

Republicans Present Platform for Prohibition

Every County in Utah Represented at Huge Mass Convention.

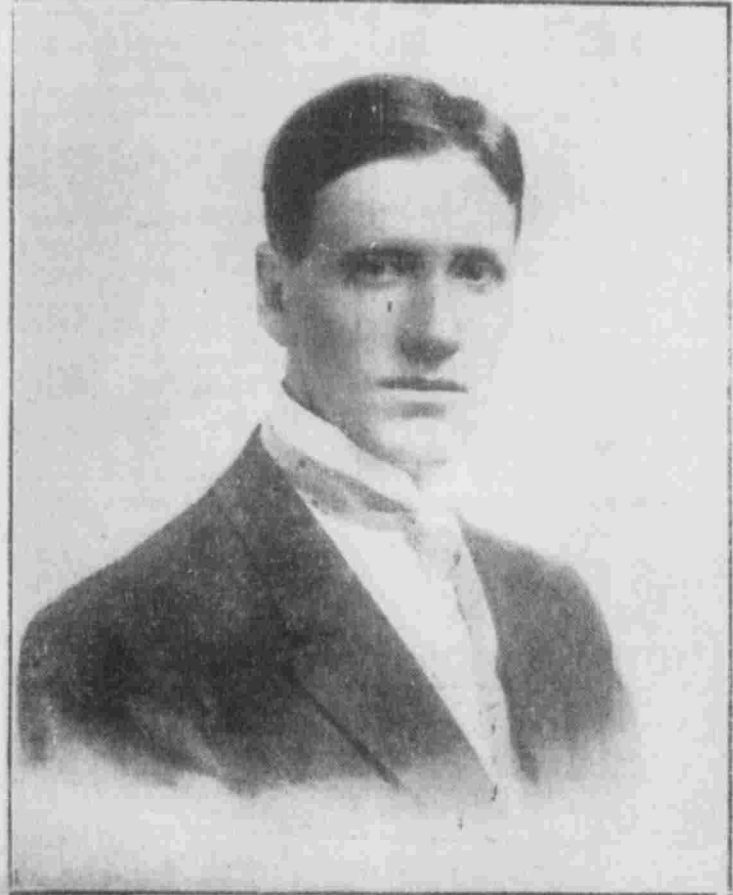
**Nephi L. Morris, as Chairman,
Sounds the Keynote in a
Rousing Speech That Brings
Vast Audience to its Feet.**

DESERET NEWS RECEIVES CONVENTION ENDORSEMENT

During the progress of last night's prohibition mass meeting, J. Challen Smith of Utah county, secretary of the convention, proposed that the Deseret News be commended for its stand upon the liquor issue now before the people, be recognized as the official organ of prohibition, and that the convention endorse the words of Rev. P. R. Short, praising this paper for its prohibition articles.

"I move to amend," added Judge Ages of Weber county, "that we not only endorse the Deseret News for its stand upon the liquor question, but that we endorse it also as a newspaper."

The motion as amended was received with vociferous applause by the audience. Its members have not experienced difficulty in tracing the fact that news against prohibition is "feature" news for so-called neutral papers, while news favoring it, is almost ignored. As to the paper that the Republicans once looked to for fair treatment of its members, other columns of this paper carry enough information to indicate what was thought of it.



CHAIRMAN NEPHI L. MORRIS.

"THE FIGHT IS ON; THERE IS NO RETREAT UNTIL THE LAST SALOON DOOR IS CLOSED."

"This convention is an assembly of Republicans who have come from nearly all the counties of the state in response to a call issued by 50 Republicans of this city who were discredited by the official organ of the Republican party for the most part."—Nephi L. Morris.

"This is a battle in which you and I can afford to wait; you and I can afford to go slow; but the other fellow, he cannot afford to make us go too slow. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind 24 hours a day."—Rev. Francis R. Short.

"The women of this state are not for local option. Prohibition under the most lax enforcement is better than high license under its best conditions; the one may have its blind tiger lurking in a back alley, but the other has a live tiger, loose and rampant upon the main thoroughfares. Slavery was outlawed, why not outlaw the liquor traffic?"—Mrs. E. E. Shepard.

"We oppose and denounce the policy of the Inter-Mountain Republican. We regret the departure of the senate from its established rules and the violation of parliamentary practice by its president. We denounce the pernicious and persistent interference in politics of federal officials."—Committee on Resolutions.

