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VOTE WITHOUT FEAR.

In another part of this imprint of the "News" will be found a communication from Pontefract, Idaho, in which the writer discloses the reported purpose of the anti-Mormon plotters in that state to challenge "Mormon" voters, presumably on the ground of their religious affiliations. No qualified voter should refrain from doing his duty on that account. All such voters should go to the polls early and exercise the rights of a United States citizen, in spite of illegal opposition.

No one can legally be prevented from voting because of religious belief, or Church affiliations. The qualifications of a voter are well defined. Anyone who can swear or affirm that he is a citizen of the United States and has attained the required age; and has the residence qualifications; and has never been convicted of certain crimes, and who is willing to observe the laws of the State and the laws of the land, has a right to vote, and there is absolutely no other ground for legal challenge. No "test oath" is provided by the law of the State, except the one that every voter is required to subscribe to, and there is no authority in the state to change that oath, or provide a substitute, except the legislature. We understand the scheme is to intimidate "Mormon" voters by reading to them a special "test oath," or perhaps to prevent a large percentage of "Mormon" voters from casting their votes, by wasting the time with reading a so-called "test oath" to each voter as he presents himself at the polls, but such schemes should be circumvented by the voters fearlessly exercising their rights and privileges as citizens.

The constitution of Idaho provides: "No person shall be permitted to vote, serve as a juror or hold any civil office who is a bigamist or polygamist, or is living in what is known as a patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this state, or of the United States, forbidding any such crime, or who is an attorney, teacher, adviser, counsellor, aid or encourages any one to commit such crime," etc.

This provision, it is supposed, is to form a pretext for the alleged disfranchisement plan, but there is nothing in this to which a member of the Church cannot conscientiously subscribe. According to eminent legal authority, the rule of interpretation of law is, that the words of the constitution should be given the meaning they were intended to bear when that instrument was framed and adopted; and that, in the construction of the constitution, we must look to the history of the times and examine the state of things existing when it was framed and adopted.

If this rule is applied to the constitutional provision quoted, it is evident that its purpose is to discourage the practice of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, by disqualifying persons who engage in, or encourage, such practices from voting, serving on juries and holding civil offices. This being the purpose of the constitutional provision, no citizen who is not living in violation of the laws can rightfully be disqualified.

No special notice need in this connection be taken of the expression "celestial marriage," since the evident purpose of the framers of the constitution was to prohibit only so-called "plural" marriage. In the constitution the terms plural marriage and celestial marriage clearly refer to the same marriage relation, while in the opinion of Church members, celestial marriage pertains to a future state, and is therefore entirely outside the jurisdiction of earthly legislatures and courts.

That the Church as an organization does not teach, or advise, or aid, any person to enter into unlawful marriage relations is sufficiently proved by the official declarations on that subject. The following statement made at the conference April 6, 1904, is to the point:

"Inasmuch as there are numerous reports in circulation that plural marriages have been entered into contrary to the official declaration of President Woodruff, of September 24, 1890, commonly called the Manifesto, which was issued by President Woodruff and adopted by the Church at its general conference October 6, 1890, which forbade any marriages violative of the law of the land; I, Joseph F. Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, hereby affirm and declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent or knowledge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the Church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage, he will be deemed in transgression against the Church, etc."

The Church by unanimous vote adopted this declaration by the following resolution:

"Resolved that we the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in general conference assembled, hereby approve and endorse the statement of declaration of President Joseph F. Smith, just made to this conference, concerning plural marriages, and will support the courts of the Church in the enforcement thereof."

This is the position of the Church, and no member who is qualified to cast a vote need to hesitate to do so because of his affiliation with the Church. We do not advise any one how to vote, but we do urge all qualified voters to use their rights as citizens, notwithstanding efforts that may be made to intimidate. Great principles are involved. The question whether the mob spirit is to prevail against the principles of liberty embodied in the Constitution of the United States is to the

front again, as in the early history of the Church. Under the circumstances it is incumbent upon every true American citizen to do his duty loyally, without fear and without selfish motives.

A DANGEROUS AGITATION.

