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Charles W. Penrose - Editor. Corcoran G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers: For the Chief Editor's office, 74-1; For Deseret News Book Store, 14-1; For City Editor and Reporter, 35-1; For Business Manager, 35-1; For Business Office, 35-1.

NAILED AND CLINGED.

The denial made in the United States Senate by Thomas Kearns immediately preceding his departure from political life, of the old slander concerning an alleged deal between him and the late President Lorenzo Snow, requires something more than the passing notice made in these columns when the speech prepared for him was read, in the manner described elsewhere in this issue of the "News." As we have already stated, the falsehood to which he alluded did not come, as he alleged, from the "friends and mouthpieces of the present leaders of the Church," or from "those who were his [President Snow's] adherents during life," but appeared first in the Salt Lake Tribune, and were at once emphatically denied by the parties said to have been implicated in the purported bargain. But the libel is once more revived, by the same "Mormon"-hating and implacable maligner who started the story in print, and who insisted upon it as a fact and declares that the original stupid falsehood has "never been denied."

The first statement concerning the matter was that Thomas Kearns had bought his Senatorship from President Snow, paying a certain amount of money for it. This brought forth such a direct denial and challenge for proof, that a twist was taken in the yarn, and it was alleged that the Senatorship was secured for Thomas Kearns, by a trade of stock in the Saltair Beach company, effected either by Senator W. A. Clark or Hon. Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, directors in the San Pedro and Los Angeles Railway company. The revised libel was also met and refuted, but from time to time it has been revived and repeated and is now brought upon the carpet, as much against ex-Senator Kearns as against the deceased "Mormon" President. The whole story from top to bottom, from beginning to end is a shameful LIE. It comes now in this shape:

"It has always been understood, often before been charged and never before denied, that a certain stockholder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad company bonded the Saltair pavilion and railroad for a large sum of money, that as an evidence of good faith a heavy first payment was made, but there was a condition attached to that payment, and the condition was that at the critical moment enough Mormon legislators should vote for Thomas Kearns to insure him the Senatorship; and the covenant was kept. The deal was made directly with the then President of the "Mormon Church." The transaction brought great shame and reproach upon both the Church and President Snow; the statement of the facts was repeatedly publicly made through the press during the life-time of President Snow. Had it not been true, does any one believe that the President and his counselors would have rested under it in silence?"

It is further asserted that:

"When the Kearns senatorial proposition was laid before the First Presidency and so far has met no denial—Counselor Smith declared that he would sooner see the road and pavilion sunk in the lake than to see Kearns elected to the Senate. To which President Snow replied: 'When I became President of the Church I promised the people that if I could I would free the Church from debt, and I want the money.'"

We are authorized by President Joseph F. Smith to state that no such proposition was ever made before the First Presidency, and that while he was personally opposed to the candidacy of Thomas Kearns, he did not at any time make the remark attributed to him, and that neither did President Snow utter the words, which are attributed to him. Also that no stockholder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad company either bonded the Saltair pavilion and railroad or paid a large, or any, sum of money, either as an evidence of good faith or otherwise, or made any such condition as that alleged in relation to the Senatorship. There is no truth whatever in the dead and buried story now resuscitated as an excuse for defaming the memory of a good and great man. Now, as to the assertion that the wretched falsehood was never denied. We do not admit that it is necessary to pay attention to every scandalous publication, but here are the facts. The following paragraphs are from an editorial in the Deseret Evening News of January 25, 1901:

"The charge has been made that the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for a moneyed consideration, sold the office of United States Senator to the successful candidate. This has been repeated until there are probably several persons at home, and many other abroad, who have been led to believe there is some color of fact in it, though perhaps to give excuse for the absurd accusation."

moneyed consideration, sold the office of United States Senator to the successful candidate. This has been repeated until there are probably several persons at home, and many other abroad, who have been led to believe there is some color of fact in it, though perhaps to give excuse for the absurd accusation."

