

# 86 PROF. J. P. MEAKIN ON THE "MORMONS"

Tells People of the East the True  
History of This  
State.

HE ASKS FOR A SQUARE DEAL.

Shows Conclusively That the People  
Of Utah Are Honest, Upright and  
As Industrious as Any.

The following article, showing the  
good work which is being done by Prof.  
John P. Meakin, was published in the  
Worcester, Mass., Sunday Telegram,  
and it will no doubt be read with much  
pleasure here:

Mr. Meakin passed Thursday and  
Friday in Worcester visiting with ex-  
Mayor Edward F. Fletcher, Col. Wil-  
liam A. Gile and Dr. G. Stanley Hall.  
He is in the east on a lecture tour,  
having made the trip primarily to lec-  
ture before the Manhattan club, New  
York.

Last fall, when Dr. Hall went to Salt  
Lake City to lecture for a week, he  
met Mr. Meakin, and they became good  
friends. Col. Gile had become ac-  
quainted with Mr. Meakin through the  
colonel's relatives living there, and it  
was from friends and relatives of ex-  
Mayor Fletcher that Mr. Meakin learned  
of Mr. Fletcher, and when he came to  
Worcester, one of Mr. Fletcher's  
friends in Salt Lake City insisted on  
providing him with a letter of in-  
troduction to Mr. Fletcher.

With the interest he thus had in visit-  
ing Worcester, he determined to visit  
the heart of the commonwealth and  
meet these friends, two personal and  
one in whom he had a personal in-  
terest through mutual acquaintances.  
Mr. Fletcher entertained for Mr. Meakin  
Thursday night at his home. For two hours Mr. Meakin  
told the guests of Utah and its  
natural beauties, its people and its  
interests, or read poems to them. He  
has an interesting repertoire from the  
best poets of the English literature,  
and he gives many poems from Eugene  
Field, James Whitcomb Riley and some  
of the modern writers who have con-  
tributed little poems of the heart that  
please everybody.

Mr. Meakin is a robust, squarely-  
built, vivacious fellow on the bright-  
side of 50 years, teeming with physical  
and mental energy. He was born in  
England, but with his parents went to  
Utah early in life. He is not a Mor-  
mon. He is an attendant of the Uni-  
tarian church. He is a typical west-  
erner in all the term means to people  
who understand the west of today. The  
telegram man asked him to tell some-  
thing about the Mormon situation in  
Utah today. He talked at length about  
present situations, saying:

## DEMANDS SQUARE DEAL

"I want to preface my statement with  
a little stanza which tells pretty well  
the true situation about the people of  
Utah and the Mormon question. The  
stanza runs thus:

Not understood; we gather false im-  
pressions,  
And hug them closer as the years go  
by.  
Till virtues often seem to us transgres-  
sions,  
And thus men rise and fall and live  
and die.

Not understood.  
"I want to understand in the begin-  
ning of my statement, I am not a mem-  
ber of the Mormon Church. I am a  
fraternalist in all that word implies.  
All I ask for Utah is a 'square deal' for  
the Mormon people, religious toleration.

"In Massachusetts, the Protestants  
have abused the Catholics and the  
Catholics have abused the Protestants.  
At Somerville, there are two monu-  
ments standing but a few rods apart,  
one erected by Catholics in memory of  
a nun who was destroyed by a Protestant  
mob. On the other side of the street  
is a monument erected by the Pro-  
testants in memory of a Protestant  
church destroyed by a Catholic mob.

"I am asking for religious toleration.  
I have adopted for my life's work Abra-  
ham Lincoln's motto, 'Good will toward  
all and malice toward none.' I am  
a friend to all who follow the Master  
in His steps of love and kindness, but I  
am not a friend of bigoted church-faith-  
ty. I do not follow the mob nor shout  
with a Brutus, although he be a senator.

"My fellow man's religion is mine to  
defend. The thing which the world is  
most interested in when Mormonism is  
mentioned, is polygamy.

"That is, their marriage system, and  
many believe it to be the sum total of  
their religion, which is not so. It is  
only fair to our Mormon friends to say  
their whole marriage system is but a  
small part of their religious faith, and  
polygamy but incidental to their mar-  
riage system.

