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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 11, 1906.

NO GROUND FOR OBJECTION.

The Boston Herald has another temperate and logical editorial on "The Smoot Case." After commenting on the "peculiar" action taken by the committee of investigation on that case, and the apparent inconsistency of the several votes taken when compared with such other, the Herald remarks:

"The charge that Smoot is a polygamist was not established. The opinion that he is not entitled to his seat must be based, therefore, on the fact, admitted by the senator, that he is a member of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. But this reason, if reason it be, is political, and not moral. If the Mormon hierarchy is hostile to the government of the United States, or if it exerts from its members an allegiance superior to that which they give to the United States, this might be considered a reason for denying a seat in the Senate to a high Mormon official. But if Senator Smoot were to be excluded on this ground, what becomes of all the high moral sentiment that has been the motive and mainspring of the movement to secure his expulsion?"

"It is not regarded as certain that the Senate will exclude Senator Smoot, which it can do by a majority vote. Such action is regarded by many conservative lawyers as unconstitutional and as establishing a dangerous precedent, and coming very near to proscribing a man on account of his religion. If he were a polygamist he would be a law-breaker, and subject to rejection. But solely as an official of the Mormon Church, his exclusion would have a different aspect."

The Boston Herald is a little mistaken in its statement that Senator Smoot has admitted "that he is a member of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church." The Senator admitted, of course, that he was one of the general authorities of the Church, but not that he was one of an imaginary "hierarchy." There is no such distinctive body, endowed with the sovereignty implied in the term that is used, within the pale of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The priesthood of that Church is extended so as to include a large majority of the male members of the organization. Sacerdotal authority is vested in those individuals, and their ministrations are directed by local presidencies, who are associated with the general presiding quorums, the whole body having power by a majority of votes to decide upon questions relating to Church polity, and forming a really democratic ecclesiastical institution.

Read Smoot is one of a council or quorum of Twelve Apostles, who are presided over by the First Presidency, composed of three, but these and all other presiding authorities are voted upon twice every year by the body of the Church in conference assembled. Thus there is no semblance of a "hierarchy" in the Church, one of the fundamentals of which is "all things in this Church shall be done by common consent."

That, however, is only a side issue in the case before the Senate. There are several "ifs" in the remarks of our Boston contemporary and they are well placed. The "Mormon" Church has demonstrated on numerous occasions that it is not "hostile" to the government of the United States, but its members are supporters of the government and the institutions of this republic, regarding the Constitution as an inspired instrument for the protection of all citizens in their civil and religious liberties. It does not exact from its members or any of its communicants or authorities "an allegiance superior to that which they give to the United States." It recognizes a clear distinction between the rights of the Church and the rights of the State, and does not unite, confuse or confound them, but holds that the civil power must not be dominated by any religious influence, and that the State must not intrude upon matters that are purely religious.

All the talk about oaths, covenants, obligations or ceremonies binding devotees to a rule or authority inimical to the United States or any other government on earth, is the invention of its enemies or the extravagant imaginings of venal sycophants. Those are echoed from pulpit to pulpit and from paper to paper, until the country rings with the discordant sound and popular opinion is swayed thereby to groundless indignation.

Even giving credence to the silly stories that are accepted as Gospel truth about the "Mormon" Church, as the Herald justly reasons, no real ground is formed thereby on which to base a resolution to exclude or expel the Senator from Utah, or deprive him of any of his legal or Constitutional rights. Were it not for the clamor that has been raised and the pressure brought to bear upon members of the Senate by the religious element of the country, it is not at all probable that any serious support would be had in that body, to a proposition to interfere with the right of a sovereign State to send to the seat of government a representative of their political views and principles.

"HENPECKED LEGISLATION."

The time spent by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in considering the so-called case against Senator Smoot, has not been entirely in vain. The real issue, and the un-American spirit of the crusade are now better understood by the American public than when the fear of revenge first was declared by disappointed aspirants to

political honors and power. This is very clearly reflected in the comments on the "case" by many influential journals of the land. We have reproduced a number of editorials, showing the views of those best qualified to speak upon public questions. Here is another from the New York Times of June 5:

"It is not creditable to the Democratic Party, we think, that all the dissenters from the prevailing opinion of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections should have been Republicans. Here is a curious reversal of the ancient dogmas of the two parties, according to which the 'Federalists' aimed to diminish, and the 'Democrats' to magnify, the rights of the States. At the same time, as Federalist, Whig, or Republican has ever gone so far as to deny that a State had the right to be represented in the Federal councils by its own chosen representatives, if these were not themselves malefactors, and it is not charged by anybody that Smoot is himself a malefactor. But three Republicans and five Democrats on the committee have in fact gone to this length in the case of Senator Smoot. They have decided that he is not entitled to a seat as a Senator of the United States, precisely for the reason that he does represent the State which sent him there to represent it."

