

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## A VIGOROUS REJOINDER.

Rev. S. E. Wishard is one of those  
exceedingly pious predestinarians who  
seem to think that they were fore-  
ordained to make war upon the "Mormons."  
As he stands among the  
"very elect," of course it does not matter  
what he does or what he says in  
his attacks upon the alleged reprobates,  
because his future is fixed and he is certain  
of eternal glory, according to the decrees  
before the world was made, as set forth in  
the Confession of Faith that contains the  
fundamentals of his religion.

A few days ago he was taken to task  
for having falsified the utterances of  
Bishop O. F. Whitney, in a letter to an  
eastern newspaper. Now he stands guilty  
of further wilful untruths, in an  
article he furnished to the New York  
Independent. It is headed "The Mormon  
Menace," and contains the usual  
kind of misrepresentations that flow  
from his mouth and pen. Multitudinous  
quotations from the writings of "Mormons"  
very many years ago, are so put  
before the public as to entirely pervert  
the real doctrines of "Mormonism,"  
and these are supplemented by spiteful  
and vicious remarks of his own, clearly  
exhibiting the rancor and bitterness  
of a warped and venomous nature.

Two assertions he makes will be  
sufficient as samples of his perversions,  
and we will not follow him through his  
serpentine trail, as the Independent  
avenges us the trouble. He says the  
authorities of the Church declare and  
teach "concerning the President of the  
Church" that "he has the same authority  
that God has, and by virtue of that  
authority is in reality a part of God;"  
but he does not give his authority for  
the statement. He assails Senator  
Emmet as "particeps criminis" for "con-  
senting to the conduct of criminals,"  
and avows "he is in the United States  
Senate by virtue of his support of these  
men in their crimes."

His article was intended as a reply  
to some very fair and temperate  
remarks in The Independent of Decem-  
ber 22, 1904, which were quoted in  
these columns. Here is the answer of  
that paper to Mr. Wishard, in its issue  
of Jan. 12, 1905:

"We are glad to print Mr. Wishard's  
article in reply to an editorial of ours;  
but it hardly touches the subject we  
were discussing. To question was not,  
is the 'Mormon' Church meddling with  
politics? nor is Polygamy still  
practiced in Utah? but, Has Mr. Smoot  
a valid right to represent Utah in the  
United States Senate?"

"Of course, the older Mormons are  
still living, more or less, in polygamy.  
Beyond question plural marriages have  
been contracted since they were pro-  
hibited. We are aware of this, and these  
offenses are no more punished than  
is liquor selling in Portland or  
Leavenworth. But the State is in the  
Union, and has a right to a Senator, if  
a decent man is elected, and such we  
understand Mr. Smoot to be. He is no  
polygamist."

"But Mr. Wishard quotes accredited  
Mormon authorities as declaring that  
the Church should have supreme author-  
ity over the government. Doubtless;  
but, on the other hand, that Church  
has repeatedly pronounced  
against the union of Church and State;  
and the authorities have solemnly af-  
firmed that they are not in politics and  
do not propose to exercise political au-  
thority. How to harmonize the two is  
not our business; for it makes very lit-  
tle difference to the present question  
which is true. What Orson Pratt says  
is of little importance; he may be a  
veritable Ultramontane of Mormonism;  
Senator Cannon talks very differently.  
"It would be the easiest thing in the  
world to collect a catena of claims by  
distinguished Catholic theologians, and  
even from the last Papal Syllabus, as-  
serting the authority of the Church  
over the State, and its right to impose  
its law on the State; and these utter-  
ances accepted by Catholics in this  
country. But for this reason do we re-  
fuse to allow a Catholic to be Senator?  
Not at all."

"Further than this, we express our  
conviction of old, that the cross can  
properly be hoisted over the flag. We  
believe, as did Seward, in the Higher  
Law. We hold that the Church has  
the right, speaking for the conscience  
of its members, to denounce and dis-  
avow laws of the State which it dis-  
approves. At this day dissenters are in  
prison in England for disobeying a law  
which their consciences condemn, and  
we do not blame them. They have done  
right in refusing to pay taxes for  
secular education, just as our fathers  
did right in disobeying the Fugitive  
Slave Law. It makes no difference in  
principle that we are right and that  
the Mormons are wrong, or that the  
Mormons are right and we are wrong;  
their own conscience must be obeyed;  
and it is right for them to declare, in  
their own way—even Orson Pratt—that

the Church ought to be supreme. A  
multitude of Catholics believe the same.  
According to this argument does not  
touch the question whether Mr. Smoot  
be admitted to a seat. Is Utah  
a valid State in the Union? Has Mr.  
Smoot been validly elected? Is he a  
reputable man, fit to associate with  
Senators? That is all."

