

CRIM FOR LIBERTY

Goes Up From Russian Workingmen.

REVOLUTION AT HAND

Angry Mobs Parade St. Petersburg Streets.

CITY ALMOST IN DARKNESS

Strike Spreads to Every Industry in the Capital.

WILL MARCH TO THE PALACE

Headed by Adored Father Gopon, Half a Million Will Present Demand for Reforms, Despite Officials and Bayonets.

PLANS OF THE LEADER.

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg cables an interview with Gopon, the priest who has figured so prominently in the strike in that city. The clergyman said: "We have notified Minister of the Interior Stolypin-Mirsky that it is our desire to meet the Emperor and hand the petition from the workmen to him personally. Should he refuse to accept one to act in this vital matter, the result would be a terrible uprising. I expect that 500,000 people will be gathered together in the Palace square on Sunday, and though possibly I may perish, I am confident that the strike will bring liberty to a long-suffering people."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—It is rumored that M. Surov, manager of the Putiloff Iron Works, where the great strike, began, was murdered in the night.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—With riotous strikers to the number of hundreds of thousands parading the streets of the capital city, and the continual spread of the feeling of unrest throughout the empire, the Russian government is in a terrible predicament. Even worse than the news of the disasters in the Far East is the alarm in official quarters felt over the domestic situation. Troops are guarding the palace and all public buildings, but it is not deemed wise to call upon the police to suppress the disorder, except in extreme cases.

Strike a Great Surprise.
The suddenness of the strike and the far-reaching nature of the workmen's organization was largely a surprise to the government and employers. Starting with the walkout of a few thousand employees on the Putiloff iron works, due purely to industrial causes, it spread as rapidly as a conflagration through the labor masses of St. Petersburg and became general. At first only industrial demands were presented, such as shortening the hours of labor and increase of wages; but poverty and discontent, under the incitement of Social Democratic agitators, led to the formulation of political demands. A petition was drawn up and largely signed, which, going beyond the complaints on which the strike originated, attacked the whole capitalist system of the country, bitterly assailed the present government as one of bureaucracy and demanded reforms, asserting that death was preferable to existence under such conditions. This was to have been presented personally to Emperor Nicholas.

A deputation of workmen endeavored to see His Majesty at Tsarsko-Selo and appeal to him to come to the Winter Palace Sunday to be present at an immense demonstration of the industrial classes. It was planned to have the workmen in St. Petersburg, headed by their leader, the priest Gopon, in full gorgeous canonical robes, march to the palace and assemble in the great parade grounds in front of the palace and there present the petition to His Majesty. The deputation, however, will be refused admission to the palace. The government believes this will render a meeting on Sunday impossible.

Concessions Are Offered.
The employers at the same time, after conferences with the Ministry of Finance, which was the first to recognize the gravity of the situation, determined to offer concessions in wages and other conditions of labor 16 individual employes, but declared it was impossible to grant an eight-hour day without general legislation affecting competitors and price regulations for piece work. Compliance with the employes' demands for the payment of wages during the strike was held to be out of the question and the employers declined also to permit dictation of the terms by other than their own employes. They expressed the belief that most of their employes were desirous of accepting the concessions and returning to work if they could be assured of safety from personal injury.

City Almost in Darkness.
The city is almost in darkness, owing to the strike of electric light employes, and it is stated that newspaper publication will be suspended.

The situation grows hourly darker, and the prospects for a settlement of the difficulties vanished when the Minister of Finance refused to receive a delegation of workmen.

It has been decided by the workmen to hold a great representative mass meeting at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the palace square, to present a great petition for the redress of their wrongs. The workmen have agreed to go to this meeting unarmed, and will not meet violence with violence. Father Gopon, the priest who heads the strikers' procession, dressed in clerical attire and carrying a crucifix, is much in evidence, and will lead the procession on Sunday.

Incendiarism Breaks Out.
Despite the efforts of the police and military, the agitation is growing, and this (Saturday) morning an unconformist report said that a large tobacco factory at Moscow had been fired by incendiaries and completely destroyed. Notwithstanding the peaceful tone of the strikers' manifesto, there is a deep undercurrent of bitterness, and the least spark will suffice to kindle the flame of revolution. In addition to the army of striking workmen, there is another serious proposition for the imperial government to consider.

Students' riots, the activity of Zemstvo-ists, famine in Bessarabia and the Russian army's refusal to show the state of political unrest in Russia.

ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION.

