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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 1, 1906.

VOTING MACHINES.

Prospects for the adoption of vot-
ing machines in this city and county
are now very favorable. Unless some
unforeseen obstacle is interposed, the
next election will be conducted with
their aid. This will greatly simplify
the method of making up the returns,
so that they will be known almost im-
mediately after the closing of the polls,
and at the same time will prevent
fraudulent voting and insure accuracy.
The first cost of the machines is an
expense that has hindered the move-
ment for their adoption, but the bene-
fits to be derived greatly outweigh the
expenditure, and in the end it will be
found that economy as well as ex-
cellence will attend their use.

The Deseret News advocated voting
machines from the very beginning of
their invention, explained the manner
of their operation, gave figures as to
their cost and what they would save,
and urged upon the city and county
authorities investigation of their
claims. At different times these par-
ticulars have been repeated in these
columns, and we are gratified at see-
ing our recommendations have due ef-
fect at length. In time they will no
doubt come into use throughout the
State and will be found a great boon
to the public.

WRONG AND IRRATIONAL.

"As a final effort to square the Mor-
mon Church with the public opinion of
the country—a desperate resort to save
Senator Smoot from losing his seat at
Washington—the first presidency of the
Church instructed the annual confer-
ence of Latter-day Saints at Salt Lake
City to vote for the deposition of Ap-
ostles F. F. Cowley and John W. Tay-
lor. The conference obediently did so.
These are the two Apostles, out of the
whole board of Twelve, who are unmis-
takeably proved to have taken plural
wives since the publication of the man-
ifesto abolishing polygamy. As soon as
the Smoot investigation was com-
menced, subpoenas were issued for
these two men, and ever since that they
have been mysteriously missing. It has
never been possible for the subpoena-
served to discover their whereabouts.
When Smoot was put on the stand, he
was asked if he had ever protested to
his fellow-Apostles against their vio-
lation of the laws of the Church and of
the State, and he was obliged to con-
fess that he had not—a point whose
unfavorable effect the defense realized.
At the annual conference a year ago, it
was considered sufficient for Apostle
Smoot to be conveniently absent when
the characters of these two were ap-
proved along with the rest of the ap-
ostolate. But this year, as matters
looked far worse at Washington, it was
deemed necessary to cast these in-
cumbances, and Senator Smoot is now
given the credit for having ousted the
two defiant absentees. It is hoped that
this will convince some of the Sen-
ators that he is not involved in the
transgression of the outlaws. But un-
fortunately for the Mormons, the pub-
lic announcement of the vacancies was
made in terms stating that the two
Apostles had "resigned"—which of
course implied that they are in com-
munication with the first presidency.
Thus President Joseph F. Smith and his
immediate colleagues unwittingly
branded upon themselves the odium of
concealing the whereabouts of the of-
fenders, and shielding them from the
call of the investigating committee at
Washington as well as from the se-
vere processes of the law."

The foregoing is from The Interior,
a paper published in Chicago but which
has not reached the "interior" of the
subject of its remarks. Like most of
its contemporaries it has slid along
the surface of the matter, and taken for
granted the superficial instead of in-
quiring into the real, depending upon
the misrepresentations of the enemies
of the Latter-day Saints instead of the
plain statements given by themselves.
It is a miserable, unsafe and unjust
course to pursue, but it is common to
a large body of writers for the press
when the "Mormons" are in any way
concerned.

Now as to this alleged "effort to
square the Mormon Church with the
public opinion of the country." It is
charged upon the Presidency of the
Church that they "instructed the an-
nual conference of the Latter-day
Saints to vote for the deposition" of two
Apostles. And it is stated that "the
conference obediently did so." It is
further affirmed that those two Ap-
ostles were "unmistakably proved to have
taken plural wives since the publica-
tion of the manifesto prohibiting poly-
gamy."

Everybody who knows of the course
pursued by the "Mormon" Church from
the very beginning, understands the
folly of the assertion that the Church,
either now or at any time has endeav-
ored to "square itself with the public
opinion of the country." It has al-
ways proclaimed its doctrines and con-
ducted its affairs irrespective and often
in the face of "the public opinion of the
country." In the case under consid-
eration the action that was taken oc-
curred on the 25th of October, 1903. It
was not made public until the confer-
ence was in session on April 8th, 1906.
If the purpose had been such as the
Interior intimates, why were not ef-
forts made at once to influence the
"public opinion of the country," when
it might have had the effect supposed
to be desired? It was a matter of
Church discipline, and was attended to
after the order and methods of the
Church. On this point we quote the
following from the argument of Mr. A.
E. Worthington before the committee

on April 13. After explaining what had
been done and reading a telegram from
Salt Lake City in answer to his in-
quiries as to the facts, he said:

"You will observe, Mr. Chairman,
that this action had been taken long
ago, but nothing was said about it. I
am not in communication with the
Presidency of the Church, and cannot
speak of my own knowledge, but it is
perfectly apparent that this was done
and kept quiet until this time, so that
it would appear they were not at-
tempting to influence the action of the
committee; but since this last delay,
which was made to suit the conveni-
ence of counsel for the Protestants
here, it has turned out that this mat-
ter had to be consummated before the
final action of this committee instead
of afterwards."