"The Mormons believe that the fam-  
ily relation and associations which con-  
tribute so much to man's refinement,  
dignity and social happiness, will still  
continue to minister to his happiness  
and exaltation in the life that is to be.

In a word, that the family ties of earth  
will be a part of the joys of heaven.  
"But the world never associates such  
sentiments as these with the Mormon  
idea of marriage. Unfortunately they  
are given little opportunity to hear it.  
It is only polygamy that they hear.  
"It is but a square deal to say right  
here that when polygamy was most  
urged on the membership of the Mor-  
mon Church, there never were more  
than 3 to 4 per cent of the Church po-  
pulation who could be induced to accept  
its obligation.

## THEIR GOOD FAITH SHOWN.

"When polygamy was in Utah, a  
polygamous marriage meant to both  
men and women what monogamous  
marriages means to you and me. It  
meant protection and honor of wife-  
hood to the woman and the joy, but  
also the responsibility of motherhood.

"There was little encouragement to  
licentiousness in Mormon polygamy.  
Man's animal nature, as you know,  
could be gratified without involving  
such heavy responsibility. I have not  
the slightest wish to defend their poly-  
gamy, after briefly reviewing it from  
their standpoint.

"The Christian sentiment of the peo-  
ple of the United States was against it,  
and speaking through the national con-  
gress, they served notice on the peo-  
ple of Utah, when granting them per-  
mission to form state government, one  
of the conditions necessary to the ad-  
mission to the sisterhood of states,  
must be that polygamous or plural mar-  
riages are forever prohibited.

"This condition the people of Utah,  
acting through their state constitutional  
convention, accepted by incorporating  
the very language of the enabling act  
into their Constitution. They did more  
than that as evidence of their good  
faith.

"They took the definition of the na-  
tional congressional enactment of plural  
marriages; they adopted its punish-  
ment for the offense; the amount of fine  
and imprisonment to be imposed for  
the crime, and made that a part of their  
Constitution, and operative without fur-  
ther enactment of their own legislature,  
and it now a part of the Constitu-  
tion of the state.

"This constitutes their compact with  
the government, which compact they  
have never broken.  
"If it is true, as is charged, that in-  
dividuals have violated that constitu-  
tional provision, neither the Mormon  
Church nor Mormon community, of  
Utah, absolutely, and has done so since  
1890.

"In my own personal estimation, I  
think that after all the fuss that has  
been made about the Mormon poly-  
gamy, which was only a trifling mat-  
ter, anyway, there is an excuse, from a  
Christian standpoint, for its introduc-  
tion by the Mormon people.

"The doctrine of polygamy is as much  
a part of the old Bible as the doctrine  
of the Trinity is of the New Testament.  
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Solomon  
are held up before the whole civilized  
world as examples of all that is good  
and holy. Yet Abraham, Isaac and Ja-  
cob were all polygamists of most pro-  
nounced type.

"Solomon had enough wives and chil-  
dren to populate a town. The Bible tells  
us he had 300 wives and 700 friends.  
Solomon was certainly one of the  
things; a very wise old gentleman or  
the biggest fool that ever lived.

## WERE RESPECTED AND LOVED.

"In those days these men mentioned  
were respected and loved in the com-  
munity in which they lived, and their  
names are handed down in sacred his-  
tory to be used for the human family as  
examples to live by.

"The mistakes of the past are being  
righted in a humane manner. Thinking  
people know full well that the results  
of a marriage system lived under for  
well high two generations cannot be ob-  
literated nor expected to be in 15 years.  
"Among them exist the dearest fam-  
ilies, that of husband and wife, par-  
ents and children, and grandchildren,  
together with all the collateral relation-  
ship growing out of family unions.

"This polygamy was a phase of the  
marriage system among early Mor-  
mons. They believed the social prob-  
lem could be, to some extent solved, by  
making it possible, under certain rules  
and regulations laid down by their  
faith, for every woman to become a  
wife and mother.

"I say with all earnestness, and I  
know whereof I speak, polygamy is  
now a thing of the past. Its remnants  
being found only in about 500 survivors,  
and they are old men and old wom-  
en of as fine character as can be found  
anywhere, who entered into this rela-  
tionship previous to 1890.

