DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.



ultimatum to Utah and the Mormons Plainly Stated--Price of Peace Simply a Relinquishment of All Rights

OMING from one who happened to Utah some 40 years ago, and whose desire for its welfare has grown with his growth, it is hoped the subjoined suggestions may receive some measure of consideration tor that reason, if for no other.

As all are aware, our state is in a somewhat perturbed condition, socially considered; this has its causes and, as will hereafter be shown, its remedies, the former being somewhat complex, the latter decidedly simple as viewed from the standpoint of the undersigned. The whirligig of politics, while largely responsible for the situation, is not wholly so, the roots of the trouble gowhelly so, the roots of the trouble go-ing deeper and spreading further than is the case in the ordinary contentious of the varying groups of mankind; and the trouble, instead of diminishing with advancing time, seems to grow apacs and become more pronounced. Clearly, the times are out of joint, but disloca-tion is seldom fatal and need not even be serious if properly and promptly Bealt with. That such action may be had is the object to which these lines are directed. are difected.

had is the object to summary and is the object to summary and the second answer to the ques-tion as to what would happen should an irresistible force come in contact with an immovable body, was given by the once famous Mrs. Partington—"Some-thin would bust." Before reaching a so-tion so disastrous, suppose a plan be adopted whereby we will irrepart some degree of mobility to the body and so far deflect the trend of the force that it will proceed along the line of least re-sistance. Wouldn't that be a good thing to do? When there is too much frie. be when there is too much fric-we need only to reduce the pres-the impress, or whatever else it fo do? may be, and freer movement naturally follows. We must let causes of strife go. It

We must let causes of strife go. It is all very well to say that a church or other organization has a right to make and enforce its own regulations to long as they are not in conflict with entropy law or the side of the strike of the strike statutory law or the rights of others; bet when exercising such right is con-trary to that great American sentiment trary to that great American sentiment which is so ably expounded and vehe-menty asserted by the organ of Irish-Scotch-Dutch-Jew Americanism, is it not phin that the pathway to peace lies in a different course? Just look at it: We are now advised that excommunica-tion from the "Mormon" Church of those who make war upon it will not be tolerated in this land of liberty; that the great mass of the people are already up in arms because of a recent case of the kind and by inference it becomes the kind, and by inference it becomes the case that the only way to avoid the case that the only way to trouble another consignment of trouble is to sensate the ejected member and, in order to make assurance doubly sure, it might perchance be as well to tenhim an apology for the unwarrantd treatment visited upon him. The late Josh Blillings said he "wouldn't give a cuss for a country where a feller couldcus for a country where a feller could-it have his own religion and damn warybody else's;" but perhaps Josh tas unable to see thus far ahead and behold the addition to our social assets of the right to have a religion and damnit instead of the others. No mat-ur; it is so decreed and there must be submission, if we would have peace.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Freedom of speech must not be in-terfered with. In view of the forcegoing statement, some people might be tempt-

We are advised that the head of the

We are advised that the head of the Control engages in speculation and is at the head of several speculative en-station of the shown to be a spectrum of the shown to be a man from certain duties involving ex-pense, but rather increase them. Among these duties are the paying of taxes; henging of frequent and sometimes in the making of frequent and sometimes in the spectrum of the same spectrum of the style: the keeping of one's-self in a re-spectable manner; and last, but by no means least, the proper and unceasing support of the family—sil of which, along with the other duties, make an truth indispensable. Also these people claim to see no great if any detriment of the community in the founding and whereby increase in wages on one hand and a decrease in the price of things where by increase in wages on one hand and a decrease in the price of things insed on the other are secured—even to fin such projects. Why should he not devise and push forward plans and and a decrease in the price of things insed on the other are secured even to the some moles and perchange is his own prosperity? those bad peo-tor in such projects. Why should he not devise and push forward plans and is this destructive of or even inimical is the dependencies to the metry of the Lord and the charity of the neight of the rights of others? Should he is the oportunitites, talents and

ment and are obstacles to Utah's peace and prosperity,

THE TITHING SYSTEM.

It is suggested that that con-stant drain upon the member-ship of the Church by means of which they are steadily im-poverished and the "hierarchy" cor-respondingly enriched, and which is known as tithing, be cut out. The fact that this system has been with and of the Church from the beginning, that it has been practised in Utah from its first settlement; that those who pay tithes do so preferentially, and that the great majority if not the unanimity of those who have regularly paid tithes have steadfastly advanced in material possessions, while many are actually wealthy, has nothing its do with the case and only disloyal people would mention such a thing in such connec-tion. What do we care for facts just now? It is not facts that we are after, it is peace. Besides, has it not been shown in manner and form so lucid and logical as to admit of no contro-versy that, after all, the Gentiles do the real ultimate tithe-paying and are thus contributing to the support and fur-therance of an ecclesiastical Moloch whose purpose it is to crush them? Those are traltors who say that this has not been made plain; that the statements thus presented are like the incoherent vagaries of a hopeful ward inmate just admitted; that the conclu-It is suggested that that con-tant drain upon the member-

