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C. C. GOODWIN, - - - - - Editor.

J. T. GOODWIN, - - - - - Manager.

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## GET THE RIGHT GROUND.

A good many Eastern newspapers are moving to oppose the seating of Apostle Reed Smoot in case of his election to the United States Senate, on the ground that he believes in polygamy as one of the cardinal doctrines of his creed, and that he only awaits another revelation to advocate it openly.

That is not, legally, tenable ground on which to found an objection. Of course the Senate can make it an excuse for refusing Mr. Smoot a seat, but it ought not to for it is the highest law-making power in the Nation and hence should be careful in its proceedings not to resort to illegal methods, for in point of fact, it has no control over a man's opinions. It would violate the spirit of the Constitution to make a man's opinions a subject for punishment.

But there is a legal obstruction in the way of Mr. Smoot which ought to cause the denial of a seat to him in the Senate of the United States. He is not, except in name, a citizen of the United States. His real fealty is to another temporal Government, the very opposite of the Government of the United States in every respect.

This Government to which he belongs is perfectly organized. It has its president, its courts, and when a Legislature or City Council of Mormons is elected under American forms, every bill of the Legislature, every ordinance of the Council, has first to be submitted to the first presidency of this kingdom, or, in its absence, to a quorum of the apostles, the next body in power to the first presidency. More than once in recent years after a case between Mormons had been tried in the civil courts, under the forms of the Republic and a judgment rendered, the parties have been summoned before a bishop's court—a court of the kingdom—and the case retried, not under the laws of the Republic, not by men learned in the law, not by any legal formula, but by the whim of an unlettered bishop, and these bishop's courts think nothing of reversing a judgment rendered in a District court of the State.

Now Apostle Reed Smoot is a citizen of that kingdom. He believes in making Legislatures and City Councils subject to the instructions of the head of the Mormon nation; he believes it right for a bishop's court to reverse a judgment of the courts of the Republic, and is vastly more an alien than an Englishman or Frenchman when first landed in the United States, for while the Englishman or Frenchman might have no love for our country or its institutions he would, upon landing, hold himself subject to our laws while he re-

mained on American soil. In case of the apostle's election to the Senate the attack upon the legitimacy of his claim to a seat should be on the ground that when he has taken repeated oaths of absolute fealty to a Government hostile in form to this Republic, he became an alien and all the more an alien because that other Government is within the Government of the United States, and the only restraint upon it, all that keeps it from overthrowing the Government of the United States, is want of power.

Mormons who are not too discreet openly assert that one purpose of sending Apostle Smoot to the Senate is to try an experiment, to see if the Senate of the United States will tolerate a high officer of their church, bound as he is by his oaths of fealty to another temporal Government, in that body. The Roberts episode settled the matter of electing known polygamists to Congress; if Apostle Smoot is sent home, the experiment of sending high officers of the "Kingdom of God on Earth" to that body will be abandoned. Citizenship is something which all nations are most jealous of. That is the ground on which Apostle Smoot should be fought when he reaches the Senate, for in spirit and in truth he is bound soul and body to a Theocracy, which claims that the Government of the United States is an usurpation, which stands in the way of the government of God through his priests on earth.

And now T. Kearns is getting a corner on all the saddles made. He wants them for the "Phillipponies."

## THE SENATOR TROUBLED.

With the purchase of the Senatorship two years ago there was also an alliance, offensive and defensive, formed by which the combined church and machine were to make merchandise of the officers and control the politics of Utah. It seems that while Senator Kearns was laying the foundation for his fortune in the deep levels of the Silver King, he did not take the trouble to read the daily papers and never learned the rather solemn truth that the chiefs of the Mormon church never make covenants with Gentiles except for what they deem to be their own advantage, that they are here for the Mormon church only; that they are not influenced by affection, gratitude or any of the other generous traits which ordinary men count upon, and, moreover, that even their solemn promises are subject to frequent revisions. They permitted Mr. Kearns to have the Senatorship because it was only delivering goods for a valuable consideration. Had they written the receipt for the Senator to sign, it would have read something like this: "Received, Salt Lake, January —, 1901, for the sum of \$1 and other valuable considerations not necessary to stipulate, one United States Senatorship," and signed,

THOMAS KEARNS.

Per RICHARD KERENS, Agent.

The other "valuable considerations" included many things. One was the purchase of the daily Gentile newspapers of the city, and reducing them to organs through which no criticism of Mormon church methods should ever be made. The business ran smoothly enough until the late election. Then the Senator discovered several things. One was that with the Gentile press smothered, the saintly chiefs at once ceased any pretention to American citizenship, forgot every obligation of

good faith and common gratitude and were going to run business from the old 1880 stand. The result is that Senator Kearns is practically out in the cold. He will be the real Senator only until his successor appears on the scene on the 4th of March next, while his prospects for 1905 ought to be most disquieting if he has any desire to succeed himself. It is said that he is engaged trying to solve the problem of how Apostle Reed Smoot can be defeated in his Senatorial aspirations. If he was as brilliant as he has heretofore been lucky he would know that Euclid could never solve that problem except in one way.

If his attorney would go to the office of the first presidency and say in effect: "Mr. Kearns is most grateful for the honors that have been given him, and is most anxious to show his gratitude. He desires to see the erection of the great memorial building in honor of Joseph Smith begun. For that purpose he has set aside \$50,000 wherewith to have the foundation put in and the first story erected. But he thinks that in that case he should have the naming of the next Senator, and has asked me to come and confer with you to see if an arrangement cannot be made."

That might win. It would be easy to get a dispatch from Yokohama from Apostle Heber Grant asking that Apostle Smoot might be induced to join him, to help teach the youth of Japan to sing, "We Are Thankful, O Lord, for a Prophet," and Apostle Smoot might be induced to put his Senatorial candidacy in cold storage for another two years.

We are not sure that the scheme would win, but we are absolutely sure that nothing else can put off destiny and beat foreordination to a finish. And we give the Senator notice gratis, that even with that accomplished, it would only make his prospects for 1905 all the more desperate for to the chiefs of the Mormon church all Gentiles are but as Philistines or Midianites to get the best of whom is a religious duty.

Drop down and take a look at the City Council in session. That ought to be enough to teach you how to vote next time.

## THE KRUPPS.

The Krupps should have a monument like the one to Von Moltke. In the rehabilitation of Germany the part the great steel wizard bore was as necessary and as great as statesmanship and generalship could carry through. Thirty-five years ago Germany was but a system of disjointed states; not one was powerful save Prussia, and she was still under the cloud of the first Napoleon's conquest sixty years before.

But in five years Germany shone out as the very greatest of European powers—a colossus, suddenly, as if from the ground, emerged, and the dictator of the Old World. The chiefest praise for the change has been given to Bismarck and Von Moltke. They surely were a wonderful pair. Germany had needed to have her states bound under one confederation with a ruling head. Bismarck had planned and built the stately edifice of German Unity. But the work of Bismarck would have been in vain except that Von Moltke had so reorganized and trained the Prussian army that its invincible power drew the states of Germany insensibly toward Prussia as a common center. But Von Moltke could not have done that except that he was able to so equip his army that any power opposed to it would have to fight at a disadvan-