"Who gave them (the federal officials) the right to deliver the Republican party into the hands of the liquor interests? Who gave the Inter-Mountain Republican the privilege of denouncing staunch Republicans as traitors to their party because they dared to vote for prohibition? If you want the Cannon bill, you do not want the federal bunch substitute. You know that the substitute was introduced in the senate only for the purpose of fooling you. It was not born in honesty."—Parley P. Christensen.

"When the legislature finds out how bad the people want prohibition it will give it to them."—George Albert Smith.

"The Inter-Mountain Republican falsifies when it says that a majority of the people of Utah of clean hearts and calm minds, do not favor prohibition. I call upon that paper to retract this statement, and the statement that we, who favor prohibition are not Republicans."—Hyrum M. Smith.

"The resolutions we have passed place the responsibility for the liquor deal where this responsibility belongs."—George M. Brimhall.

"Fred J. Kiesel never made a bad investment."—Judge Ages.

The lines on which the future warfare for temperance reform in Utah will be waged, were fixed at an enthusiastic mass meeting of Republican party members last night. A permanent campaign committee was agreed upon whose work shall be to organize the forces throughout Utah, and to see that no temporary reverse means defeat until the door of the last saloon shall have been closed in Utah.

The campaign, as agreed upon, is to make no alliances—to make a straight fight for a moral issue, and to let fall upon whom it may, the criticism necessary to make this issue win. Because recent events have made it necessary to force liquor interest out from behind counterfeits rightly or wrongly ascribed to have been arranged for them in the state senate by federal appointees, these were made the subject of special paragraphs in denunciatory resolutions. Because a president of the highest law making body in the state had showed a disposition to rule un-

fairly on the Cannon bill, he too was made the subject of a resolution paragraph. Because there seemed evidence in great number of a deal between liquor interests and certain party leaders, backed by the official organ, it was urged that the party let the responsibility for this deal rest where it belonged.

The mass meeting was not merely a large and enthusiastic gathering. Its extensive nature, so far as the geographical centers from which its membership was drawn, are concerned, was indicated early in the evening when the chairman appointed a committee on resolutions to consist of one member from each of 11 counties. Immediately other counties clamored for recognition, and they included the most remote corners of the state.

LEGISLATORS PRESENT.

There were on hand to hear what was said, many members of the legislature. Only once was a word raised

against the decisions of the mass meeting as a whole. This once was when, towards the close of the meeting, J. A. Iverson of Sanpete declared that certain paragraphs of the resolutions decided upon, reflected on members of the legislature and were not germane to the prohibition question.

Although the meeting was a long one, lasting from 7:30 o'clock at which hour standing room was at a premium, until well after 11 o'clock, there were hardly any who left. Senator Carl A. Ridger arose from his seat and left the stage when the first mention of the federal officials was made; he was followed by Senator Stenwall J. Stookey, but the other members of the legislature remained until the close.

Admission to the body of the theater and to the first circle was by ticket, and the lower floor was occupied exclusively by delegates from counties outside of Salt Lake. The second and third galleries were open to the general public and both were well filled. Upon the stage seats had been reserved for legislators, and prominent citizens, and in addition a number of delegations who could not find seats in the auditorium packed the stage to its capacity.

Music, furnished by the L. D. S. U. band, enlivened the intervals between speeches, while topical prohibition songs by the Provo quartet were followed by urgent demands for encores. A large banner thrown across the proscenium carried the motto: "The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals. Attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but will aggravate the evil. It must be eradicated, not a root must be left behind. Abraham Lincoln." Pictures of Lincoln and Roosevelt draped in the American flag were arranged on the sides of the stage, while a large American flag at the rear of the stage completed the decorations.

The audience was not kept waiting long after George M. Cannon called it to order, to find in what tone the charges of the evening were to be made. "This meeting," said Nephi L. Morris, in assuming the chair, "was called by fifty members of the Republican party who have been discredited by the official organ of our party." His speech, which lasted for 45 minutes, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, carried the charge implied in the opening sentence through a complete review of recent events and a statement of the needs for the present protest. The charge that a liquor deal existed was made in a running fire of satire, which ended in a description of the "Speakeasy kitchens" of prohibition Maine.

