

HOPE IS ON LAND

Russia Considers the War Hardly Begun.

REALIZES STRENGTH OF FOE

Sheer Weight of Men and Guns to Avail.

BIDDING HER TIME FOR ATTACK

Crippling of Port Arthur Fleet unfortunate, but it matters little if the fort does fall.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Although almost four weeks have elapsed since the Japanese fleet first attacked Port Arthur, here the war is considered hardly begun. Heavy land fighting, upon which the fate of the campaign depends, is not expected much before the end of April. By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army of men required to guard the railroads, four army corps, each with a cavalry division and an artillery brigade. All that has happened so far, or is going to happen until these forces are in the field, is considered, according to the Russian view, to be nothing more than the prologue to the real drama.

Matters Little Whether It Falls.

The crippling of the Port Arthur fleet was unfortunate in that it gave the enemy command of the sea at the very outset. It is, however, of relatively small importance from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war, whether Port Arthur stands or falls. But as long as it holds out, and the fleet is harbored there, it will constitute a potential menace which will restrict and hamper Japan's operations, and the Russians are determined to defend Port Arthur as heroically as they did Sevastopol. No large garrisons will be retained there; 10,000 men are as good as 30,000 for defense, while the more men the more mouths to feed. There are enough provisions there now to last for eight months. In addition, there will be a division of Cossacks with mountain batteries on the peninsula to oppose landings and harass the enemy if it succeeds in investing the city.

No Roads Japan Can Take.

Viceroy Alexieff retains his headquarters at Mukden, through which 3000 or 4000 soldiers are passing daily to the positions the main armies will occupy. The Russians believe that for military purposes there is only one road over which the Japanese can come from Korea. All the troops landed at Chemulpo, Mokpo and Chinnampo must use the "Peking road." Consequently the landings at Pinkwin Bay and the other places on the east coast of Northern Korea are not considered important, the absence of roads preventing these forces from combining with the main body. The Cossacks, mounted infantry and light guns now across the Yalu River will serve to harass the enemy in every possible way, to hold them in check until the Russian main armies and reserves are concentrated and disposed. Sharp fighting may occur between the advance parties, but nothing of a decisive character is anticipated.

Russia Will Take No Chances.

The Russian plans contemplate taking no chances on the score of inferior numbers. By sheer weight of men and guns, if nothing else, when the proper time arrives, Russia counts on overwhelming the Japanese and rolling them back through Korea. It is realized that the vastness of the theater of war will make the protection of the railroad, the sole means for the transportation of troops and supplies from Europe, one of the most difficult phases of the Russian military problem. With the Japanese in command of the sea, there is always the possibility of their landing small bodies of men in unexpected places to make incursions into the interior to cut the railroad and telegraph lines and blow up bridges, but adequate measures are believed to have been taken to guard against such misfortune.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Russians underestimate the prowess of their adversaries.

On the contrary, they admit the fine marksmanship of the Japanese and their marvelous ability in determining ranges, yet Russians do not believe the Japanese can successfully face the legions of the czar. On the sea, the maritime life of the Japanese gives them a natural advantage, but on land, where belong all the traditions of the Russian army, the men of the empire have perfect faith born of their numerous experiences with Pagan tribes and the fatalism inherent in the Russian character. They believe Asiatics cannot meet Europeans in battle array; that a yellow race cannot triumph over a white, or heathens over Christians.

General Kuropatkin, who will leave for the front March 12, is expected to be on the ground before the first Japanese move. He has purchased milk-white horses from an officer of the cavalry school to ride in the Far East, thus following the example of the famous General Skobelev, with whom he fought at the siege of Geok Tepe.

ONLY DIPLOMATIC DANGER.

Britain Believes It Lies in Peril Against Japanese-Korean Treaty.

LONDON, March 5.—The Foreign Office records the week just ended as one in which much has been done to guarantee the continued peace of Europe. The Associated Press is authorized to say, however, that the rumors that France, Great Britain or any other power is contemplating intervention in the taking of any steps with the idea of ending the war are quite baseless. The frequent visits of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to Foreign Min-

PRESTON SAYS NO

Ballinger Without His Support for Mayor.