So much for that. Where did the
Interior learn that "the Presidency of
the Church instructed the conference to
vote for the deposition of the two Ap-
ostles"? Nothing of the kind took place,
neither does it appear in any of the re-
ports made concerning the proceedings
on that occasion. No such instructions
were given and no such vote was taken,
either "obediently" or otherwise.
The Presidency do not "instruct" people
how to vote at any time. The confer-
ence did not take any action on that
matter. The resignations, which were
tendered in writing nearly six months
before the conference was held, were
made to the council or quorum to which
those Apostles belonged, and were ac-
cepted by that body. This was an-
nounced in the conference by the Pres-
ident of that quorum, and the vacan-
cies that had occurred were filled
by the nomination of two Elders, who
were sustained by the conference to
occupy those positions.

The Interior cannot be very well pos-
ted upon the rules of evidence, when it
states that those two Apostles had
been "unmistakably proved" to have
violated the marriage laws, for all that
was adduced against them before the
committee of the senate was mere hear-
say. Mr. Worthington, in touching up
on that point, said:

"The testimony was very vague, and
simply by way of reputation in the
neighborhood. Whether it was so or
not I do not know, and there is no tes-
timony here, except testimony that it
was charged it was so, and that people
in the neighborhood talked about it."

"Whether it is a fact there is nothing
here to show, and I personally have no
knowledge on that subject, even such
as has been admitted here."

"There is no proof here before this
committee that would stand in a court
for a moment that either of these men
had taken plural wives."

There has been a great deal of spec-
ulation and gossip and rumor concern-
ing this matter, but neither of the men
suspected have had any formal charge
preferred against them, which would
justify a trial, and they took the course
explained, being out of harmony with
their associates in their views affecting
vitality the principles and policy and
discipline of the Church, on these im-
portant matters, but they have not been
"unmistakably proved" guilty in the
manner charged by The Interior.

As to Senator Smoot being "Involved
in the transgression of the outlaws," as
intimated by the Interior, it has been
made perfectly clear to the committee
that the gentleman was not in any way
implicated in their acts or their
omissions. We quote again from Mr.
Worthington in his vigorous and irre-
futable argument before the committee:

"There is no syllable of testimony
here, either directly or by reputation—
such as has been admitted here on the
ground that this was an investigation
and not a trial—which tends in the
slightest degree to show that Senator
Smoot, if these men had taken any
plural wives, had anything to do with
it or knew any more about it than any
member of the committee."

The Interior is as unfortunate in its
reasoning as in its allegations. Its as-
sertions are positively untrue and its
deductions utterly devoid of logic. Be-
cause two of the Apostles sent in their
resignations to the Council or quorum
to which they belonged, that proves, on
the sort of reasoning adopted by the
Chicago paper, that President Joseph
F. Smith and his immediate colleagues
are guilty of "concealing the where-
abouts of the offenders and shielding
them from the call of the investigating
committee as well as from the civil pro-
cesses of the law." Wonderful, is it
not?

The evidence, to which perhaps the
Interior has paid no attention, is pos-
itive and ample that President Smith
long ago requested those two Apostles
to appear before the committee on
privileges and elections, and they de-
clined on the ground that it was not a
Church duty, and that they were un-
willing to have their family and pri-
vate affairs pried into and published
before the world, after the manner in
which other witnesses who had ap-
peared had been interrogated. No pro-
cess had ever been served upon them,
and they did not propose to place
themselves in a position such as others
had occupied. Nobody was responsible
for their action in this respect but
themselves, and The Interior's idea
that because they resigned their posi-
tion, anybody here is concealing them,
either from civil or criminal process
of law, can scarcely be considered ra-
tional or even sane.

THE STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

The Russian people will have a long
and arduous struggle for liberty, even
with the aid of a constitution and a
parliament. That is clear from the
provisions of the constitution, as now
framed, and the agitation that has been
commenced in support of the autocracy.

