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"MORMON" TRIBUNALS.

In every organized body of religious worshippers there are rules and regulations for the conduct of members which they are expected to observe, and for the violation of which they are rendered subject to church discipline. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Laatter-day Saints these are made definite and explicit. They are simple and of general application throughout the Church. In cases of difficulty between members, (and this term covers all its officials, for they are members as well as officers,) there is a course of procedure, which is universally taught. First, the aggrieved person should seek directly to effect reconciliation with the offender. When this cannot be done, the teachers who visit the latter, or someone specially selected, should endeavor to bring about a satisfactory settlement. When this means fails, a charge may be preferred before the Bishopric of the ward to which the offender belongs. Both sides are entitled to a fair hearing, in person and with witnesses who are Church members.

When a decision is rendered, if it is not satisfactory to either party an appeal can be taken to the Presidency and High Council of the Stake of Zion in which that ward is situated. This body will proceed to investigate the matter, and after hearing both sides carefully, will affirm or set aside or modify, the decision of the Bishop's court and render justice to the parties involved.

If it appears that even then either party to the suit is wronged, the First Presidency of the Church may be appealed to, who will inquire into the case and pass upon the matter and decide whether it is entitled to a rehearing or otherwise. In case of improper and unchristian like conduct on the part of any member of the Church, a charge with specifications may be made to the Bishopric of his or her ward, and the same procedure be followed.

The tribunals mentioned are required to act in all patience, fairness and equity, without regard to personal feelings or ends, and with a view to render strict justice according to the evidence presented. There is ample opportunity given always for the presentation of both sides to a charge or a difficulty, and there is no better, or fairer, or more satisfactory method for the purpose in any society, community or nation than that established in this Church by revelation from the Most High God.

There is no need for any member of the Church to take steps for the settlement of disputes, the correction of wrongs and the adjudication of offenses so far as they relate to membership in the Church, outside of these established regulations. If they do so, such means are not recognized by the Church or any of its authorities, and there is no necessity for them, unless it may be in matters that can only be settled in a secular civil or criminal court. There are some land affairs, for instance, to settle the question of titles and similar causes, which can only be adjudicated in a court of law. Violations of the laws of the land, too, require proceedings before criminal tribunals. The law of God recognizes them in their sphere, and the courts of the Church do not attempt to invade their prerogatives or to interfere with their decisions. The tribunals of the Church and those of the State are separate and distinct, and one should not and does not infringe upon the other.

These are simple matters with which all well-informed Latter-day Saints are familiar. We refer to them now so that there may be a general understanding concerning them, as some people do not pay sufficient attention to them, and therefore are liable to be led astray by designing persons and thus take a course which is contrary to the law of the Lord, the discipline of the Church and the straight line of rectitude and common sense. We also desire to impart this much of information concerning the subject, for the enlightenment of people outside the Church who are not acquainted with its manner of conducting Church trials and the settlement of disputes between Church members.

CITIZENSHIP AND VOTING.

The Deseret News is asked for information concerning the following, which is sent by a friend from a distant point in this State:

"A father applied for his citizenship when his son had passed his sixteenth year and five years later the father obtained his legal citizen's certificate. By that time, his son son had passed his twenty-first year by a few months. Now does his son become a citizen and legal voter by virtue of his father's citizenship or not?"

The naturalization laws of the United States provide that the children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall if dewiling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof. This settles the question propounded by our correspondent. The son did not become a citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization, as he was above the age of twenty-one years when the father's certificate was obtained. But the son, having lived in the United States for three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, may obtain his certificate of naturalization without having made the usual declaration of intention two years previously. That is to say, he can make the declaration at the time of applying for citizenship.

A person does not become a legal voter simply by acquiring citizenship. The elective franchise is conferred by State enactment. Each State of the Union makes its own laws as to the qualifications of voters. In Utah a person, whether male or female, must be a citizen of the United States, duly registered in the precinct in which he resides, and have been, at the time of the election at which he votes, a resident of the State one year, of the county four months, and of the precinct sixty days. In order to vote at the election of 1902, our correspondent will have to obtain his naturalization papers, and apply for registration on the Tuesday one week before the day of election. There is time yet to accomplish this, and he had better take advantage of his opportunities.