Whole City on Strike, and Agitators Sowing Seeds of Disorder.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—With the Russian capital seemingly on the verge of an incipient revolution, thousands of workmen parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing the seeds of disorder, half of the city in darkness and without fire protection owing to walkouts, the situation was hourly growing more tense tonight, when the authorities decided to adopt energetic measures to preserve order, prevent rioting and overthrow the violent minority at the same time seeking to placate the striking workmen by offering satisfaction for their demands in so far as they are just and reasonable, thus acting with combined firmness and moderation.

The government tonight augmented the garrison of St. Petersburg with 2500 cavalry and 1000 infantry from Tsarsko-Selo and filled the streets, especially in the disaffected quarter, with heavy patrols of soldiers.

The refusal to permit a delegation of workmen to present a petition to the Emperor Nicholas at Tsarsko-Selo has made it known that the great demonstration planned for Sunday, with its unlimited possibilities for an outbreak, will not be permitted to take place. At the same time, acting in conjunction with a conference of employes, it has been determined to offer concessions in the terms of employment, which the employes declared the great majority of the workmen would be inclined to accept if they were guaranteed protection from the more violent faction.

Father Gopon Arrested.
Late tonight it was reported that Father Gopon, leader of the workmen, had been quietly spirited away from his backyard and taken into custody, in furtherance of the plan to disorganize the elements that are threatening the peace of St. Petersburg. The authorities believe that by these steps they have the situation well in hand and announce they expect a peaceful solution of the problem.

The situation had entered an acute stage today, and the strike had assumed an open political phase. The day was one of intense excitement. Mill after mill and factory after factory closed. The crowds of workmen paraded the streets and, when their colleagues refused to join them, broke down gates and forced out the men. The whole industrial center is idle.

All the textile mills and every printing office in St. Petersburg are closed. One electric light plant and one water plant have been shut down, and over 100,000 men are out.

Through the day workmen's meetings were held at which speeches were made, in which threats being uttered as to what would come in the event of the authorities and employers failing to meet their demands. The nervousness and dread of what the next few days might bring forth was increased by the reports that the workmen of Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Kishinef and other large cities in the interior might join in the movement. While the government and employers temporized, the telegraphers and railroad employes threatened to join the walkout, paralyzing the communications of the country. Many foreigners are preparing to send their families abroad. Every newspaper in St. Petersburg has been forced to suspend publication owing to the strike.

The changes on the second ballot of the day were not great, but they made a new high mark for both Foster and Sweeney. Earles of Whatcom and Harper of Ferry, both Democrats, voted for Foster, bringing his total up to 46 votes.

Long of Garfield, who has been voting in the air since balloting began, lined up for Sweeney, increasing the Spokane man's strength to 27 votes, with one man of his old guard not present.

Excitement was running high after the changes of the two ballots, and Senator Foster Christian, who is manager of the Foster campaign, was on his feet before Lieutenant-Governor Coon had completed his official announcement of the result, and moved that the session be dissolved. This motion was howled down by uproarious demands for "Rollcall," and the reading clerk began calling the names of the third ballot for the day and the sixth for the session.

Nothing happened until the name of George L. Davis, of Chehalis, was reached. Davis is a prominent lumberman, and was supposed to be firmly in line for Foster, but when his name was called, he voted for John L. Wilson, amidst liberal applause from all hands except the Foster people. Senator John Earles, with a commendable desire to please his political opponents, regardless of results, changed back from Foster to Piles, thus disclosing the intuitive wisdom of Walter Christian on the endeavoring to head off that dissident sixth ballot.

The last ballot showed: Foster 44, Piles 24, Sweeney 27, Wilson 17, Jones 7, Godman 5, Absent 2.

While the changes were numerically insignificant, there was considerable meaning attached to the slight defection from the Foster vote. Representative Davis is a lumberman who has been considered one of the Foster stand-bys, and Representative Griffin has also been regarded as a fixture in the Foster camp. It is thus easy to see that Foster was the only candidate damaged by the changes made today. He lost two good Republican votes and gained but one Republican and one transient Democratic vote. Piles fared better, for while he lost one good Republican vote he replaced it with another and also secured a transient vote. Sweeney and Wilson each gained a Republican vote and lost none.

Touch of the Unexpected.
The changes today were hardly expected, as it was thought that the members would take only the customary single ballot. Were it not for the fact that a large number of the members left today and more will leave before balloting is

HIS BOLT IS SHOT

Foster's Strength Is on the Decline.

LOSES ONE VOTE ENTIRELY

Forces Expected to Fall Prey to Other Candidates.

