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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 No. 74, 3 rings. For Deseret News Book Store, 74. 2

rings. For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Manager, 389, 3 rings. For Business Office, 389, 2 rings.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, April 3, 1904, and continue until Wednesday, April 6. A general attendance of the officers and members is requested and expected.

> JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

THE HYPOCRITES!

marvel at the audacity and gall of the alleged occurrences never took place. writers who concoct such sensations, but that these are merely renewals of old anti- Mormon" tactics, and originate in malice that ever rankles in the hearts of their authors.

EXCEEDING ITS POWER.

Some disucssion has been raised over President Joseph F. Smith's objection to the interference of Congress in matters that belong only to this State. He had answered numerous questions as to his family affairs, which were beyond the purview of the committee of investigation and that would not have been permitted in a court. Pressed and pushed repeatedly on the same matters that he had frankly replied to already, he showed, according to the press dispatches, "more feeling than he had previously exhibited, and said as he leaned

forward: "But it is to the laws of Utah that I am answerable and it is the law of my State that has the right to punish me, The courts of Utah are of competent jurisdiction. Congress has no business to interfere with my private affairs.

President Smith was exactly right in that assertion. It should be understood that there are no laws of Congress on such matters that apply to any State in the Union. The statutes defining polygamy, and other but different offences, are applicable only and solely to the Territories. Every lawyer knows that, and so do all persons acquainted with our national system of government. And then Senator Smoot is in no way responsible for President Smith's actions, beliefs or avowals. And the investigation was originally ordered to find out Mr. Smoot's qualifications or otherwise to a seat in the

Senate. If people who think Congress, or the any lawful authority of the kind re- tion.

ferred to by President Smith, we would like the law or clause of the Constitution conferring it to be cited for general information. On the subject in hand, the Nebraska State Journal has the following pointed editorial:

"It would appear from the performinces of the senate committee on elections and privileges that a gentleman of the name of Smith, had also been elected to that body from Utah, and that the committee had him in hole. Either that or the committee is making itself quite ridiculous in its in-vestigation of the private character and domestic habits of Mr. Smith. It is true that Mr. Smith is also an apostle, but apostles may purhaps differentiate themselves more or less in these little matters. What power does the constitution confer upon the senate to star chamber a private citizen and make him answer such questions as those propounded to Mr. Smith by Mr. Tayler, the attorney of the women's clubs? What are we coming to anyway? Chairman Burrows may not know any better but surely Sena-tors Hoar, Foraker and Pettus must have lived long enough to learn the limitations of senatorial authority over Apostle Smith

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and the faith of the "Mormon" people in reference to the personality, mission and scond advent of Christ is so pronounced, that none of them could give

the slightest credence to such a story. The main thread of it, too, is an old yarn spun by way of a jest. The adaptation to Utah is the work of the correspondent. The Post is being imposed upon by a wilful falsifier, and is throwing money away on an unscrupulous and prurient deceiver. But perhaps the Post wants that kind of nickel novel. ette matter by way of "spice." How is it, neighbor?

AT A RIPE OLD AGE.

Eastern exchanges notice the death, on the first of this month, in a town poor house in New Jersey, of Noah Raby, who clair ed that he was born in North Carolina in the year 1772, so that, at his death, he would have attained to the ripe old age of 132 years. That he was very old, there seems to be no doubt, for he had been an inmate of the poorhouse for about fifty years, and he was reputed to be an old man, when first admitted to that institution. His father was an Indian, and his mother a white woman. For several years he was blind, but he is said to have retained a clear memory until a few months | should look before he leaps.

ago, Noah Raby was fond of talking of his experiences in the eighteenth century, but it is feared that he did not always strictly follow the lines of truth. Thus, for instance, when he asserted that he had been present on one occasion when George Washington made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Go right no mistake," it is thought that he has affairs. Senate, or a committee of that body has drawn largely on a too lively imagina.