NOT FOR ARBITRATION.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright does not believe in compulsory arbitration of labor troubles. His argument against it is that it means that by law some board shall have the power of fixing wages, and that is, virtually, the power of fixing prices. To that he objects. "You cannot," he says fix the rate of wages by law without a long line of criminal regulations which shall make it a penal offense for a man to pay more than the law allows or to receive more than the law allows. Why not cut through the whole problem at once and make it a penal offense for the consumer to refuse to purchase goods at a certain price? That would be a much shorter cut to the solution attempted by compulsory arbitration."

It is, of course, easy to refute any proposition by the fallacy of reasoning which consists in twisting it out of shape. Compulsory arbitration, he goes on to say, would destroy both industry and society. But that cannot be meant seriously, for Mr. Wright also says: "Let us go on using arbitration wherever there is any prospect or possibility of it being employed, but in that let us teach the lesson that each man must recognize the rights and privileges of the others." If arbitration is a good mode of procedure, "wherever there is any prospect or possibility" of it, why should it not be desirable to have a law making the "prospect or possibility" of arbitration possible in all cases that may occur?

The people of the United States have recently seen the controllers of large industrial interests menacing the comfort, the health, and the lives of a consuming public, while the chief executive of the nation, on behalf of millions of citizens, in vain begged them to make up their differences, and this humiliation the president was subjected to, because he had no authority to go beyond an attitude of petition. Why should not the nation vest some power in its representatives to take steps against those who defy the country?

It was not true, in this case, that arbitration was impossible. For it has been proved now, that the operators, on the suggestion, we presume, of Mr. J. P. Morgan, have concluded to submit to arbitration. In fact, all such troubles must finally be arbitrated, if they are to be settled at all. Why then should not the law make it obligatory on the parties to try arbitration first, instead of last, after a period of suffering, losses and lawless acts? Is there any reason why, in a civilized country, anarchy should precede an amicable agreement? If compulsory arbitration destroys industry, then the plan at last adopted in the coal region is dangerous. For that virtually amounts to arbitration under pressure that may be called compulsion.

Or, if arbitration cannot safely be established by law, let some other remedy be adopted, so that there may be peace permanently between employers and employes.

THE AVERAGE AGE.

The Chicago Journal takes issue with the statement made recently in a number of papers, that census figures prove that the average human life has been prolonged in this country, during the last century, about 7.4 years. The Journal says the figures show no such thing. They show that the "median age" average has risen during this period by that amount, but a further reading of the statement compiled by the census shows that the "age composition" of the population has been subjected to other and more disturbing influx of adult population from foreign countries. This one fact is sufficient in itself to account for the rise of the median age. There is nothing to show that people live any longer than before.

In connection with this subject, it is perhaps of some interest to note that in many localities the deaths of consumption lead those from all other causes. This is the case, particularly in the South, and the death rate from this cause appears to be much higher among the colored population than among the white. Science has done a great deal to make life safe and pleasant, but some of the greatest enemies of mankind are as dangerous as ever.

Did you see the eclipse and what did you think of it?

The light that failed—that of the moon last night.

When the miners go back to work their efforts will be in vein.

Roosevelt and Mitchell were both, seemingly, loaded for Bear.

He that settleth a coal strike is greater than he that taketh a city.

It was a beautiful eclipse. In fact nothing could have eclipsed it.

Come, landlord, fill the bin until it doth run over, for tonight we'll merry, merry be.

Curfew must not toll tonight. Chief Paul has ordered the whistle blown.

What's the matter with the recorder of the arbitration commission? He's all Wright.

The aeronauts persist in ignoring the experience and moral of Darius Green and his flying machine.

Mr. Carnegie has just purchased for his little daughter Margaret a Hor. Thus does wealth lionize itself.

Condemnation of the raids of drunken rowdies from Fort Douglas cannot be called an attack upon the army.

A combination of broom manufacturers is in contemplation. When perfected there will undoubtedly be a clean sweep.