"This is, in truth, the issue. It is an issue on which it is difficult to see how any man trained in the American principles of civil liberty could take the side that a State is not entitled to choose its own representatives. The explanation which will commend itself to those who consider what questions Congress is capable of doing when sentimental considerations are allowed to outweigh legal and rational considerations is that the legislation recommended by the two Republicans and five Democrats who compose the majority of the committee is an example of what has been called 'henpecked legislation.'"

"There is no doubt, we think, that the recommendation of the majority of the committee is tantamount to a recommendation that the majority of the people of Utah should not be allowed to choose their own representatives in the Congress of the United States. We must in propriety await the report of the majority before making that conclusion final. But pretty clearly, on the question involved, the minority of the committee outweighs the outnumbering majority, and the opinions of Senators Foraker and Knox deserve more influence than the votes of the majority."

"The debate in the Senate itself should be of high interest and illumination. It is, of course, constitutionally true that the Senate is final and only judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its own members, and that it can either expel Smoot or exclude him without being legally questioned. But it looks perfectly clear that if it excludes or expels him, it will do so upon the ground that a Mormon State has no claim to be represented by a Mormon. That proposition is not likely to be accepted by the full Senate without severe scrutiny. The Senate knew, when it admitted Utah, that Utah was liable to show a Mormon majority and return a Mormon Senator. That probability, or possibility, deprecated and minimized as it was by the very Gentiles who are now advocating the exclusion or expulsion of Smoot, may well have constituted a reason for opposing the admission of Utah to Statehood. But it seems to be no reason at all why Utah, being a State, should be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent. This consent has not been had, and is not likely to be had. The only decent way in which Read Smoot, or any other Mormon, having once been duly elected to the Senate from Utah, can be put out of the Senate would be such a growth of anti-Mormon sentiment and such an increase of anti-Mormon votes in Utah itself as would return a Gentile in his place. The very fact that the decision of the Senate in this matter cannot be questioned should make the Senate all the more unalterably opposed to announcing a decision which impartial Americans would have to say was unjust."

The Times correctly states that the issue is whether a state is entitled to choose its own representatives. That is, in fact, the only question involved, no matter how deep it may be buried under assertions on matters immaterial to the main point, and "petitions." The investigation has brought out the important fact that no case has been found against Senator Smoot. This is also admitted by some of the most rabid anti-Mormon crusaders, and they frantically clamor for the exclusion of the senator from Utah on the ground that this will be a blow to the "Mormon" Church. They ask the Senate for government aid in their warfare upon a church. Of course, some deny that they have any designs upon the Church, but of what use are the denials, when the petitioners themselves declare in explanation of their petition: "We are for the cleansing of our land from the curse of blight of Mormonism?"

The Troy Press of June 4 also sees in the virulent attack upon Senator Smoot a blow directed against the Church. That mouthpiece of medieval intolerance says: "The just indignation against Mormonism and abhorrence of seceding doctrines which involve the debauchery of both sexes, are finding vent in a crusade against Smoot—who seems to be 'better than his party'—to use a current political phrase. Whether Smoot shall be driven out of the Senate or not, it seems to us that Mormonism could be attacked more effectively in more vulnerable quarters. However, this is a matter of opinion."

That is it. Anything to "attack Mormonism" in the most "vulnerable quarter." Something is gained by a clear understanding of the motives inspiring the crusaders. When the masks are torn from their faces, the public will be in a position to judge intelligently of their "case."

ANARCHIST ACTIVITY.

The violent anarchists just seen to be unusually active, just now. The miserable wretch who attempted to take the life of the King of Spain and his English bride, but who only succeeded in murdering some peaceful spectators of the common people, took his own life, when cornered. But although he is out of the way, others seem anxious to follow in his blood-stained footsteps, and rumor has it that a plot has been discovered to assassinate several crowned heads, and the King of Italy among others.

It is difficult to imagine what those hyenas in human form hope to gain by such a course. They have killed an Italian king, an Austrian empress and an American president, as well as other victims, and they have gained only the contempt of every man and woman whose human instincts have not been brutalized by imbibing the principles that prevail in the regions below. There was a time when free Americans felt inclined to excuse anarchists, partly at least, because of the oppressed conditions under which the nations of the Old World live, but they have fully demonstrated

that they are not the friends of liberty, but simply the enemies of government, and therefore they have forfeited the sympathy Americans willingly accord political offenders against despotic laws. And they have only themselves to blame for this.

The governments of the world, it seems, will have to come together for self-protection, and whatever measures the European powers, after mature deliberation, agree to, our government will certainly also support.

