

Dissensions Rend the Mormon Church

Serious Accusations Are Made Against President Joseph F. Smith.

LATTER WOULD BE A MONARCH

Charged That Leader Speculated with Church Funds to His Personal Benefit—Accusers Are Excommunicated.

Two Prominent Men Leading Fight to Dethrone Alleged Autocratic Ruler—His Crimes Against the Church, His Followers and the Nation.

Salt Lake City.—A monarchy within a republic with Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, as the arch ruler. Such is the condition at present in Utah, according to those who are waging war on the Mormon leader and who are attempting to displace him from his high seat.

Charges have been made that Smith has diverted the flow of tithes from the coffers of the church to his own pockets; that he has commanded his followers to invest their money in enterprises under his control so that he may enrich his private purse, and that he has committed other transgressions too numerous to mention.

And the authors of these accusations are from within the sacred councils of the temple, and until their excommunication for their disloyalty to their leader, ranked high in church affairs.

But firmly entrenched behind the walls of the tabernacle the alleged king is biding defiance to his enemies both within and without the state.

Origin of the Trouble.

The election of Reed Smoot to the United States senate may be said to be the beginning of the trouble. Before the time arrived for the apostle of the Mormon church to take his seat among the country's law-makers, a popular wail arose throughout the country that he should be barred from that body.

There were those of the apostles that opposed the mixing of church with politics and forewarned the opposition that would arise from his election, but Smith was favorable to Smoot's candidacy and, as is well known, he was easily elected. When the committee was appointed by the senate to investigate the charges of Mormonism preferred against the newly-elected senator, many churchmen in high standing were called to Washington to testify, and among others was President Smith. The general trend of the testimony presented showed that although polygamous cohabitation had been abolished as a rule, those of the Mormon faith were still ruled by the law of the church, rather than by the law of the land, or in other words, that the law of the church is supreme.

Smith a Confessed Perjurer.

It was only after the passage of the Edmunds law that Utah was admitted into the union as a state. Under this law, which was subscribed to by President Smith and the apostles of the Mormon church, plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation were forbidden. But on the stand before the senate committee on privileges and elections in the Smoot investigation, President Smith frankly confessed that the pact with the nation had been broken; that his oath was a travesty; that his obligation as an apostle and as hierarch of the church was a subterfuge.

The opposition to the seating of Smoot was ably conducted by Robert W. Taylor,

viously in good standing in the church have made serious accusations against Mr. Smith.

He has been charged with taking the money paid as an "offering to the Lord" and using it for speculations to build up his own private wealth.

He has been charged with "taking the bodies of the daughters of his subjects and bestowing them upon his favorites," of "taking property which belonged to the widow and orphan and having absorbed it into the possessions of the crown," with oppressing the poor members of the church for his own enrichment; of violating the laws of the church; of committing crimes against the government; of treasable teaching, and of forsaking a true spiritual life for the "worship of mammon."

Accusers Excommunicated.

Goaded into anger by these attacks, President Smith has sought to retaliate by excommunicating persons who might question his acts.

Already former Senator Frank J. Cannon, son of President George Q. Cannon, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Mormon church, has been cut off for daring to express opinions in criticism of the Mormon head.

Charles A. Smurthwaite, one of the leading business men of Utah, a high priest in the church and a man whose character has been above reproach, has been disestablished for charging President Smith with bad faith and demanding an accounting of the church funds.

He is fighting the proceedings against him, maintaining that, if given an opportunity, he will prove every statement he has made against the president of the church.

Furthermore, he has put to a test the various asseverations of the church to the effect that polygamy and polygamous cohabitation are no longer countenanced by filling charges against one of the elders of the church, Hyrum H. Goddard, on the ground that this elder is violating the revelation against polygamy by living with two wives.

The hierarchy is seeking to evade the issue by raising technical points, but it is being continually put into the position of showing bad faith all around, and is being forced into this attitude by its own members.

Discontent Grows.

According to impartial observers, the discontent within the church is growing rapidly, and it is said this same discontent is manifesting itself in a way to hurt the president in the most sensitive place—the pocketbook. Already it is stated that the tithing is falling off heavily.

Thinking men among the Mormons are backing up Elder Smurthwaite's demand that an accounting be made for the tithing. They object to giving up a tenth of their incomes as an "offering to

Rumors of fortunes made in stock speculations and in other ways by President Smith and others "on the inside" have made large numbers of the faithful more desirous than ever for an accounting of the moneys they have turned over in all confidence to the self-designated servants of the Almighty. Having made sacrifices in the divine interest, they are inclined to insist on figures which will show whether the dividends from these various enterprises are being used in the interest of the Lord.