Those ADMISSIONS. The testimony given by President Smith and others at Washington being unsatisfactory to the loyal element must be repudiated in toto. Just think of a man with three or four wives and several children by each not only ad-mitting the fact but showing no sense of sorrow for it and even showing that he fully acknowledged and felt proud of them all! Does he not know that herein lies the source of our greatest trouble-that it is not herein lies the source of o greatest trouble-that it is n so much the engaging in su practices as the admission their existence and the acceptance responsibility therefor that hurts? not in such of of Is responsibility therefor that hurts? Is it not time to understand that the pa-triotic and plous ourpose of the coun-try is thwarted when men-especially prominent men-act in that way? It is so different from the conduct of those who mould public opinion and make public laws, and thereby so very wrong, to participate in the penalties of forbidden practises, whereby such are sent abroad and given wider cir-culation than would otherwise be the case; whereas, the entire consequences, the shame, disgrace, sorrow and priva-tion might be confined to the narrow sphere of the woman alone. Who on earth would think of the average con-gressman or the average great editor gressman or the average great editor being proud of all his children? Why, being proud of all his children? Why, such a thing would be an indeltible stain upon our national escutcheon and none but traitors to the govern-ment would think of it for a moment. Oh, no; we must avoid that form of treason and do it at once, by as com-plete a repudation of the President's notifient as the loval mind can decise position as the loyal mind can devise and the patriotic heart sustain, if we would have peace.

would have peace. There are some other things that might be named, but one more will suffice for the present; being less con-sequential, the others can wait. The one referred to is the "pernicious ac-tivity" of high churchmen in political affairs. It is known that the President and those nearest him not only have their occasional preferences as to can-didates, but go so far in promoting the success of such candidates as to go to the polis and vote for them. Look at the spectrace (once more) of an Apostle in the United States senate, a high the spectacle (once more) of an Apostle in the United States senate, a high councilor in the lower house of Con-gress, three or four Bishops in the last Legislature, and Church officials of various degrees of prominence holding public station all over the state—All of which is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and thereby treasonable. The Church—that is, the "Mormon" Church—must keep its hands off the political machinery if we would have peace, and as it is somewhat difficult to locate the line between high and low churchmen, if indeed such line exists, it would be as well if all "Mormons" without distinction otherwise let poli-fuce the line between the reasonable. batriotic people outside their Church to hold the offices, and until this is accomplished Utah will not be thor-oughly Americanized and we will not have peace.

Perhaps some who are not patriotic or peaceable or progressive will ask what there would be left for them after or peacease or progressive will ask what there would be left for them after compliance with the terms stated. It is hard to satisfy a mischlevous mind with the backing of a disloyal heart. Wouldn't they still have faith, repent-ance and baptism, which have not yet been assailed and perhaps will not be unless they fail to grasp the present opportunity to secure peace? Also, they might retain statehood and such property as they have if they don't seek to add to it by secular business methods and earthly schemes of specu-lation. There is no disposition to op-pose their religion or annoy them in dividually, by either the Utah Ameri-cans spoken of or the government, which they alone represent. Why, after the "Mormons" property was stolen from them wasn't it returned after a while, with the strict understanding that they wouldn't use any of it to that they wouldn't use any of it to support their families and would guit



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et to say that such privilege was not denied, but on the contrary was being engaged in without much restraint, if my. Of course, those who think so are disoval to the government and should be unpressed for the the casoral to the government and should be suppressed forthwith. The fact that men who hold high positions and are respected by great numbers of (once) food cilizens can be called all manner of names except desirable ones, their syings misconstrued and their pur-poses wilfull; misrepresented, in writ-ten printed and spoken words, does not igure. If the organ aforesaid says there is no freedom of speech here, that setis no freedom of speech here, that set-lies it, whether there is or not, and in the interest of parts if the interest of peace it must be so re-

incoherent vagarles of a hopeful ward inmate just admitted; that the conclu-sions are non sequiturs; that the "ar-gument" as a whole is so much vapid sophistry; that so far from any commercial system prevailing or promised being detrimental to the Gentiles, those of them who are engaged in business are as a rule, in proportion to the trans-actions as a whole, doing better than ever before and have fairer prospects ahead-that these are not complaining, but the boss bellyacher complains for them in order that he may have that fictitious company which he foolishly imagines is better than none. And we must understand that those who talk in this way are also Jack Mormons, in this way are also Jack and arti- I who are worse than the full-orbed arti- I

paying tithing, both of which pledges have been shamelessly violated? They also pledged themselves to keep out of politics and let the said Americans run the machine and hold the offices as Fun the machine and hold the offices as a condition of statehood, and this pledge has not been kept. In the in-terest of harmony and prosperity, all this and more too must be changed, not indifferently, but altogether. Then will white-throated peace return to his perch, the dove with the olive branch will become the state emblem and the stork will vamose the ranch for good stork will vamoose the ranch for good. Let us have peacefully yours, ESSAY CAIGH.