The Independent's clear logic meets  
the roundabout and rapid meanderings  
of the ministerial assailants of Senator  
Smoot, who appear to be unable to  
discern the misapplication of their er-  
ratic effusions to the great point at  
issue. That paper does not attempt to  
question Wishard's assertions about  
the alleged declarations of "Mormon"  
authorities—which by the by are in-  
ventions of his own or distortions of  
their real utterances—but demolishes  
his conclusions at a blow.

The vital question is set forth in the  
first paragraph of the Independent's  
response, and the sectarian enemies  
of Senator Smoot should take notice  
and learn wisdom if that is possible.  
The answer to all their ravings about  
"Mormon menace" and the opinions  
of writers long since deceased, is con-  
tained in the last five sentences of the  
Independent's clear-cut article. That  
is enough.

## LAST YEAR'S CRIMES.

The Chicago Tribune has for years  
been in the habit of gathering and pub-  
lishing statistics on crimes committed  
in this country. According to that au-  
thority there were 87 lynchings during  
1904, the smallest number since 1885  
(the greatest was 295 in 1892); 8,482  
homicides, or 44 less than in 1903; a de-  
cline from \$5,562,145 in the amount of  
money stolen by embezzlement, forgery,  
defalcations and bank robberies in  
1903 to \$4,742,507 in 1904. There were 13  
train robberies, which was 8 below the  
average for 15 years. On the other  
hand, the increase of homicides by  
highwaymen and burglars was very  
noticeable: 464 in 1904, as compared  
with 466 in 1903, 333 in 1902 and 193  
in 1901.

The decline in the number of lynch-  
ings is regarded as significant. Eighty-  
two of these crimes during the year  
occurred in the South and five in the  
North; 83 of the victims were negroes,  
four were whites and two were negro  
women. Only one lynching took place  
in North Carolina, and but two in  
Louisiana and Tennessee respectively.

It is evident that the decline in lynch-  
ings is due to the agitation against it,  
in which Southern governors have taken  
a prominent part. And this is most  
encouraging. For it proves that the  
terrible disease of the body politic, of  
which lynchings is but one symptom, is  
not incurable. It proves that it can be  
arrested in its course, if those entrusted  
with power will use this conscientious-  
ness.

Some writers on the question still  
maintain that lynchings are due to the  
"widespread contempt of the courts and  
the unpunished subversion of the law."  
It would be nearer the truth to say that  
such apparent contempt for courts and  
lynchings are symptoms of the same  
disease. They have a common  
origin, instead of sustaining the rela-  
tion of cause and effect. For, in many  
instances suspected criminals have  
been taken out of the hands of courts  
and killed without legal trial. In such  
cases it is impossible to plead "unpun-  
ished subversion of the law." Thirst  
for blood—an unnatural craving for  
horrible scenes—is the only explanation  
possible. And this craving can be cur-  
ried only by the strict maintenance of  
the law, against the mob.

The action taken in some parts of the  
South is most commendable. Attempts  
have been made to indict lynchers. Mi-  
lita officers have been relieved of their  
commands for failing to do their duty  
when ordered to defend prisoners. In  
Mississippi one fearless judge has pass-  
ed long sentences on white men con-  
victed of whitecapping, and Gov.  
Vardaman has done his duty in his  
State. In one instance he prevented a  
lynching by snatching a negro almost  
from the hands of a mob and lodging  
him safely in prison. Let the good work  
go on. Statistics prove that it is not  
without desirable results.

## A DELICATE DISCUSSION.

The fact that two women, one in  
Pennsylvania and one in Vermont, are  
sentenced to death for murder, has  
again raised the delicate question  
whether women, on conviction, should  
be executed, or not.

The crime in both cases was the  
murder of husbands. The Vermont  
woman, enticed her husband to the  
bank of a river, and with the assist-  
ance of her lover, a mere boy, bound  
him with a rope, the unsuspecting, and  
consenting to it as an act of horseplay  
and threw him into the stream. The  
Pennsylvania culprit is supposed to  
lack ordinary intelligence. It is said  
that, since her imprisonment, "she has  
become docile and gentle, has im-  
proved in general appearance, conduct  
and conversation, and has shown all  
the finer instincts of womanhood." For  
this reason much sympathy has been  
aroused in her behalf.

