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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

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NAILED AND CLINCHED.

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 Tri-
bune, 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 im-
peachable maligner who started the
story in print, and who insists upon it
as a fact and declares that the origi-
nal 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 Senator-
ship was secured for Thomas Kearns,
by a trade of stock in the Saltair
Beach company, effected either by Sen-
ator 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,
as much against ex-Senator Kearns as
against the deceased "Mormon" Presi-
dent. 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, of-
ten before been charged and never be-
fore denied, that a certain stockholder
of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt
Lake Railroad company bonded the
Saltair pavilion and rail road for a large
sum of money, that as an evidence of
good faith a heavy first payment was
made, but there was a condition at-
tached to that payment, and the condition
was that at the critical moment, enough
Mormon legislators would vote for
Thomas Kearns to insure him the Sen-
atorship, 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 made through
the press during the life-time of Presi-
dent 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 propo-
sition was laid before the First Presiden-
cy of the Church—so the story runs
and so far has met no denial—Coun-
ciler 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 Presi-
dent 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 can-
didacy of Thomas Kearns, he did not
at any time make the remark attrib-
uted to him, and that neither did Presi-
dent Snow utter the words, which are
attributed to him. Also that no stock-
holder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles
and Salt Lake Railroad company either
bonded the Saltair pavilion and rail-
road 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 de-
faming 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 pub-
lication, but here are the facts: The
following paragraphs are from an edi-
torial 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 or the promise of a

moneyed consideration, sold the office
of United States Senator to the suc-
cessful candidate. This has been re-
peated until there are probably several
persons at home, and many others
abroad, who have been led to believe
there is some color of fact in it, enough
perhaps to give excuse for the absurd
accusation.

"The libel against the 'Mormon' Presi-
dent 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 in-
sultation that the alleged bargain was
entered into for the purpose of securing
or preventing legislation or measures
of any kind affecting the 'Mormon'
Church, also to any other purported
consideration of any kind, shape or fea-
ture. The story has not been support-
ed 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 Asso-
ciated Press."

This is only one of the repeated de-
nials that were made at the time when
the charges were published. The work
of the paper in which they appeared
was intended to inform 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 as-
sociates 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 Wash-
ington dispatch to the New York
Herald, and that was wired to the De-
seret 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 printed a Washington dis-
patch this morning, announcing that
Senator Thomas Kearns gives an em-
phatic denial to the report previously
published by the New York Herald that
he had bought or offered to buy Salt-
air from the 'Mormon' Church. He
denounces it as a rehearsal 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 modification that
prompted its fabrication, and the malice
that saturated its utterances, are
pretty thoroughly understood and ap-
preciated. The source from which it
emanated was enough to condemn it in
the eyes of Utah people, and we should
have noticed the matter now, when it
is as dead as a smoked herring, but
for the mention of it by as prominent
a journal as the New York Herald, and
the response by the United States Sen-
ator 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 state-
ment, which appeared in the local pa-
pers and was published in the Deseret
Evening News of January 29, 1901:

"Butte, Mont., Jan. 23.—United States
Senator W. A. Clark today denied em-
phatically the existence of the alleged
deal by which it was charged that he
and R. C. Kerens had secured the sup-
port of the 'Mormon' Church for Sen-
ator 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 nego-
tiations 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 be-
tween 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."

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 caus-
es, 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 re-
sulted in the incarceration and perse-
cution 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
feeling 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 re-
markable brutality.

But imprisonment is only one phase
of this persecution. A great many vic-
tims are being deprived of their prop-
erty. Furniture, pictures, books—ev-
erything belonging to those who refuse
to pay, is seized and sold. In one in-
stance \$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 them-
selves 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 promi-
nent. 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 murder-
ers 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
Slaveholder.

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 try-
ing to solve the senatorial deadlock
trick.

Turning the light on strong on the
Standard Oil trust might cause an ex-
plosion.

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 use-
fulness 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 an-
nouncement 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 opera-
tion.

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 fickle 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 though he exterminated
the entire nation that dwells upon the
islands of the east.

New York Evening Sun.

But while Japan's demands are moder-
ate, considering her proved superiority
on land and sea, to accept them
would relegate Russia to an indefinite
number of years to the position of a
second-rate Pacific Power. There's the
rub. With Port Arthur and Mtsampo
in her possession Japan's sea power
would be unassailable by Russia. The
only possible naval base would be Vlad-
ivostok, but the Russian squadron could
get to it only through Korea, Tsingtau
and La Perouse straits, all of which
could be sealed by Japan in an emer-
gency. 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 neces-
sity of maintaining great armaments
in future years. Who can say with con-
fidence that Russia, thrown back from
the Pacific into the interior, would al-
ways remain satisfied to stay there?
Her Siberian railroad is an accomplish-
ed fact. And whatever form her govern-
ment might take in the future, the
time would come, even under a govern-
ment 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 inter-
nal dissension being over, therefore, he
considers that it would be most cowardly
to withdraw from the fight with the
enemy neither victorious nor van-
quished 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," "Nowahine
Lion," and "The Last Man's Club."
They are all of the readable class for
which this magazine has a well estab-
lished reputation.—14 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 Opportuni-
ties 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 part of Mex-
ico, and Central America, with the his-
torical Yucatan, the country in which,
according to Mr. Plongene, 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 ar-
ticle 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 Say-
ings," Samuel H. Wells; "A Mother's
Letters to her Missionary Son," H.
Letter Posted to Chicago, Susa Young
Gates; "Relation of Inspiration and
Revelation to Church Government,"
J. H. Roberts; "Topics of Moment,"
Monroe Doctrine and 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—An-
nual Reports, President Joseph F.
Smith. "Notes," "In Lighter Mood,"
etc., conclude this interesting number.
—Templeton building, Salt Lake City.

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