

to their first real victory after a long succession of discouraging defeats. He is the only man who has succeeded in fighting the most powerful religious organization in the world to a standstill in a community where antagonism usually means social ostracism and financial ruin.

The story of Senator Kearns' great fight and victory is an interesting one. It brings out well the characteristics of the man himself; his resourcefulness and unbending will. The same qualities which made Kearns one of the richest men in the country and enabled him to rise from the position of a poor plow boy to a seat in the senate were the factors that figured in the defeat of the church.

Power of the Church.

Persons who have never lived in Utah can not well understand the conditions that made it seemingly impossible to put the government of affairs into the hands of men who would administer the offices for the interests of the whole people rather than for the interests of the church.

The Mormon church is the most perfect organization of its kind existing. President Joseph F. Smith holds the votes of his people in the hollow of his hand. A system of stakes, or districts, and a further division of these stakes, enable the president to keep directly in touch with every member of the organization. In Salt Lake there are two Mormon teachers for every block. They answer to church officers a little higher up, who, in turn, are responsible to the apostles. The apostles then report direct to President Smith. In the past it has been possible for the president to throw an election within six hours before the polls are opened, so perfect is the working of the system. Instructions are generally given out at the Sunday meeting preceding election, and if the president changes his mind he calls in his apostles, and within a few hours the orders have been countermanded and every voter instructed. Up to the present campaign it was conceded as a fact that President Smith could elect any man he desired for any office in the city, county or state, and that he could force any Mormon candidate to withdraw at any time in favor of the man he might want elected.

The Mormon church has secured control of the light and water plants, the street railway systems, most of the large enterprises, and has controlled the granting of franchises in the state in the interests of the church. Gentiles had almost given up hope of mastering this all-powerful hierarchy, and many in disgust were selling out their interests and leaving the state. Conditions had become almost unbearable; the belief was general that Utah could never elect a United States senator who would be secure in his seat at Washington and give the state the representation to which she is entitled. The growth of the state was seriously threatened, as it has always been a Mormon principle to "keep Utah for the Mormons" and discourage the Gentile settler or investor.

Kearns' Great Fight.

During his term in the senate Mr. Kearns had done more for the state than all the former senators together. Practically everything granted to Utah by the federal government was secured through his personal efforts. He was an indefatigable worker, and he got the results. The people wanted him returned to the senate, but he absolutely refused to bend his knee to the church in order to gain its support. Mr. Kearns had long been watching the development of the political power of the church and its menace to the future of the state. Though elected to the senate, he had himself felt the pressure of President Smith's power. He determined to crush the political absolutism of the

hierarchy if possible. With the same methods which he applies to his business affairs, he threw down the gauntlet.

Then began one of the fiercest and most prolonged fights for political liberty ever waged. Both sides measured their strength to the limit. No mercy was shown. The crack of the Mormon president's whip resounded. Senator Kearns' newspapers and orators urged the Gentiles to unite for their self-preservation. It was a close contest, but the Americans won out, and were it not for Mr. Kearns' native modesty he could have accepted the congratulations of every Gentile in the state as a personal victory. Nothing before had ever occurred to give the church's prestige a setback.

Mr. Kearns has long been prominent as a successful mining man; one who has made millions through his knowledge of pay rock; some call it luck. He was born in Canada in 1862, moved to Nebraska with his parents when 10 years old; was a freighter in the Black hills at 14 and went to Utah when 21. He worked as a miner in Park City, gradually acquired property of his own and soon became rich. With all his success, he has been the most liberal with his men and pays them better than any mine owner in the state. He was always an advocate of the eight-hour law in both mines and mills and government work.

How He Won.

Mr. Kearns laid out his plans for the fight with skill. He purchased the Salt Lake Tribune for a large sum, kept the paper up to a high standard and employed the best brains and talent in the market. The fight was boldly carried into the ranks of the Mormons themselves. An appeal was made to the young men to be American citizens and not the slaves of a religious leader. They were shown how they must be outdistanced in the race for success if they were forced to pay the annual tithing of 10 per cent of their earnings, while their competitors had this percentage in their favor. The women, who vote in Utah, were appealed to in the name of their honor and virtue to discourage Mormonism and secret polygamy. Day after day, week after week, the fight never lagged. The skeletons in the Mormon church's closet were all dragged out for the people's inspection. No stone was left unturned to prove the church an un-American and law-breaking institution. It is believed that in large measure the victory of Mr. Kearns is due to the fact that he succeeded in convincing the young Mormons of their folly in allowing the church to control their ballots and that he aroused in a measure the spark of patriotism.

The Mormons are already making desperate efforts to again bring their organization into the perfect operation that insured them victory for so many years, and which has been sadly shattered by Mr. Kearns. There is grief, in some instances panic, in the home of the church officials. President Smith has aged perceptibly in the last month as he saw the church control weakening and the signs of disaffection. Desperate methods will be employed to make the church again dictator of the government of the state and city. The fight is not yet over. The Mormons will be hard to down. But Mr. Kearns says he will continue the campaign until the church agrees to obey the law and keep out of politics.

A Real Martyr.

"When I'm low spirited," said Mrs. Eapling, "it never does any good to tell my husband that it's on account of my poor nerves. He only laughs and says I have been eating something that doesn't agree with me. Men are so silly!"

A NEW WEAPON OF REVOLUTION.