The general sentiment of this coun-  
try against the execution of women,  
will be strengthened, if any of these  
unfortunates are made to suffer the  
extreme penalty. That sentiment is  
natural, and it is in harmony with the  
higher value placed upon human life,  
now than ever before. It is one step  
in the ever progressing evolution of  
society.

In the meantime, it is not without in-  
terest to see what one prominent wo-  
man thinks of the question referred to.  
Lady Henry Somerset says that she  
can see no adequate reason why wo-  
man should not suffer precisely the  
same penalty as man for the same of-  
fense. We who believe, she says, in  
the equality of the sexes must surely  
believe also in the equality of moral  
responsibility, and any crime that could  
equally be committed by a man or a  
woman must surely demand the same  
punishment and be judged by the same  
standard. The attempt to shield wo-  
man, she further argues, from the con-  
sequences of an act of ordinary vio-  
lence places her immediately on a sepa-  
rate footing, and at once admits the  
theory that woman is not a responsible

being in the same way as man, and  
that consequently she could never be  
intrusted with the duties and cares  
which devolve on him by reason of his  
superior sex.

This logic is, in all its harshness, un-  
answerable. But there are cases in  
which theory and practice necessarily  
must diverge, and this is one of them.  
Mercy has claims, as well as justice,  
and where the ends of justice can be  
met with mercy, it has a potent  
claim. The logic of mercy is no less  
unanswerable than that of judgment.

## TSI AN CONVERTED.

A rumor is abroad to the effect that  
the empress dowager of China has, through  
the efforts of Minister Conger and  
his wife, been converted to Chris-  
tian Science. There is really nothing  
improbable in that. The philosophy of  
that "science" is very nearly allied to  
oriental ideas, and it should appeal to  
the oriental mind. Rumor has it that  
the marked preference of the empress  
for the society of Mrs. Conger excited  
jealousy among the ladies of the other  
legations, but the intimacy continued,  
and the secret is now said to have been  
revealed. The minister's wife has made  
an imperial convert to the doctrines of  
Mrs. Eddy.

Tsi An has for many years been the  
actual ruler of China, and up to the  
conclusion of the Boxer war was stub-  
bornly reactionary against all reforms  
that empire. After that she proceed-  
ed to relax much of her rigor. The  
Manchus were ordered to intermarry  
with the Chinese, and the Chinese have  
done for years. She also decreed that  
the process of producing small feet in  
women should be no longer practised.  
Then she invited the wives of the for-  
eign ministers to take tea with her, and  
unbent to a degree that was gratifying  
to the legation ladies.

It is useless to speculate upon the  
possible effects of this alleged conver-  
sion. It is possible that it will result  
in closer relations between this country  
where Christian Science originated, and  
China. If Tsi An is a true "Scientist,"  
she will perhaps confer with Mrs. Eddy  
on questions of importance, and that  
should mean a new policy for China.

If the story is true, we hope the  
Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and  
others who maintain missionaries in  
China will not feel too much chagrined  
about the success of a rival sect. At  
the time of the Boxer trouble, when the  
foreign legations were in peril at the  
capital, the Christian Scientists, as  
will be remembered, organized for com-  
bined "demonstration" against the wild  
heresies. "This demonstration" was em-  
phatically successful as soon as the for-  
eign troops got to work, and the em-  
press may have been led to believe that  
similar "demonstrations" would be use-  
ful in a future emergency. She has not,  
perhaps, seen similar possible advan-  
tages in the Westerner confession, or  
other creeds. But, perhaps the entire  
story is without foundation in fact.

Among Senator Burton's trials is a  
new trial.

Sheriff Emery has gathered in a  
bountiful harvest.

Scandals in public offices should be  
exposed and not suppressed.

As the days of Congress grow fewer  
the need of an extra session grows more  
imperative.

The Missouri senatorial situation is  
fast developing into what may be called  
a pretty mess.

If Diogenes is still hunting for an  
honest man he might try St. Louis and  
Jefferson City.

French deputies are getting rather  
saucy when they flourish a saucypan in  
the face of the premier.

This railway freight rate question is  
freighted with great consequences for  
both railroads and President.

The New York subway and elevated  
trains are among the greatest "pack-  
ing" institutions in the country.

Representative Joseph recalls what  
Tacitus says of the Germans, that they  
have red hair and fierce blue eyes.

Gessler Rousseau is a very good name  
for an Anarchist, much better than  
William Tell Voltaire would have been.

Kindred Gould is back at Columbia  
university. His encounter with the  
sophomores shows that his aim is high.