In Paris, it is claimed, they have just discovered a bomb factory, and another at Lyons. Bombs are found every day, but the news is suppressed except as to the machines that explode and do more or less damage. A peculiar feature of this outbreak is that common laborers are resorting to bomb throwing, which otherwise was supposed to be the work of a certain class of anarchists only. Thus, a railroad bridge was blown up by workmen to prevent trains carrying troops from reaching Paris for labor day, May 1. Bomb throwing in the interest of labor-agitation is looked upon as a very grave characteristic of the present epidemic of violence. The suggestion has been made that an international police force be established, for the purpose of co-operating in the warfare upon murderers. This should be both practical and effective.

Virginia is the mother of presidents and the Pennsylvania of graft.

Rather odd that boneless beef should be considered as the chief bone of contention.

The department of agriculture report is less laudable than that of Neill and Reynolds.

What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and runs up against a trust?

Sweden will have no representative at King Haakon's coronation. Absent, but not forgotten.

The education bill has inaugurated one of the greatest campaigns of education that England ever had.

The Pacific Underwriters are quite belligerent in their attitude towards San Francisco loss adjustments.

To train a child up in the way he should go, see that he gets on the right train on the right road.

In the San Francisco improvised telephone station the girls have to sit on barrels. They are said to make staving good seats.

The Beef trust has something to be thankful for after all. It is that Hughes instead of Neill and Reynolds is not after it.

If the supreme court of the United States can punish lynchings why cannot state courts do the same? Is it because of supineness?

A contemporary says that Mr. H. E. Booth, the newly appointed U. S. attorney, is in deep water. He will be found to be strictly in the swim.

The present Congress, according to the Congressional Record, has done more talking than any one on record. And then they say talk is cheap!

Germany is terribly shocked over the revelations in "The Jungle." That's all right. The United States was terribly shocked over the revelations in "The Little Garrison."

Foster Dwight Coburn declined the appointment of United States senator tendered him by Governor Hoch of Kansas. The case is unique. Kansas should put his bust in the hall of fame.

If President Cassatt had not dismissed Chief Clerk Aiken, the latter on his increased salary would soon have owned a controlling interest in the coal companies and the Pennsylvania.

A Chicago special to the Oregonian, says that "political destruction of President Roosevelt and all who acknowledge alliance with him in his fight on the packers is the plan of the millionaire proprietors of America's meat industry. As soon as J. Ogden Armour returns from Europe, the heads of the big concerns will meet and arrange a plan of action. It contemplates the enlistment of all the trusts and corporations at whom the administrative guns have been aimed. With a powerful organization of the millions invested in big industries, the capitalists of finance will endeavor to capture the machinery of whichever of the two big parties may be most effectively utilized." Such an alliance would only add to the President's popularity and insure the defeat of any party that entered into it.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Indianapolis News.

Walter Wellman, who says he is going to the north pole in an airship, is reported to have started for his base on Dane's Island. There is much a man who starts for his base and never reaches first.

Portland Observer.

Walter Wellman, the Chicago newspaper man, has started for the north pole. Here's hoping he will find it, saw it off close to the earth, pull it up by the roots or do something else to get it, and bring it home with him. We've a chance to get that pole before any other country gets it, so matter what it may cost.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The dispatches in referring to the proposed effort of Walter Wellman to reach the north pole say that he "has a chance to succeed." Yes, he would have a chance if he should start on a donkey, but it would be a slim one.

Boston Journal.

As the time draws near for Walter Wellman's proposed "dash for the north pole" by means of an airship, the world at large is waking up to the vast daring and importance of the attempt. The scheme cuts adrift absolutely from all other of the time-honored methods of traveling over the eternal ice of the arctic zone. To the American newspaperman, it is yet to be seen the honor of locating the north pole, just as to a British newspaperman was given the glory of cutting Africa in two.

Little Rock Democrat.

We have reached the period in the history of the new century when the great discovery should be credited to

civilization. It is a known fact that airships have been so nearly perfected that they are being used with effect in France, the United States is not far behind. We expect to be first to reach the pole. The Wellman expedition, it is hoped, will be successful.

BECAUSE OF THE FORESTS.

Chicago Tribune.

The time when the natural forests of America were believed to be inexhaustible has passed. The government of the United States has established forest reserves in different parts of the Union and some of the states have established state reserves. Now the men who have been responsible, beyond all others for the destruction of the forests are taking tardy steps to atone in some measure for their error. The Lumbermen's association has voted to give a large sum of money for a school of forestry at Yale university. If the individual members of the association will go farther and promise to follow the advice of the experts as to the cutting of trees and the replanting of the forests the mischief hitherto done in ignorance will be forgiven them.

