed to us. We tried until we realized that it was all in vain, and that the only way to the fulfillment of their promises, was to try to break the trust of the President and Congress, and to make the rule on the part of those opposed to us.

## SOON TO BE A REALITY



## WORST OF FLOODS IN KANSAS OVER

Waters at Topeka and Westward Have Already Begun to Subside From High Mark.

## KANSAS CITY EXPECTS CRISIS IN FEW HOURS

Situation Such That No Loss of Life and Not Much Further Damage Feared.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—The Kaw valley flood at Topeka and farther west is subsiding as rapidly as it arose, and Kansas City, now the chief sufferer, sees relief at hand in the prediction of the weather bureau that both the Kaw and Missouri rivers will be stationary in height at midnight tonight, and that twenty-four hours later both rivers will begin to fall slowly. In the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock tonight the Missouri rose 1.1 feet and the Kaw 2.3 feet. The Kaw river at Topeka had fallen a foot at 8 o'clock tonight and inhabitants of North Topeka were returning to their houses to shovel out the mud.

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## CONFESSES KILLING, BUT CLAIMS SELF DEFENSE

MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 9.—Ed J. Julian, county clerk of McIntosh county, held for the murder of General Duplap at Eufaula last night made a full confession to the secretary of the "Crowded Virgin" and came from villages in the vicinity of Vardola.

There is much ill feeling at both Eufaula and Okmulgee over the shooting. Both towns are under arms and Governor Haskell has been appealed to preserve order.

The shooting of General Duplap was the second tragedy resulting from the county seat war in McIntosh county. City Marshal Woods, who was shot Sunday by James Parmeter, at Eufaula, died early today.

## NINE PERSONS KILLED AND SCORES INJURED

NOVARA, Italy, June 9.—Nine persons were killed and eighty-three injured by a rear-end collision of a freight with a passenger train at Roccapetra this province, yesterday. Most of them were Italian pilgrims returning from an excursion to the sanctuary of the "Crowded Virgin" and came from villages in the vicinity of Vardola.

The passenger train had stopped at the station on account of an accident to the locomotive, when a heavily loaded freight train rushed into it, over the passenger coach was completely telescoped and the freight engine mounted and crushed the next two cars.

## THREE HUNDRED ARE POISONED AT BANQUET

PARIS, June 9.—Three hundred persons, including the Marquis de Dion, president of the Automobile club, were poisoned by ptomaines tonight at a banquet of the Automobile club. The ptomaine poisoning is attributed to a dish that was served at the banquet. One person is dead and many others are in a serious condition.

## Banker Sent to Prison

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—Robert H. Green of Waynetown, vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of that place, a trustee of the local Methodist church and a large property owner, was sentenced today to from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, to which charge he pleaded guilty.

## MISS MABEL CUTLER ELOPES TO OGDEN

Daughter of Governor Secretly Becomes Wife of Thomas E. Butler.

## EXECUTIVE LEAVES CITY ON THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN

Goes to Ogden, Where Runaway Pair Is Located for Him by Tribune Reporter.

Ordered two days ago to desist from his visits to the home of Governor John C. Cutler, 935 South West Temple street, Thomas E. Butler, 26 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Butler, eloped Tuesday with the eldest unmarried daughter of the Executive, Miss Mabel Blanche Cutler, and married her at Ogden at 4:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by George D. Folkman, janitor of the county courthouse and an elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Governor Cutler, upon hearing of the event, probably through his secretary, Willard Done, who had been informed of the marriage by The Tribune, left for Ogden on the midnight train.

Leaves Without Grip.

Upon his arrival at Ogden, Governor Cutler told a reporter of The Tribune that his daughter had left the family home in the afternoon without grip or trunk and had given no inkling of her intention to marry Mr. Butler. She had not telephoned him of her marriage, but he reported by friends to have said that he strenuously objected to Miss Cutler keeping company with the young man, and two days ago had informed Butler that his visits to the Cutler home must cease. The young pair, it was thought, had bowed to the rule of the Executive parent, and the news of the marriage came as a positive shock.

Governor Cutler declined to discuss the event, but made his reply to the question as to whether he would pronounce his blessing upon the return to Salt Lake City of Mr. and Mrs. Butler: "I should like mightily well to do so, but I cannot. The Governor made an unsuccessful effort to locate his daughter, telephoning to various persons in Ogden and Salt Lake City. He was manifestly pained and shocked by her conduct, but he endeavored to conceal his feelings with a smile.