DENIALS OF DEAL.

Chairman Morris, later in the evening read from the senatorial delegation in Washington denials that any deals had been made with the liquor interests.

The organization of the convention, as announced by Temporary Chairman George M. Cannon, consisted of Nephi Morris, chairman; J. Challen Smith, of Utah county, secretary; Rev. G. W. McCreary of Weber, chaplain, and Peter R. Cendie of Salt Lake, sergeant-at-arms.

Chairman Morris announced that the call had been issued to Republicans believing in prohibition; not to others; that others had been invited as guests, but must not participate in the proceedings.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Upon motion of A. S. Reiser a committee on resolutions was named by the assembly. The committee consisted of the following members: (Continued on page three.)

FEDERAL AND STATE RIGHTS

U. S. Supreme Court Renders
An Important Decision as to
Question of Jurisdiction.

CASE OF TEXAS AND PACIFIC

U. S. Courts Retain Jurisdiction Where
They Originally Had It, Joiner of
Parties Not Affecting It.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The supreme court of the United States has decided a delicate point relative to the jurisdiction of the federal and state courts in cases in which citizens of a state are joined in suits with corporations which are citizens only of the United States. The case was that of Mrs. Mary Dunn, of Texas, whose husband was killed on the Texas & Pacific railroad.

She brought suit against the company and two of its employees for damages, the railroad company owing its existence as a corporation to Congress and the employees being citizens of Texas. The case originally instituted in a state court of Texas, was afterwards removed to a federal court.

Mrs. Dunn then filed an original petition in the supreme court of the United States for writ of mandamus compelling the restoration of the case to the state court, on the ground that only that court had jurisdiction because of the citizenship of the employee-defendants. The court, however, held against this contention, holding that as the employees had been joined with the railroad company, the federal court had jurisdiction over them as well as over the corporation. Justice Peckham, who handed down the opinion, said that the rights of the Texas & Pacific company could not be taken away even if the suit was made an associated defendant with citizens of Texas.

DEAL IS DENIED AT LAST

Utah Delegation at Washington a Unit
In Stating No Compact Was
Made With Saloons.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Imputation of charge that the Republicans of Utah entered into a deal with the saloon element of the state by which the support of the latter was given in return for a promise to work against prohibition has stirred the Utah delegation and has brought out some emphatic denials. Senator Smoot when his attention was called to the statement this morning said that the story was an absurd and ridiculous falsehood. "There never was any deal," he said, "and I do not intend to be misled by any agreement whatsoever and the charge has not been completely refuted by every member of the delegation in Congress. You cannot use language too strong in which to deny the story on my behalf. But I fail to understand why such a denial should be required after what has been said by members of the Utah delegation."

Senator Sutherland said: "So far as I am concerned I most positively and emphatically deny that any compact, deal or understanding expressed or implied was entered into with the liquor interests as representing them of any kind or character whatsoever."

Representative Howell said: "The imputation that the Republican party of Utah entered into any agreement or deal with liquor interests of the state is absolutely and maliciously false. No agreement of any kind or character was made on my behalf with any representative of the saloon which to deny the story on my behalf. But I fail to understand why such a denial should be required after what has been said by members of the Utah delegation."

SHE COULD TAME LIONS BUT NOT HER HUSBAND

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—A special from San Jose states that Emma Schell, who with her husband has been exhibiting trained lions at one of the world's fairs, has filed a suit for divorce in which she asks that she be given the custody of the lions now in possession of the pair. Since there are no children to be divided in case of a legal separation, Mrs. Schell asserts that the big beasts that have taken their place in her life should be granted her.

SUFFRAGETTES GIVEN THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL

London, Feb. 25.—Refusing to give security for their future good behavior the woman suffragists who were arrested last night while attempting to reach Premier Asquith to present him a petition in the interests of the cause, were today sentenced to imprisonment. Most of the terms were for one month. An exception was made in the case of Mrs. F. H. Lawrence, who has a previous conviction against her, was sentenced to two months imprisonment. Miss Lawrence was among those given the right of suffrage by the act of Lord Lytton and daughter of the former viceroy of India. Her friends thought that she secured her release by providing security she would repeat her offense.

