

ASSAULT AGAINST HEALTHY BODIES

That is the Sum and Substance of Compulsory Vaccination.

FORBIDS PERFECT HEALTH

Such a Law is an Unendurable Usurpation and Creates the Right of Resistance.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."—Hosea.

"Against the body of a healthy man Parliament has no right to assault whatever under pretence of the public health; nor any the more against the body of a healthy infant. To forbid perfect health is tyrannical wickedness, just as much as to forbid chastity or sobriety. No lawgiver can have the right. The law is an unendurable usurpation, and creates the right of resistance." Emeritus Prof. F. W. Newman.

The above are self-evident truths that apply with equal force to Congress, State legislatures and health boards, but our State health board does not seem aware of that fact. Its recent actions remind us very forcibly of the Dark Ages with its charms, incantations and witchcraft. When a disease like the smallpox comes among us the most rational thing the health board could do would be to send out instructions to the people regarding the hygiene and sanitary conditions they should observe, instead of doing that which is to remove the cause and conditions that feed the disease, they are trying to enforce compulsory vaccination and thus harm away the disease.

Let us hear from some of the best authorities what should be done to prevent the spreading of smallpox and kindred diseases.

Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., in the Field of Disease, a book of preventive medicine, pages 673 and 688, says: "At first sight it would appear to be an incredible task to suppress the great class of diseases which come under the name of zymotic origin; and yet it is true that these diseases are, of all those of natural origin, the most distinctly preventable. For this reason they are sometimes called the preventable affections."

"In this day we have got over that disaster so far, that if throughout our towns we had proper hospital accommodations for the reception of all smallpox cases so soon as they occur, and means for the complete destruction of the virus which each case reproduces in such abundance, we could soon stamp out smallpox altogether by ordinary sanitary measures without vaccination."

George H. Robe, M. D., in "Text Book of Hygiene, A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Preventive Medicine from an American Standpoint," a book published in 1898, and used in many medical colleges, says: "The contagious and infectious diseases are of particular interest to sanitarians, because it is believed that by judicious carrying out of sanitary measures they can be prevented. Hence they are sometimes termed preventable diseases." Page 289.

"There is, however, one point upon which nearly all writers who mention the fact at all agree. This is that bad hygienic conditions are always present where plague prevails. Nearly all observers who have left their impressions on record mention the accumulation of filth in the houses and streets, deficient removal of excrementitious matter, and imperfect ventilation of dwellings as causes favoring the development and spread of the pestilence."

"All point out the necessity of the removal of these evils as the most important prophylactic measures to be adopted, and all of them call attention to the fact that those classes of the population most exposed to these unfavorable influences suffer most from the violence of the disease."

Robe's Hygiene, page 296.

Plague is a near kin to smallpox hence the means of prevention should be much the same. We will give here the personal experience of a leading authority regarding the smallpox epidemic in Montreal in 1855. Dr. A. M. Ross, M. D., M. A., F. R. S., L. Eng., says: "In March, 1855, my attention was aroused by a report that several cases of smallpox existed in the east end of Montreal. Knowing something of the filthy conditions of certain localities, I made a careful sanitary survey of all that part of the city east of St. George street, and southwest of Mc Gill and St. Antoine streets. What I saw I will attempt to describe—what I smelled cannot be described! I found ten thousand seven hundred cess-pits reeking with rotting refuse and unmentionable filth. Many of these pest holes had not been emptied for years. The accumulated filth was left to poison the air of the city and make it the seed-bed for the germs of zymotic diseases. Paris, London, and the whole of Europe, and lanes in as bad a condition as they possibly could be—decaying animal and vegetable matter abounded on all sides. Everywhere unsightly and offensive objects met the eye, and abominable smells proved the existence of disease-engendering matter, which supplied the very conditions necessary for the incubation, nourishment and growth of smallpox."

"Knowing well the fearful consequences that would result from the presence of such a mass of filth in such a densely populated part of the city, I gave the widest publicity to the subject, and thereby to rouse the municipal authorities to a proper appreciation of the danger that menaced the health of the city. But I was an alarmist; my advice went unheeded, and the filth remained, as a nest for the nourishment of smallpox, which grew in strength and virulence rapidly, until it swept into untimely graves, from the very localities I have mentioned, thirty-four hundred persons victims of municipal neglect. Instead of removing the filth and putting the city in a thoroughly clean, defensive condition by the enforcement of wise sanitary regulations and the adoption of a rigid system of isolation of smallpox patients, the authorities were led by the medical profession to set up the fetish of vaccination and proclaim its protective virtues, through the columns of an ignorant, tyrannical and time-serving press. Day after day the alarming, snoring headlines of 'Vaccinate, vaccinate,' 'Alarm, alarm,' appeared in the morning and evening papers. A panic of credulity and madness followed, and tens of thousands of people were driven (like sheep to the shambles of the butcher) to the vaccinators, who reaped a rich but untimely harvest. Not less than 100,000 people were vaccinated, while the vaccine failed, yielding an unimportant revenue to the vaccinators of at least \$50,000."

"Cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene were nonsense. Unworthy and healthful were the words of health! Tens of thousands of healthy vaccine points were imported and distributed among the vaccinators, who were sent forth to poison the life blood of their

victims and kindle the flame of smallpox."

"I did all in my power to convince the authorities and the people of the sad mistake they were making; but ignorance, vaccination and love of money gained the ascendancy, and 2,400 innocents were sent to untimely graves." From Vaccination a Medical Delusion, page 11, by A. M. Ross, M. D., M. A., F. R. S., L. Eng.

On page 12 of the same work Dr. Ross says: "The vaccine, then, which gives rise to and propagates smallpox are within our control and are preventable."

