

Why the Police of Our Cities Should Be Armed

By COL. HENRY WALKER.



THINK the police officer should carry a weapon. His duties often bring him into collision with the worst elements of a community which recognizes no law but that of violence, and must be performed even at the risk of his life.

The spirit of lawlessness so rife in our cities cannot always be kept under by honeyed words or moral suasion.

The influx into our midst of multitudes of immigrants, many of whom come from countries where human life and law are held far less sacred than among us, where the law of force is the governing power, and who have little conception of our laws and civilization, must be controlled to some extent by force.

A police officer on duty, surrounded or pressed by a number of men, infuriated maybe by intoxicating liquor, or animated by hatred of law as embodied in the police, would have but little chance for his life if he were compelled to rely on his own physical strength only to defend it. That must be supplemented and made superior to the force attacking him. This can be done only by giving him a weapon of some kind.

There is no better weapon in the hands of a resolute man, as a general thing, than the short club now in use. It is large enough for all practical purposes of defense or attack when necessary; it is easily wielded, and with the wrist loop can be with difficulty wrested from the officer. It can be readily kept out of sight until needed, thus being a mailed hand under the kid glove, though the dangerous classes know it is ready for use.

The London police, and there are no better, do not carry a weapon. He knows, and the people know, that beside him is a large trained military force always ready, and often summoned to do what there is simply police duty. On the contrary, our police is rarely aided by the military, and only in great emergencies is the soldier ordered out for police duty.

After all, the weapon is not to be looked after so much as the man behind it. Level-headedness, too much neglected, should be a prime factor in the appointment and promotion of police officers. Any weapon can be safely given to a discreet man, while any weapon is liable to be abused in the hands of an irascible or excitable, hot-tempered man.

Moreover, the police should have a single head. Three colonels to a regiment would be an absurdity, and the police force is semi-military. The head should be a strong, fearless, intelligent man, with courage to do his duty without fear or favor, to enforce the law honestly and impartially, while recognizing the fact that a great city cannot be carried on according to the ideas of one man or set of men.

Henry Walker

Marriage as a School

By JOHN CLIFFORD, D. D.

Our whole social system is suffering from a lack of seriousness. The great material prosperity of recent years seems to have led people into rounds of pleasure, in which the serious things of life have been set aside too lightly. Marriage has no doubt suffered with the general fabric. From my own observation and experience, however, I am not inclined to think that there has been any serious decline in the sacredness with which the marriage tie is regarded by the vast majority of the people.

The conditions which are now manifesting themselves are not new. They already existed; but the causes I have referred to have served, in recent years, to emphasize them, and to bring them more prominently before the community as a whole.

Our divorce laws might be made more stringent. They would be all the better if they made separations and dissolutions less easy to obtain. Marriage is like a school, and many people, like children, are set hard lessons. They would prefer to avoid them if they could, and if they see an easy means of escape they avail themselves of it.

In the case of the children, the parents and the teachers insist upon the lessons being done, and the children are taught in this way to regard difficulties as things not to be shirked, but to be overcome. So it should be with marriage. It is opposed to the best interests of the people themselves, as well as to the community, to provide easy means of escape from the hard lessons of marriage. Each hard lesson learned makes the next one easier to bear.

The Hope of a Nation

By PROF. J. G. SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University.

Those who wish to preserve the republic should beware of any tendency toward the growth of the military spirit. Government must be an institution under the law, and there is a great lesson for us in the study of Rome's history from the year B. C. 133 to the establishment of the empire. No nation can long endure without some high moral and political ideal. Our nation, for example, has endured for over a century and made for itself an honorable place in the political history of the world, because it stands for the principles embodied in the declaration of independence.

Government of the people, by the people and for the people is something for which every member of a commonwealth may live, and, if necessary, something for which a citizen may die; but take away that ideal and leave nothing behind but tolerable prosperity, heavy taxation, a big standing army and a despot over all as absolute as any oriental despot, and, as in the case of the Roman emperor, a nation will fall into decay and gradually disappear.