TRADE.

CITY

Deservet News Stories Of More Than 40 Years * *FROM THE FILES OF 1860. * Ago.

Accidental but Unbearable .- As the | their arrangements and commence their Fillmore mail coach was crossing the American Fork river on Thursday last, fbe carriage was upset and the bags ontaining the entire southern mail were submerged, immersed and soaked atil their contents were as thoroughly saturated and macerated as it could be a cold water, and to add to the calam-7, after they were recovered they were placed upon a pack animal, as per report, and churned from thence to Provo, some 14 or 15 miles, as extensively and completely as was possible for an inexperienced carrier to do, and a doubt he supposed at the time that he was doing his country a great service.

a was doing his country a great serve. On the arrival of the mutilated mass a provo, Postmaster Southworth, as postmaster at Pleasant Grove should have done, emptied it out and undertook measures to have it dried, as a smuch of it saved as possible, but he reports that the destruction of the heiter and paper mail was nearly supplete. We regret the occurrence, faritcularly as the first number of the heith volume of the 'News'' for our unserthers in Utah. Wasatch, Juab, anpete, Millard, Beaver and Washing-the countes, was forwarded that morning most of which was reduced to pulp the packing process instituted after the page of the the sentence, if desired. The upsetting of the coach might are with the wet mail afterward was torward was unstable, but the course the with the wet mail afterward was upset with the wet mail afterward was torken with the wet mail afterward was torken with the wet mail afterward was upset with the wet mail afterward was upset.

Careless Shooting Affair .-- On the hing of the Fourth two fast lads in Seventh ward, of sufficient age, Veyer, to know better than to use earms in a careless manner, as too iny of a maturer age are inclined to probably, to add some little to the arise of the source of the source of the A probably, to add some little to the arity of their amusements on that as resolved to have a little target indicating and resardless of the laws of the diverse of the laws of the south, and resardless of the laws of the diverse of their balls than an inch as a mark, with no other obstruction of the force of their balls than an inch are corn, hiding them from view on the provide side of the block. Although the diverse of the block. Although the diverse of the block. Although the diverse on the dangerous for them to the diverse side of the block. In the direction they had placed is sarget, as there were people dwell, and advised to place their target in the other blace, they disregarded the atmomition and proceeded to complete name was John Mowry-afterwards said that it was George Harrison, and store, where he had sold an ox that morning. On examination, it was made to ap-pear that the two boys came into the city together early in the morning, each with a horse and driving two steers or with a horse and driving two steers or oxen, that they sold one to Mr. Box for merchandise, which they had divided between them. The oxen had probably been stolen, but there was no way of ascertaining the facts in the case. They were committed for further investiga-tion in default of ball.

Unheard of Proceedings-We have been credibly informed that, on yester-

The first ball sent passed through The first ball sent passed through the board and corn, and hit a little girl, daughter of Thomas Mc-Lelland, who was playing with other children in Mr. J. Alger's door yard directly opposite. The cries of the child on being wounded, soon brought Mr. Alger and others to the spot, and she was carried into the house, apparently in great distress. Upon examination it Was carried into the house, apparently in great distress. Upon examination it was ascertained that the ball which had struck her in the back, near one hip, had not penetrated her body, al-though it had passed through her clothes and fractured the skin consid-erably. Mr. Alger and a young man named W. E. Cowley went out into the yard and found the ball which was much flattened, and as they were ex-amining it, a second shot was fired, and much flattened, and as they were ex-amining it, a second shot was fired, and the ball striking young Cowley, passed through one thigh, wounded him se-verely, and but for some papers and a bunch of keys in the pocket of his pants, which turned the direction of the missile, it is believed that it would have produced a fatal injury. The offenders were soon waited upon, and their shooting operations summar-ily suspended, but how heavily they were fined has not been ascertained. Fears are entertained, however, that if the punishment of the amateur Berdans

the punishment of the amateur Berdans consisted principally in a herbal homoepathic lecture, they may not have been thoroughly cured of the disease with which they were afflicted.

More Horse Stealing-On Monday morning, 2nd inst., Mr. D. H. Cannon, who had been looking for some days after a horse belonging to him that was nissing from the range where he had turned it out, fortunately met with it on East Temple street in the possession of a lad who gave his name as William in town. Bratton, and who was immediately ar-rested, together with an accomplice, who when taken into custody, said his