> It is perhaps worthy of notice that most people who attain to an extremely old age have lived in straightened circumstances, if not in absolute poverty, Thomas Parr, of England, was a farm laborer who worked hard for far over a century, married at 120, at 150 became "the fashion" and died two years later of overeating, having become the pet of great people. Other illustrations of the rule are: Peter Torton, who was ready to swear that he was 185 before he died; John Rovin, who thought he was 172, and Thomas Damme, who was sure he was 154. Hard work, freedom from anxiety and worry, plain food and simple habits seem to be conducive to longevity.

WEARING AMULETS.

On the authority of the "Chatterer" in the Boston Herald it can be affirmed that the craze of wearing real aumlets is increasing in our most civilized and enlightened society, which boasts of absolute emancipation from superstition. Amulets, we are told, are worn for every day in the week, and the jewelers are working hard to invent new designs in rings and charms. The writer says "The other day I saw a disk of crystal framed in hammered gold suspended by a fine gold chain round a girl's neck. She informed me it was an amulet to protect her against germs! But this isn't half so funny as wearing a ring of clear amber, having no gem, that is warranted to constitute a charm against appendicitis. They say, too, an amulet set with an emerald has great powers for good or evil, and if the wearer is born under Mars it will en-able him or her to triumph over adversaries in any material matter." This is astonishing, and yet it is to be expected. The further away a generation, or an age, draws from the bright source of heavenly light, the more its ideas become confused, and its mind darkened. It was the withdrawal of the heavenly light, after it had been re jected because it revealed the dearly loved defects of morals, that left the ancient pagan world free to grope about in superstitions. The re-kindling of the light brought truth and reason again to the fore-ground, but the rejection of that light has again the effect of bringing on pagan superstitions. Those who do not believe in God, believe in and fear ghosts. Those who reject the Gospel, will accept old Hindu philosophies, sun worship, anything. Human nature remains the same in all ages. People will reject prophets of God, but place implicit confidence in astrologers, palmists, fortune-tellers. They will scoff at the manifestations of the divine power, but believe in scharlatanism. Why should they not adopt amulets? Easy is the descent. Mme, Patti should entertain Wos Gil at Craig-y-Nos.

accounts in a measure for the radioactivity of the Japanese fleet.

Those who think the year 1904 has stirring times in store for Utah should hark back to the year 1872.

It is still charged against ex-Governor Steunenberg that he never wears a necktie. It shows that whatever his faults there are no strings on him.

Senator Dubois expects his deductions to go in face of all the evidence. If facts stand in the way, what are they to him?

They can lynch a negro as quick in Ohio as in Mississippi. And the prompting cause doesn't have to be the "usual crime" either.

Dr. Carlos Montezuma declares football to be the coming salvation of the American Indian. Just how is not explained. Is the goal to be their salvation or is salvation their goal?

In the strife for naval supremacy, why should the United States be content with second place? If this country has entered the great naval power race then it should be content with nothing but the first prize. But Uncle Sam

Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of the government printing office, made a statement before a House committee that the introduction of type-setting machines in the government printing office would reduce the force thirty per cent and make a saving to the govern. ment of twenty-five per cent. Such on, fellow citizens, as you have been | talk is lese majeste to the Typographigoing on, and I can assure you we shall cal union. It is preposterous to think

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Worcester Spy.

The latest news from Mississippi indicates that the governor can prevent lynchings if he chooses. By quick acion he prevented a mob from burning a negro at the stake. Nevertheless the published letter from Booker T Washington to the public is just as important as if another lynching had taken place.

New York World.

The sight witnessed twice within two veeks of southern governors extending nilitary protection to negroes in danger of lynching is eloquent of the growth of a new sentiment in the south re-garding the sanctity of life. What Gov. Montague did on Feb. 16 at Norfolk in guarding with troops a negro chargd with assault Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, at greater cost to the state and in circumstances requiring a more vigorous exercise of authority, has done in providing an escort of militia to protect a negro from mob violence at Batesville. The Norfolk culprit was found guilty by due course of law, and it is unlikely that in the more recent

See Our Wash Goods And Get Our Prices

It doesn't matter much what sort or kind of wash goods are wanted for next summer's shirt waist suits and waists.

