

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sundays excepted).

Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.  
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
(In Advance):

One Year ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.25  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Saturday Edition, per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, per Year ..... 2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.  
In charge of B. P. Cummings, manager.  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.

Address all business communications  
and all remittances to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City  
as second class matter according to the  
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 21, 1905

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, 74-3.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.  
For City Editor and Reporter, 559-2.  
For Business Manager, 559-2.  
For Business Office, 559-2.

## REED SMOOT'S TESTIMONY.

The publication in the "News" of the  
full text of the testimony of Senator  
Reed Smoot before the committee of  
investigation, has given an opportunity  
to the public to learn for themselves,  
without having to depend upon the  
views or distortions of others, what the  
senator really said in reply to the  
flood of questions fired at him during  
his long examination. Many of the  
criticisms passed upon him are very  
unjust, and the false interpretations  
placed upon his testimony by his  
enemies, are cleared away by careful  
reading.

In the press dispatches, which necessarily  
have to be condensed summaries  
of the proceedings, many answers  
to queries are embodied in one  
paragraph or sentence, giving the  
appearance of a voluntary, connected  
statement. When they are presented in  
detail, as replies to questions, they  
show up in a very different light, and  
their true import as well as the necessity  
for their utterance stands out  
comprehensively.

A very different impression is made  
when the full report is inspected, from  
that obtained by means of the regular  
or special dispatches. While the  
former give but the gist of the proceedings,  
many of the latter are biased and  
unreliable, being colored by the reporter  
to suit the disposition of the paper  
to which he sends them, and sometimes  
"padded" by that paper to vent its own  
prejudices and feed the appetite of  
people for anti-Mormon sensations.

The change in sentiment produced by  
the official account of Senator Reed  
Smoot's testimony is evident in the  
remarks of public journals, and among  
them are the following, which appeared  
in the Dayton, Ohio, News, of Feb. 19:

"It must be admitted, reluctantly as  
those who oppose him will be to admit  
it, that Senator Smoot has acquitted  
himself admirably in his testimony before  
the investigating committee in  
Washington.

"Patriotism to his country, fidelity to  
his religion, love for his family, and  
conscientious loyalty to his God were  
the elements of manhood exhibited that  
should make the Christian feel that all  
is not bad that centers in the Mormon  
Church. He is not a polygamist. He  
opposes any infraction of the laws of  
the country, though he believes in the  
fundamental principles of the Mormon  
Church and is recognized as one of its  
leaders—this is his privilege as a citizen.  
His religious views, as he expressed  
them, from a moral standpoint are  
of the highest character, and as every  
man is entitled to worship as he  
pleases and express his views on  
religion, it is but persecution to attempt  
to reflect on his name and deprive the  
state of its representative because of  
his religious beliefs.

He declared his belief in revelations  
from God, even in the present day,  
which caused some people to express  
their horror at the idea of divine  
favors being bestowed on a sinful world.  
In the twentieth century, when, in their  
opinion God's communication with man  
ceased centuries ago, and man has since  
been wobbling along, content with the  
traditions of past ages, touching his  
relations to the Almighty.

"Senator Smoot, believing that God  
is the same yesterday, today and  
forever, does not differ with those who  
offer excuses and apologies for God's  
not communicating with his people  
since the time of Christ and the Apostles.  
He, believing that divine revelation  
is still possible, has the faith that  
the Mormon Church is founded on the  
golden plates in the Hill Cumorah, on  
which plates were engraved the Book of  
Mormon."

"He was asked what he would do if  
one of these revelations conflicted with  
the laws of the land, and gave the  
main answer that he would not disobey  
the laws of his country, but would  
go elsewhere to obey the command  
of God.

"It was hoped by some that he would  
deny the facts set forth in his  
religion, and thus bring down on his  
head the wrath of the Mormon people,  
but not so, and in this showing his  
loyalty to win the respect of every  
fair-minded and conscientious person  
who read his testimony.

"His answers were certainly dignified  
and creditable to an honest, conscientious  
upright man, who has respect for  
his God and love for his country and his  
home.

His testimony throughout was of a  
character that showed a much broader  
and more liberal spirit than that  
which characterizes the prosecution,  
and his views of morality and faith in  
God were certainly of a character that  
indicated a man worthy of the honors  
his state had bestowed upon him.

"Opposed as we are to polygamy as  
the cancer in the heart of the social  
and religious world, we can but admit  
that Senator Smoot in his defense, has  
won a victory for himself and those in  
the church who oppose polygamy in  
reflecting characteristics that are a credit  
to any individual.