It is the duty of all good citizens to work for peace, to assume that we are living in a world of peace, to recognize that ours is an age of peaceful industrialism.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR NEWS.

ALL INTEREST NOW CENTERS AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAPS CONTINUE TO BOMBARD IT.

Serious Damage to Boats and Property Has Been Caused by Recent Attacks—Japanese Losses Are Said to be Very Large.

GHASTLY SIGHTS ON THE SLOPES OF 203 METER HILL.

Before Port Arthur, with the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan, Dec. 15.—The work of removing the dead from the slopes and crests of 203 Meter Hill has been completed on the north side. The south slopes are still covered with bodies buried under the debris of trenches and bombproofs. The long lines of Japanese dead laid out on top of the hill and the slopes previous to interment presented an awful appearance. Most of the bodies were partially naked and horribly torn by dynamite bombs.

Every part of the city and harbor of Port Arthur is visible from 203 Meter Hill. The streets of the city are deserted. Many buildings have been burned and others shattered.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Commander of naval artillery reports that bombardment on the 13th was principally aimed at arsenal and torpedo depot at Tiger Tail and at steamboats in its vicinity. Torpedo depot ablaze one hour. Three ships were destroyed and one was sunk, besides buildings greatly damaged.

"Togo reports that torpedo boat flotillas attacked the Sevastopol twice on the night of the 12th and thrice on the night of the 13th. The result is uncertain. Our total casualties only three men wounded."

THE JAPANESE LOST THREE TORPEDO BOATS

Che Foo, Dec. 17.—Seven Russians in civilian garb, but with a military training obvious in their bearing, arrived Friday in an open sail boat carrying dispatches. They were unwilling to talk and went immediately to the Russian consulate. They left Port Arthur Thursday night.

Passengers who arrived here Friday from the Kwangtung peninsula confirm the truthfulness of the official Japanese reports of the sinking of various Russian ships recently at Port Arthur. They say the Japanese would have been able to accomplish this in the past two months, but apparently preferred to use their guns against the Russian military forces. It is believed the destruction of the Russian ships indicates that the Japanese have abandoned the hope of capturing the fortress. The Japanese lost three torpedo boats within the past month by mines, the last one sinking during the night attack of December 14 on the Russian battleship Sevastopol.

The fighting during which 203 Meter Hill was captured was terrific, that achievement alone costing the Japanese 12,000 casualties. The Japanese have been unable to occupy the hill except for observation. They have taken none of the main forts.

Three steamers laden with ammunition and provisions ran the blockade of Port Arthur in the past fortnight and there are high hopes that the fortress will hold out for many months. The Japanese are alleged to be depressed at their unsuccessful sacrifice of lives.

Mukden, Dec. 17.—There was considerable desultory firing on both sides yesterday. The Japanese made an advance, but it proved to be only a demonstration.

Night sorties continue. The general position is very uncertain. Movements on both sides are hampered by the freezing of wells and the lack of snow, which render it necessary to keep near the river for water supply and near the coal mines for fuel. Brigandage is increasing.

Removed from Office.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Postmaster General Wynne has been removed from office by Frank H. Cunningham, the South Omaha, Neb., rural carrier, who is president of the National Association of Rural Carriers, and James Keller, of Cleveland, who is at the head of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The dismissal is the result of an investigation of charges of insubordination, of being absent from duty without leave and of violation of the president's order of January 31, 1902, prohibiting individual or organized attempts of government employees to influence legislation or to solicit increase of pay.

Fatally Stabbed Two People.

Washington, Pa., Dec. 17.—Angelo Giardini and his wife are dying at Westland, this county, the result of a murderous assault by the woman's father, Guiseppe Varino. The attack was made because Mrs. Giardini reproved her father for abusing her mother. Varino went to his son-in-law's house and, calling Giardini to the door, stabbed him several times. Leaving his victim unconscious Varino went to his daughter's room, where she was in bed. Seizing her the man held her upright while he plunged the knife three times into her breast. Varino escaped.

