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UNJUST REFLECTIONS.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd, the NEWS published a special from Beaver which conveyed a general idea of a portion of Judge Anderson's charge to the grand jury, delivered on the afternoon of the day previous. We now have the full text of the particular passage referred to and, as a matter of historical interest, if for no other purpose, present it here:

"I desire to especially enjoin upon you the duty of investigating all violations of the laws of the United States against bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, adultery and fornication. These are the prevailing crimes in this Territory, and are committed by a large number of its inhabitants. Incredible as it may seem, the commission of these crimes is justified, upheld and taught by large numbers of the people under the pretense of religious sanction and religious duty. The open and notorious commission of this class of crimes by the people of this Territory has long been a public scandal and disgrace, and the most important of your duties as jurors will be the indicting of any and all persons within this district who may be guilty of a violation of the laws referred to, to the end that these degrading crimes against the law, the sanctity of the home and its marriage relations, may be promptly punished and suppressed."

The statement in relation to crime being upheld and taught as a religious duty by the people to whom he refers is without warrant. As we have heretofore shown, in our opinion his honor came as near justifying the two last named of the offenses enumerated by him as need be. His position in that respect is notorious.

The public were perhaps satiated, if not nauseated by the proceedings before Judge Anderson which grew out of the application of certain aliens for naturalization. Bosses of the "Liberal" party were permitted to put all kinds of questions to "Mormon" applicants regarding their be-

lief in polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. To counter this catechization, representatives of the People's party questioned "Liberal" applicants regarding their morality; whether they had committed fornication or adultery. The reply from the Liberal side was that 999 out of every 1,000 men had engaged in such practices, but this was no bar to admission to citizenship.

The Judge ruled on the point, his position being substantially that a person may have committed these acts a number of times and yet not be a man of bad moral character. Unless he was in the habit of conducting himself in that manner, his occasional lapses would not stand in the way of his admission to citizenship on the ground of immorality.

The court seemed to overlook the fact that the offenses under consideration are rendered criminal under the Edmunds-Tucker act, consequently the individual who commits them can scarcely be consistently classed among those who are well disposed to the Constitution and laws, even if he shouldn't happen to be a "Mormon."

While His Honor exhibits his anti-"Mormon" bias, unjustly charging a given class of the community with the justification and commission of a special class of offenses against the law, it may be well for him to ask himself whether, in his blind zeal in a specific direction, he has not condoned the crimes of adultery and fornication when committed by another section of the community.

Even if the commission of these crimes should, in the discretion of the court, be made no bar for admission to citizenship, it cannot, conformably with law, hold that the 999 out of every 1000 non-"Mormons"—according to the admission and calculation of Mr. "Liberal" Lippman—have not been guilty of breaking the statute which provides pains and penalties for sexual offenses. Yet toward the one thousand less one, it is evident that the learned Judge, in his charge at Beaver, never once admonitively pointed his judicial finger.

Of course we do not desire to be understood as accepting Mr. Lippman's calculation as mathematically correct. Justice demands that due allowance be made for the liability of men to judge of morality from an individual standpoint. But, be that as it may, his proportionate estimate serves well enough as an illustration.

IN EUROPE.

A TERRIBLE condition exists in Westphalia, the great coal mining region of Germany. Thousands of coal miners are out on a strike, which is producing an enormous amount of distress. The assertion is contained in the dispatches that a single man cannot live on the wages that the miners have been receiving, and it is therefore the more apparent that families whose heads are out of work must be experiencing a famine.

That the trouble has reached a desperate stage is indicated by the fact that the employers will no longer negotiate with the strikers through the latter's representatives. It would seem from this that the miners must make an unconditional surrender on the terms that have been prescribed by the men who own or control the mines, or they and their families must continue in a famishing condition. Troops are held in readiness to suppress any uprising of the starving men, and the situation is one which is seriously embarrassing to the government. The sentiment of the country is with the miners.

To add to the seriousness of the general situation in Emperor William's domain, it seems likely that Bismarck's efforts to prevent the accomplishment of a friendly understanding between Russia and Austria cannot much longer continue successful, and that the latter is determined to recognize Prince Ferdinand. This action on Austria's part means her recognition of Russian supremacy in Bulgaria, a principal-ity lying so near the Bosphorus that Russian control of it is intolerable to several of the Powers, including Germany.

If Austria consents to support Russian control in Bulgaria, it will break the alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy. For a small Alpine province, perhaps for much less, Austria can purchase Italy's consent to refrain from objecting, and thus Bismarck will be left alone in the defense of Turkey, unless England sustains him; but she has lately refrained from taking an active part in continental politics. Russia and France are firm friends, and if they can induce Austria to join them, and make Italy lukewarm in her friendship for Germany, which seems to be the present trend, it will be Russia's time to strike for the attainment of her traditional purpose, the possession of the Bosphorus.

Germany cannot depend upon