WILSON A HARD MAN TO DOWN

Getting One Recruit at a Time Does Not Seem to Discourage the Tireless Worker From the Puget Sound City.

	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
Foster	44	45	44
Sweeney	27	27	27
Wilson	17	17	17
Jones	7	7	7
Godman	5	5	5
Absent	2	2	2
Totals	106	106	106

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Charles Sweeney and John L. Wilson each gained a vote today as the net result of three ballots cast for United States Senator. There were other changes in the first two ballots cast, and in the third S. H. Piles received one more vote than he had yesterday. This extra vote, however, was not of the staying kind, and no particular significance attaches to it as it was also lost to Foster for one ballot today.

Foster was less fortunate, for while he closed the joint session with the same number in strength as he had yesterday, he had lost one Republican vote and only held his own by the temporary use of a Democratic vote of a compulsory nature.

The Jones contingent lost one man, and the Democratic vote, which was cast for Judge M. M. Godman, was three shy, on account of the absence of Senator Graves and the flirtation of Earles and Harper with the Republicans.

There were two changes in the first ballot, but the relative strength of the leading candidates was unchanged, Griffin, who had been voting for Foster, going over to Piles, while Keyes, who has been voting for Piles, landed in the Foster camp. The result showed:

Foster, 44; Piles, 23; Sweeney, 25; Wilson, M. Jones, 7; Godman, 7; Absent, 2.

Expectation is Aroused.
Since balloting began it has been industriously rumored around that there would be a number of changes between the fifth and the tenth ballots, so when the customary motion that the joint session be dissolved failed to carry and another rollcall was demanded, there was a murmur of expectancy both on the floor and in the galleries.

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Touch of the Unexpected.
The changes today were hardly expected, as it was thought that the members would take only the customary single ballot. Were it not for the fact that a large number of the members left today and more will leave before balloting is

taken up tomorrow, it is believed that there would be a further revision of figures tomorrow. So many have paired off, however, that there may not be much more than a quorum present, and it is hardly probable that any fireworks will be set off with so many absentees, and one ballot to comply with the law, will be about all that is attempted.

Opinion differs as to the length of time necessary to shake out the unsettled members and land them in the camp where they are ultimately expected to line up to vote, but there is a general belief that there will be a decrease in the number of candidates before the end of next week.

The elimination of John L. Wilson from the fight will not be so easy as it seemed earlier in the week. One vote at a time is not many, but John L. is a tireless worker and even his adversaries admit that he can add a few more votes to his column before his present invincible strength has all been exhausted. Some opinion is expressed in the ability of the leading candidate, Wilson, to lead and open now for the Foster forces will be the prey of all the other contestants.

Earles Will Vote Around.
Senator Earles will probably continue to pass his vote around among his Republican friends until the supply of new candidates is exhausted. He will vote for either John L. Wilson or Jones tomorrow.

It is now pretty definitely settled that if the election of Foster is to be effected the Railroad Commission bill is either out of the way or far enough along on the road to passage to prevent any votes getting away which might be secured on a Senatorial ticket.

Senator Van de Venter, of the railroad committee, left for Seattle this afternoon and before leaving stated that he had notified the railroad men to be on hand early next week and to make up their minds respecting the debts due to Americans, has advised the Government here that he will leave for the United States next week. His suggestion in consultation with the officials there respecting the debts due to Americans, has advised the Government here that he will leave for the United States next week. His suggestion in consultation with the officials there respecting the debts due to Americans, has advised the Government here that he will leave for the United States next week.

May Bring Santo Domingo to Terms.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Commander Dillingham, who has been in Santo Domingo in consultation with the officials there respecting the debts due to Americans, has advised the Government here that he will leave for the United States next week. His suggestion in consultation with the officials there respecting the debts due to Americans, has advised the Government here that he will leave for the United States next week.

Bay City Paper House Burned.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The paper house of Honestell & Richardson was destroyed by fire tonight, resulting in a loss of \$60,000. Crossing of electric wires is believed to account for the origin of the blaze. Two firemen were injured, neither seriously, by falling down an elevator shaft.

Contents of Today's Paper.
The Weather.
TODAY'S—Rain; cloudy wind.
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Revolution in Russia.
Nearly all workmen in St. Petersburg strike and join in demand for free government.

Patrols on Parade.
Patrols on parade for the night.

Incendiarism Breaks Out in Moscow.
Incendiarism breaks out in Moscow, and strike spreads to other cities.

The War in the Far East.
Belle feet not expected to reach east of war.

Foreign.
Kaiser William angry with coal miners of Germany, and popular sympathy is with miners.