Death of Ossian D. Ashley.

New York, Dec. 17.—Ossian Doolittle Ashley, widely known in financial and railroad circles for more than half a century, died at his home here Friday, aged 83 years. In 1875 Mr. Ashley became active in the reorganization of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Co., and it was with these interests that he was most prominently identified up to the time of his death. Several reorganizations of the property followed until it was merged with the present Wabash system. Mr. Ashley was president of the Wabash Railroad Co. for several years.

INVESTIGATION OF REED SMOOT

WITNESSES EXAMINED BY SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

THE MORMON CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Oaths of Vengeance Taken by Men and Women in the Temple and Penalties Ascribed for Revealing Any Part of the Ceremonies.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The first witness in the Senator Smoot inquiry yesterday was Mrs. Annie Elliott, of Price, Utah. She is an elderly lady who went from Denmark to Utah in 1872 and left the Mormon church in 1896. She was asked concerning the obligations taken in the temple and the ceremonies as she could remember. Mrs. Elliott said that the obligations were so indelicate she could not bear to repeat them.

By slow degrees Mrs. Elliott repeated the oaths of vengeance and the various penalties ascribed for revealing any part of the ceremonies. After saying that each person taking the endowments agrees to have his or her throat cut, Mrs. Elliott said it would be impossible for her to go any further. "At that time I considered it all so serious that I thought I would put it away and not mention it any more," she said when requested to proceed. Pressed by Chairman Burrows, the witness told of the other penalties and obligations which have been described by other witnesses.

Mrs. Elliott described the garments worn by Mormons who have taken the endowments. Senator Overman asked if every Mormon in good standing is compelled to wear the garments, and the witness said that all such Mormons wear the garments as underclothing.

Looking at Senator Smoot, Senator Overman asked the witness if she were sure every Mormon in good standing in the committee room had the garments on.

"Yes, sir, they have." The reply provoked laughter and the witness repeated: "I know they all have them on."

Senator Foraker asked the witness if she had ever heard of the endowment house penalties being enforced against anyone. She said she had not.

Charles H. Jackson, of Boise City, Idaho, chairman of the democratic state committee, testified at length concerning the growing power of the Mormon church and its interference in state affairs, which he said was made the paramount issue by democrats and independents in the last campaign in Idaho. He said that apostles of the church from Utah go into Idaho and direct the people how to vote. These church officials, said Mr. Jackson, tell their people there have been revelations that they should vote a certain ticket and also that the Mormon church desires it. The witness described in detail the flight being made by the Mormon church for the removal from the state constitution of Idaho of the test oath against polygamists.

He told of the visit of Apostle John Henry Smith for the purpose of directing legislation and said that the influence of the church accomplished the passage of the sugar bounty bill.

Speaking of the influence of the church on the political affairs of the state, Mr. Jackson took as an illustration the defeat of Gov. Morrison for a second nomination. He declared that Morrison's administration had been satisfactory to his republican constituents, but that he had run foul of the Mormon church, and therefore was denied a second term. In this connection Mr. Jackson said: "It is impossible for any man or any party to stand against the Mormon church in Idaho."

Washington, Dec. 15.—Testimony relating to the alleged polygamist marriage of the late Apostle Abram Cannon and Lillian Hamlin and additional testimony concerning the obligations taken by persons who pass through the Mormon endowment house, was offered yesterday.

Washington, Dec. 16.—John Nicholson, the chief recorder of the Mormon temple at Salt Lake, was a witness yesterday in the Smoot inquiry. He proved the most reluctant witness of all the church officials who have been brought before the committee. By a slow process the attorney for the protestants drew from him the fact that he keeps the records of marriages, baptisms and endowments that are solemnized within the temple. He explained that the endowments are the placing upon individuals of blessings that will be upon them forever.

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