## DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1902



SERET EVENING NEWS Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ are not parties to the dispute, is, if anything, damaging to the cause of the

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah. Charles W. Penrose. - - - Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES; in advance ... Saturdas edition, per year, 2.00

of Latter-day Sainta.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(SUNDAYS EXCHPTED.)

NEW YORK OFFICE. In charge of B. F. Cummings, Mausger Foreign advertising, from our Home Office, 1127 Park Ros Suilding, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE. In charge of B. F. Commings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Bome Office, represented by E. D. Edwards, 87 Washington Street.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

In charge of F. J. Cooper, 58 Geary St. Correspondence and other reading matter for sublication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

THE DESERET NEWS. Balt Lake City, Utab.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 3, 1902.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting was held in the Grand Theater on Sunday afternoon at which a large number of people of various nativities, languages and bellefs assembled, some out of curiosity to see and hear what was to be done, others imbued with the idea that the matters to be presented were of great importance, and some who were not connected with the "Mormon" Church, to aid by their presence, sympathy and applause, anything that might be said or done antagonistic to that Church. A synopsis of the proceedings will be found in another part of this issue of the "News."

The person who figured as the leader in the movement and who made the principal address, is not recognized as a member of the Church, he having Council of the Cache Stake of Zion more than five years ago. The reference made at the meeting to the then president of that council, as having cut that person off the Church, was entirely misleading, as was the reference in the same manner to the president of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, as having decided the case against Otto Rydman, because no one man can do anything of the kind. It was the High Council of twelve men, presided over by three presidents, who in each case, acted unanimously after hearing the evidence

and judging it impartially. There is no fairer or more righteous tribunal on the face of the earth than a High Council in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is composed of twelve High Priests presided over by three Presidents, all of whom are chosen for the purpose, and sustained by the body of the Saints at a conference of the Stake in which they are called to act. All parties to a case before that body are given ample opportunity to present anything bearing

on the single appeal of any member of the Church from the decision of the High Council, as if made by a million. Indeed, the interference of individuals acting on impulse and sympathy aroused by friends of the accused, who

pellant, because, it is entirely out harmony with the order and disciine of the Church.

The question of the propriety of makng a separate organization in Zion of he people of any one nationality witha the Church of Jesus Christ of Latteray Saints, need not be discussed for a moment. It is palpably preposterous. One of the very objects of gathering people of all nations here is to make them one people; Latter-day Saints religiously, and Americans politically.

of the stakes of Zion, notably in Salt Lake City, for the special benefit of people from Scandiavia, that is, from Sweden, Denmark and Norway, who do not understand the English language. Ample opportunities have been afforded to the Swedes to receive instruction in their own tongue. This we have hereto-

fore fully explained. It will be found that most of the persons who are now trying to mix this

matter up with the Rydman case are able to speak, or at least to understand English, and do not attend the meetings where the Swedish language is spoken and services are held in that tongue. They have therefore no special cause for excitement. The authorities of the Church have regulated this matter according to their best wisdom. If occasion requires a change, there is no doubt in the minds of faithful Latterday Saints that it will be made by the proper authority and at the proper time. It will not be hastened by intemperate language, attacks upon prominent officers of the Church or other members

and turbulent outbursts. The matter under consideration is very simple when divested of extraneous questions. It is merely whether Otto Rydman has been fairly tried and decided against by a High Council of been excommunicated by the High the Church, and whether a person claiming membership in the Church shall be permitted to malign, falsely accuse and ridicule his brethren, rerepeatedly, in a public print, cause dissension, rebel against recognized authority, without being called into question, and if found guilty required to make proper amends. That is all there is to it. It is to be hoped that it will soon be settled and this cyclone in a teacup be ended without further ado.

AS TO CAR-FENDERS.

Some of our contemporaries have indulged in sneering language at the remarks of the Deseret News, concerning the question of compelling the Consolidated Railway and Power company to put fenders on all its cars within a very short period. We have said nothing against the fender proposition, except that some of the fenders used in Eastern citles have been the means of causing more injuries and fatalities since their adoption than happened before they were utilized, and therefore time

upon the matter in dispute.

In an appeal from a Bishop's court there are two modes of procedure. either of which may be followed as the council decides, after heating the minutes of the Bishop's court. One is to take the minutes of the trial, and after they have been canvassed and accented by both sides as correct, to pass judgment as to the justice and wisdom or otherwise of the decision of the Bishop and his Counselors; to affirm it, or reject it, or modify it as the council may determine. The other course is, if the minutes are objected to by either of the parties, to hear the case de novo, on its merits, going over the whole case from its beginning.

