## Dissensions Rend the Mormon Church have made large numbers of the latter has present advancement and the ful more desirous than ever for an acceptance of the moneys they have section of the cause of the Gentiles to

Serious Accusations Are Made Against interest, they are inclined to insterest that Smoot represents. Thus President Joseph F. Smith.

## LATTER WOVLD BE A MONARCH cussed, so much so that for the first time firing line.

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 | viously in good standing in the church dent of the Mormon church, as the arch Mr. Smith. 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 followhis private purse, and that he has committed other transgressions too numerous to mention.

And the authors of these accusations the temple, and until their excommuni- for the "worship of mammon cation for their disloyalty to their leader ranked high in church affairs.

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

Origin of the Trouble. The election of Reed Smoot to the the beginning of the trouble. Before the time arrived for the apostle of the cism of the Mormon head. 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 forecasted the opposition that would arise from his election, but Smith was funds. 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 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 Edmund's law that Utah was admitted into the union as a state. Under this law, which was subscribed to by President frankly confessed that the pact with the stated that the tithing is falling off nation had been broken; that his oath | heavily.

The opposition to the seating of Smoot was ably conducted by Robert W. Tay- | teath of their incomes as an "offering to

a republic with Joseph F. Smith, presi- have made serious accusations against

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 ers to invest their money in enterprises having absorbed it into the possessions under his control so that he may enrich 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 treasonable teachare from within the sacred councils of ling, and of forsaking a true spiritual life

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 United States senate may be said to be of the Mormon church, has been cut off for daring to express opinions in criti-

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 disfellowshipped for charging President Smith with bad faith and demanding an accounting of the church

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 polyga-President Smith. The general trend of | mous cohabitation are no longer countenanced by filing 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

Discontent Grows. According to impartial observers, the tee on privileges and elections in the hurt the president in the most sensitive to lead him into a trap." Instead of

was a travesty: that his obligation as ! Thinking men among the Mormons an apostle and as hierarch of the church | are backing up Elder Smurthwaite's demand that an accounting be made for the tithing. They object to giving up a

TURNED OUT J.F. SMITH PROPHET
TRACTION MAGNATE

ler, a former representative from Ohio, | the Lord" when it is being demonstrated who, while in congress, had more than that Joseph F. Smith, as the alleged reponce strenuously opposed the seating of Mormons in congress. He has since been appointed to the federal bench. At this time the Mormon church was practically united. And although, as has been stated, there had been some opposition manifested to the mixing of church and politics, there had been no dissensions of which the public were aware.

It was not until recently that the trouble which had been brewing for some time became public property, and that the issue between the two factions in the church were squarely defined.

Serious Accusations. As the case now stands, two men pre- these "offerings to the Lord."

resentative of the Lord, is using funds to speculate in sugar stocks, for exam- J. Cannon, also a former member of the ple; to build up electric lighting, power and street railway monopolies; to force | Mormon has always stood for independhis personally indorsed company and to insure their homes in his company; to buy their salt from him; to patronize his banks which he backs with the "offer- with President Smith the profits of the groceries, hardware, furniture, shoes, headwear, and, in fact, everything else tions in which are invested, in his name

MANUFACTURER

BANKER

MERCHANT

N.R. MACNATE

THE ATRICAL PROMOTER

Rumors of fortunes made in stock ago as the latter's political representadent Smith and others "on the inside" dividends from these various enterthe Lord.