"It never was a prevailing principle;  
at no time in the history of polygamy  
was there over 4 per cent of the Mor-  
mon community who practiced poly-  
gamy.

"I regard it as one of the dying be-  
liefs of early Mormonism. All that con-  
cerns us nationally is the moral status,  
present and future, of any state in this  
Union.

"All of these old people who were  
married many years ago are rearing  
and educating their children and should  
an old polygamous father disown or  
forsake his wives or children because  
some crank told him to, or by his own  
free will, he should be and would be  
despised by every manly man in this  
nation.

"The manifesto was issued sixteen  
years ago. A third of the poly-  
gamists are then living are now  
dead. The whole matter of polygamy  
among the Mormons will be  
a thing of the past in from 25 to 30  
years.

## AS TO SENATOR SMOOT.

"The fight being waged under the  
title of Smoot inquiry, is political

# DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS

Of course they do. It is their way  
of learning and it is your duty to  
answer. You may need a dictionary  
to aid you. It won't answer every  
question, but there are thousands to  
which it will give you true, clear and  
definite answers, not about words  
only, but about things, the sun, men,  
machinery, places, stories and the  
like. Then, too, the children can  
find their own answers. Some of  
our greatest men have ascribed their  
power to study of the dictionary.

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tionary. The most critical prefer  
the New and Enlarged Edition of

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rather than moral. Senator Reed  
Smoot is an honest, active, level-  
headed business man, true to his  
trusts, faithful in his friendships. He  
has a good wife and six bright chil-  
dren. Reed Smoot has never been a  
polygamist in any form. In every  
way his character is above reproach.  
He represents all the beautiful prin-  
ciples taught by the W. C. T. U., yet  
these misguided ladies would turn him  
out of the senate because he belongs  
to the Mormon Church, or because a  
few of the people belonging to the  
same Church practiced polygamy years  
ago. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

"It is a matter of religious toleration  
and persecution of their Mormons.  
"Wherever I go I am accosted with  
questions about the awful secrets of  
the Church and about the ceremonies  
of the Church. Many tourist imagine  
it is something awful because they are  
not allowed to enter the Mormon Tem-  
ple.

"One of the fundamental beliefs of  
the Mormons is that they should mi-  
grate to one place and make that their  
permanent home. There are four tem-  
ples in Utah. One is at Logan, one  
at Mant, one at St. George and one at  
Salt Lake City. A temple is not a  
house of public worship, but a building  
set apart for the performance of church  
ordinances only, such as baptisms, con-  
firmations and marriages. The Mor-  
mon's religion is not only aiming to  
save the living, but it also is going out  
to save the dead, taking their teachings  
from the Bible, where it says, 'Why are  
you banded for the dead if the dead  
rise not at all?'

"These buildings are supposed to be  
copies from Solomon's temple, and they  
are followers of Solomon. Their tem-  
ples are models of architectural beauty.  
The one at Salt Lake cost \$3,500,000.  
"It stands a silent testimony in gran-  
ite of a people's industry and devotion.  
At its completion it was entirely free  
from any sort of obligation, and it is  
a structure every Utah citizen is proud  
of.

"The church's source of revenue is  
tithing, a term applied by the Mormons  
to the donation asked for by the  
church on a tenth of the surplus of  
each individual member. In addition  
to this, there is fast day, on which  
members are supposed to refrain from  
eating, so offer prayers, and to give  
the equivalent of the day's table ex-  
penses as an offering to the poor.

"The Mormons have no pew holders  
or collection plates in their houses of  
public worship. Saint and sinner, rich  
and poor, stand an equal chance of  
obtaining front seats, with the excep-  
tion of the first three or four rows re-  
served for old folks.

"Their public places of worship are  
called meetinghouses, and are severely  
simple. The great tabernacle heard so  
much of, is a meeting place for all the  
various branches. Services are held  
here Sunday afternoons. This building  
seats over 8,000, without crowding, and  
11,000 can be seated.

"The Mormons are a community of  
singers. There are, in Utah, over 1,000  
choirs, there being one in every chapel  
and, besides Sabbath school and  
Mutual Improvement association choirs.  
Each choir numbers from 20 to 50 in  
wards, and tabernacle choirs consist  
of 75 to 100. The tabernacle choir at  
Salt Lake consists of 500. Nearly ev-  
erybody sings in Utah.