National.
Senator Smoot testifies in his own defense.

Domestic.
Williams may resign as Democratic leader in the House.

Public grand jury says great majority of ballots were illegal.

Committee on Colorado contest finds half ballot in one box bogus.

Niederhues loses another vote in Missouri.

Domestic.
Senator Mitchell will come home and demand speedy trial.

Lawson made money by making false prediction about Amalgamated Copper dividend.

Randall expelled from coal miners' convention for his attack on John Mitchell.

Pacific Coast.
Mrs. Belle Bates, of Beaverton, Or., smashes an election where liquor was sold her son.

W. S. U'ren device being mixed up with the Portland machine.

Negro in Nevada nearly lynched, suspected of murder of a woman.

Northwest Legislature.
Washington State Senate passes appropriation of \$100,000 for Lewis and Clark Fair.

California Senate makes 1905 Fair bill special order for Monday.

New question local option and fisheries by burning issues before the Oregon Legislature.

Foster weakens in Senatorial contest in Washington.

HIS LIFE STORY

Told by Senator Smoot to Committee.

ASSERTS HIS LOYALTY

Opposed to Polygamy and Does Not Practice It.

FREE FROM ALL DICTATION

Utah Senator Spends Whole Day in Defending His Right to His Seat.—He Demanded Investigation of Polygamist Apostles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Reed Smoot was testifying the whole day before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, which is inquiring into the protest against his right to retain his seat. He went over the whole history of his life, his political career, his relations with the Mormon Church and his opinions and policy toward polygamy.

Senator Smoot was at his ease, although every eye in the room was directed to him. The first questions were as to the Senator's nativity. He said he was born in Salt Lake City in 1827. His father and mother are both dead. His mother was a plural wife. Concerning his own family, he said he was married September 17, 1844 and has but one wife. They have six children. He said that at the time of his marriage he did not take the endowments, but that in 1850 he had gone through the endowment house, at the request of his father, for the benefit of the latter's health. He said he told his father at that time that he did not care much about taking the ceremony.

Senator Smoot said he had been engaged in the mercantile business most of his life. The only office in the church that he had held, other than that of apostle, was that of counselor, and he said he had taken any oath when he became an apostle.

Oath Does Not Pledge Vengeance.
Mr. Worthington asked Mr. Smoot about the endowment ceremony, and he replied: "I could not give it if I wanted to."

"Does I have no distinct recollection of the ceremony?"
Mr. Worthington read what witnesses have alleged to be the "oath of vengeance," and asked Senator Smoot if he was a member of the church he ought to know that an official or a member of the church could not be excommunicated or disfellowshipped without an investigation.

"I realized this," continued the Senator, "but was told that an investigation would be made, and I have no doubt that a very rigid inquiry is now in progress. With this promise, I have never voted to sustain them. Up to the time of the testimony before this committee I had no knowledge that either of the apostles had violated the law in this regard, nor had I heard anything of the kind against any other apostle, except from the testimony given in this room."

Concerning the meeting held immediately before the October conference, Senator Smoot said that he had not been informed that the name of Charles W. Penrose was to be presented by President Smith of the Republican party, and joined that party when the division came.

The Senator said that in 1886 his political friends in Provo, most of them non-Mormons, asked him to enter run for Governor or for the United States Senate.

"I told them," he said, "that I did not care to run for office until we could get our own county in the right political column, and that when that time came I should like to go to the Senate. We organized and carried Utah for the Republican party in 1890. I announced my candidacy for the United States Senate in 1892. Of course I knew of the rule which required me to ask the presidency of the church if I could run."

Church Gave Leave of Absence.
Here Mr. Worthington interrupted and asked him to explain the rule. Senator Smoot replied that it referred only to officials of the church, and amounted simply to a leave of absence from the church duties. He said he went to the first presidency while it was sitting in one of its regular meetings, and announced his candidacy for a leave. He told the first presidency that if elected he would refrain from his duties as an apostle.

"That consent was given me sometime early in May, and I announced my candidacy May 29, 1892," continued the Senator, "and I immediately began to organize my forces for a campaign."

"Do you mean to organize Republican forces or your church friends?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"The Republicans, most assuredly," was the reply.

"Was the Mormon Church a factor in politics in your candidacy for the Senate?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"Not in the least. No more than the Presbyterian or the Methodist Church. No man or woman can say that I ever asked them to vote the Republican ticket because I was an apostle. Whatever I did to promote my candidacy was based upon Republican arguments alone."