"The report of the committee, therefore,  
is awaited with anxiety, as it is a  
question whether the senator from  
Utah is to be the victim of the sins of  
others, or whether the case is to be

considered on the individual merits or  
demerits, the beliefs and obligations to  
his country which the defendant declared  
it his intention to observe.

## RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Word comes from St. Petersburg,  
over Berlin, that the Russian government  
has decided to issue a proclamation,  
on the 4th of March, the anniversary  
of the abolition of serfdom, conveying  
the Zemski sobor.

Students of Russian history tell us  
that this is an ancient institution of the  
country, and corresponding to the  
representative assemblies of other nations.  
The words are translated, "land  
parliament." Russia, it must be remembered,  
was very early invaded and  
settled by the northern vikings, who  
swarmed all over Europe. They brought  
with them their love of freedom and  
equality, and their free institutions,  
and thus it came to happen that the  
country, very early, had a representative  
assembly, or parliament, somewhat  
similar to the "Althing" of the  
old Norsemen. But this assembly has  
not been summoned to meet since the  
time Czar Peter the Great, who simply  
usurped all power, and ignored the  
people.

The Zemski sobor, we are told, was  
composed of the Boyar Council, or the  
House of Nobles, in which also sat the  
clergy; the highest administrative officials,  
the delegates of the townsmen,  
the merchants and the peasantry. The  
Boyar and ecclesiastical dignitaries  
were not elected. In the provinces,  
however, regular elections were held.  
The Boyar's sons or minor noblemen,  
the landed proprietors, the merchants,  
the townsmen and the peasants—all  
voted separately for their respective  
representatives. The Sobor met together  
in one general session to hear the  
Czar's opening speech. After the address  
by the crown the various estates met  
separately and voted independently of  
one another. It must not be thought  
that the Zemski Sobors were considered  
in any way as limitations of the  
supreme power; the object of these  
Sobors was rather to support it by  
deliberations, advice and ratification. They  
had no initiative. Excepting when they  
met to elect a Czar, their functions  
were purely deliberative. Only rarely  
the Sobor presented a "Tchebobotnaya"  
to the Czar; literally a "forehead striking  
petition," which was so called from the  
fact that it generally commenced with  
the formula, "Striking our foreheads  
on the steps of thy throne."

The present revolutionary movement  
in Russia appears in a new light, when  
viewed in connection with Russian history.  
It is a movement to wrest from  
autocracy the liberty wrongfully taken  
away from the people. It is generally  
thought that the Russians are not  
prepared for liberty. But if progress had  
not been stopped, or retarded, by the  
curtailment of the prerogatives of the  
people, anciently enjoyed, there is no reason  
why the Russians should not now  
have been as far advanced in self-government  
as any nation in Europe. We  
notice the Czar is still appointing  
commissions to "investigate" conditions,  
and to find out what the people want.  
But this appears almost ridiculous in  
view of the fact that the zemstvo presidents  
have already spoken for the  
people, and in view of the other fact  
that the Czar's government ordered the  
peaceful workmen shot down, when  
they came to present their wishes to the  
Czar. If he had wanted to know what  
the people desire, why did he not listen  
to them, when they came to speak to  
him? The Russians want representative  
government. They want the country  
opened to modern ideas, modern  
civilization. They want their ancient  
rights restored, and, according to  
appearances, peace will not come until  
these demands are granted.

## ABOUT THE NIAGARA.

Geologists have predicted that the  
Niagara falls will be no more, at the  
end of some thousands of years. They  
draw this conclusion from the rapidity  
with which the rocks are wearing away,  
as a result of the action of the water.  
But, it appears that the falls are threatened  
by more swift destruction through  
the action of modern enterprise. If  
corporations, we are told, are permitted  
to continue to divert water for  
industrial purposes, the falls will disappear  
in the present generation. To avert  
this calamity, the New York legislature  
requests the Federal government to  
enter into negotiations with Great Britain  
for joint action, with a view of preserving  
the falls from the onslaughts of man,  
at least. To counteract the damage  
wrought by the forces of nature, would  
be a different problem.