Another Phase Discussed. Another phase is being widely dis- war. Cannon has been the man on the in the history of the church the president of that organization has felt con- son of one of the ablest of Mormon leadstrained to make explanations in the ers has "carried the war into Africa." tabernacle.

in contradiction, and there is much won- ing, until he has stirred up within the

speculations and in other ways by Presi- | tive. George Eutherland, & Gentile, owes have made large numbers of the faith- his present advancement and the counting of the moneys they have sertion of the cause of the Gentiles, to turned over in all confidence to the self- which he had made many protestations designated servants of the Almighty. of adherence, and to his promise of po-Having made sacrifices in the divine litical obedience to Smoot and all the figures which will show whether the is the issue defined in Utah. The fighting for the last few months prises are being used in the interest of has been made principally by Kearns

and Cannon. Kearns, who is possessed of millions, has furnished the sinews of By speech and writing this brilliant He has kept the church leaders dodging

These explanations have involved him and explaining, retreating and blunder-



under oath when testifying before the exceptional equipment. Ever since 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 com munications 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

Admits He Lied. The mutterings became so general

and so insistent that the president of tent is manifesting itself in a way to nated as his "inquisitors," were "trying which were successful. Smoot investigation, President Smith place—the pocketbook. Already it is 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 polygamist, has made various conflict ng statements under oath as to his marital relations.

All these things are going on within he 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

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 activ ity 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 bidding 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 | brin. 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 you tell me how you knew of this rain." hands. One is Thomas Kearns, a Gentile who retired from the United States senate March 4 last. The other is Frank United States senate, a man who as a the faithful to take out life insurance in ence of thought and of political and pared for rain." commercial action on the part of the members of the church.

Opposed to these elements are the railroad, to deposit their money in the Mormons and Gentiles who are sharing ings to the Lord;" to buy their clothing, church's present commercialism and activity in politics. The two present members of the United States senate which they may desire, from institu- from Utah are types. Reed Smoot, apostle and one of the financial advisers of there, levying on the shingles!"-Chi-Joseph F. Smith was elected some time | cago Journal

derment among the adherents of his church a commotion never before church whether the statements he made | equaled. For this purpose he has an senate committee on privileges and childhood he has been on the inside of the workings of the church.

Cannon's Large Following. Canno has built up a large following among the younger and progressive

Mormons, as well as among men and women outside his church. He opposed the selection of Reed Smoot, on the ground that it was wrong for the church to interfere in politics-that it would bring sorrow to the Mormon people and woe to Utah. Last fall he announced that he believed the issues within the state of supreme importance to the resients of Utah, and he joined the newlyformed American party, which was organized to fight the Mormon church in politics.

Not long after the presidential election he began the fight on Smith. For some time an e..ort was made to ignore the church felt constrained, on March the attacks, but finally the president of 19 last, to explain to the members of the church took cognizance of them by of the world. For his flock that he had testified to an unordering the officials in Mr. Cannon's nine years' service Smith and the apostles of the Mormon church, plural marriages and polygamous cohbaitation were forbidden. But rapidly, and it is said this same discontant within the church is growing rapidly, and it is said this same discontant within the church is growing rapidly, and it is said this same discontant within the church is growing rapidly, and it is said this same discontant within the church is growing being that the senators, whom he designing to cut him off from the church, he has a grand which were successful.

While the Mormon church has always welcomed any attack made on its religion as a religion from the outside, this is the first time in its history that the attack has ben the way of hitting from within, and the hierarchy is frightened. Persecutions from outsiders have only served to make martelling an untruth. Penrose, who is a tyrs of the followers of the creed of Brigham Young and helped to solidify erage eclipses that of the French-

the people in a defensive attitude. But now comes a war within the church, in which the members of the organization make accusations against those in authority, while the accusers maintain their adherence to the faith. Every move made by Smith and his followers thus far has only involved them further, and those who are fighting them welcome with glee the increasing feeling against them among the Mormons.

## 'COPPERED" THE PROPHET.

Weather Man So Often Wrong It Was a Sure Thing to Bet Against Him.

This is a story of a weather almanae prophet, who may be called Thompson, tells on himself, says the New York Press. While recently visiting a Jersey town he went into a store to buy a ciga:. He made his purchase and was about to leave the store when the proprietor remarked:

"It's a pity you have no umbrella, for t's going to rain soon." "I think you are wrong in your prediction," replied Thompson. "It looks like fine weather to me.'.'