If they're new and stylish and good they will be found at Z. G. M. I. The new weaves and patterns we have gathered are very attractive and it is a very gratifying fact that they cost less here than anywhere else. They are selling so freely now that we feel sure there will be a great demand for them when spring opens in earnest.

Don't you think it's a good plan to make early selections? Everything new in wash goods is here at 10 cents to \$1.00 per yard. Plenty of choice novelties in silks and linens.



Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts greatly reduced in price.

We sell the finest tailor made ready made suits at 10 per cent less

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We make Gentlemen's Suits to order.

G

liable, and there is no danger of

mistakes in our prescription de-

Welcome, step in, all cars start

partment.

from

the respect shown for order will suffer in the courts.

Boston Transcript.

To read the comments of some of our contemporaries, one not acquainted with the facts would think President Smith had gone to Washington and voluntarily exposed his family affairs in detail, for the purpose of astonishing people at home as well as throughout the country. In attempting to make something new and unheard of in his frank answers to questions propounded to him as a summoned witness, they ignore entirely the fact that the protest against Senator Smoot's retention of his seat asserted that President Smith was cohabiting with five wives.

Certain religious ministers who pretend to be shocked at the gentleman's open acknowledgements made the original charge themselves, mingled with many statements that were untruc. When reminded by the Deseret News that there was at the time that plural marriages were prohibited, a tacit understanding that existing plural family relations were not to be disturbed, and when the "News" stated plainly that a number of men were in such relations when the contracting of further plural marriages was stopped, and would not cast off their wives under any considerations, those religious preachers contended that no such "tacit understandlog" was had, although it was a matter of common knowledge, and the subject was discussed here and at the seat of government before Utah was admitted into the Union.

It was because of that understanding that the language of the Enabling Act was made so specific. It required the prohibition of "polygamous or plural marriages;" just that and nothing more on that point. Therefore the Constitutional convention followed that language exactly, in the clause of the instrument touching on the subject. It was done with the full understanding, after prolonged debate, that the requirement meant no more and no less than the cessation of plural marriage ceremonies. They were to cease, and nothing was put into the Constitution in reference to existing plural connections

We can exercise charity and patience toward the ignorant railers who are unacquainted with the facts, but it is difficult to do so with the tricky writers and hypocritical preachers, who wilful. ly endeavor to deceive the public, and who make vain pretenses of their lack of knowledge of this matter. To make charges in writing and in print that certain persons are living with their plural wives, and then profess astonish. ment at the declarations of President Smith, is the very height of impudent humbug and the very depth of moral depravity.

Of the same character is the endeavor to charge the Descret News with denying these things, when it has explained them in this manner times almost without number. We have dis. puted the falsehoods told by ministers and others concerning the Church and new polygamous marriages. We do so now. So does President Smith. It is on his word and that of his predeces. sors, Presidents Lorenzo Snow and Wilford Woodruff, that we did and do so. But we have not denied anything that President Smith testified to, at any time or in any way.

The efforts to make newcomers believe that the testimony at Washington has revealed something new and startling and previously unknown, is amusing and amazing to older inhabitants of this city and State, and they would story is false in every particular. The

questions propounded to Smith as to the law of the Church in the matter of polygamy were proper enough as the charge has been made that it is in violation of the statutes of Utah. But after he had definitely answered that the law of the Church had forbldden polygamy since the admission of Utah as a state, and that no polygamous marriages had been celebrated by any Mormon authority since the anti-polygmy rule had been adopted, it was per fectly impertinent and scandalous to insist on requiring Smith to narrate his personal experiences in the mat-ter. The senate is skating on thin ice

"It was equally impertinent to elicit from Smith the fact that Mr. Smoot had to obtain the permission of his colleagues on the board of apostles to be candidate for the senate. It opens he door very wide. Is it a matter of inquiry for this committee whether senator had to ask his wife or his mother-in-law or his business partner for permission to be a candidate? Next thing they will be asking whether he asked permission of a railroad mag-nate or a local political boss or a corporation that employed him. It is but step from your spiritual adviser to keeper of your privy purse, your medical adviser or the door keeper of your skeleton closet. Is it the intention of the committee to take the lid off entirely and open a confessional for all sundry persons who may come down to Washington with credentials entitling them to seats in that august body?