Another Phase Discussed.

Another phase is being widely discussed, so much so that for the first time in the history of the church the president of that organization has felt constrained to make explanations in the tabernacle.

These explanations have involved him in contradiction, and there is much won-

der among the adherents of his church whether the statements he made under oath when testifying before the senate committee on privileges and elections in Washington are to be believed, or whether his public statements on the platform in the tabernacle, as the self-styled representative of God on earth, are to be given credence.

When testifying in behalf of Senator Reed Smoot, Joseph F. Smith declared under oath that he had never received a revelation. It is a cardinal principle of the Mormon faith that the head of the church is in constant receipt of communications direct from God. When he repudiated having received these messages the devout among the Mormons began to wonder if it were possible that he could be all that he was supposed to be.

Admits He Lied.

The mutterings became so general and so insistent that the president of the church felt constrained, on March 19 last, to explain to the members of his flock that he had testified to an untruth in Washington, the reason for it being that the senators, whom he designated as his "inquisitors," were "trying to lead him into a trap." Instead of quieting the incipient rebellion against him, this admitted untruth has only increased the dissatisfaction.

On top of his admission, his chief mouthpiece, Apostle C. W. Penrose, has been shown by parallel statements made under oath also to have been guilty of telling an untruth. Penrose, who is a polygamist, has made various conflicting statements under oath as to his marital relations.

All these things are going on within the church, while from without come other attacks which are worrying the leaders. The war is going on in politics and finance, and in these fields of practical effort on the part of the Mormon hierarchy lie their most vulnerable points.

Entrenched Behind the Wall of Statehood.

In the field of finance, it is alleged, an effort was made to execute a "grab" of a franchise for nearly a century for light and street railway privileges in Salt Lake City. The action aroused such opposition that the prime movers did not dare to carry out their original intentions. At the same time, although no election is imminent at present, the growth of feeling among both Mormons and Gentiles in Utah against the political activity of the church has been so great that the hierarchy is fearful of the next issue.

The anti-church sentiment has been crystallized in the American party of Utah.

Entrenched behind the wall of statehood, which was obtained by false pretenses on the part of the Mormon church, the hierarchy is hiding defiance to the nation at large and to its opponents within the state. It has taken the position that all the world outside Utah should "mind its own business," and that the inhabitants of Utah must be forced to do the hierarchy's bidding or be crushed.

This position has aroused resentment on the part of the Gentiles, and especially those who have large invested capital and who feel that the development of the enormous material resources of the state is being handicapped. They are determined to fight the matter out now, aided by the people of the United States, with the intention of settling the issue once and for ever.

Active Leaders in Fight.

The active leaders in the fight typify the two elements which have joined hands. One is Thomas Kearns, a Gentleman who retired from the United States senate March 4 last. The other is Frank J. Cannon, also a former member of the United States senate, a man who as a Mormon has always stood for independence of thought and of political and commercial action on the part of the members of the church.

Opposed to these elements are the Mormons and Gentiles who are sharing with President Smith the profits of the church's present commercialism and activity in politics. The two present members of the United States senate from Utah are types. Reed Smoot, apostle and one of the financial advisers of Joseph F. Smith, was elected some time

ago as the latter's political representative.

George Eutherland, a Gentleman, owes his present advancement and the achievement of his ambition to his desertion of the cause of the Gentiles, to which he had made many protestations of adherence, and to his promise of political obedience to Smoot and all the interests that Smoot represents. Thus is the issue defined in Utah.

The fighting for the last few months has been made principally by Kearns and Cannon. Kearns, who is possessed of millions, has furnished the sinews of war. Cannon has been the man on the firing line.

By speech and writing this brilliant son of one of the ablest of Mormon leaders has "carried the war into Africa." He has kept the church leaders dodging and explaining, retreating and blundering, until he has stirred up within the

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

To Emperor William of Germany, and Sir Thomas Lipton belong the credit for the revival of ocean yacht racing in recent years. Largely through their interest and example the sport bids fair to be placed during the coming summer on a basis which will make it far more worthy of the world's attention than it has been for many years, and restore to it those elements of genuine seamanship which have been so conspicuously lacking in the races for the America's cup.