Operators and miners have been at "sixes and at sevens" but now they have wisely concluded to let six settle their differences.

If Governor Odell had only settled the strike in five minutes he would ipso facto have become a great presidential probability.

Prince Henry of Prussia is displaying strong democratic tendencies. A second visit to the United States would completely undo his royal training.

The election registration in Porto Rico is said to have been a complete farce. And yet they do not have grandfather clauses down there either.

If as much care were taken to disinfect every home as is taken to disinfect public library books, there would be much less spread of contagious diseases.

The rules of the Atlantic club of Piccadilly, London, do not allow a millionaire to lose more than five thousand dollars a week at gambling. Presumably multimillionaires and billionaires may lose accordingly.

Public sympathy will go out in great volumes towards those speculators who bought up vast quantities of soft coal, expecting to make people pay fancy prices for the same. It is always a distressing sight to see a biter bit.

Seventeen thousand Americans are said to be stranded in Europe, unable to obtain passage home because all the steamship accommodations are taken. Many of them may be seen daily walking up and down the Strand.

Professor William James has recently expressed the rather startling opinion that "the fear of poverty among the educated classes is the worst moral disease from which our civilization suffers." Is it any worse moral disease than the love of money, which is the root of all evil?

That must have been a great speech of Mr. Healy's, of Uganda, in the commons when it could call forth from a Unionist the comment that it was "one of the finest satirical indictments the government had ever undergone." An able Irishman in active parliamentary opposition is one of the finest sights ever vouchsafed to man.

M. S. Yamamura, editor of the Japanese American, issued at Sacramento, Cal., was among the visitors to the city yesterday, and called at the "News" office. The gentleman speaks English quite fluently, and he asked a number of questions about our city, the dominant Church, and other topics. He left last night for California.

ROOSEVELTS PART IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Denver News.

Despite political bias, every citizen will applaud President Roosevelt in his efforts to bring relief to the people who are suffering from the coal famine. His appeal to the coal barons to drop selfish considerations for the good of humanity was magnificent. The only fear is that he shot over their heads, that they cannot rise to his plane of thought.

Troy Record.

The president knew that he had no power to compel a settlement, but trusted to the good sense and humanity of the parties to the strike to hasten a settlement which would relieve the distressing fuel famine. His arguments failed, but the public will thank him for the interest manifested and the earnest effort he made to save the people from suffering from the winter's cold.

Des Moines Daily Capital.

The operators should have sense enough to realize that it is no officer wrangling with whom they are asked to deal. President Roosevelt is a man of resources and will not stop until every legitimate means has been exhausted. . . . Republicans, Democrats, and nonpartisans alike applaud him for what he has done, and will stand by him in such further efforts as he may put forth to end a situation which has become well-nigh intolerable.

Albany Journal.

That President Roosevelt's earnest, well-intentioned effort failed is to be deeply regretted, but regret will in no wise detract from popular appreciation of his ardent desire to serve the people to the extent of his ability. He is not the less deserving of praise because he encountered stubbornness which his power of persuasion, the only power that he could exercise in the matter as it stood, could not overcome.

LIPTON TO TRY AGAIN.

St. Louis World.

Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to make another trial for the America's cup, the challenge having been prepared with appropriate solemnity. . . . The ensuing formalities will take the usual course and with abundance of red tape the preliminaries of the races for next summer will be arranged. It is understood that the terms of the challenge do not differ materially from those of 1900. It would be gratifying if they were to differ radically. Mr. Lipton is known to favor a contest between boats that shall be something more than mere racing machines, useless for any other purpose, costly to maintain and to sail, and dangerous for those who man and sail them. In this sentiment he has the sympathy of lovers of true sport in this country.

Worcester Spy.

Another international yacht race is now assured. Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the America's cup having been signed by the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, and posted to the New York Yacht club, that is, of course, unless the challenge contains some highly objectionable stinpulation, an almost impossible supposition. The people of this country look for as liberal treatment of American yachtsmen in the matter of the choice of a defender as can be granted consistently with the rules of clean sport. Whatever the New York Yacht club can do to avoid controversies like that raised by Mr. Lawson will be greatly appreciated.