"The libel against the 'Mormon' President is utterly false and baseless. There has been no bargain, or moneyed consideration, or offer, or agreement, or hint, or suggestion of the kind, that would lead to the idea that such an arrangement had been entered into or even mentioned. This denial reaches to every person, party, committee and politician here and elsewhere."

"The same denial applies to the insinuation that the alleged bargain was entered into for the purpose of securing or preventing legislation of measures of any kind affecting the 'Mormon' Church, also to any other purported consideration of any kind, shape or feature. The story has not been supported by the slightest shred of evidence, and might have been passed by and treated with the contempt it deserves but for the echo it received in the United States Senate and through the Associated Press."

This is only one of the repeated denials that were made at the time when the charges were published. The work of the paper in which they appeared was intended to inflame the public mind in the East. That has been its policy except at brief intervals, down to the present date. Senator Kearns agreed then to proceed against the Tribune for libel in the place of President Snow, who was urged by a number of his associates to prosecute his traducers. It was fully expected that a case would be made, but Kearns did not carry out his agreement. He did, however, make a statement which appeared in a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, and that was wired to the Deseret News, as may be seen from the annexed editorial, which appeared in the Deseret Evening News of Feb. 23, 1901:

"A special to the Deseret News from New York today states that the Herald of that city prints a Washington dispatch this morning, announcing that Senator Thomas Kearns gives an emphatic denial to the report previously published by the New York Herald that he had bought or offered to buy Saltair from the 'Mormon' Church. He denounces it as a rebash of an old story started in this city without any foundation in fact, and declares it to be entirely untrue. 'Of course there is no well-informed and sensible person here who places any credence in the sensational and libelous canard. The report that the most of Utah people, and the malice that saturated its utterances, are pretty thoroughly understood and appreciated. The source from which it emanated was enough to condemn it in the eyes of Utah people, and we should not have noticed the matter now, when it is as dead as a smoked herring, but for the mention of it as prominent in a journal in the New York Herald, and the response by the United States Senator who has been libelled by the paper that started the story.'"

But this was not the only refutation of the slander, for, on the matter reaching the ears of Senator W. A. Clark, who was understood to be the "certain stockholder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad who had bonded the Saltair pavilion and railroad," etc, he furnished to the Associated Press the annexed statement, which appeared in the local papers and was published in the Deseret Evening News of January 29, 1901:

"Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—United States Senator W. A. Clark today emphatically denied the existence of the alleged deal by which it was charged that he and R. C. Kerens had secured the support of the 'Mormon' Church for Senator Kearns of Utah in return for the purchase from the Church of the Saltair Beach property and the road leading to it by the projectors of the new road between Salt Lake and Los Angeles. 'I positively deny there was any such bargain. There never were any negotiations between myself or the new road and the Mormon Church or any one else regarding the election of Kearns or anybody else to the Senate; nor were there any negotiations between myself or the road and the Church for the purchase of the Saltair property and its line of road; nor has there been any purchase.'"

After these published statements, what is to be thought of a creature whose soul is steeped in such malice and spleen and acrid bitterness that, when unable to manufacture new darts of venom dipped in gall, he will resurrect these old and mouldy libels where-with to attack both the honorable living and the sacred dead. Ordinarily he is left to his own miserable devices, as too impotent to provoke the slightest attention. Reference is made now as to this matter solely because it was revived in the Senate of the United States in a manner to reflect discredit upon innocent persons, under cover of doing justice to one individual. It was an act as mean and contemptible as that of the original falsifier, and was in keeping with the entire high-sounding but scurrilous and vindictive harangue.

The whole infamous story about the sale of the Senatorship is without either truth or probability, and we once more brand it with the only letters that express its character. It is a wicked and contemptible LIE.

RESISTANCE TO LAW.

"The face of the sun must be marred by some unusually malignant spots; or, the rapprochement of Venus and Jupiter must have some bad influence upon mundane affairs; or, there must be some disturbances in the world of causes, whatever that is, since even advanced nations are reverting to the practices of their less enlightened days."