Several attempts have been made to  
estimate the age of the Niagara falls.  
Prof. C. J. Maury of Columbia university  
says that, Dr. Julius Pohlman was  
the first who used the formula to estimate  
more definitely the age of the  
gorge. His result was 35,000 years.  
Later Mr. Upham, on the supposition  
that the water from the upper great  
lakes was not cut off from Niagara in  
early post-glacial times, reduced these  
figures to from 5,000 to 10,000 years.  
Spencer and Taylor, who considered  
that the volume of water was greatly  
reduced because the supply from the  
upper great lakes was temporarily cut  
off, increased the estimate to 32,000 and  
50,000 respectively. But one of the most  
recent estimates is that of Prof. Hitchcock,  
who thinks that the time required  
to cut back from the point where the  
gorge suddenly contracts above the railroad  
bridge to the present position of the  
falls is 2,962 years. Thus, he remarks,  
the time when the great cataract  
was at the northern end of the  
upper great gorge, "dates back to 1962  
B. C., 300 years before the life of  
Romulus, or to the reign of King David  
at Jerusalem." The time required to  
carve out the entire gorge he estimates  
to be 18,918 years. Prof. G. F. Wright,  
however, following a different line of  
argument, estimates the age of the falls  
at 10,000 years.

The entire discussion is interesting for  
the reason that it demonstrates how uncertain  
are the calculations of scientists  
regarding geological ages. Here are  
estimates concerning the length of time  
that must have elapsed since the close  
of the last glacial period, and these estimates  
range all the way from 5,000 to 50,000 years.  
And yet, we are required to accept the deductions

of skeptics from scientific data as superior  
to the information furnished by  
revelation.

It is interesting, further, because by  
the age of that feature of nature, it is  
supposed that the age of man on earth  
may be approximately estimated. It is  
claimed that implements have been  
found in glacial gravel—deposits of the  
same age as the gorge of Niagara, but  
not in any earlier deposits.

As to the future history of the falls,  
it is predicted that, barring any interference  
by the corporations, in 2,500  
years the discharge of Niagara will be  
intermittent, and, in a thousand years  
more, it will cease entirely. The drainage  
of the great lakes will be through the  
Mississippi valley instead of the St.  
Lawrence, and Niagara will receive  
only the drainage of its immediate vicinity.  
The time, however, is far off,  
and there is no immediate reason for  
worry on that account.

Whitewashes are after white lies.

Why don't the Romanoffs build cyclone  
cellars?

On this oil question, what's the matter  
with Kansas? She's all right.

Contrary to the adage, in the State  
Senate the course of Love runs smooth.

Not to burn letters when requested  
to do so is to cause many heart burnings.

A royal tomb has just been discovered  
in the neighborhood of Luxor. It is an  
edition de Luxor, no doubt.

When the state refinery is established,  
how refined and cultured the  
Kansans will become.

Why doesn't Mr. Rockefeller pour oil  
on the troubled waters of Kansas, Colorado,  
Oklahoma and Wisconsin?

A talking tree has been discovered in  
Kentucky. Does it belong to the same  
family as Tennyson's "Talking Oak"?

A man in Maryland is named Freezer  
Fry. Doubtless he would be happy  
with either were "toter dear charmer  
away.

The good Reef trust must find it quite  
a relief to have public attention diverted  
from itself to the bad Standard  
Oil trust.

The war in the Far East must be  
coming to an end. The Russian officers  
are beginning to say terrible things of  
each other.

An Illinois legislator has introduced  
a bill to limit the speed of automobiles  
to six miles an hour. He must be a  
slow coach.

There is no revolution in Russia at  
present but never was any country  
more strenuously preparing for one  
than the Czar's empire.

Among the charges against Judge  
Swamy is one that he used railroad  
passes. No doubt he could very truthfully  
say, "there are others."

Mr. Niedringhaus says that he proposes  
to fight to the bitter end. He  
won't have to fight so very much longer.  
The bitter end is already in sight.

For falsifying accounts Major Car-  
rington gets a sentence of sixty years  
and five days in the penitentiary. Those  
five days are, presumably, sansculottides.

Governor Pennypacker has declined  
the offer of the Philadelphia Record to  
edit it for one issue. He is wise. It is  
better to be governor for a long time  
than king for a day.

It must strike the mind of the heathen  
Chinese as rather odd that a lady  
missionary, who has been preaching  
Christianity in his country for five  
years and who adopts a Chinese baby  
as her own, is not permitted to bring  
it into the United States. And it must  
strike others than the heathen Chinese  
that it is odd.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE

Hartford Courant.

Between President Roosevelt standing  
for the right and the senate standing  
on its right, the country will not  
hesitate an instant in lining up. We  
never had a more popular president,  
and there never was a time when the  
senate was more unpopular than it is  
today. Presumably Washington is the  
poorest place in which to gather the  
sentiment of the country, but it seems  
as if even down there it would occur  
to more of the members of that body that  
they are impering its nature if not  
its very existence.

Boston Herald.