## INDUSTRIOUS AND HONEST.

"The Tabernacle pipe organ is one of  
the largest and best in the country, and  
cost about \$100,000. The original great  
case and instrument was built before  
there was a railway within 1,000 miles  
of Salt Lake City.

"We hear much about the endow-  
ments. I wish to say a liberal man will  
recognize the fact his neighbor's re-  
ligion and the ceremonies combined  
with it, are his neighbor's private prop-  
erty. The inner consciousness of reli-  
gion is dearer and more sacred than  
life itself. John Fiske said: 'A man's  
belief is a part of the man. Take it  
away by force, and he will bleed to  
death.'

"It is not my purpose to preach or

teach Mormonism. I am asking as an  
American citizen for religious toleration.  
I know, through a residence of 35  
years in Utah, that through Joseph  
Smith, Brigham Young, Joseph F.  
Smith and the other great leaders, that  
they have builded up a religion and a  
following that has withstood unhearl-  
of abuse.

"They are industrious, honest, vir-  
tuous, chaste and sober people. I leave  
it to the theologians to figure out the  
cause.

"I am imparting information, not  
solving problems. If you believe you  
have something better, open your arms  
in Christian love and tenderness, beck-  
on your fellowmen up into the brighter  
light, the purer way, instead of cutting  
them with the dangers of ridicule and  
piercing their souls with scorn. I would  
say, turn the searchlight on your in-  
ner self before you call your brother a  
fool.

"In all tenderness and firmness, I say  
to men and women, 'My brothers and  
sisters of this great country of ours,  
stop your ignorant clamor, think and  
investigate for yourselves, then decide,  
under the light of reasoning manhood,  
with goodwill toward all and malice to-  
ward none.

"Let me close my interview with these  
lines, pregnant with suggestions:  
"Give me the soul to feel ashamed.  
If for my fault another's blamed.  
Let me for justice take a stand.  
In friendship clear my neighbor's hand.  
Then at the closing of life's dream,  
"I'll gladly die."

## WHY

have a torpid liver when Herber-  
the only liver regulator will help you? There  
is no reason why you should suffer from  
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills and Fever,  
or any liver complaints, when Herber-  
will cure you. P. C. Waite, Westville, Fla.,  
writes: "I was sick for a month with  
chills and fever, and after taking two bot-  
tles of Herber- am well and healthy."  
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114 South Main Street.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

More than 60 years ago, Moser no-  
ticed that certain bright metals emit  
rays capable of affecting photographic  
plates and of passing through thin  
sheets of paper, etc. Continuing his  
investigation, Prof. H. P. Mitchell of the  
University of Chicago, has now found  
that some metals give off rays that de-  
compose the silver bromide of the pho-  
tographic film and others that restore  
the decomposed bromide. He names  
these radiations "positive" and "nega-  
tive." Most metals, including cadmium  
and zinc, are positive; arsenium and  
tantalum are negative; copper  
and brass have a neutral  
radiation, with no action; and  
gold and mercury give off radiation  
at all. The radiation is deflected by an  
electric field, but is not affected by electric  
or magnetic fields. On suggestion is  
that it may be a kind of heavy metallic  
ion penetrating thin metal and hu-  
man skin.

Arctic science should be greatly ad-  
vanced by the permanent station for its  
study to be established this year on the  
south coast of Disco Island. This island  
station, to be established by a gift from  
Mr. A. Holch of Copenhagen and to be  
aided by an annual grant of \$3,000 from  
the Danish government, will have a  
well equipped biological laboratory,  
with working places for visitors, and  
will provide a library of Arctic litera-  
ture. The only charge to visiting na-  
turalists will be a small fee for board.

The "dew pond" is a curious Stone  
Age relic yet to be traced in Great Brit-  
tain. In the absence of springs, broad  
hollows were scooped out, and these  
were covered with straw or other non-  
conducting material, with a thin layer  
of clay and stones on top. At night the  
cold surface of the clay condensed an  
abundance of water for the cattle to drink.