For an illustration we need only refer to the so-called Passive Resistance movement in England, which has resulted in the incarceration and persecution of hundreds of loyal, moral, and God-fearing subjects of the King. It is difficult to realize that this is the fact, in this century, in a country that has always been the pioneer of religious liberty in the world; and yet, it is so. In one year, since November, 1903, a great number of persons have been treated in this medieval fashion. The first "criminal" of this class was an old feeble minister of the Methodist church who had served faithfully for forty years, and with whom there was no fault found, except that he refused to pay his share of the maintenance of what we in this country would call a "sectarian" school. For this he was sent to prison. Others followed in rapid succession. Nearly all the free churches have representatives in the prisons for the same cause. And their

persecutors are said to act with remarkable brutality. But imprisonment is only one phase of this persecution. A great many victims are being deprived of their property. Furniture, pictures, books—everything belonging to those who refuse to pay, is seized and sold. In one instance £100 worth of goods was seized and held to satisfy a demand for 15 shillings. Others are being boycotted, and ruined in business.

The "Resistance" is a protest against the laws that compel citizens to pay for theological school instruction, in which they do not believe. It is a protest against laws that make the holding of certain offices dependent on certain theological opinions; and against the use of public money for the purchase of prayer books, crucifixes, images, etc. It is a war for conscience, for principle, and those engaged in it, are 20th century martyrs, in Great Britain.

These Passive Resisters, as they are called, are law-breakers, and are not ashamed of standing forth as such in public gaze, because they certainly are in excellent company. They are the kind of law-breakers to whom the world is indebted for almost every step forward it has been able to take. The persecutors object to the odium of this epithet. They do not want to be named "persecutors." They call themselves the guardians of the law. And they are, technically, what they claim. But in the light of history the reality, not the pretense, will be most prominent. The two classes will in that light appear just what they are. One will be awarded a place among the martyrs for liberty and truth, while the other will be classed with the murderers of the saviors of the world. The fight for conscience in England is a great object lesson to all the world.

The end is in sight—the end of the Legislature.

In North Dakota a fool and his wife are soon parted.

Kuroki is still doing the "Up and at 'em, guards" stunt.

The Rough Riders did not shoot up Washington after all.

It seems to be the "Mother Goose" that lays the golden eggs.

March not only came in like a lamb but it is behaving like a lamb.

The Missouri legislature is still trying to solve the senatorial deadlock trick.

Turning the light on strong on the Standard Oil trust might cause an explosion.

When a man is cremated, his name and fame and all else about him goes up in smoke.

A man does not become useless at any particular age but only when his usefulness is no longer recognized.

Sherlock Holmes having reappeared why are not his services sought to aid in solving the mystery of the Stanford case?

In the Far East the Czar's troops may be getting defeated but at home their charges on students, workmen and women always bring victory.

The Secretary of the Treasury will resign from the cabinet, but not for a year. That being the case, the announcement seems a little premature.

Alfred Austin has written a poem entitled "Come, Let Us Go Into the Lane." Presumably he means the historic long lane that has no turning.

It is said that a Kentucky baby only eleven days old has been operated on for appendicitis. This is the early age record for the appendicitis operation.

Kuropatkin has made preparations to cover his retreat. He has moved his accumulated stores and munitions. There is nothing like taking time by the forelock.

Whoever would have thought that Wyoming was capable of getting up so big and sensational a scandal as the Cody divorce case? Our sister state is coming right to the front.

When Andrew Carnegie entered the courtroom at Cleveland he gave Cassie Chadwick a sharp glance and passed on. It feazed her no more than a lead bullet would one of his armor plates.

ALLEGED PEACE TERMS.

El Paso News.