PERSONAL FEELING FORBIDS

Candidate Is Called a Railroad Man and Unfriendly.

WILL RUN BEHIND HIS TICKET

Seattle Democrats Make Strong Claims for Tucker, but Indications Point to Success of the Entire Republican Ticket.

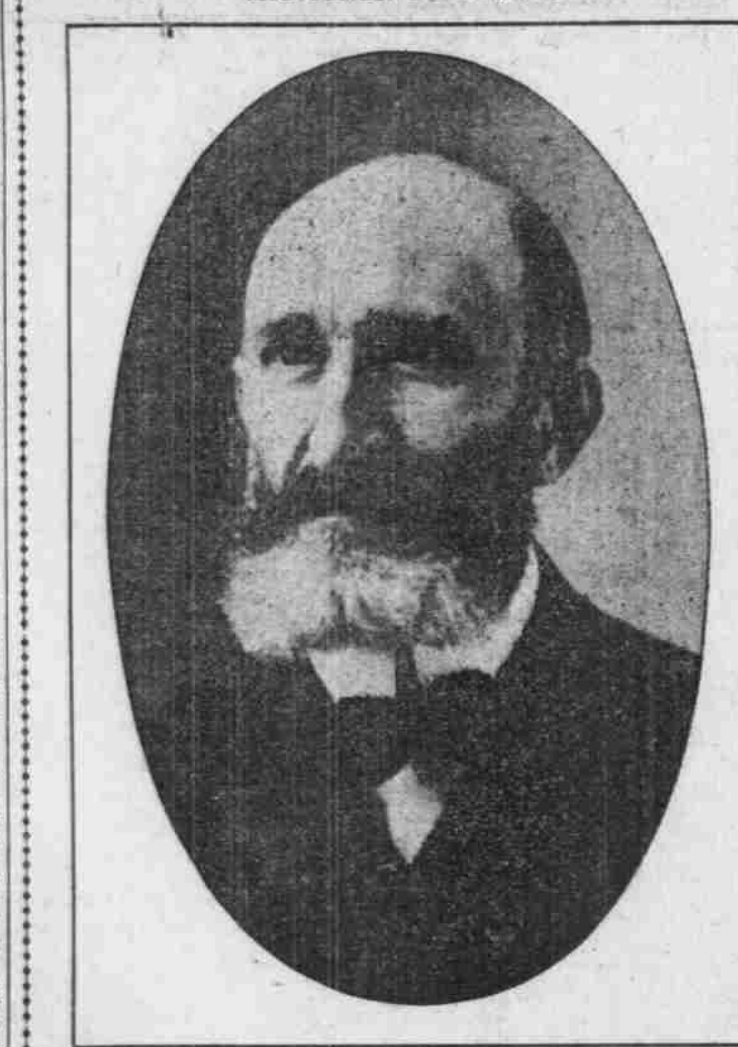
FEARS NO TROUBLE FROM CHINA

France Does Not Look Upon Movement of Brigands as National Affair.

PARIS, March 5.—The official view here does not share that which is said to prevail at Washington and in Berlin that the threatening anti-Russian attitude of the Chinese Generals Ma and Yuan Shin Kai, the Commander-in-Chief, may lead to a breach of China's neutrality, and compel France to take action in behalf of Russia. Reports received here confirm those which have reached Washington and other capitals, that the Chinese troops are showing much activity in Northern China and along the Manchurian border. They also indicate that bands of Chinese brigands are taking advantage of the opportunity to resume their depredations and raids through Manchuria.

The reports received here show that irregular actions by various branches of the Chinese army are likely to be unfavorable to Russia and favorable to Japan, but the French government will not consider such irregular military excursions as placing the Chinese government in a state of war against Russia.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO EUROPE



ADOLPHE WOLFE. —Photo by McAlpin.

Wednesday morning Adolphe Wolfe, vice-president and manager of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., and one of the best-known and esteemed business men in the Northwest, will leave for a year's trip to Europe, principally in the interest of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Florence Wolfe and George and Stella Wolfe. To the great pleasure of his many friends, Mr. Wolfe has been appointed by the State Commission special commissioner to Europe for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and he is also special commissioner to Europe for the Lewis and Clark Corporation. He bears letters from the Department of the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., commending him to United States Ambassadors, Consular Agents, etc., in Europe, and he also bears letters commendatory from Governor Chamberlain.