The Emperor's prerogatives seem to
be the main consideration in the con-
stitution. The rights of the people are
apparently of less importance. The
Czar retains the authority to declare
war and make peace—a power that
clearly ought to be vested in the
parliament, since the people invariably

must pay the heavy cost of military
operations. He also reserves the right
to proclaim martial law in any city,
district, or province. This means that
the ruler can render the labors of the
representatives of the people useless,
by simply issuing an imperial order.
By such provisions the constitution is
a fence around autocracy rather than
a definition of the rights and prerog-
atives of the nation.

The press laws now in force also in-
dicate the disposition of the ruling
classes. The October manifesto prom-
ised freedom. But it appears that
proofs of every paper or periodical
must be submitted, before publication,
to the press bureau of the interior
department, and that the confiscation
of any publication containing "draw-
ings" of such a nature as seems to
render the responsible parties subject
to punishment by the courts, is au-
thorized. Then, the law provides that
certain subjects must not be discussed
without permission; in the case of
other subjects the slightest mistake
is punishable by a heavy fine and
imprisonment, and there is a provision
prohibiting the publication of items
and comments "prejudicial to the gov-
ernmental order." With such limita-
tions, "freedom" of the press is a mis-
nomer. Further, the courts may sus-
pend or permanently suppress papers
and magazines for "pernicious ten-
dencies," and the editor of a suspended
publication is not allowed to start an-
other under a different name during
the term of suspension. There is even
a provision for the closing of printing
establishments, and printers who assist
in the publication of a suspended peri-
odical are also liable to penalties. It
is all in the interest of the existing or-
der of things, and against reform.

A few days ago a monarchist con-
gress was held in Moscow. No informa-
tion has been given out as to who
called it, its numerical strength or
character, but an orthodox priest is
said to have been one of the chief
figures in the gathering. He declared
that the Czar does not have the right
to abrogate his autocratic power. This
"congress," we presume, was a little
side display for effect, intended to im-
press the world with the force of the
doctrine of Pliednostest, that the
Czar cannot lawfully violate his oath
of office. "To preserve the autocracy
and the orthodox faith, which is in-
timately bound therein." But we pre-
sume the effect of such declarations
will be different in the outside world
to that which may have been intended.

The very fact, though, that the Rus-
sian people have been recognized as in-
telligent agents, no longer to be treated
as dumb animals, is a grand victory
for the cause of liberty. The coming
struggle may still be long and demand
both talent and sacrifice, but the out-
come is not uncertain. The people will
win against oppression.

DOWIE AT HOME.

The appearance of Dowie in his rebel-
lious Zion on Sunday, April 29, ought to
mark an epoch in the career of that
pretender to prophetic power and au-
thority. His plan now seems to be to
play upon the sympathy of the people,
and if he has strength enough to con-
tinue his tearful appeals, he may suc-
ceed. Mrs. Dowie seems to have aban-
doned Voliva, and even Gladstone must
have repented, since his father pub-
licly puts the blame for his previous con-
duct upon others. Voliva, knowing the
strength of the personal influence of
Dowie upon some persons, evidently
tries to prevent him from obtaining a
hearing, by holding meetings in com-
petition with the former leader, but how
long can he keep this up?

The strange thing is that Dowie has
any friends and followers left at all,
at this time. One of his doctrines was
that sickness is the result of sin, and
that when the believer is cleansed from
sin, health comes, too. And yet he was
stricken with paralysis himself, from
which he does not seem to have fully
recovered yet. Some years ago his own
daughter died from the effects of a
burn, and yet he was a professional
"healer." Teachings and practice have
always been far apart in his system.
His crusade upon New York was un-
dertaken after many promises to the
effect that multitudes in that city were
to be converted, but the enterprise en-
ded in a fizzle.

Dowie, in this dispute, has tried to
play sometimes the part of the raging
lion and sometimes the innocent lamb.
When he first heard of the intrigues of
Voliva, he quoted the Scripture which
says: "And it shall come to pass that
every soul which will not hear that
prophet shall be destroyed from among
the people." Then he gave orders for
the deposition of every officer who op-
posed him. He added:

"Let there be no mistake. Zion is a
theocracy, and will never be ruled by
little coteries of petty plotters who
seem to think that the first apostle is
devil. Blessed be God, I am very much
alive. Hallelujah, may Zion go for-
ward. The sinners of Zion are afraid,
let the fearful depart. No one came
from Zion ignorant of the fact that the
absolute control and direction of all its
affairs was in my hands under God, and
he who says otherwise lies or is wilfully
ignorant. None need remain a moment
in our fellowship or in office, and none
will be permitted to remain, who are
known to be disloyal."