"Well," said the cigar store man, "I'll bet a dollar it will rain before noon." Very good, I'll call in again to-day and collect," said Thompson. After leaving the store he had gone only a few

blocks when he was well drenched by a sudden shower. Thompson was struck by the man's prediction, and being always intent on the interest of his almanac he went back to the store and was received by the proprietor with a broad

"You see I was right after all." your dollar, and I'll give you another if

"Why, the truth is I have an almanac called Thompson's Almanac, and the fellow is such a notorious liar that whenever he predicts a fine day I always know it will be the exact opposite. I looked at the almanac early this morning and pre-

Literary Life.

"Molly, has the groceryman gone?" "No. dear, he's waiting." "And the baker?"

"On the front steps.." "Well, I'll just climb to the roof and finish my work there."

"That'll never do. There's a bailiff up

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 tacking 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 com-Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the Liz- tions." ard, 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 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 in- above on the printed page. creasing 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 .. ave 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 ocean race to the Emperor William has shown his friendliness to Ameri-

daring and hardy of our sailors. Napoleon Lajoie, the giant captainmanager of the Cleveland American

league team. easily entitled to the appellation of average of .363, and, all things considered, it is probably the greatthe ball on record.

The only man whose grand av-

man is Anson, who, during his 15 years record on the diamond, had a general batting average of .386. 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 "spit 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 cred- more ago." itable than that of Anson. Lajoie's record for nine years is truly a wonderful one. His lowest average during that time was .328, which he made in 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 209 bases and got 43 sacrifice hits. He has in 140 last season. The admirers of or "It is known only to him," Hans Wagner, of Pittsburg, 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, lent h. 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 "Yes," admitted Thompson. "Here's 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, 2:051/2, whose death occurred recently, was one of the sensations of '90's. He held the world's high wheel record of 2:06, made over the kite with the words history, historian, hutrack at Independence, Ia.

> champion, may come to this country tory, an historian, an human being. after his fight with Pinkey Evans. match with the Englishman. Bowker wowel immediately follows the article; is willing and may agree to box for hence no exception to the rule. a \$10,000 purse that has been offered for the match by a San Francisco club.

DONT'S For Speaker and Writer

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

By EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M. Author of "Practical Orthoepy and Critique," "The Voice: How to Train It;
How to Care for It," Etc.)

(Copyright, 1905, By Joseph B. Bowles.) Author's Note .- It is one thing to record errors, quite another to avoid them. He who waits for the faultiess one to cast the first critical stone waits in vain; therefore, as one of many working for the betterment of the English language, I shall be pleased to receive kindly criti-cism, 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 profited much; shall profit more. I now record them that I may benefit others as Many of them are re-

Don't say "above" for "beyond." Example: "It was above his strength," "It was above his expectations," should be "It was beyond his pared with the coming race across the strength," "It was beyond his expecta-

Don't say "above" for "foregoing." Example: "The above reason is sufficient," "The above paragraph is correct," should be "The foregoing reason popular estimation. In the one case, is sufficient," "The foregoing paragraph is correct."

Note-That which is above on the written page does not always appear

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

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 "after-

can yachtsmen by offering a cup for ward." 40-foot yachts in a race from Sandy Hook to Marblehead and back, the Example: "He did not arrive until afterwards," should be "He did not arcourse to be outside Nantucket lightship. Here is a test worthy the most

rive 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 cof-dling?" fee." "A new set of harness." "A new suit of clothes," for "A cup of good she had surprised Huldah, th

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. record them, however, for the bene-At 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

Don't say "all over" for "over all." dren any more!" Example: "I have traveled all over the United States," should be "I have 1896, and nis highest .422, which was traveled over all the United States."