The prompt action taken by our government to acquiesce the authorities at Tokyo with the purely local character of the anti-Japanese agitation in San Francisco, is evidence of the estimation in which the Japanese nation is held today. It has always been the aim of the United States to treat all nations, whether large or small, according to the "golden rule." In this case the situation was immediately recognized as "grave," and the government took prompt action accordingly.

It seems that a couple of years ago some editor commenced an anti-Japanese agitation for the selfish purpose of becoming popular and obtaining a seat in the United States senate. In the same way Southern agitators have frequently used the negro question for the furtherance of their personal ambitions, and unscrupulous agitators in this region have tried to rise to fame and power on the wings of anti-Mormonism. The Japanese representatives here and their government officials may be aware of this American peculiarity, but the people generally cannot be expected to understand it, and hence the gravity of the situation.

The reports circulated in Tokyo were that Japanese laborers were excluded from work in San Francisco, because of their race peculiarities, and that Japanese children were driven from the schools. This is virtually denied by our government, in its dispatches to Ambassador Wright. In these it is stated that the "labor troubles" are no other than ordinary local disturbances of which no official notice should be taken, and that the trouble about the schools has arisen from the fact that the buildings formerly used by the schools had been destroyed by the late earthquake and fire. The assurance was added that "the general government of the United States will not for a moment entertain the idea of any treatment toward the Japanese people other than that accorded to the people of the most friendly European nation, and that there is no reason to suppose that the people of the United States desire our government to take any different course."

The dispatch closes by saying that the President has directed the department of justice to investigate the matter and take such steps as the facts call for.

This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but the trouble is that the Federal government has not the power to enforce its policy of conciliation against agitators who control state governments. This is an anomaly. The government has the authority to enter treaties and make promises, but if a state refuses to honor obligations thus entered into, it is helpless. In cases where the faith of the country is pledged, this certainly is unfortunate. Some of our citizens have so long carried themselves with arrogance and brutality toward the Chinese and the negroes, that they have quite naturally reached the conclusion that they can with impunity trample upon all who are considered objectionable. It should be no surprise to find that the keen witted and industrious Japanese will not submit to indignity and insult with humility.

The Japanese are rapidly coming to the front. A Japanese statesman makes these observations and forecasts:

"As to the future condition of the world's powers we may rank the nations thus: Britain, America, Germany, Russia, France and Japan must take her place in the group. It cannot be disputed that Japan now ranks as one of the six leading powers of the world. To state the matter exactly I may say that Britain and Germany, Russia and France are the four great powers politically in the old world, and America and Japan are the two great powers in the new world of the future. As a matter of fact, Japan has a population of 6 per cent of all the total population in the Asiatic continent, which, with the assimilated power of European civilization might by her example succeed in awakening other Oriental races to the light of Western civilization, so that for the future in the Far East the other nations of the West cannot afford to discount us."

This may, or may not, be the destiny of the Japanese, but they are entitled to all the rights and privileges assured them in the treaties made by this country, and every citizen should make it a point to uphold the honor of his country in his associations with "the stranger within our gates."

A POPULAR AUTHOR DEAD.

In the death of Alfred Hedenstjerna Sweden has lost one of her most popular authors. Wherever Swedish literature is known "Sigurd," the nom de plume of the late writer of fiction, is a familiar name, and many of his literary productions were translated into German, where they were almost as much appreciated as in his own native land, although his writings can no more be done full justice to in a translation than can the works of Ibsen.

"Sigurd" has been called the Dickens of Sweden. Many of his stories and sketches are unsurpassed in sweetness and purity of thought and delicacy of diction. His humor was refined. Like Dickens he was the champion of the poor and the down-trodden. By laying bare their real condition, pointing out social abuses and unjust inequalities, and bringing legal oppressors to the bar of public opinion, he has done much toward bringing about more humane social conditions among the lowly. His pen could draw a tear as often as a smile.

Hedenstjerna was a man of the people and could therefore write for the people. In school he was backward, and was therefore sent to a farm, and on the farm he developed the marvelous qualities that made him a popular author. By accident he found his real calling. He was asked to become a local contributor for a provincial paper, and his contributions made such a hit that two years later he was offered a place on the editorial staff. The position grew into a partnership, which lasted until the dissolution of the firm in 1899, when he moved to Stockholm and devoted himself exclusively to literary work. "Sigurd" was popular because he had a mission to fulfill, and was true to his calling.