But the arbitration treaties are de-  
feated in their most important charac-  
ter. The United States has fallen be-  
hind other civilized nations in giving  
the world a guarantee of its disposition  
to prevent the possibility of un-  
lawful war. That is the substantial  
result of Saturday's action of the Senate.  
Mr. Spooner and other senators  
talked about the danger that might  
be in the case of some other president,  
as if they did not know that all these  
treaties will lapse by their own terms  
in five years—that is, within a year of  
the end of President Roosevelt's new  
term.

Boston Transcript.

In the present instance popular sentiment  
has been emphatically in favor  
of the arbitration treaties as drawn  
up by the secretary of state, with the  
approval of the president. It has not  
for a moment believed in the possibility  
even of any president of the United  
States submitting, in violation of the  
constitution and in contumacy of our  
severest laws, the question of the recognition  
of the confederate bonds, or the  
redemption of the repudiated obligations  
of states. No such justification of  
the United States was possible under  
the treaties as originally presented. The  
body was conducted up by a strange  
coalition of professional Irish patriots  
in the United States ranging against  
England and southern politicians who  
feared apprehension that the states  
might be called upon to make good the  
paper they had dishonored.

Philadelphia Press.

Nobody denies the right of the Senate  
to strangle the treaties in this fashion.  
It has the power to determine  
that no general treaty of arbitration  
shall be made which does not provide  
that every individual case of arbitration  
shall be submitted to the Senate  
and receive its sanction before action.  
The right is one thing; the policy is

another. There are two questions.  
First, is this attitude wise? Second,  
is it necessary in order to defend the  
Senate's claim to a full share in the  
treaty-making power?

Boston Post.

It is hard to take sides in this  
particular matter of the arbitration treaties.  
The public must share the president's  
wish that this nation commit  
itself as fully as possible to the idea of  
international arbitration—that it be  
prompt to avail itself to the fullest extent  
of The Hague tribunal. But the  
Constitution unquestionably stands in  
the way of his method.

New York World.

Shall the United States become, in  
ex-Secretary Foster's expressive  
phrase, "the most backward of the nations  
in the cause of international peace?"  
This is the vital question arising  
out of the unfortunate difference  
between the Senate and the president  
in the matter of the arbitration treaties.  
It is the question which the country  
and the world wait to see answered  
—and answered right.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The February Arena contains the  
second paper of Rudolph Blankenburg  
on what he calls the reign of graft and  
corruption in Pennsylvania. Another  
paper in the February "Arena" is the  
so-called exposure of the Armour Re-  
frigerator-Car Trust conspiracy. Many  
facts dealt with in this contribution are  
almost incredible. A third contribution  
deals with "Public Control of the  
Liquor Traffic in Sweden and Norway"  
and its result up to date. This is  
the third contribution in "The Arena's"  
international series of papers on  
progressive democratic movements in  
foreign lands. Other papers are a spirited  
discussion for and against Russia's  
position in the Japanese imbroglio,  
"The Extension of Municipal Activities"  
by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary  
of the National Municipal League; "Matthew  
Arnold as a Poet," by H. W. Peck; and "Garret  
Warren: Cartoonist," a character sketch by  
B. O. Flower. The editorials, book reviews  
and other regular features are of special  
interest—5 Park Square, Boston,  
Mass.

## LEA

There is more demand for  
poor tea than for good; you  
think too much of your  
money.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Shilling &  
Company, San Francisco.

SALT LAKE THEATRE  
LAKE THEATRE  
TONIGHT LAST TIME!

M. J. SAUNDERS GORDON presents  
the Great Italian Mezzo-Soprano,  
**Mme. Mantelli**

(Late Prima Donna of Metropolitan Opera  
House, New York). Supported by the  
**MANTELLI GRAND  
OPERATIC COMPANY**

SIG. ARCHILLI ALBERTI, Baritone;  
ALFRED M. WHEATLEY, Lyric Tenor;  
GEORGE VALE, Bass; MME. Helene  
NOLDI, Dramatic Soprano; MISS  
HATTERTON HICKOK, Contralto; SIG.  
GAETANO MEROLA, Conductor.

Presenting, without the aid of chorus,  
but with FULL ORCHESTRA, SPECIAL  
SCENERY AND HANDSOME COSTUMES.

Best Acts and Scenes of "FAUST"  
(MME. NOLDI, AS MARGUERITE), and  
"CARMEN."

MME. MANTELLI, AS CARMEN.  
ORCHESTRA UNDER SIG. GAETANO  
MEROLA.

Next Attraction, Washington's Birthday  
—JEFFERSON BROTHERS IN "THE  
RIVALS."

## GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee, 25c.

**Tonight!**

AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

**BLACK PATTI  
TROUBADOURS.**

With annual appearance of the Greatest  
Colored Show on Earth.

"OVER NIAGARA FALLS."

## GODBE PITTS.

PRESCRIPTION  
DRUGGISTS,  
101 MAIN ST.

## "Peacock"

ROCK SPRINGS COAL.

Free from impurities and making little  
ash, there is no waste. It all burns. Always  
on hand in all sizes.

## Central Coal & Coke Co.,

"At the sign of the Peacock."  
Phones 209. 35 So. Main St.

## Drive Away That Tired Feeling.

It comes with the first days  
of spring. Take care of your-  
self in time and guard against  
spring sickness.

**Dr. Cooper's  
Sarsaparilla**

Is a great system cleanser  
and cost but \$1 the bottle.

**SCHRAMM'S**

Where The Cars Stop.  
The Great Prescription  
Drug Store.

**BAMBERGER,**

161 Melvin St.,  
U. S. A.

# TO-DAY ONLY!



## February Muslin Underwear Sale!

EMBROIDERY SALE EXTRAORDINARY!

### NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily. Note our window displays.  
Visit the store and see the new goods, whether  
or not you are ready to buy.

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT  
STORE

EVERY ONE can now have the  
correct time as we just added  
the Independent Phone for  
the convenience of those wanting  
the correct time in their homes,  
offices or factories.

Phone 65 for the correct time,  
either phone.

**Leysons**  
JEWELERS.  
236 MAIN ST.  
SALT LAKE CITY.

**YOU  
LOVE**

Your health very often to the quality  
of the drugs and remedies you use.  
You want the purest and best on the  
market. It is your duty to secure them  
at as reasonable prices as possible.  
We try to have our prices moderate  
but don't let the demand for low prices  
have any bearing on the purity or  
freshness of the drugs we sell.

**WILLES-HORNE  
DRUG CO.,**

News Building.  
Phones, 874. "By the Monument."

Do You Need a Pair  
of CUFF BUT-  
TONS.  
See McCoskey's Bir-  
gain Show Window,  
41 W. Second South.

**EDWARD L. BURTON,**

11 E. First South St., Phone 27.

**BANK STOCKS,  
SUGAR STOCKS.**

And other High Grade Investments  
Bought and Sold.

Brokerage House of  
**JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,**

Established 1893.

Investment  
Bank and Sugar Stocks,  
Commercial Stocks, and Bonds.

Bought and Sold  
TEL. 127-3. 45 MAIN ST.

**Buy  
Some  
Shares**

In the "Happy Home."  
It pays more on the in-  
vestment than any other  
proposition. Shares \$5.35  
each and weigh 2,900  
pounds.

**BAMBERGER,**

161 Melvin St.,  
U. S. A.

**SPECIAL SALE PRICES**

100 dozen MEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND TIES, fine assortment, 25c  
worth 50c. for 15c  
100 dozen MEN'S BAND BOWS, something nice, worth 15c  
25c. for 10c  
100 dozen MEN'S STRONG WEB SUSPENDERS, worth 20c  
35c. for 15c  
100 DOZEN MEN'S GRAY WOOL SOX, worth 15c  
25c. for 10c  
FINE ASSORTMENT MEN'S SOFT FRONT SHIRTS, HALF  
PRICE  
BOYS' STRONG WAISTS, worth from 25c to 75c for 10c to 20c.  
HALF PRICE ON LADIES' SKIRTS, LADIES' AND MISSES'  
JACKETS.

**Cutler Bros. Co.,** 36 Main  
Street.

Gardner Daily Store News. Gardner Daily Store News.

**THE KNOX HATS FOR SPRING 1905 MAKE THEIR  
FIRST APPEARANCE TODAY.**

A typical Knox array of conservative shapes,  
Each possessing the usual Knox excellence of quality.

Derbies,  
Black  
and Brown

Soft Hats  
Black and  
Light Shades

**STORE CLOSED TOMORROW.**

ONE  
PRICE  
**J. P. GARDNER,** 126-128  
THE QUALITY STORE. MAIN ST.

**\$17.50 SEWING  
MACHINES \$17.50**

Worth three times what we ask for them, and are offered at this  
price simply because we are closing out the line. Nothing the matter  
with them; first class in every respect; guaranteed. But we are closing  
the line out and want to move them.

**WILL SHIP ON APPROVAL.**

We carry a complete stock of music and musical instruments.

**Young Bros. Company,**

23 W. First South St. West of Utah National Bank.

**The Gold Medal**