A VILE STORY IN THE "POST,"

During the present agitation caused by the religious and political protests against Senator Reed Smoot, it is not surprising that the class of newspaper correspondents known as "penny-aliners," take advantage of the occasion to furnish sensational matter to papers that pander to the appetite for the mar velous. There are some such writers in Salt Lake City, who are reaping a harvest of nickels from that kind of literary labor.

One of them, who is known for his mendacity coupled with ignorance of Utah affairs, is sending out stuff of which the following is a sample. It appears in the Denver Post with a lot of mingled fact and fiction. and of course, s gulped down by readers who delight in such fabrications. It is dated Salt Lake City, March 5.

"In the southern end of the state a prominent bishop announced at the Sunday services that he had received a wonderful revelation. He said that an angel had revealed to him that a sec He said that an and Christ was to be born, and that he (the bishop) was to be the father of the new Savior. That night the bishop called at the home of a member of his flock, who was the father of a hand flock, who was the father of a hand-some young woman. To the delighted parents the bishop declared that their daughter was to be the mother of the new Christ. The daughter, too, was proud and overjoyed at the great dis-tinction which it had been her lot to gain. Some time later the girl's condition became evident and the people be gan to call upon her and, as the story by his own. goes, fell down before her and wor-shipped her. The bishop's congregation was in a state of suppressed excitement for the next few months. The girl and her parents were proud and happy. The bishop remained firm in his belief that his revelation would come true and new Christ would be born. Finally there were developments. But the bishop' reputation as a prophet was shattered. for it was a girl that was born. There is no word of reprobation in

the English language strong enough to apply to the shameless scribe who invented the batch of falsehoods thus printed by the Post. Utah has suffered from just such villiflers for many years. They are too low and contemptible to be associated with decent members of the journalistic fraternity. The entire

The advent of spring is causing the political bees to buzz.

An idealist is often a man who has nore time than ideas.

Almost any morning the angle worms can be seen to turn.

In public affairs higher salary never did mean higher capacity.

All that it needs to make the canal zone healthy is plenty of ozone.

The song of the robin is heard in th land. And there is none sweeter. And now the "Josephites" have "but.

ted" into the Smoot investigation. Next! Alfred Austin says that poetry is no longer read. He shouldn't judge others

Mr. Schwab finds Monte Carlo very restful. It relieves him of his cares and some of his cash.

The joy over the thought of smaller coal bills is cooled by the thought of the ice bills.

General Chaffee disarmed a maniac the other day. Now let General Wood disarm criticism. Actors' salaries are to be lowered. This does not mean that the standard of acting is to be raised.

The vast extent of sea that it covers

The race question was made the sub-

ject of sane, wholesome and fearless treatment by Rev. Dr. Rowley in his sermon at the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist church, Sunday morning. I was the response of a man who felt his Christianity challenged and his humanity hurt by southern apostles of and northern apologists for negro disfranchisement, whether they came from the halls of Congress or from a pulpit made famous by the champions of freedom and human rights. He showed by incontrovertible evidence what the present relations of these laws to the citizen interests of the blacks are today, and his plea was logical, eloquent and sincere. Sermons like this help to clear the atmosphere. They are not academic: they are not theological, but they are Christian.

Boston Herald.

Isn't Booker Washington's request that the press and pulpit speak out against the burning of negroes somevhat superfluous? It is our impression that our newspapers and our clergymen have been devoting a good deal of energy and eloquence to that subject for some time, and they seem disposed to keep it up spontaneously.

Los Angeles Times.

Booker T. Washington is right when e declares that the barbarous burnngs of negroes at the stake "are more lisgraceful and degrading to the peole who inflict the punishment than to those who receive it," and that "If the law is disregarded when a negro is concerned, it will soon be disregarded when a white man is concerned." There is but one safe way-respect the law, and enforce it with impartial jus-



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