Two Mississippi planters fought a duel the other day and both were

killed. It was a splendid tribute to American marksmanship.

Enormous registration frauds are being developed in Los Angeles. Nothing angrier about such doings.

The busy W. C. T. U. wants Senator Smoot excluded from the Senate. It will be a very long felt want.

A boy of nineteen has been arrested in New York for registering himself fourteen times under different names.

How kind of Senator Dubois to set the President right on the Idaho situation! It was this kind of kindness that once killed a cat.

The other day Police Commissioner Bingham of New York shifted over eighty police captains. As a measure of reform it was merely a makeshift.

If not very careful some of the wandering Utes will yet find themselves in the "happy hunting grounds." Their built-upness is leading them that way.

Mr. Hearst had excerpts from some of President Roosevelt's speeches printed in parallel with some of his own views. The parallel between the two men stops right there.

Finding the Standard Oil company \$3,000 for delinquency of the law will have about the same effect on it as Mrs. Partridge's efforts to stop up the Atlantic had on the ocean.

The Panama canal commission has discovered that there is a dearth of labor in the world. The discovery is almost as startling as when Balboa went up on a peak in Darien and discovered the Pacific ocean.

The second death in this city from an automobile accident occurred yesterday afternoon. It was most regrettable and the blame for it seems to lie entirely with the chauffeur, who had a machine with which he was not familiar and which had no horn of any kind attached to sound a warning.

Bishop M. C. Harris, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church for Japan and Corea, speaking of the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco, and the treatment of Japanese there, says: "In spite of these things, however, the Japanese are fully aware that they proceed from local conditions, and do not indicate a national prejudice on our part." The bishop may be right, but if the Japanese people do understand that some outrages on their fellow Japanese in San Francisco are the result of local conditions, they show a wonderfully philosophic turn of mind, a turn of mind that we Americans rarely show when there are outbreaks against Americans in the Orient and Japanese or Chinese authorities attribute them to local conditions. What the bishop says should teach us to be less hasty in condemning a whole nation for the wrongs committed by a few of its people. Light may even come to us from the east.

Chairman Woodruff is seriously thinking of appealing to the President to do something in the New York campaign because Hearst has had the temerity to publish, in parallel columns, extracts from some of the President's speeches and some of his own matter. The practice is as old as politics, campaigning and its purpose is always very obvious: to show that the views of a candidate on some subject are the same as those of some public man who is generally recognized as an authority on it, or at least whose opinions carry great weight. The independence league document is a campaign document and there is no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should issue a card repudiating it. He is in no way responsible for it, and his quoted words are his own. There is no disrespect in using them. There is no disrespect, there is no lese majeste. A President's utterances on public questions are public property and anyone is at liberty to use them. Chairman Woodruff takes a very narrow view of the matter, one that scarcely will be endorsed at the White House.

ALL RUSSIA REVOLUTIONARY.

The Independent.
But, whatever are the differences of opinion and of tactics existing between the Russian party struggling for freedom, there is a certain feeling of unity and solidarity that permeates all these parties. This will continue until the first and great aim of the movement, the political principle, is definitely won. Every party in Russia is a revolutionary party now. The fault does not lie with the people, but rather with the government. They are revolutionary in their aims because the whole of Russia is revolutionary, because Russia wants to be suddenly changed and to make up for lost time. They are revolutionary in the methods in the measure in which peaceful means are refused to them. In the twentieth century it is impossible to admit that a government can remain which, in order to exterminate throwing bombs, can think of no other means than that of exterminating the population by dint of a regular army which throws bullets. It is a shame, a dishonor, to civilization, and is no longer to be admitted.

ONE CENTENARIAN IN 127,000.