Would Not Allow Dictation.
"Did any one ever attempt to influence you or to dictate to you in your politics?"

"Not in any way. I would not permit it."

"Is the leave of absence received by you a church indorsement of your candidacy?"

"Not at all, and the people do not regard it so."

"If the president of the church should ask you to vote according to his wishes, what would be your attitude?"

"I would vote as I believed was for the best interests of the country."

"What would be your position if the president of the church should attempt to influence your vote as Senator?"

"I would not submit to it for a minute."

"What was the state of your knowledge regarding the polygamist relations of Joseph P. Smith up to the time he testified before this commission?"

"I knew that he had more than one wife, but I knew nothing of the manner of his living."

Surprised at So Many Smiths.
"Witnesses have testified here that the statement of President Smith took the people by surprise. What was your feeling in regard to that?"

"I was surprised at the number of children born in his families since the manifesto, but not surprised at all as to the number of his wives."

"What was the state of your knowledge concerning the family relations of other apostles?"

The Senator explained that he had not intimate acquaintance with the families of the other apostles at the time he became an apostle in 1850. When asked about their general reputations and whether he had made any protest against those reputed to be living in polygamist relations, he said the Government of the United States had accepted the existing conditions; that there had been no prosecutions and that the attitude of the people was that of toleration.

He declared that the people felt that the best and in fact the only way to settle the conditions was to let the polygamists die off. Mr. Worthington asked if the statement of toleration extended to plural marriages which have occurred since the manifesto.

No More Plural Marriages.
"Oh, not at all," replied the Senator earnestly. "I don't believe there is a good citizen of Utah who would condone new plural marriages."

"What action did you take to put a stop to the polygamist relations of the other apostles?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"None at all. I never thought of it any more than any other citizen would have done."

Senator Smoot said he attended most of the meetings of the apostles. In reply to Mr. Worthington, he said that the meetings were held in a private room in the temple, and Mr. Worthington then asked:

"In reference to the charge here that the apostles had entered into a conspiracy to further polygamy, what can you say?"

"Such a thing was never referred to at any of the meetings," Senator Smoot said. "The apostles frequently were called in to advise the president of the church, but that he had the power to do as he pleased after the fact was given. He was asked if anything ever had come up at any of these meetings that might be regarded as furthering polygamy, and he replied more emphatically than before: 'Polygamy was never practiced by me.'"

Continuing, he denied that there was a particle of foundation for the story of a conspiracy.

Asked again concerning the testimony of President Smith that he had five wives and was living with them in violation of the law, Senator Smoot said that until that time he had no more knowledge than any other man in the territory.

Senator Smoot said he was not present at the conference in April, 1904, that sustained the presidency and the apostles of the church. He said that the church's annual conference in October of last year.

Will Investigate Cowley and Taylor.
The Senator spoke of a meeting of the apostles and the first presidency before the October conference, and he said that at that meeting he inquired of President Smith if Apostles Cowley and Taylor had been sustained at the April conference in view of the testimony before the Senate committee that both of these apostles had taken plural wives since the manifesto.

The Senator said he objected to have the men sustained at the October conference, and was told by President Smith that he was a member of the church he ought to know that an official or a member of the church could not be excommunicated or disfellowshipped without an investigation.

"I realized this," continued the Senator, "but was told that an investigation would be made, and I have no doubt that a very rigid inquiry is now in progress. With this promise, I have never voted to sustain them. Up to the time of the testimony before this committee I had no knowledge that either of the apostles had violated the law in this regard, nor had I heard anything of the kind against any other apostle, except from the testimony given in this room."

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MAY STEP DOWN

Williams Likely to Resign Leadership.

PARTY DOES NOT FOLLOW

Retired Officers' Pay Question Divides Democrats.

COCKRAN MAY BE ELECTED

Democratic Chief, Angry at Refusal of Party to Aid His Championship of Miles, Calls Caucus to Receive Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The probabilities are that John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the minority floor leader in the House, will resign his position as leader next Tuesday night and allow some other member of his party to don the mantle he has worn so easily during the past two years.

The trouble causing this state of affairs arose today from the lack of unanimity in Democratic sentiment and Democratic votes on the amendment to the Army appropriation bill, providing that no retired Army officer above the rank of Major shall receive full pay when assigned to duty with state troops. Mr. Williams contended that the amendment was aimed directly at General Nelson A. Miles, and thought it ought to be defeated. The Democrats on the military affairs committee and their colleagues on the floor who voted with them argued that it was not aimed at General Miles, and voted for it because it tended to promote