Every lover of honest sportsmanship owes them a debt of gratitude for the stimulus they have given the game. A race of 15 miles against the wind and back in racing machines useful for no other purpose whatsoever certainly has its picturesque features, and as a trial of skill between designers and of courage in meeting bills between wealthy yacht owners it has an unquestioned value and importance, but compared with the coming race across the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, to be sailed at a fixed date regardless of wind or weather, and by swift cruising yachts of any nation and of any number, the former class sinks into comparative insignificance in the popular estimation. In the one case, the purely theoretical problems of design, the solution of which is one of undoubted benefits of the costly contests over the America's trophy, the increasing similarity of type of challengers and the very large element of luck in the actual races have combined to limit that keen international interest in the races which once was manifested. On the other hand, a race for vessels built for service and rules which put almost no limit on shape or rig and which make swift sailing under every condition of sea and wind the one desideratum contain those elements of practical common sense which must fire the popular imagination the world over. Entries in the race for the Kaiser's cup have already been made from Germany, England and America, and all the prospects point to a contest the like of which has never before been seen. This trans-Atlantic race in May will be, of course, the spectacular event of the yachting year; but other contests have been arranged which will test the seagoing qualities of the pleasure craft of America and the skill of their skippers. Sir Thomas Lipton, who gracefully yielded the place of patron for the greater race to the Emperor William, has shown his friendliness to American yachting by offering a cup for 40-foot yachts in a race from Sandy Hook to Marblehead and back, the course to be outside Nantucket Lightship. Here is a test worthy of the most daring and hardy of our sailors.

Napoleon Lajoie, the giant captain-manager of the Cleveland American league team, is easily entitled to the appellation of champion batsman of the world. For nine years' service in the major leagues he has a grand average of .34, and, all things considered, it is probably the greatest achievement in the way of hitting the ball on record.

The only man whose grand average eclipses that of the Frenchman is Anson, who, during his 15 years record on the diamond, had a general batting average of .336. But it must be remembered that during the years Anson was piling up this record the art of pitching was in its infancy, and the grand old man had none of the puzzling delivery to confront him like Lajoie had to contend with. The "split ball" that Chesbro has made famous had not been discovered, and famous other inventions of the wily pitcher were still in embryo. Therefore, everything considered, Lajoie's performance is quite, if not more creditable than that of Anson. Lajoie's record for nine years is truly a wonderful one. His lowest average during that time was .323, which he made in 1896, and his highest .422, which was made in 1901. In the nine years he went to bat 4,025 times and made 1,461 hits. He also scored 340 runs, stole 2-9 bases and got 43 sacrifice hits. He has participated in 970 games, taking part in 140 last season. The admirers of Hans Wagner, of Pittsburgh, have attempted to make it appear that he is the superior of Lajoie as a batsman, but the figures do not support the contention. Wagner's grand average for eight years is .346, and in no single year has he reached an average of .363, which is Lajoie's grand average for nine years.

It may be news to some of the baseball enthusiasts to learn that during a portion of the season of 1904 "Dan" McGann, the big first baseman of the Giants, was playing with a broken rib. Covered with two or three yards of plaster, he stuck pluckily to his task, because the team needed his services, and outside of his intimate friends there were not half a dozen who knew that almost every time he swung the bat he suffered pain that would have induced nine out of ten ball players to go to the bench, and tell the club to do the best it could without him.

Direct, 2:05, whose death occurred recently, was one of the sensations of the harness racing game in the early '90s. He held the world's high wheel record of 2:06, made over the kite track at Independence, Ia.

Joe Bowker, the bantam-weight champion, may come to this country after his fight with Pinkie Evans, Frankie Niel, of San Francisco, who lost the bantam-weight championship to Bowker is anxious for a return match with the Englishman. Bowker is willing and may agree to box for a \$10,000 purse that has been offered for the match by a San Francisco club.

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DONT'S For Speaker and Writer

Ready Reminder of Errors in the Use of Common Words, Arranged Alphabetically.

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Author's Note.—It is one thing to record errors, quite another to avoid them. He who waits for the faultless one to cast the first critical stone waits in vain; therefore, as one of my working for the betterment of the English language, I shall be pleased to receive kindly criticism, if, perchance, I too, have erred. One's theory often is better than one's practice. This was exemplified by the teacher of language when he said to his class: "Never use a preposition to end a sentence with."
Many years ago I began to be watchful of errors. I noted them in a little book; the book grew as the years passed. I printed much; shall profit more. I now record them that I may benefit others as well as myself. Many of them are recorded for the first time.