This shows the character of the man.
His ambition has been, and is, to rule,
and never was tyrant more hungry for
power and wealth than he has proved
himself to be. It is strange that he has
retained any followers at all. The good
shepherd sacrifices himself for the
flock, but what selfish sacrifice has
Dowie to his credit, in his entire
career?

At this distance the fundamental law
of Russia seems to be anarchy.

French royalists didn't even succeed
in enthroning a queen of the May.

Remember San Francisco is still open
for contributions. And she needs them.

The predicted frost was nipped in the
bud, instead of the buds being nipped in
the frost.

The Czar now finds threatening let-
ters in his shoes even. No wonder he
has cold feet.

General Greely probably would say,

"Go west young man, and grow up
with San Francisco."

The San Franciscans have become so
used to earthquake shocks that nothing
shocks them now.

Henry James says Philadelphia is
restful and comforting. It is famed for
its soporific influences.

In this work of relief the widow's
mite has been as much appreciated as the
millionaire's muckle.

In the Dowie-Voliva controversy it is
very hard to tell whether the dog wags
the tail or the tail wags the dog.

Secretary Taft advised Yale men to
take lessons in politics from the saloon-
keepers. This is practical, if not par-
ticularly good advice.

"Depose and punish Witte," demands
Maxim Gorky. Somehow or other the
American people have formed a better
opinion of M. Witte than of M. Gorky.

Missionary Edith Hughes of Kansas
has been talking through her Easter
hats about the "Mormons." All she
said is contained in one word, "Tva-
die."

Desperado Frank Smith is ambitious
to make as great a name for himself in
Oregon as Tracy did. Killing three
men as a starter warrants his ambi-
tion.

No! to be behind the times, Mount
Hecla has been indulging in a little
eruption. Are Etina and Stromboli go-
ing to remain quiet under such provo-
cation?

"Down in Connecticut the deer are
becoming so thick they come into town
and jump through plate-glass win-
dows," says the Boston Transcript.
Dear, dear!

Vesper, Lincoln county, Kansas, is
the banner town for contributions. It
has but three houses, yet it raised two
hundred dollars for the San Francisco
sufferers. All honor to Vesper, which
is an honor to Kansas.

TIME TO HALT AND THINK.

Elery Sedgwick in the American Mag-
azine.

"The Man with the Muck Rake" he
has been called and the name will stick
like pitch. The yellow journals have
made him and now he is making the
magazines. There is nothing too foul
for him to follow; nothing too foul for
him to exploit. He needs money and
he is paid for the job. The reader of
circulation man is in him. Readers he
must have, thousands of them, hun-
dreds of thousands. Exaggeration, ver-
sion, distortion, truth, half-truths,
lies—he heaps them up, regardless of
honesty, reckless of consequences, ab-
solutely without thought of the enor-
mous responsibility that is his. It is
time to halt and to think soberly. The
last two years have witnessed a politi-
cal revival in this country such as
comes but once in a generation, a re-
vival against false leaders, as moral
as any religious revival in time of great
calamity. Roosevelt, Polk, Hughes,
Deneen, Jerome, have led us. Shall
we believe in the political creed which
they without ceasing repeat: "Play the
game hard, but play it square and
make every man that plays it play it
square, too?" Shall we follow them
or shall we beset ourselves with the
trappings of every yellow quack and
then run hell-for-leather down the steps
of socialism, trusting to the Providence
which watches over fools, drunkards
and the United States that we shall one
day strike bottom?

National Magazine.

It is a far cry from the pages of a
modern magazine exposure series to
The Pilgrim's Progress. One of our
most prominent public officials recently
called attention to the man with the
muck-rake, described by Bunyan, who
stood all day raking together all man-
ner of filth, while just above his head
and within his reach hung the golden
crown of everlasting bliss. But the
poor man was so absorbed and infatu-
ated with collecting muck—and only
muck—that he could not see anything
else, and refused to lift his eyes to the
heavens and see the crown which he
at first honestly sought—that hung
above him in the sun smile and sun-
shine—rather than in the depths of the
mire.

JUST FOR FUN.

Nothing in it.

A certain young wife helps out her
husband's somewhat slender income
by doing dressmaking for her friends.
Upon coming home one evening, he
found her cutting up a piece of goods
for a waist, and inquired:

"Well, dear, what do you expect to
get out of that?"

"Oh, two dollars, I guess," was the
reply.

Later on, the parents observed their
little five-year-old daughter engaged,
with a pair of scissors, in cutting into
small fragments a scrap of the same
goods.