Sentence were imposed upon about 30 women including in addition to the foregoing Miss Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale and cousin of the Hon. William R. W. Peel, who was elected Tuesday in a bye-election as a member of the house of commons for Farnham; Miss Solomon, daughter of the ex-premier of Cape Colony; and Mrs. Catharine Elizabeth Corbett, an aristocratic supporter of the movement. All of these women are of high social standing.

ANTI-GREEK RIOTERS.

Names of Twenty Known to Police of
South Omaha.

Omaha, Feb. 25.—Chief of Police Briggs of South Omaha announces that he has arrested in the names of 20 members of Sunday's anti-Greek rioters to the county attorneys and that about 100 in all will be recommended for prosecution.

WHEN DISCOVERED HUDSON RIVER?

Treasury Department Comes to
The Conclusion That It Was
Not Henry Hudson.

SPANIARDS THE DISCOVERERS

Verrazano and Gomez, According to
New York Society of Founders
And Patriots of America.

New York, Feb. 25.—After careful investigation the treasury department has come to the conclusion that Hendrik Hudson was not the discoverer of the Hudson river after all. This fact was made known at a meeting last night of the New York Society of Founders and Patriots of America, a committee which has under consideration the placing of a tablet on the walls of the new customhouse in commemoration of Hudson's discovery. Before the work can be done, the approval of the treasury department is necessary and a member of the committee has just received a report, including a letter sent to Secy. Cortelyou by W. L. Kunhardt, which said that it was not strictly accurate to say that Hudson discovered the Hudson river and that the river had been visited by at least two earlier explorers, Verrazano and Gomez. Commenting on this bit of information, Asst. Secy. Winthrop wrote:

"From this letter you will note that the accuracy of the legend on the tablet is questioned and it is suggested that before further action is taken in the matter, that you have the statement verified and advise this office of the change, if any, that you consider advisable."

The committee will go ahead, however, on the theory that Hudson to all practical purposes was the discoverer of the river and with the belief that if such technicalities were allowed to stand in the way it would be about the same as denying that Columbus discovered America, as this continent had been visited by Norsemen many centuries before. Discussion of Hudson's claim to fame is particularly interesting at this time in view of the approaching Hudson-Fulton centennial, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Young Man of "Good Presence" Passing
Them in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Federal secret service men are searching for a young man of good "stage presence," who has been operating with counterfeit gold coins. Two women who keep saloons have in their possession a number of five-dollar gold pieces, passed off upon them by the engaging stranger. First purchasing a package of tobacco for 5 cents, the man paid for it with the exact change. He then inquired the price of cigars and, selecting some, he paid for them with the gold, apologizing for not having smaller change with him.

The coins were made of some white metal thinly covered with gilt.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

Sheffield Student Given 30 Days for
Reckless Automobiling.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 25.—For recklessly driving his automobile Louis J. Hanes of New York City, a senior in the Sheffield scientific school, has been sentenced to 30 days in jail. He gave bond in the amount of \$1,000. A policeman testified that the man dashed in his machine between trolley cars at a junction point.

OHIO RISING RAPIDLY.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25.—With every tributary bankful and swelling the Ohio river mounted steadily all night and this morning was within a fraction of the "danger line" for this point. Flooded fields and meadows, prevailing today gave promise of checking the rise. A maximum stage of 20 feet is feared in several places. Today scores of homes in the western and eastern ends of Louisville are inundated. From many families were moved during the night. Cellars and warehouses along the river front were flooded but ample warning enabled merchants to move goods and avoid damage. By night it is expected that the number of persons driven from their homes in Louisville districts will be doubled and that a number of factories be forced to suspend.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25.—Reports from the Licking river in the eastern Kentucky mountains today are that three towns have been invaded by water so far, Salt Lake, Farmer and Wyoming, which have been invaded by water in danger.

GREEKS GOING TO TEXAS.

Cornell Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 25.—Railway officials here state that a majority of the Greeks, about 80 in number, who sought refuge in Canada and escaped from the fury of the South Omaha rioters, purchased tickets for Fort Worth, Tex., and left at once for that point. The recent eruption of a large packing plant at Fort Worth is thought to have influenced them in their selection of the southern city.

BOY CONFESSES TO MURDERING COMPANION

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 25.—Orville F. Hild, aged 15, who was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of Joseph Haymaker, Wells Fargo express clerk, found dead in the company's office at the depot yesterday morning, confessed today that he was guilty of the murder. He said he told the clerk, who was an intimate friend, that he desired to sleep in the office for the night. Haymaker gladly gave his consent. Folland said that Haymaker was asleep at the time he shot him.