JUST FOR FUN.

Just the Thought of It!
All of which will knock the potted bath out of the picnic sandwich.—New York Mail.

Her Sweet Friend.
"My 'bon ami' my young French beau
"Doth call himself," said she,
"He always brings me candy, so
"He's my 'bonbon ami'."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

The fishing season in the parks has been deadly dull thus far. Not a single small boy has been sent upon by the coroner.—Pittsburg Press.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The first issue of the People's Magazine has made its appearance. It is a clean cut magazine of 162 pages, filled with a great number of articles, stories, poems, etc. Of the fiction alone, there is a generous supply of high quality, a leading serial by Mrs. C. N. Williamson—the well known author of "The Lightning Conductor," "My Friend, the Chauffeur," etc.—being an attractive feature. Another serial is "The Girl in Waiting," by Archibald Eyre, an unusually gripping story told in a sprightly manner. The People's is following the style of giving long installments in its serials, so that each installment is of itself an interesting and practically complete serial. There are also a number of short stories.—Street & Smith, New York.

Sunset for May has just reached this office. It is the "San Francisco Emergency edition." It has a symbolic cover design, "The Spirit of the City." The leading article is "San Francisco" by E. H. Harrington. It is followed by "Greeting by the Publishers," in which the loss of the magazine is referred to and the promise made that it will speedily appear again. The number closes with a poem, "The Choice," by Charles K. Field. The pluck and enterprise of the publishers are admirable.—Terry Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Smith's Magazine for July offers an article by Tom L. Johnson on his favorite subject, political reform. He holds that reform really commences in our cities, that it is the city that is the leader in any fight for political purity and honesty. The old-limers who inveigh against the wickedness of our large cities would do well to read what Tom has to say on the subject. The number opens with a series of half-ton art studies of stage beauties. There is an article about Tom Johnson, written by Henry Harrison Lewis, who has seen the results of his work in Cleveland, and tells about his impressions of it. There is an article, "Where the World is Going," by A. Frederick Collins; there is a funny poem, "Wet Weather," by Wallace Irwin; and there are many short stories.—Street & Smith, New York.

The list of contents of What to Eat for June gives a good idea of the excellence of that publication. The subject of pure food is given earnest attention. Other topics are: "May Photograph Live Bacteria," "A Rose Fair and Garden Party," "Practical Hygiene Menus for Normal Children," "Fads and Fancies of Gotham," "Swiss Gift Boxes—Toasts and Sentiments," and "The Sweetest of Mothers." There are, besides, editorials, answers to questions on social topics, sentiments and recipes. What to Eat is always a useful and helpful publication, and the present number is no exception to the rule.—Pierce Pub. Co., Washington St. and Fifth Ave., Chicago.

The following good stories are found, among others, in Bob Taylor's Magazine for June: "Jimmy Jenkins' Bridal Journey," (Gleason Spring, "Jamestown and Vicinity," J. K. Collins, "The Shadow of the Atacama," Thornehill Jacobs, "The True Story of Lorena," Clara Dargan MacLean, "A Dixie Girl's Letters," number 11, Louise Forslund, "The Widow's Might," Benj. Franklin Napier, and "The Machine of Aurora," Garnet Wiley. The illustrations include photographs of southern beauties. The number also has some excellent poems and several other features. The cover design is unique and artistic.—150 Nassau St., New York.

The June number of the North American Review opens with a striking article, in which an anonymous writer makes "An Appeal to our Millionaires" to take measures to arrest the discontent which prevails throughout the community at the present enormous accumulation of property in a few hands. Wayne Mac Veagh insists upon the reasonableness of legislation providing for "The Graduated Taxation of Income and Inheritance." Dr. George Woodruff Johnston, in a thoughtful article, considers "The Effects of School Life upon the Health of Children." Charles Waldstein examines existing "Social Ideals" in an article which he has moved to write after reading "The House of Mirth." F. R. Woodruff offers "Some Arguments Against Municipal Ownership." Professor Charles A. Briggs discusses the relation between "Criticism and Dogma," with especial reference to the dogma of the Virgin Birth. Rear Admiral S. E. Keesley-Will presents "A plea for Steamship in the Navy." Richard Weightman suggests that there is an undesirable connection between "Our Missionaries and Our Commerce." Henry James contributes the second and concluding part of his observations on "Washington." In an article entitled "Paganism," Archibald R. Colquhoun describes the condition and prosperity of the movement in favor of a revival of the Modern religion and power. Louise Colton Wilcox discusses "The Content of the Modern Novel." The Department of World Politics contains contributions from London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Washington.—New York.

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Lovely White Dress Hats, Tunic and Flare effects, that will be the delight of the Summer Season

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