In the Rydman case the minutes of the Bishop's court were acknowledged to be correct, for a number of sessions had been held, and at cach succeeding meeting the minutes of the former meeting were read and accepted, by all parties, and corrections made in one instance before acceptance. The accused had full opportunity to present before the High Council everything he had introduced in the Bishop's court. He read a voluminous manuscript, commented upon all the testimony that had been given, read from his paper, the Korrespondenten, a number of extracts, and at the close of the proceedings made the final eech, in his own behalf, going over the ground of his defense, and using strong language to enforce his opinions and express his anger against his accusers. He aided strongly in proving the charges against him, which were of unchristianlike conduct in assailing, misrepresenting, and cartooning a number of his brethren, of causing disension among the Swedish Saints, and of acting contrary to a decision rendered by the Presidency and High Council of this Stake at his former trial.

The people who at the mass meeting signified their support of his course and thus sat in judgment upon the Bishop's court and the High Council that acted on his case, did so simply on a one-sided presentation, made by him and his associates, without knowng anything of the evidence adduced gainst him, much of which he virtualacknowledged and emphasized at the rial. They therefore showed great lack of wisdom and consistency. They ere also led astray by the introducion of a matter which is separate and listinct from the subject of the decision

gainst him. The petition adopted by the meeting ontains a number of grave errors of act, and the appeal to the First Presincy in reference to the case of Otto tydman is entirely out of place, sey ig that he has expressed his intention f asking the First Presidency to reiew the proceedings of the High Coun-, and has the right to do so, while a seting of the character disclosed in · utterances of the speakers is epirely out of order, is unnecessary and dxes up subjects that are irrelevant, nd that have nothing to do with the

ase in point. The First Presidency may order up minutes of the High Council in Rydman case for review, but that ly does not sit as a tribunal to hear decide such cases. The Presidency ould act just as quickly and justly

should be given, not only to place them upon the street cars, but also to make sure that the kind adopted would be

beneficial instead of harmful. To read some of the newspaper articles of late, a stranger would imagine that the street car company in this city had slaughtered people by the wholesale, with malicious intent. The fact is, the fatalities in this city from street cars have been very few. Such as have occurred are deplorable, but it has rarey been shown that carelessness, to say nothing of wilfullness was the cause. But let that pass. The question is whether fenders will prove beneficial or otherwise. The subject is not a settled one by any means. In proof of this we copy the following paragraphs from the New York World of Oct. 11th, 1902,

which are pertinent and to the point. Frederick J. Graf, an acknowledged ender expert, who compiled the figures

major part of the trolley casualties in Greater New York were caused by cars quipped by the so-called "life-saving"

torse was dragged under one of these safety fenders and actually killed by the fender itself. That being a fact, how an we expect a human being to es-

ape "There is the record, too, of a recent case where a woman and child, together were knocked down and the mother was dragged under one of these called best fenders. Of the 1,529 killed, mangled and injured, over one-half has occurred in Brooklyn Borough alone. It is said that mothers in Brooklyn have contracted what is called 'the trolley ye,' a peculiar expression which has resulted from the constant dread of seeing their children carried home eithhopelessly injured or dead, and here have a case of a person slipping off he running board and falling betwee

comatic fender, where wheels are in-"And in another case the fender threw a child down who was standing on a corner, while the car was rounding a short curve; the extending fender sweeping across the walk and killing

These statistics do not mention the nany cases that are not made public. Since the passing of the city ordin nce requiring the trolley companies of treater New York to place "life say by cars equipped with fenders Fifty-five persons have been killed maimed and injured by automobiles not upped with fenders.

res do not include the fatalities and caused by cars and automo the immediate vicinity o iles in the

ouched for by the railroad committee t the board of Aldermen. The committee has called upon the railway companies to send their engi-neers or representatives to a meeting to be held in the city hall next Friday o discuss some plan for the adoption o safety fender which will be effective n saving life and minimizing the numer of casualties

Several fender experts who have made a study of the best means of preventing death and injury on the ads of the various trolley companies. have been retained by the committe meet the trolley companies' experts at the hearing. The committee feels that the necessity for radical action is

"We were astounded when the figures showing the fatallties and injuries