"I may have been crazy but I did it," declared Folland. "We both went to sleep. Later I awoke and found him dead and I had a pistol in my hand. Then I went up to the town office of the company and robbed the cash drawer. I got \$25, but I don't know what I did with it."

LUCKY BALDWIN VERY LOW.

San Angeles Cal., Feb. 25.—The condition of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin is much changed today. He is very low.

ACTOR ARRESTED IN SILK PAJAMAS

Alan Farr Rises from Pullman
Berth to Greet Officer
Of the Law.

IS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Former Member of Willard Mack's
Company Will Be Brought
Here for Trial.

With his clothes under his arms and dressed in a pair of silk pajamas, Alan E. Farr, an actor, who played the cripple in "Strongheart" at the Bangalow theater two weeks ago, was dragged from his berth in the Overland limited at Larimer, Wyo., at 2 o'clock this morning on the charge of forgery. In a complaint he is charged with forging the name of Willard Mack, the actor at the Bangalow, to three checks amounting to \$75.

Farr had quietly secured a contract with a company playing in Chicago, and after leaving Mack's company, it is alleged, he drew the checks on the Utah National bank, forging Mack's name. The first check was cashed by Fred Halverson, proprietor of the Modern barber shop on Main street, for \$20. After getting a shave and receiving the balance on the check, he entered a saloon and tendered another check in payment for a drink. It is charged. This check was for \$25. Then he presented another check in a saloon farther up the street in payment for another drink. This check amounted to \$35, it is charged.

With the money he received from the checks he went to a ticket office and purchased a ticket and sleeper berth. A short time before the train left, he met several friends and told them he was going away. As soon as the checks were turned into the bank Mack was notified by the officials. Mack pronounced the signature a forgery and rushed to the county attorney's office where he obtained a warrant.

From Ogden it was learned that Farr had made connection with the Union Pacific and was on his way east. A telegram was sent to the authorities at Larimer to intercept the fugitive there. When the train pulled in, the officers only had about three minutes to search for him. Farr was found fast asleep and was hustled out of the Pullman car before he had time to dress. He was wrapped in his overcoat and was carried into the station house, where he dreamed. Then he was taken to the Larimer City Jail, where he is being held in custody as a fugitive from justice.

Regulation papers were issued late this afternoon and signed by Governor Sperry. A deputy sheriff will leave today to return with the prisoner.

A BELATED LETTER.

After Ten Years' Wandering Reaches
Destination.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Two discarded letters, containing orders for goods, mailed more than 10 years ago by a former salesman in Chicago, have just been received through the mails by the Archibald Wrapper company, Waukegan, Ill. From their appearance it is supposed they have been in a mail box all the time. The postal authorities have made no explanation.

CRUSADE FOR PROTECTION OF CHICAGO'S CHILDREN

Chicago, Feb. 25.—South Chicago has launched itself on a crusade for the protection of its children. Ministers, saloonkeepers, businessmen, priests, attorneys, doctors and police have mapped out a general line of action and a committee has been appointed to see that the work does not lag. The congregation at night of boys and girls in nightclothes, and police, candy, fruit and confectionery stores and in public parks is considered one of the principal causes of juvenile delinquency and to cure this evil an attempt will be made to enforce curfew hours.

The police will be asked to visit these places every night and personally escort home the children found in them, impressing on their parents their duties in this regard.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

Denver Permanent Headquarters, D.H.
Hugs, Mont. Gets Next Session.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 25.—Next year's session of the transmissouri dry farming congress will be held at Billings, Mont. Denver selected as permanent headquarters.

At the session of the transmissouri dry farming congress this morning the organization of the executive committee, the most important of the congress, was completed. The time of the congress was also fixed for November of this year, the exact date to be fixed by the executive committee.

The committee also recommended the alteration of the word "transmissouri" from the name of the congress, leaving it simply "The Dry Farming Congress." The Billings delegation guaranteed to raise a fund sufficient for the proper handling of the next congress. In addition to the address by Prof. Campbell, which was the twenty-first interrupted by questions, Hon. John Henry Smith of Salt Lake City made an eloquent address on the dry farming movement.