Japan's requests are not imperious, but rather decidedly magnanimous, considering the showing she has made and the disadvantages at which she now holds her rival. She asks Korea to be placed under Japanese suzerainty. Port Arthur to be ceded to Japan, Liao Tung peninsula to be ceded to Japan, Vladivostok to be a neutral port, the Chinese Eastern railroad to be neutral and Manchuria to be restored to China. Her request is just. Pride alone, the pride of a czar and a few feeble nobles stands in the way of peace. For the good of humanity, let the czar who first called The Hague, lay aside his pride and let the world have peace. His country will be more indebted to him than than though he exterminated the entire nation that dwells upon the islands of the east.

New York Evening Sun.

But while Japan's demands are moderate, considering her proved superiority on land and sea, to accept them would relegate Russia for an indefinite number of years to the position of a second-rate Pacific Power. There's the rub. With Port Arthur and Misampo in her possession, Japan's sea power would be unassailable by Russia. The only possible naval base would be Vladivostok, but the Russian squadron could get to it only through Korea, Tsungara and La Perouse straits, all of which could be sealed by Japan in an emergency. Russia would only have a right of way to her one Pacific port, ice-bound in winter. A nation as anemic as Spain would have to accept such hard conditions; but as long as Russia can keep an army in the field and feed and equip it by processions of trains rolling over the Trans-Siberian she will reject the terms offered by Japan, it may be presumed.

Springfield Republican. There would still be grave doubt that

the severest terms Japan could impose after another victorious campaign would remove permanently the Russian menace and relieve Japan of the necessity of maintaining great armaments in future years. Who can say with confidence that Russia, thrown back from the Pacific into the interior, would always remain satisfied to stay there? Her Siberian railroad is an accomplished fact. And whatever form her government might take in the future, the time would come, even under a government for and by the people, when once more the great Siberian empire would demand an outlet in Pacific waters.

Worcester Gazette.

Nicholas II has decided that it is better to continue to fight a doubtful war than to make peace while there is the ghost of a chance of winning the fight. The czar of all the Russias has announced that he considers the empire entirely pacified and under the control of the autocracy. All danger of internal dissension being over, therefore, he considers that it would be most cowardly to withdraw from the fight with the enemy neither victorious nor vanquished altogether.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of the Black Cat has five short stories, of which two, "The Disappearance of Brown," and "A Frontier Rivalry" are prize stories. The titles of the others are, "Under the Door of the Doghole," "Moonshine Lion," and "The Last Man's Club." They are all of the readable class for which this magazine has a well established reputation.—141 High street, Boston.

Lee's Magazine for March has the following features, among others: "The First Human Life," poem by George W. Morse; "A Native Type," a full page picture; "Mexico, its Opportunities for Investment and Settlement," by Olive Lee; "Echoes from the Stage," by Helen Avery Hardy, and a portrait of Florence Davis.—Dallas, Texas.

The Improvement Era for March has for frontispiece a map of Mexico, Central America, and the historical Yucatan, the country in which, according to Mr. Plongeon, some of the early ancestors of man lived. An illustrated article on "The Ruins of Central America" accompanies the map. This is a most interesting feature of this month's "Era." The opening article is on the "Development of the Child," by Prof. Mosiah Hall. Then there is a poem by Grace Ingles Frost, "A Prayer," followed by an article by James H. Martineau, "Is There Power in Prayer?" Sister Susa Young Gates contributes a well written story, "Man Proposes." Other features are: "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother," a poem, J. L. Townsend; "Some Sayings," Samuel H. Wells; "A Mother's Letters to her Missionary Son," a Letter Posted to Chicago, Susa Young Gates; "Relation of Inspiration and Revelation to Church Government," J. H. Roberts; "Topics of Moment—Monroe Doctrine, Santo Domingo—Race Suicide and the Women's Clubs—March of Events in Russia; "Bird Time," a poem, J. L. Townsend, and Editor's Table—The Ideal Home—Annual Reports, President Joseph F. Smith. "Notes," "In Lighter Mood," etc., conclude this interesting number.—Templeton building, Salt Lake City.

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