After visiting in Washington, D. C., where he will confer with the Oregon delegation in Congress regarding the Exposition, Mr. Wolfe expects to leave New York March 20 with his family, on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen. Among the countries he expects to visit are: Germany, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Greece. He will personally call on representatives of the various governments who purpose sending exhibits to the 1905 Exposition, and his work in this direction will be exceedingly valuable. Mr. Wolfe will combine business and pleasure in his trip, and expects to return home before the Exposition opens.

Mr. Wolfe may properly be called one of the fathers of the Lewis and Clark Fair. He has been prominently identified with the Fair since its inception, and has proved to be one of its warmest and most hard-working friends. He was a member of the original committee of the Fair, and made the motion at the memorable meeting in November, 1899, that the sum of \$300,000 in subscriptions be raised in two days' time. His personal enthusiasm was most marked, and he was one of the most successful members of the subscription committee who called on business men and others, asking them to subscribe. As is well known, the sum of \$300,000 was subscribed in this city within two days' time. Mr. Wolfe has been auditor without pay at the Lewis and Clark Corporation since its organization in June, 1902, and he will be auditor up to the time he leaves this city on his European trip. He was second vice-president of the corporation from July, 1902, to July, 1903, and is chairman of the Fair committee for finance and supplies, and is a member of the executive committee. He also is a member of the concessions committee and the fine arts committee. W. R. MacKenzie will be the new auditor.

HE HITS SOLONS

Head of Mormon Church Turns on Congress.

USURPS POWER OF UTAH

Smith Says His Domestic Affairs Should Be Let Alone.

STATE IS ONE TO PUNISH HIM

He Still Maintains That Nothing Can Induce Him to Desert His Wives, and Gives Sensational Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Admission

drawn from Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, respecting his continued violations of the law forbidding polygamy cohabitation again constituted the feature of the proceedings today before the Senate committee on privileges and elections against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. The witness, angered by the persistent efforts of some members of the committee to obtain from him every detail of his remission in obeying the law, turned on Congress and charged that body with interfering without authority in his private domestic affairs and usurping the powers of the Utah courts, which alone, he said, possessed the right to hold him to account for his conduct.

While the witness had been taken in hand by the defense for purposes of examination, the members of the committee in reality consumed the greater portion of the time and matters were brought out along the line followed by the prosecution in the three first days of the hearing. Some of the testimony proved highly sensational. The hearing will be continued at 10:30 Monday morning.

Attorney A. E. Worthington resumed cross-examination for the defense when the committee met. He asked Mr. Smith if he had any statistics showing the proportion of polygamists in the

tions would be represented by the list of speakers. It was this meeting that Preston refused to join.

The opposition of Preston to Ballinger dates back to the last county and state campaign. Preston and his friends have persisted in calling Ballinger a railroad man and declare he opposed Preston's election as United States Senator. They accused him of writing a letter to State Senator W. G. Potts declaring that the public meeting held here during the last Senatorial fight to endorse Preston did not represent the real Republican sentiment.

From the fact that Colonel Alden J. Blithen, George F. Cotterill and other Democrats were the principal speakers on that occasion, the local politicians have held to the view that Preston charges Ballinger deserted him. Senator Potts and other members of the Legislature declare Ballinger in Olympia recommended they stay with Preston as long as he had a chance of success. This assurance has not mollified Preston, and the fight against Ballinger is the result.

Democrats Expect McBride Votes.

E. F. Blaine, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, in his estimate of Tuesday's results declared today that his committee expected to receive the votes of the McBride following in this city. The Democrats have been declaring from the stump that Ballinger represented the anti-McBride movement and Blaine as well as nominee Wilmon Tucker expect to get the Railroad Commission in line with them.

Blaine does not take a very enthusiastic view of the results Tuesday. He predicts Tucker's election by a scant 500 majority and leaves open the question of the success of the remainder of the ticket. He declares the Democrats will control the City Council, but only specifies the First, Second and Ninth Wards as the districts in which a good chance of success exists.