Don't say "alone" for "only." Example: "It is known to him alone," "He, alone, is to blame," participated in 970 games, taking part should be "It is known to him only,"

> 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 art- tisans to fashion them the most wonist. 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 Note.-Really not exceptions. Re

cause long u is only a semi-vowel, having for its ipitial the consonant y (yoon-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 won-

man, etc. We should say a history, a Joe Bowker, the bantam-weight historian, a human being; not an his-When the h is silent, as in the word Frankie Niel, of San Francisco, who honest, honorable, etc., then we should lost the bantam-weight championship say an honest, an honorable, etc. In to Bowker is anxious for a return this case, phonetically speaking, the

The foregoing rule also holds good

Examples of the correct use of "an": had it. -Scraps.

An agent, an army, an an adder, an air pump, an ool, an eer, 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 "s": 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 umble."

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 to

succeed.' Note-"I'll try and succeed" is equivalent to saying "I'll try and I'll succeed." One may try, but not succeed.

Don't say "An elastic." Example: "Have you an elastic?" Should be "Have you an elastic-?" Note-The word "elastic" is an adjective; its use as a noun is "colloquial."

Don't say "another one" for "an-Example: "He has another one at

home," should be "He has another at home." Don't say "antecedents" for "ances-

Example: "His antecedents were loyal," should be "His ancestors were

Don't say "anticipate" for "expect." Example: "He anticipated serious loss," should be "He expected serious loss."

TALE OF WOODEN COOKIES One That Grandfather Told and Afterwards Wished He Had

Forgotten.

"Well, the time we boys got into the cooky jar the hardest was once when mother was away for all day." laughed grandfather, beaming indulgently at the small boy on the hearth ug, relates Youth's Companion. "She left the jar full, but we kept going back to it, until suddenly we touched bottom. Then Jack proposed that we make some wooden cookies, and we went to work with our lathe and turned out some beauties. They were pine, you know, and with a little flour dusted on them, they looked like the real article. So we ate the rest of the cookies, and filled the jar with our

kind. "But what did your mother say?" came promptly from the hearth-rug. "My mother was a great woman, Douglas. She never said a word, but every meal for a week after that there was a plate of wooden cookies on the table, and not another one was baked until we had owned up like men. Bah!" Grandfather broke off suddenly with wry face. "That's not mine!"

exclaimed, snatching from his lipe the cigar he had just lighted. A minute later he had taken from the decorated jar at his elbow a dozen cigars of the same cheap brand.

"There's just one of mine in the lot," he declared. "Who's been med-

The grandmother remembered that glivng cigars to a young man the day before. "But she told me she had bought some herself for his birthday," added grandma, sadly.

"Yes, and so she did," scoffed grandfather. "And she put them in my jar and took mine for that fellow! Out, s she? Well, I'll see her when she comes in. We won't keep a dishonest girl in the house-not an hour! I'll lischarge her."

"Grandfather," sounded a voice from the hearthrug, "your mother didn't discharge you for taking those cook-

For a full minute grandfather glared at his small accuser. Then he dropped back and chuckled weakly.

Presently, when Douglas had run away, grandfather said: "Mother, I'll let you do the talking to Huldah about that matter. Maybe you can make her feel it was wrong without discharging her outright." Then, after a pause -with another chuckle-"I believe I won't tell that cooky story to the chil-

First Jewelry Store

It may interest women to know that the first jewelry store was started in the city of Chang On about 3,000 years ago. The celestial Vanderbilts and Astors of that period knew nothing of the fascination of diamonds, because diamonds were not in vogue at that B. C. period. Pearls and jade and coral and other unpolished mineral substances had to content them, and if to make good glitter of rivieres and tiaras the princess of Chang On employed arderful gold and silver ornaments which in themselves were far more costly than diamonds.-Boston Herald

Women Porters. The porters who carry the baggage of tourists on the island of Capri are mostly women. The men are busy as consonants and aspirated h; not si- fishers, coachmen, cobblers and coral



shouldn't mind if I had it. Uncle—I shouldn't mind, either, if you