Hospital.
The labors of Sir George Murray Humphry proved that there is about one centenarian to every 127,000 people, and that of 70 authenticated cases no one reached 100 years, three only are said to have been 108 and one 106. The full exercise of the various powers, mental and bodily, is conducive to great age, so that there need be no fear of entering heartily, actively and with full interest and energy into the assigned work of life, physical and mental. The inhabitants of any country, as in Delahou, in North Carolina, will point with pride to the number of hale and hearty octogenarians, nonagenarians and centenarians living among them as an evidence of their healthy environment and hygienic lives. So in Paris, with its 10,500 octogenarians and 620 nonagenarians, 89 of whom are approaching their 100th year, 816 inhabitants of Paris are more than 102 years of age.

SMILE!

Albany Argus.
Have you tried smiling? It is the latest remedy for all the ills of the flesh and the spirit, and it is cheap. All that is necessary to do to try the new "smile cure" which, we are informed, the London doctors are recommending, is to let the corners of the mouth slightly by means of the facial muscles, expanding the lips and showing the teeth. Practise this before the looking-glass night and morning until the

smile has worn in, and the beneficial results will be forthcoming. It is seriously asserted. There is no state of affairs so discouraging that it can't be bettered by smiling over it, and there is no joy in life so joyous that it will not spread a little wider over the surface of the globe with the coining of a smile.

If you have trouble, bear it and grin. Smile and smile till the smile grows in!

FIRST LADY IN THE LAND.

Boston Globe.
Good for Mr. Bryan! When an enthusiastic Georgian said to him: "Mr. Bryan, I hope to see you our next President, and your wife the first lady of the land," "Thank you," answered Mr. Bryan with a laugh: "I never may be President, but Mrs. Bryan is already the first lady in the land."

SORE TEETH AND SORE EYES.

Burlington Free Press.
cribes three cases, in each of which procedure, together with suitable toilet and a form of eye disease. He describes. Unfortunately this sensible and temperate approach failed to achieve its purpose, for the tooth place, lives were lost and British bluejackets had an exceptionally trying position. ties of character or intellect needed for big smile, while tiny drops of pus could be pressed out from their margins, a perfect recovery.

In caring for these cases the teeth were in very bad condition. A Scotch surgeon recently called at the house of a poor man and his wife, and the complexion was of a muddy, sallow to be landed to maintain order. Of fear, he said that nothing became him better in his tenure of office than his abandonment of it. He had a fine presence and considerable personal dignity, first step was to purify the mouth and Prince George himself. It must, but the teeth into good condition. Such The gums were soft and spongy, bleed-

JUST FOR FUN.

A Singer's Laughs.
The singer at the end of the practice song 126 notes that time," he said, "without once taking breath." "Indeed! That must be a record." "No. The record is held by Courtice Pousley. Pousley sang without a respiration in 1898. The record previous to that was held by Farinelli, with 300 notes in this way. "It is wonderful what lungs trained singers have. The average man could hardly sing fifty notes without breathing, whereas to the singer 200 would be nothing."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Kick Always Coming.
"Well," said the optimist, "I suppose you are through kicking about the warm weather." "Oh, yes," responded the pessimist cheerfully, "I'm kicking about the cold weather now. That's the good point about the weather. You can nearly always kick."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Speaking of Costs.
To be sure \$2,100 for a stuffed auk is a pretty big price even for so large a bird, but it is believed that a careful examination of the records would disclose the fact that occasionally a small but not actually costs more.—Indianapolis News.

Couldn't Stand the Hackett.
"There's a country buyer out there," said the senior member of the firm, "that I want you to take care of." "Not me please," protested the salesman, "I promised my wife I'd stop drinking."—Philadelphia Press.

Decidedly.
"In the restaurant business, are you? Haven't these—investigations made a difference in your trade?" "I should say so! We're so busy I can't find time to eat my own meals. Ours is a vegetarian restaurant."—Chicago Tribune.

A Life Job.
"Old Plauder is a very steady man, isn't he?" "Yes, the firm thinks very well of him. He went to them as office boy over 30 years ago." "Indeed? I suppose he holds quite an important position there now." "Yes, he's still office boy."—Philadelphia Press.

Visitor—My man, had you no occupation that you took to a criminal life? Convict—Sure, sir. I was making money hand over fist when der police hounded me out o' business." Visitor—What were you doing? Convict—I wor porch-climbing.—Baltimore American.

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