Scott Calhoun, chairman of the Republican City Committee, predicts Ballinger's election by a majority running between 500 and 600. He believes the city to be 4000 Republican under normal conditions, but concedes a slight cut on the head of the ticket.

An effort was made by James Morrison and his friends to collect a campaign fund for the Democratic committee. They failed. The petition was circulated along First and Second avenues and received but five signatures. In the restricted districts better success was had, but the effort to gather \$1000 failed.

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NO OPEN FIGHT

Murphy and Hill Show Conciliatory Spirit.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS

Desire for Uninstructed Delegates Prevails.

ALBANY GETS CONVENTION

This Is Point ex-Senator Contends For—An Undercurrent of Friction Causes Tiger Chieftain to Issue a Statement.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The Democratic

State Convention, which will select delegates to the National Convention, will be held here Monday, April 18. This was the unanimous decision of the Democratic State Committee, which met today. The real result was arrived at before the committee met, at a meeting between Ex-Senator Hill and Leader Murphy, of Tammany. It was believed some acrimony would result at the meeting over the selection of the place and time, it being known that Tammany desired to have it held in New York, but Senator Hill acceded to Mr. Murphy's request to set the date for the 18th instead of the 15th, and Mr. Murphy, finding that Mr. Hill controlled a majority of the committee acquiesced in the selection of Albany, so there was no friction over the matter in open committee.

It is understood that the Kings County delegation would have voted with the upstate delegates as against Tammany on this single proposition, had the question been put to a vote, thus giving Mr. Hill about 30 votes out of a total of 50.

There was an undercurrent of friction between the two factions, and this found vent after the state to have all past factional differences, and present a united front in the battle of this year, the first skirmish of which was won last year in the city of New York. The first indication of any breach in the harmony was afforded when the intimation was conveyed that the State Committee would be asked, at its meeting, to pass resolutions, if not of indorsement, at least of confidence, in one of the prospective Presidential candidates. The leader of the Democratic party in New York City, Mr. Murphy, who has consistently believed that the cause of the party would best be served by a delegation to St. Louis left free to use his own judgment, as once declared that, in his opinion, it would be unwise at this early date to prejudice the issue by declaring for any one choice. In the face of the energetic opposition maintained by Mr. Murphy, it is satisfactory to know that the sounder judgment of the party finally conceded the propriety of his stand.

The statement points out that the question of the date and place of convention was more a matter of the convenience of the delegates than of importance in itself, and concluded: "This would seem to be the year when Democratic success in state and nation is entirely dependent upon the measure of Democratic harmony, and when the question of the control of party machinery might well await a favorable verdict of the people upon our candidates and policies, which can only be averted by our bickering."

ODELL WILL NOT BE LEADER.

Declares He Cannot Think of Becoming National Chairman.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Saying that he was suffering from fever, cold and sore throat, Governor Benjamin B. Odell today abandoned his proposed trip to Washington to consult with President Roosevelt, and returned to Albany, at the same time positively putting himself out of line for the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee.

"Nothing has been settled yet," the Governor said as to his acceptance of the state chairmanship, and this matter is still under consideration. In mentioning the permanent abandonment for the present of the Washington trip, Governor Odell also made an emphatic declaration on the subject of his leadership in this state, stating that "there is nothing in the affairs of the party in this state that I cannot settle myself without assistance if I wish, and the President is not apt to call on me to settle the state chairmanship of the National Republican Committee for some time, as I have several engagements up the state, and there is nothing I wish to see the President about that is urgent or that will not keep."

"Will you accept the National chairmanship?" he was asked.

"No, I never had any such idea," he replied. "It is not the kind of work I am looking for, and I would not accept it if it were offered to me on a silver platter."

Roosevelt's Reply to Odell.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Roosevelt received a telephone message last night from Governor Odell, informing him he had been attacked by a severe cold. The President received a telegram from the Governor this morning, saying he would be obliged to return to Albany immediately, as his physicians had informed him he had an attack of grip. He stated therefore that he would be unable to keep his engagement with the President today.