Located at Idlewild.

Until informed by The Tribune early Wednesday morning that Mr. and Mrs. Butler were spending the night at Idlewild, a resort near the Oaks in Ogden canyon, where they were located by a reporter, the Governor had received no information concerning the whereabouts of his runaway daughter, and supposed she had returned to Salt Lake City. He said that he would make no effort to restrain them at the moment, but would remain in Ogden until they appeared.

The marriage of Miss Cutler and young Butler will prove a sensation in Utah, but it is not a matter of public concern in a minor capacity at the grocery store of his brother, J. M. Butler, and was formerly a driver for the H. Dinwoodey Furniture company, some time ago he kept a grocery store for some time past, has been living at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Hancock, but upon her departure for Europe he entered the employ of his brother.

Groom Keeps Secret.

J. M. Butler, 212 1/2 State Street, when informed by The Tribune of the marriage had taken place, said he had just heard of it, and was quite taken off his feet by the tidings.

"My brother was with me today," he said, "but he has the ultimate, and he proposed to marry Miss Cutler. They have been going together for some time, but I did not think it was their intention to marry. He knew they were going to get married, but he never said a word, don't know where they are, when they will come back or what they will do." Mr. Butler expressed the thought that he might have been put "on" by his secretive brother-in-law.

He is supposed to have met Miss Cutler by appointment and gone with her to Ogden on the noon train. At the Junction city they must have spent some time wandering aimlessly, as the marriage license was not secured from the County Clerk until after 4 o'clock. The ceremony was performed immediately afterward in the presence of two friends, who were sworn to secrecy. At the conclusion of the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Butler went to Idlewild, hoping to evade all attention.

The expected happened just leaving the back stretch. Whittler's machine went from under him and slid to the next turn, taking an upward course, while Whittler, gradually sliding down the track, barely missing the machine as it came down. Samuelson shot at the track and touched the outside railing, just missing Whittler's machine, but in so doing he lost control of his motor. It seemed to become a thing of life. The front wheel left the track, and Samuelson rode his motor going on the rear wheel for about a third of a lap before he fell off.

The motor continued in an upward course, leaving the track with one great bound and crashed into a light pole near the middle of the north turn. It was all over in an instant, and for a time the people could hardly realize what had occurred. Not until Samuelson and Whittler jumped up from the ground was there a movement among the people. When they realized that the boys were safe, a great shout

## AWFUL ACCIDENT BARELY AVERTED

New Motor Rider at Saucer Track Causes Spill, Endangering Many Lives.

## SAMUELSON AND WHITTILLER HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Turville Is Seriously Injured; De Mara Defeats All the Professionals.

An electric light pole, suspending one of the arc lights on the Salt Palace saucer track, saved the lives of at least a dozen people Tuesday evening during the bicycle races. Five thousand people were in the stand.

T. M. Samuelson's motor crashed into the pole going at a rate of 1:12 to the mile, nearly cutting the pole in half and splintering part of it into tooth picks. The 300-pound machine dropped back to the track, and, sliding down to the bottom, spun around like a top, as Samuelson had forgotten to turn off the speed.

It was the most miraculous escape that the race spectators had had from serious injury since the track was built, and the accident caused the hair of every man and woman at the track to stand up straight. Children cried and women became faint-hearted at the horrible sight, which seemed certain death to some one.

Whittler Causes Spill.

S. Whittler caused the spill. He is a new motor rider, and it was seen at the end of the third mile that he had lost control of his machine. Whittler was in the lead, with Samuelson following about ten yards behind, both men going at the rate of 1:12 to the mile. Whittler was determined that Samuelson should not pass him, and at the terrific clip set by both men it is thought that Whittler became dizzy.

At any rate at the end of four miles, and on the fourth lap, he rode up and down the track in a wild manner. The people held their breath and a pin could have been heard dropped on the band stand. The expected happened just leaving the back stretch. Whittler's machine went from under him and slid to the next turn, taking an upward course, while Whittler, gradually sliding down the track, barely missing the machine as it came down. Samuelson shot at the track and touched the outside railing, just missing Whittler's machine, but in so doing he lost control of his motor. It seemed to become a thing of life. The front wheel left the track, and Samuelson rode his motor going on the rear wheel for about a third of a lap before he fell off.