This bounty business has raised such  
an awful stench that there must have  
been an immense number of skunk  
skins paid for.

"The law can make the theaters safe,  
but what can it do with the woman  
who 'smells smoke'?" asks an exchange.  
Smoke the woman out.

A Utica, N. Y., girl of eighteen sum-  
mers is suing a man of eighty-five win-  
ters for damages for breach of prom-  
ise. Her action is prompted by love-  
of money.

It seems that Mrs. Chadwick was al-  
so a great and successful smuggler. It  
may as well be conceded for once and  
all that she was a dandy in any line in  
which she undertook to do business.

"When Mark Twain moved away  
from California he was able to pack  
all his worldly goods in a cigar box.  
Now he has two or three fine houses in  
New York and the bronchitis," says  
the Los Angeles Times. Does the house  
in the bronchitis look anything like  
those in the Bronx?

Some of the big railroad men say that  
employees of the railroads would be the  
first to feel the effect of government  
fixing of freight rates. That might be,  
but did these same railroad men ever  
stop to think that the power to fix  
rates probably also includes the power  
to fix wages? For the first time in  
the course of their existence the rail-  
roads are about to realize the fact that  
they are not entirely private concerns,  
but are quasi public corporations.

## RUSSIA'S COMING MAN.

Chicago Tribune.  
If Russians, when they are relaxing  
to the full the zest of their new freedom,  
produce any customary great man, then  
let the other nations of the earth, and  
especially those neighboring Russia,  
watch out. Russia will reach the warm  
water and may leave more than one  
wreck in her wake.

## RELIABLE DIVORCE STATISTICS.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
Many church organizations regard di-  
vorce as the most serious menace to so-  
ciety. From the attention which they  
give to the subject it is apparent that  
they consider it of more importance than  
any other source of general ill. Yet it  
is a fact that no trustworthy informa-  
tion as to the extent of the evil seems  
to be available. Published figures are  
contradictory. Writers in favor of a re-  
form present statistics which appal,  
but which are followed by others show-  
ing that the with, and consequently a  
full time, therefore, that somebody  
should collect accurate statistics. A re-  
solution introduced in the United States  
senate imposes this duty on the census  
bureau and includes the record of mar-  
riages also. This measure would at  
least have the merit of securing some  
figures which could be accepted as hav-  
ing authority.

## WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
The question now interesting Con-  
gress in a quiet way is whether the  
country needs battleships more than it  
does public buildings and river and  
harbor improvements. If the treasury  
were in a plethoric condition it might  
be otherwise, but as things stand there  
would not be much for land improve-  
ments if the sea should be too gener-  
ally improved. The field of naval  
estimates which may be retallated  
upon by taking a whack at the river  
and harbor bill.

## WHERE SCIENCE IS BALKED.

New York Mail.  
"When we know what life is, I think  
we shall then know what cancer is."  
This is as far as the quest of \$100,000  
by Mrs. Caroline Brewer Croft, of Mas-  
sachusetts, for the scientific study of  
the nature of cancer, has carried the  
investigators toward a positive knowl-  
edge of the subject. But no man has  
yet approached the threshold of the  
knowledge of what life is. Herbert  
Spencer, after a life-time of profound-  
est study, died convinced that there is  
"no passage" between the field of  
mystery wherein lies the secret of life;  
and those two words he wrote in  
ominous italics.

## STUDENTS WHO BEHAVE.

Norfolk Landmark.  
They don't have any of this sopho-  
more and freshmen foolishness as the  
University of Virginia. The students  
there are not disposed to make mon-  
keys of themselves. They have plenty  
of fun, but they treat each other as  
gentlemen.

## A NOVEL INSOMNIA REMEDY.

From the Humanitarian.  
In a recent book Mr. Stackpool O'-  
Dell puts forward a novel remedy for  
sleeplessness. He says: "Take a card  
about the size of a sheet of foolscap  
and obtain a bottle of luminous paint.  
Write with the paint upon the large  
words 'Sleep-Sleep-Sleep, large and  
clear.' Place this card in the day-  
time where the light will get at it, and  
at night-time in such a position on the  
wall or on the screen that you will  
be able to lift up your eyes in order to  
look at it while you are lying in your  
easiest position on the bed—that is to  
say, the position in which you general-  
ly go to sleep. As you see the illumined  
words, repeat them to yourself in a  
monotonous manner. As the eyelids  
become tired, let them close. You will  
not, in most cases, repeat the words  
very often before sleep brings on for-  
getfulness."

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body what never done  
nothin' for you."  
—Sis Hopkins.

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