"What are you doing—making your
dolly a dress," the father asked.

"No," the girl sighed.

"Are you in favor of free alcohol for
use in the arts?" "Yes," answered Col.
Stillwell of Kentucky. "But to be per-
fectly candid and not mislead you, I
ought to add that I consider a com-
petent mixer of beverages an artist."

Washington Star.

The Book Reviewer—The plot of this
novel was stolen, sure.

The Police Reporter—Ah! A second-
story job, evidently!—Puck.

Mrs. X.—You used to call me an an-
gel.

Mr. X.—Well, I used to think you
were one.

Mr. X.—And now I wish you were—
Cleveland Leader.

Young Lady to Clerk in Bookstore—
I am looking for something suitable
for an old gentleman who has been
married fifty years. Can you suggest
something?

Clerk (promptly)—"A Half Century
of Conflict."—Life.

"I think my speech on this question
will have some effect." "It has already
had an effect," answered Senator Sor-
ghum. "You have caused two or more
questions to grow where there was but
one before."—Washington Star.

LECTURE ON LOHENGREN

RUBIN GOLDMARK

Tuesday, May 1st, Unity Hall, 50c

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PETER
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Wagenhals & Kemper Present
BLANCHE WALSH
In Clyde Fitch's Greatest
Play
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.
Prices—Evening, 50c to \$1.50;
Matinee, 25c to \$1. Sale opens
Wednesday.

New Grand Theatre
H. J. RIDDELL, Manager.
Tonight at 8:15, the Ethel Tucker
company in the grand old melodrama,
a play that never grows old.

"TWO ORPHANS"
Matinee tomorrow at 3 p. m. The
new prices for the summer season are
10c, 20c and 50c in parquette night.
Matinee, 25c.
Wednesday, "Carmen." Thursday,
"Queen."

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Modern Vaudeville.
LOPEZ AND LOPEZ,
RYDER'S MONKEYS,
FLO ADLER,
ROSE AND EDIE,
EARL AND WILSON,
RECKLESS RECKSHAW,
The Ever Popular Kidnappers.
Every evening (except Sunday), 25,
50c, 75c. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday,
Saturday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Lyric Theatre
TONIGHT! ONLY FUN IN TOWN!
THE

Cherry Blossoms
Hosts of Pretty Girls and
C-BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—
Thursday and Friday Nights!
JOHN WILLIE, The Wrestler, Will
Meet All Comers.

Don't Waste Your Time.
Phone 65 for the correct time.
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MADE IN U.S.A.

**EVER TRY THOSE
MARSHMALLOWS?**
(National Biscuit Co.)
Simply Great, 10 cents at
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Yards Are Full!
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PEACOCK
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stocks Bought and Sold on com-
mission.
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All through May we shall offer
our Entire Stock of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Ready-to-Wear Goods at—
30 Day May Sale 25% Off.
One Thousand Garments Just Ar-
rived Expressly For This Sale. Suits,
Jackets, Rain Coats, Tourist Coats, etc.,
etc. by the Hundreds.
R. K. THOMAS DRY GOODS CO.

At Z. C. M. I.
THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE
If you
Want
the Best,
Come
Here
For It.
City Improvement
Every citizen of Salt Lake should count himself a member of the
Civic Improvement League in a genuine, practical way. All should
"get busy" and clean up the surroundings of their homes and help to
make Salt Lake a beautiful city. Don't wait—"DO IT NOW." It won't
cost you much, and we can supply you with all the necessary tools, hose,
mowers, sprinklers, etc.
WE SELL THE CELEBRATED
"Pennsylvania" Lawn
Mower,
The Best Grass Cutter Made.
Different Grades.
From \$3.25 to 17.50 Each.
You ought to have
A GRASS CATCHER
attached to the mower.
We have them at
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GARDEN HOSE
It pays to buy a good quality.
We have the best makes in cotton
and rubber, plain or wired. Prices
are
10c to 20c a foot.
We are well stocked with Reli-
able, new Washers, Pliers, Bands
and Couplings for mending hose.
Prices Are Honestly Right.
**Zion's Cooperative
Mercantile Institution**
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE
Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

**12-Button Mousquetaire
Suede Lisle Gloves, 75c Pair**
Many other kinds of Fabric Gloves at lowest prices. Many sales,
many gloves going, a scarcity of them in the market! Buy while the
line of sizes is complete!
Bleached Summer Garments \$1.00 and \$1.25
Boys' Knee Pants 40c to \$1.50
MEN'S SHIRTS. AN ELEGANT LINE.
NECKWEAR, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS
Men's clothing made to order from the choicest suitings that the
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