George L. Farrell also of Utah, gave a practical talk on some of the results accomplished in dry farming and the extent to which dry farming principles are being adopted to all branches of farming, including fruit raising and irrigation.

ARCHBISHOP OF TOLEDO DEAD.

Toledo, Spain, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Giraudy, archbishop of Toledo, died today. He was born in 1822 and was created a cardinal in 1881.

COL. COOPER KEEN WITNESS

Tells Court He Is Able to Parry
Questions of State
Prosecutor.

HE CANNOT FIGHTEN HIM

Judge Told Attorney Wished He'd
Avoid "These Exacting
Demonstrations."

Crowds in Attendance Largest Yet—
Expected Gov. Patterson Would
Take Stand for Defendants.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25.—It was thought last night that the trial in the Cooper-Kearney murder trial but the throng that surrounded the jail building almost before dawn today made the other crowds look like a mere handful. The deputies at times had to use force to keep the eager men and women from pushing into the courtroom.

The cause of the excitement was the well defined rumor that Gov. Patterson would take the stand on behalf of the defendants as soon as Col. Cooper was excused.

As soon as court was opened Judge Hart announced that he would exclude the Lanier editorial which the state had offered to prove that the Lanier, in which Col. Cooper is interested, printed the original charges against Gov. Cox, which when repeated by Carmack in the Tennesseean caused Col. Cooper to say that either he or Carmack must die.

"Do you want to hear any more arguments?" inquired states' counsel.

Being, came down the judge's gravel, "I not only don't want to hear any more, but I don't propose to do so, unless some attorney feels as though he will die unless he gets the speech out of his system. And I want to say that the lengthy argument must stop. We are waiting the public's time."

Col. Cooper again today took the stand and Capt. Fitzhugh resumed the cross-examination, commencing with the state debate between Carmack and Patterson during the last gubernatorial campaign.

The witness was asked if the Nashville papers did not report this debate in full and if he ever read of Carmack's attack upon him in the American. He said he had not read it, and he believed the papers did not publish the debate in full.

"Didn't you say he attacked you nearly every day in this debate?" "I said practically every day."

"Do you remember what he said?" "I can refer to my notes and tell you."

"You have notes?" "Yes, sir."

"Where did you get them?" "From the stenographer who took the debates."

"You got these notes since the trial began?" "Yes, sir."

"What else told you of the attacks?" "John Sharp and Gov. Patterson and hundreds of others told me."

"Why, there were only 15 debates?" "But I heard from hundreds of people of the attacks. I scarcely met a man who attended the debates that did not tell me of the attacks."

"What were the facts of this attack—the verdict?" "I don't recall except the one about the 'aged with the angel of hell upon his wings.'"

"Don't you know he never said hell?" "Yes."

"You put it in—you use the word hell often?" "I certainly do. It's a favorite word of mine and I use it whenever I want to."

"Did counsel tell you to look this expression up in the stenographer's report of the debate?" "No, sir. I told counsel to have it looked up for me."

Fitzhugh was on his feet, firing questions rapidly and Judge Anderson said: "I wish counsel would keep his seat and avoid these exciting demonstrations."

"Let him alone," said Col. Cooper. "Let him alone. He can't frighten me. I can parry his attacks."

"Did you say those attacks happened practically every day?" "Yes, sir."

"Now, didn't you say they happened every day?" "I said so practically."

"You are just testifying practically are you?" "Yes, sir."

"Let it go at that and pass on," rebuked the witness.

"You say you are anxious to pass over this feature of your examination are you?" "No, sir. I can stand it a week if you can."

The witness was next asked to read the schedule of the joint debate in middle and eastern Tennessee.

"What was the first attack?" "Carmack called me a booter."

"Didn't you call the booter and vote for Gen. Russell against Gov. Bates for governor?" "No, sir. I did vote for Russell and against Bates."

"What else did you object to?" "The statement that I dominated the governor, a man who was a bigger man than I am and who was my friend. It was aimed to hurt and abuse him."

"Was it a compliment to you, was it not?" "No, sir. It was not. It was meant as a slur. I was a private citizen and had no office and no way to protect myself."

The state next moved to the News-Scholar editorial in March, 1898, which Col. Cooper said was the first break between himself and Senator Carmack. He denied that he knew another man had written it, but he admitted he heard yesterday that another man claimed to have written the article.