"They may be summed up briefly as follows: Overcrowding in unhealthy dwellings or workshops, where there is insufficient ventilation, and where animal or vegetable matter, in a state of decomposition, is allowed to accumulate; improper and insufficient diet, habits of intemperance, excess of eating, disease, immorality, and unsanitary habits of life, such as the neglect of ablution and the free use of pure water, want of proper exercise, and other irregularities of a like nature."

"To the removal therefore of causes which are disease producers, the efforts and skill of sanitarians and philanthropists must be directed. The Legislature can do much—the people can do more; but the people must be taught the importance of the subject in all its relations to their daily life. Our children must be educated in the science of life, how to preserve it and how to promote it, knowledge, which in its results can save or destroy, must not be left to get anywhere, or to get at all."

"Cleanliness is the only scientific, because natural, protection against all diseases, and especially the contagion or infection of zymotic or both diseases. All other-called prophylactics or protectives are empirical, unreliable, and worthless subterfuges. There is no other protection within the domain of nature, of science, or of art, which can compare with cleanliness! Nature's antidote for filth."

History repeats itself and the above description by Dr. Ross will apply to the present occasion with a few exceptions. Who can deny that the thousands of filthy hogsties, corals and other sources of impurities are fit soil for the breeding of smallpox and other contagious diseases that are so common? No one knows better than those who study the hygienic and sanitary conditions in many homes are far from what they should be. If the members of the health boards would take off their vaccine virus spectacles they might see the conditions in their reality and thus inform the people what precautions to take, but thus far the only preventive measure they have advocated and advised is isolation of the smallpox patients, not a word of advice has been given to the people to clean up their houses and their persons. Their instructions have been, "Vaccinate, vaccinate," and if you will not poison your children's bodies with vaccine virus, we will force you to do so, and if you disregard all the laws of health if you chose, but you must vaccinate."

If the members of our health boards were familiar with the history of vaccination in England, they would not try to impose upon the people here what the English parliament saw fit to abolish. Dr. Collins was a member of the Royal Vaccination Commission, composed of fifteen persons, chosen from among eminent scientific medical and non-medical experts, who sat seven years and ended their labors toward the end of 1896. They held 138 sittings, and reported 147 persons on the subject of the vaccination question, published the results in seven large volumes. Eleven of these commissioners were in favor of a complete abolition of vaccination, and the remaining five were in favor of totally abolishing vaccination."

As a result of the labor of this royal commission, parliament passed a law Aug. 12, 1898, by which the vaccination law in force since 1853 was abolished, and those who were conscientiously opposed to vaccination need not submit to the filthy practice any more. Do you think the English parliament would have abolished a law of such a long standing if vaccination had been what it is now? Dr. Collins, referred to above, says in the Daily Chronicle, London: "Sir—As one who served for seven years in the royal commission on vaccination, and who had a large share in drawing up its report and a dissentient note thereon, I cannot help rejoicing with all Liberals and respecters of conscientious non-conformity even in matters medical, as the legislative result of the labors of the honest objectors to vaccination has now been authoritatively accepted by both parties in the house, and compulsory vaccination has been surrendered at discretion."

So much for the liberty of a limited monarchy. Now shift the scene to the State of Utah, where the State health board wants to enforce compulsory vaccination without any law to sustain them. It would seem that we are living in Russia, Turkey or some other absolute monarchy rather than in the great Republic upon the earth, and the State health board the ruler instead of being the servants of the people and to make a large share in drawing up its report and a dissentient note thereon, I cannot help rejoicing with all Liberals and respecters of conscientious non-conformity even in matters medical, as the legislative result of the labors of the honest objectors to vaccination has now been authoritatively accepted by both parties in the house, and compulsory vaccination has been surrendered at discretion."

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ture. Rational methods are gradually absorbed by the medical systems and when it shall become a part of the physician's duty to keep people well as it is to treat them when ill, the results will be much better. The people must aid in this. Conscientious physicians are doing preventive work but often at the risk of losing much of their practice."

The medical profession deserve our respect as far as the following scientific principles are concerned, but vaccination, not drug medication, and vaccination, are not worthy of such confidence and some of the leading physicians of our State are opposed to imposing either upon the people."

The lovers of liberty will admire the action of the Salt Lake school board in not adopting compulsory vaccination. The remarks of one member that he wanted the people to think for themselves showed the true American spirit. The history of vaccination has been one of disease and suffering. A member of the State health board admitted in discussing the question of vaccination that under the arm to arm vaccination with cowpox lymphitis was transmitted but said that with the pure lymph that is now impossible. Besides the disease mentioned erysipelas, leucoderm, scrofula, leucoderma and others have been transmitted. It is denied by practitioners that these diseases are not communicated by vaccination, but Dr. E. M. Crookshank, M. D., M. R. C. S., professor of pathology and bacteriology in King's College, London, the latest eminent authority on vaccination, says: "There is no way of determining by the microscope, or any kind of test of any character whatever, between lymph which contains the virus of syphilis and lymph that does not."

Some of our local lights on the vaccination problem have questioned Dr. Crookshank's authority, but he is the latest of the original investigators on the vaccination question and in 1889 gave to the world two large volumes on the History and Pathology of Vaccination. The other original investigators were Jenner & Co. 1789, Banquet 1836, Cowley 1838, and Eastin 1888, see Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 24, page 30; article vaccination. There is as much difference between Dr. Crookshank's authority, but he is the latest of the original investigators on the vaccination question and in 1889 gave to the world two large volumes on the History and Pathology of Vaccination. The other original investigators were Jenner & Co. 1789, Banquet 1836, Cowley 1838, and Eastin 1888, see Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 24, page 30; article vaccination. 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