The discoverer of "radiober," Mr. J.  
Butler Burke, has published a book  
describing his researches, and his re-  
sults in believing that he has pro-  
duced living organisms from materials  
hitherto regarded as lifeless. In his  
experiments, first shown late in 1904, a  
little chloride or bromide of radium was  
added to a highly sterilized bouillon  
broth, with the usual gelatin thickening,  
when in a few hours the growth ap-  
peared on the surface and spread out  
like a colony of bacteria. The micro-  
scope showed that the individuals of  
the colony were unlike any known bac-  
teria, and they seemed equally unlike  
any inorganic bodies, although Sir Wil-  
liam Ramsay has expressed the opin-  
ion that they were bubbles containing  
radium emanation changing into heli-  
um. Mr. Burke finds that radiober pos-  
sesses all essentials of life. They have  
a definite nucleus, a nucleus and  
boundary or cell wall, they continue to  
grow rapidly for a time, and then, when  
growth ceases, they segregate and multi-  
ply, in reproduction, before they decay.  
A common test of life. Yet the investi-  
gator agrees with the view that life can  
spring only from life. His theory  
seems to be that radium is the seed  
that grows the bouillon soil, and may  
be taken as the "vital flux" or "vital  
force" of the philosophers of the mid-  
dle ages. While the explanation may  
not satisfy, able men appear to think  
that life may have been produced in  
these remarkable experiments.

The little lizard called the gecko  
has been supposed to cling to the cell-  
ing, like the house-fly, by means of  
suctional discs at the ends of the toes.  
This proves to be incorrect, and Dr.  
Schmidt has found that the under side  
of the scales have clusters of hair-like,  
erectile bodies by which the animal  
seems to cling. It is now believed that  
the holding power is due to electricity.

The earth, whose interior still re-  
mains one of the greatest of mysteries,  
is believed by Mr. Beresford Ingram,  
an English physicist, to embrace three  
concentric spheres. The solid nucleus  
he supposes to be between 3,000 and  
7,000 miles in diameter, and this is sur-  
rounded by a liquid substratum, out-  
side of which is the crust, the thickness  
estimated at 70 to 2,000 miles in  
thickness. More than two centuries  
ago, a similar theory, including the  
slow rotation of the inner solid sphere  
on a different axis from that of the  
entire globe, was held by Dr. Edmund  
Halley to account for the changes in  
the earth's magnetism. The axis of  
rotation was thought to have been  
originally that of the entire globe,  
and to the change, of course, was at-  
tributed the deluge. The earth's in-  
ternal heat, it is now pointed out, may  
be accounted for by the friction of the  
differently rotating bodies. As the en-  
tire globe is about 5 1/2 times as heavy  
as water while the rocks at the sur-  
face average only about 2 1/2, it is as-  
sumed that such heavy substances as  
gold and platinum should be at the  
center, while mercury or molten lava  
may constitute the substratum.

The slow distillation of readily fus-  
ible metals in a vacuum has given re-  
sults making it desirable to apply the  
same method to less fusible metals.  
Herr Kraft finds that fairly thick  
quartz vessels containing a perfect  
vacuum may be heated to 2552 degrees  
F. without fear of crushing by air  
pressure, and the temperature he  
has rapidly distilled zinc, cadmium,  
silicium, tellurium, antimony, lead, bis-  
muth and silver, and has slowly dis-  
tilled copper and gold. These experi-  
ments on a small scale encourage the  
idea that the industrial purification of  
metals may be carried on in this way.

For preventing dust, an English vil-  
lage last season distributed a thin lay-  
er of hot liquid tar over the road sur-  
face, and on this scattered a mixture  
of sand and lime. The result has been  
highly favorable, the road being still  
drier and cleaner than others in the  
vicinity.

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little and suffered greatly. I was reduced in weight and ran  
down to nothing in strength. After using a few bottles of  
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restored. I can eat whatever I like.  
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oratory of E. D. Davis  
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at time of sale with name and address. We will protect dealers only upon  
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the bottle back to the dealer from whom you bought it  
and we will refund your money. All we ask is that you  
be honest with us. Sign this guarantee coupon, and have  
it with your dealer, who must mail it to us with the outside  
wrapper from around the bottle.

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Address.....

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proofed and shrunk  
by their own process, in striped effects, mixtures  
and solid plain colors.

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for Western Mac-  
aroni Company's  
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it for you; 33 kinds

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