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## DEBATE ON THE SMITH SUCCESSION

Contending Elders Present Respective Cases to an Interested Audience.

## B. H. ROBERTS AND BRIGHAM YOUNG GET MUCH ATTENTION

Priest and Politician Misquotes, and Dead President Had Fake Revelation.

Elder J. F. Curtis of Provo, of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Elder Jacob A. Eades of West Jordan, of the Utah church, continued their debate as to the legal succession to the presidency of the church in the Second ward meeting house, Tuesday night. One hour was given to the discussion of the assertion that young Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized church, was the rightful heir, and another hour to consideration of Brigham Young's claim to the position. This was necessary because the meeting-house could not be secured for Thursday night, "as it will interfere with the ward work," explained Bishop J. Emil Erickson, so the debate will conclude tonight. The bishop occupied a seat on the stand but took no part in the proceedings.

Again there was a large attendance of interested hearers, and among them were some distinguished churchmen, such as the notorious H. M. Tanner, he of multiplied polygamous fame, and Deputy F. Smith, Jr., the worthy son of a worthy sire.

Elder Curtis opened the discussion in the final hour upon the first subject of legal succession to the presidency of the church, of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mr. Curtis first alluded to the challenge of Elder Eades, made last night, for production of concrete evidence that Eades's assumption that Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Jr., made doctrinal assertions which Eades intended to destroy his own position with reference to the succession. Elder Curtis produced the "Saints' Herald," reading the authoritative minutes of a meeting, held by young Joseph Smith, Jr., in which he stated that statement to have been made by Elder John A. Mackintosh, and not by Joseph Smith of Lamoni, Ia.

Having disposed of this controversy, Elder Curtis gave attention to the question presented by Elder Eades, namely, why it was, if young Joseph had been appointed, anointed and blessed to the succession by his father, his claims were not pressed before the year 1850? Numerous quotations were made from the writings, sermons, correspondence of members and officers of the church, in conclusive proof of the fact that young Joseph had been appointed within a few days after the death of his father in June, 1841. The Millennium was frequently referred to, as well as sermons by Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

Reporter's Public Denial.

With reference to supposed revelations related by Mother Smith, the speaker declared that the author of the article for publication of the story was laid in the unsupported assertion of John Taylor. As to the credit of John Taylor as an authority of repute in any matter requiring truthful presentation, Elder Curtis called attention to the fact that Mr. Taylor, in a public discussion in France in 1850, positively denied the existence of the revelation which was given to him by his father, and that he had been frequently referred to, as well as sermons by Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

Defends Elders.

Elder Eades had cast some aspersions upon the characters of Elders Marks, Gould and Briggs, and had claimed that he had attempted, in the early days, to confer authority and office upon young Joseph while they were in the apostate state from the church. Mr. Curtis made an effective defense of the positions assumed by these men, making rapid-fire references to history in support of his denunciations. Two of the principal points made by Elder Curtis in this respect were that false doctrine had been given to the church, and that Elder Briggs and many other members remained true to the original faith, and were never apostate, that the larger body, under Brigham Young, had been carried away by these false doctrines, and that the destructiveness of the false doctrine of polygamy had scattered a large portion of the membership, and these could not very well be blamed for not at once knowing whether to go nor what to do.

Address Is Strong.

Elder Curtis made a strong address and seemed quite able to confine himself strictly to the question in hand. He was armed with a considerable amount of authoritative church documents, and his branches and made voluminous and effective quotations from the scriptures of his side of the controversy. His speech was rapid and incisive, and he covered a great amount of ground in the short half-hour which he was required to finish on the question of succession.

Elder Eades then closed the argument on the first proposition. He averred that Mr. Briggs never held office in the Mormon church, but that he was attempting to confer power on young Joseph. Speaking of William Marks, who was president of the Nauvoo stake in 1841, he read from B. H. Roberts's book, which showed that in 1840 Marks was not sustained by the church, because he was supporting Sidney Rigdon for the presidency. The speaker said that was tantamount to being dis-fellowshipped, and asked why he did not at that time champion young Joseph. Subsequently Marks joined James J. Strang's church, and John E. Page's congregation, but returned to the Reorganized church.

Quotes Roberts's Book.

He quoted further from Roberts's book the testimony of James Whitehead in the temple lot suit, which was to the effect that young Joseph was appointed by his

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