President Roosevelt wrote the Governor, (Continued on Second Page.)

to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902, showing the following: "In 1890, at the time of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2631 such families. In October, 1890, it was found that this number had been reduced, as follows: By death, 750; by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63; by divorce, 25; leaving at that time, 1543. It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1204, or 41 per cent; leaving only 337 still living, and the great majority of them are at an advanced age."

Mr. Worthington asked regarding Mr. Smith's son, Hyrum Smith, and was told that he is 22 years of age, and has a wife and children, but is not a polygamist. He is one of the 12 apostles. The first counselor now is John R. Winder. He and his fellow counselor and two apostles have been appointed since Mr. Smith became president. He said he could not say whether these men are cohabiting with more than one wife, but "they are reputed to be the husbands of more than one wife."

In regard to John Henry Smith, a cousin, Mr. Smith said that their families are intimate, and "I am strongly inclined to believe he is cohabiting with plural wives."

Referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the manifesto, Mr. Worthington read from a sermon of President Woodruff, delivered a year after the manifesto against plural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared he was moved by the spirit of God to abandon the practice of polygamy. Senator Bailey contended it was in obedience to the demands of the law or fear of the consequences of the law that caused the revelation. Continuing he said: "For my part, I don't have much faith in a doctrine that does not get a revelation commanding the change of conduct until there is a statute compelling it."

"All that, of course, is a matter of opinion," said Senator Foraker. "I myself have been compelled to submit to certain rules because it was the law, and vicious law at that. Just how far I would have submitted if I had received a revelation from God to do something else, I am not prepared to say. I think the whole thing was more a matter of law than of revelation."

"When the laws were passed, which were not in harmony with the teachings of our church," said Mr. Smith, "we held they were unconstitutional. Of course, our own rules commanded that we obey the Constitution and the law, but we fought the validity of the new laws from the lowest to the highest court, and when it was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, of course we were inclined to obey."

"But we had a revelation on our own

statute books in regard to plural marriages, and it was necessary to obey that in order to obtain certain blessings that could not be received without obeying it. Whether we should obey the law of the land or continue to practice the law of the church was a serious question."

"We hold the president of the church is entitled to receive revelations inspired by the Almighty God. President Woodruff sought guidance in the Lord, and the Lord made it manifest to him that it was his duty to stop plural marriages. He proclaimed that revelation, and it was submitted to the entire church and accepted by the entire church, and thus became binding, and from that day to this the law of the land has been kept so far as plural marriages are concerned."

"But there is a great difference between taking a plural wife contrary to law and in taking care of the wives taken before it was a violation of the law. I would not desert my wives. I would not abandon my children. I will run my risks before the law."

President Smith's voice showed his emotion. (Continued on Second Page.)

BRITAIN ALREADY ACCEPTS HIM AS NEXT PREMIER



LORD SPENCER.

LONDON, March 5.—J. Poynter Spencer, fifth Earl of Spencer, who will be asked by the King to form a Cabinet, and thus succeed Balfour, in the event of the return of the Liberals to power, which is regarded as certain, has long been a politician of great influence. He has been twice Viceroy of Ireland, where he administered the coere laws with an unimpaired hand, and where he won from "Tim" Healy the sobriquet of "Foxey Jack." However, the "Red Earl" adhered to Gladstone during the conflict over the home rule bill, and it is said the Irish now would welcome him as the Liberal leader. Lord Spencer was born October 27, 1853. He owns 27,000 acres in Northamptonshire. The heir to the title is his half-brother, Right Honorable Charles Spencer.

Mormon population. Mr. Smith said his recollection is that when the Utah Commission was created in 1883 and undertook to administer the laws of the territory 12,000 polygamists were excluded from voting.

"As the women vote in Utah," he said, "and as it requires two women to one man to form polygamy in the state, probably the number of males excluded as polygamists would not be more than 4000."

Includes Babes and Children.

Senator Dubois exercised his right to question the witness at this point, and said the population then was about 220,000, and of that number about 50,000 Gentiles. He wanted excluded from consideration the number not in condition to enter a state of polygamy. He said President Smith's statement of the percentage in polygamy included suckling babes and children, and he objected to having Mr. Smith's statement go before the country unchallenged.

After a further statement of the number of polygamists in Utah, Mr. Smith read from an interview he gave

(Continued on Second Page.)