Don't say "above" for "beyond."
Example: "It was above his expectations." Should be "It was beyond his expectations." "It was beyond his expectations."
Don't say "above" for "foregoing."
Example: "The above reason is sufficient." "The above paragraph is correct." "The foregoing reason is sufficient." "The foregoing paragraph is correct."

Note—That which is above on the written page does not always appear above on the printed page.
Don't say "above" for "more than."
Example: "It was above the average attendance." Should be "It was more than the average attendance."
Don't say "abundance" for "plenty."
Example: "I have an abundance." Should be "I have plenty."

Note—It should be so expressed in the majority of cases. To have an abundance is to have more than you need; to have plenty is to have as much as you need.
Don't say "acoustics are" for "acoustics is."
Example: "The acoustics of the new hall are almost perfect." Should be "The acoustics of the new hall is almost perfect."
Note—Names of sciences in -ics, as acoustics, mathematics, physics, etc., are usually treated as singular.

Don't say "afraid" for "fear."
Example: "I am afraid it is true." Should be "I fear it is true."
Don't say "afterwards" for "afterward."
Example: "He did not arrive until afterwards." Should be "He did not arrive until afterward."

Note—The same criticism applies to the words downwards, earthwards, forwards, heavenwards, onwards, upwards, etc. I am aware that the dictionaries allow both forms, but I do not know of an instance in which the thought is strengthened by the additional letter.
Don't (?) say "A good cup of coffee." "A new set of harness." "A new suit of clothes." "A cup of good coffee." "A set of new harness." "A suit of new clothes."

Note—So say many authorities. To my own thinking the foregoing sentences are correct, inasmuch as the words, "cup of coffee," "set of harness," and "suit of clothes," are phrase words. I record them, however, for the benefit that may be derived from the controversy they may cause.
Don't say "aggravate" for "provoke" or "irritate."
Example: "He aggravates me." Should be "He provokes me," or "He irritates me."

Note—To aggravate is to increase; hence, you may aggravate one who is already provoked or irritated. In any other case it is used erroneously.
Don't say "a hour," for "an hour."
Example: "It was a hour or more ago." Should be "It was an hour or more ago."

Don't say "all over" for "over all."
Example: "I have traveled all over the United States." Should be "I have traveled over all the United States."
Don't say "alone" for "only."
Example: "It is known to him alone." "He, alone, is to blame." Should be "It is known to him only," or "It is known only to him." "He, only, is to blame."

Don't say "amateur" for "novice."
Note—An amateur may be an artist although not a professional, a novice may be a professional, but not an artist. The one may be proficient; the other deficient.
Don't say "an" for "a."
Rule: An should be used before all vowels except long u, as in union, and o, as in one.
Note—A should be used before all consonants and aspirated h; not silent h.

Note—Really not exceptions. Because long u is only a semi-vowel, having for its initial the consonant y (youn-yun); the word one also begins phonetically with a consonant (wun); therefore, we should say a union, not an union; such a one, not such an one. If one is partial to the expression "such an one" then, to be consistent, he should say, in giving expression to the following sentence: It is an wonder that such an one went to an war.
The foregoing rule also holds good with the words history, historian, human, etc. We should say a history, a historian, a human being; not an history, an historian, an human being.

When the h is silent, as in the words honest, honorable, etc., then we should say an honest, an honorable, etc. In this case, phonetically speaking, the h is immediately following the article; hence no exception to the rule.
Examples of the correct use of "an":
An agent, an army, an owl, an egg, an adder, an air pump, an owl, an egg, an earthen vessel, an idol, an Indian, an irksome task, an ocean, an office, an orb, an uncle, an urn.
Examples of the correct use of "a":
A boy, a cat, a dog, a fox, a girl, a hen, a heroic struggle, a historian. Neither the change of accent nor the breath should change the "a" to "an." The use of "an" in such cases is antiquated. A joy, a kiss, a love, a man, a novice, a pen, a query, a robin, a sister, a toy, a vase, a war, a yacht, a zest.

Note—In pronouncing the word humble, if the h is aspirated, then "a humble"; if the h is silent, then "an humble."
Don't say "and" for "to."
Example: "Come and see me." Should be "Come to see me." "I'll try and succeed" should be "I'll try