

ment constantly denounced as tyrannical and oppressive? It would be as unreasonable to expect such a result as it would be to expect to gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.

It has always been and still is the policy of this government to encourage aliens who in good faith come to reside in this country, to become citizens; but when a man of foreign birth comes here and joins an organization, although professedly religious, which requires of him an allegiance paramount to his allegiance to the government, an organization that impiously and blasphemously claims to be the kingdom of God, to control its members under his immediate direction, and yet teaches and practises a system of morals shocking to Christian people everywhere, and under which the marriage of a man to two or more sisters, or to a mother and daughter is sanctioned, an organization that sanctions blood atonement as a means of grace, and murder as a penalty for revealing the secrets of its ceremonies, and which for nearly half a century has refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States or render obedience to its laws, it is time for the courts to pause and inquire whether such an applicant should be admitted to citizenship.

The evidence in this case establishes unquestionably that the teachings, practises and aims of the Mormon church are antagonistic to the government of the United States, utterly subversive of good morals and the well being of society, and that its members are animated by a feeling of hostility towards the government and its laws, and therefore an alien who is a member of said church is not a fit person to be made a citizen of the United States.

The applications of Fred W. Miller, Henry J. Owen, John Berg, Charles E. Clissold, Nils Anderson, Carl P. Larsen, Thomas M. Mumford, John Garbett and Arthur Townsend, to become citizens are therefore denied.

[Signed.] THOMAS J. ANDERSON,
Associate Justice Supreme Court,
and Acting Judge Third Judicial District.

"BLOOD-ATONED" GREEN.

Quite a sensation was created in Provo on Saturday, Nov. 30, upon the appearance of the affidavit of William Green, in the *Daily Enquirer*, the man claimed by the "Liberals" in their recent judicial fight before Judge Anderson, to have been murdered on the Plains in 1862 in Captain Dame's company by order of the Danites. He is a "Liberal," and kept quiet as to his identity until after the proceeding was over. His affidavit is as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
COUNTY OF UTAH. }

William Green, being duly sworn, on his oath says: I am an Englishman by birth, fifty-five years of age, and now a resident of Spanish Fork City, Utah County, Territory of Utah. I crossed the plains in 1862 in Captain Dame's company; I knew a man by the name of Wardell; he crossed the

plains and came to Utah in the same company as I did. We traveled together until the company arrived at a point near William Kimball's ranch, in Parley's Park, where I left the train ahead of the company, being anxious to meet my wife, who was then in Salt Lake City, she having traveled over the plains the same season with Captain Hoyt's company. I have lived in Salt Lake City and Spanish Fork City since I came to Utah. I was the only man by the name of Green, that I know of, who came over in Captain Dame's company. No man was killed in that company by the name of Green, or of any other name, nor did I ever hear of any rumor of any one being killed in said company, until I saw the statement of Wardell recently in the papers. I am not a Mormon, nor have I been for several years. I am not a believer in Mormon theocracy, but do believe it wrong to have any religious sect or body of people assailed by falsehood.

WILLIAM GREEN.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 28th day of November, 1889.

WILLIAM GREER,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

AN HONEST STATEMENT.

The following, from the pen of A. H. Cannon, Esq., appeared recently in *America*, a journal published in Chicago:

Your announcement that *America* is devoted to honest politics and good literature encourages me to correct some glaring errors concerning the "Mormons" which appear under the head of "Americanisms" in your issue of October 31, 1889. If these misstatements were purposely made the following will be of no use to you, but if unintentional I may hope that you will not fail to let the public hear what is briefly advanced in our own defense.

The statement that Joseph Smith was open to bribes when he and his people dwelt in Illinois is entirely without foundation in fact. That he sought from both political parties redress for the wrongs and injuries done his co-religionists is true, and he even appealed to the highest power in the land for relief from oppression, and for the rights which the constitution guarantees to every citizen. That his petition was an able and fair one is evidenced by the reply of Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States: "Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you." The "Mormons," in those early days, only asked for their rights, and being refused them they could affiliate with and sustain neither party. This they certainly had the right as free-born men to do.

You say "Gov. Wolfley (Wolfley) of Arizona, in his annual report, urges Congress to re-enact the law disfranchising all polygamists in that territory." If you will read the Edmunds-Tucker law, passed by Congress in March, 1887, you will readily see that all polygamists are disfranchised in Arizona, as well as in every other territory. What Gov. Wolfley desires is a law disfranchising every "Mormon" whether he practices polygamy or not. His desire is to make mere belief a crime of sufficient enormity to rob a

citizen of his franchise and the right to hold office. The Idaho test oath, which will be submitted to the United States Supreme Court during the coming month, is of this nature, and has disfranchised thousands of legal voters because of their membership in an unpopular church. It is this that Gov. Wolfley would like to see in force in his territory.

The statement that the "Mormons" have planted colonies in Arizona and other territories for the express purpose of controlling elections is one which we defy any person to prove. The people have only done what it is the right of every citizen to do—settled on the public domain—and they have generally only occupied that portion which it was thought a white man could not redeem. Such lands have been reclaimed with the most severe and unrelenting toil. If this is a crime, we plead guilty to the charge.

Our votes and our consciences are not open to purchase; but, having no very strong political bias, we would naturally feel kindly disposed to the party that would give us the rights which we claim under this God-given government, and which would protect us from the violence of mobs and the rule of carpet-baggers who look for popularity in the oppression and falsifying of our people and doctrines.

We have no desire to "overaw" the United States government," nor do we ever expect that the members of the "Mormon" Church will be in the majority in this country. We do anticipate a day, however, when good principles and equal justice will prevail in this land, no matter from what source—whether Jew, Gentile, "Mormon" or Pagau—such principles are obtained.

You speak of "the hideous immorality of their doctrines," as though you knew that the Latter-day Saints were and are immoral. If you were really acquainted with us, you would well know that a lustful or impure man or woman cannot remain in this Church; you would know that we look upon adultery as a crime second only in enormity to that of murder, and worthy of capital punishment; you would know that sexual crimes are considered by us as among the most damning in the whole catalogue of crime; you would know that where such sins are committed by members of the Church it subjects them to immediate excommunication; you would know, too, on the testimony of many eminent travelers and writers, not of our faith, that as regards morality and sobriety the "Mormon" people are without superiors in the world.

Permit me, dear sir, in conclusion, to state that I have believed, *America* to be a fearless advocate of the right, a publication that aims to be just to every individual, sect, or party, and it is this belief that prompts me to pen these lines in order that our side of the story may be heard by your numerous readers, and that a fair hearing may be accorded to even the "deluded" (?) and much-abused "Mormons."