The press and political authorities of Europe, says the Literary Digest, are slowly awakening to the fact that a new weapon of revolutionary warfare has recently been brought into play; a weapon forged by the genius of Italian, French and German thinkers. The last-named nation has given it a name—the massenstreik, the strike en masse, universal. This bloodless weapon, according to journalistic opinion, has played a greater role in recent political upheavals than the rapid-firing guns of Togo's ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan. What precipitated matters in the Austro-Hungarian tangle, in Russian, Polish and Finnish revolutionary movements? The massenstreik—the strike universal, which paralyzed the life of the countries concerned. Such is the general testimony of the foreign newspapers. They declare that a strike, which was once merely an economic movement in support of a claim for higher wages, is now being resorted to in support of a claim for liberty and an enlarged suffrage.

Though never before utilized with such amazing results, this method of winning a political victory has long been taught and prescribed by Socialist agitators; and at the great Socialist gathering at Jena some weeks ago August Bebel, as reported in his own journal, Vorwaerts (Berlin), advocated the principle of general strikes as a means of influencing parliament and gaining an extension of the suffrage, and he supported the resolution which declared that "the stoppage of work by the masses" was an "effective method" of gaining the political privileges aimed at. In the Neue Zeit (Stuttgart), the German Socialist weekly, Paul Lensch advocates the political strike for two reasons, the first of which is thus stated:

"The foundation of stability in European political affairs has so far lain in the preponderating influence of Russia all over the continent. Since she has been dethroned by Japan's victory, the whole existing political system of Europe has collapsed like a house of cards. The political forces in Europe are to be consolidated under new combinations, and this movement appears in the new treaty groupings and continuous rumors of coming war. France is declared to be on the eve of war with Germany, and England is following her example; next, the entente between France and England is to be developed into a defensive and offensive treaty; such a treaty is soon to unite Germany and Russia—and so forth. In any case the working class find themselves in a difficult and critical dilemma, and they must be on their guard lest something happen in this crisis which may turn out to be a menace to their vital interest.

"It will occur to everyone that in this new political situation some new weapon of defense must be found, and it is quite correct to suppose that this new weapon will be that of the universal strike."

He continues to show that this stoppage of labor is the only just and peaceful method for obtaining the extension of the suffrage.

A very striking illustration of the truth of this axiom is seen in the result of the Russian strikes. Of this movement the Westminster Gazette (London) says:

"A hundred years ago the pike and the guillotine were the instruments of the revolutionary; today he chooses the universal strike. And since of all strikes there is none that is so immediately paralyzing as that which stops work on the railways, the Russian insurgents begin with that."

The Czar was brought to terms by this strike as Pharaoh, tyrant of Egypt, came to terms at the wave of

the prophet's rod. The new and ample manifesto of Nicholas II., as published in all the European papers, satisfied the revolutionary committee, according to the Petit Parisien, so that they "decided to suspend the political strike for thirty days, in order to organize an armed rising in case the government, after the end of that period, should fail to keep its pledges, including the promise of amnesty to political prisoners."

The Guardian (London) comments as follows on Russia's great political labor movement:

"It has really been no more than a strike, but a strike which involves every industry and almost every class in a country is now seen to be a far more powerful weapon than the ordinary rising against constituted authority. In Russia such a rising would have been hopeless unless the army could have been brought over—you can not fight a military autocracy without arms and ammunition, and in the empire of the Czar such commodities are as hard to come by as personal freedom. . . . Happily, at the eleventh hour, the Emperor Nicholas, who had remained impervious to statesmanlike ideas while he might have acted with a good grace, has been compelled, in sheer desperation and in the hope of saving his throne, to capitulate, and to grant the most important and the most elementary demands of his people."

Another victory won by this new weapon of popular freedom, to quote from the German weekly cited above, has been the emancipation of Finland, which is a Russian province, of which the Czar is Grand Duke, and which groans under the yoke of Russia. According to the Action (Paris) the strike has been general, and order has been kept by a voluntary militia, formed of students and workmen. At last capitulation came, as is thus related by the Parisian journal:

"The governor of Finland, Prince Obolensky, and the Senate have officially abdicated and surrendered all power in the presence of the whole population of Helsingfors in the public square. The Russian flag has been superseded by the Finnish national standard."

Another great strike is at present prevailing in Poland, but according to the government documents issued by Witte with regard to the Polish agitation for universal suffrage and other political privileges, Poland is not to be put on the same footing as Finland, nor for the present to be included in the last manifesto of the Czar. Poland's strike in Warsaw, according to the Temps (Paris) has been accompanied by bomb-throwings and massacres by the soldiery, whom Witte has been vainly implored to withdraw. In Witte's manifesto to the Poles he says:

"Rejecting the idea of co-operation with Witte and the Russian people in the douma, they (the Polish politicians) are demanding in a series of revolutionary meetings complete autonomy for Poland, with a special constitutional diet, thereby aiming at the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. Two political groups, Socialist and National, who are opposed to each other, are united in this aspiration, which is supported by many writers, publicists and popular orators, who carry the people with them."

"In different districts of the Vistula there have been numerous processions with Polish flags, singing Polish revolutionary songs. At the same time the Poles have begun arbitrarily to exclude the state language even from government institutions, where its employment is provided for by law. In certain localities bands of workmen and peasants have been pillaging schools, state spirit shops and communal buildings, destroying all corres-