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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 7, 1905.

Y. L. AND Y. M. M. L. A. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 9, 10 and 11, 1905.

On Friday and Saturday, June 9 and 10, morning meetings will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.—for the Young Ladies in the Fortieth Ward assembly rooms, and for the Young Men in Harriott hall. Conjoint officers' meeting will be held on Sunday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly hall, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m. of that day.

All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings. They will also be made welcome at the business meetings.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, General Superintendent, Y. M. L. A.
THOMAS HULL, Secretary Y. M. L. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY, President Y. L. M. L. A.
ANN M. CANNON, Secretary Y. L. M. L. A.

A VEXATIOUS LAW SUIT.

It is announced that a suit will be filed in the courts to prevent the issue of the water bonds voted for by a majority of the taxpayers last December. A number of allegations are presented as pretended reasons for the injunction which is desired by the enemies of the water project. They are flimsy in the extreme, but something had to be put forward to make an appearance of justification for the course to be pursued and to give the suit a place in court. The real purpose behind the movement is very clear to people who have eyes to see. It is to delay the issue of the bonds and the expenditure of the funds arising therefrom until after the next municipal election. That is all there is to the scheme.

The parties to the plot imagine that affairs can be so controlled that they will be able to form a faction which will be strong enough to carry the next city election, and that the administration thus formed will have the money to manipulate, which they are now trying to hinder the present city authorities from using, for the object for which the bonds were voted. We need not take up the points put forward as reasons why the bonds should not be issued and utilized. The courts will put a quietus upon them, no doubt, when the issue is squarely met. The policy of the promoters of the suit is simply one of delay.

The options which the city holds upon the water rights of the farmers taking water from the Cottonwoods will expire on July 1, 1905. The conspirators intend if possible to push the matter far beyond that date for judicial determination. This will hamper the plans for bringing the water from those streams into the city, and at the same time throw another obstruction in the way of the company which has agreed to take the bonds on terms very favorable to the city.

And yet the plotters against the movement to supply the city with an abundance of pure water for domestic purposes, pose as friends to the city and its business affairs. That is to say, they assume the attitude of promoters of the public welfare, while they stand directly in the path of the greatest public improvement that has been projected for many years.

The growth, comfort, health and general prosperity of Salt Lake City depend largely upon the increase of its water supply and the quality thereof. The Cottonwoods have been viewed for several decades as by far the best and most available sources of that needed supply, but until recently satisfactory arrangements could not be made to acquire rights to the use of those streams. Plans, however, have been arranged and contracts entered into, which only await the expenditure of money from the water bonds to make those rights secure and assure the completion of the work which has to be done, so as to effect the exchanges of Utah lake water for the Cottonwoods supply, and bring the clear streams so desirable into the city for general use. And now when the splendid plans devised for this purpose are ready to be executed, factional schemers step in the way to block them and prevent their consummation, and yet hold themselves out as friends of the city and promoters of business undertakings.

The great body of our citizens must have their eyes opened until they perceive, fully, the enormity of the plots which are in progress to capture this municipality in the interest of their invidious foes. Every man who has

at heart the permanent welfare of Salt Lake City should take active interest in the measures that are being concocted against its substantial interests, and explain these matters to their friends and acquaintances, and be ready to work for the benefit of the city as the plotters are to labor for their own projects and profit.

The latter may be able by their policy of delay to thwart for a time the practical measures adopted to supply the city with an abundance of pure water. The law's delays are proverbial. They may be able to hinder the work for a time, that is essential to the accomplishment of the great end in view, but the people should see to it that the enemies of the public shall not accomplish their nefarious purpose, but shall meet with that defeat which ought to overtake all such conspiracies.

M. DELCASSE RESIGNS.

The resignation of M. Delcasse as minister of foreign affairs of the French government, comes rather unexpectedly at this time. He has occupied this responsible position since 1898, and he has become known as the "keeper of the peace of Europe," and has, undoubtedly, been the most conspicuous figure on the stage of European politics, for several years. For this reason, his retirement at this critical period is rather ominous.

M. Delcasse is described as a queer-looking little man, badly dressed, awkward, moody, and cold. He is said to have refused to enter into any relations, except business, with any of his associates. He lives, so to speak, in isolation. He is never seen at any place of amusement, and he is conspicuous for his disposition to entertain. But notwithstanding these peculiarities he has had a most brilliant career.

Delcasse first appears in public view as a journalist, a disciple of M. Gambetta. He edited first *Republique Francaise*, and then *Le Paris*. Already during this part of his career he was given the cross of the Legion of Honor.

As the leader of the French foreign policy, he has a distinguished record. In the Fashoda dispute he nearly brought war between France and England, but, though hissed by his countrymen, he surrendered Fashoda to England, and the affair ended in peace. In 1899 he paid a visit to Russia, and was regarded as the author of the Franco-Russian alliance. In 1898 he made Great Britain apologize to France for interfering with her treaty rights in Turkey. In the same year he was challenged to a duel by M. Laniel, a Deputy, during the Dreyfus affair, but declined to fight on the score that it was not worth it. He was supported by the nation. It was Delcasse who prevented France from meddling in the Spanish-American war. He managed the international dispute of the powers and China in 1900. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1901, but the assassin, a woman, shot at the wrong man. He also prevented the clash that was feared between Russia and England over the North Sea affair.

It is given out that the turn the negotiations with Morocco has taken is the cause of the resignation, in which case it must be regarded as a diplomatic victory for Germany.

The influence of Germany in Morocco is seen in the refusal of the Sultan to accept the French proposals for reform in the government, and his suggestion of an international conference. This is evidently a notice to France and Great Britain that Morocco disregards their agreement according to which France was to have free hands in that country. The disagreement in the French cabinet is, by the London Times, charged to German intrigues. M. Delcasse has represented the policy of an entente with England, and agreements with Spain and Italy, and this policy is, of course, contrary to German interests.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

At the conference on international arbitration, which convened at Lake Mohonk on the last day of May, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood gave a review of the progress of the cause of arbitration during the past twelve months. A year ago, he pointed out, an arbitration treaty had been signed by Spain and Portugal, making the eighth treaty signed within a period of eight months. This year, twenty-two similar treaties have been made, bringing the entire number up to thirty. These treaties are in effect only for five years, but they will undoubtedly be renewed.

Speaking of the failure of the arbitration treaties proposed by Secretary Hay, Dr. Trueblood expressed the opinion that this seeming defeat may result in a victory. It is possible, he said, that in the long run the failure of the treaties may be a great strengthening of the cause. The disagreement of the President and Senate has deeply stirred the nation and caused such a thorough study of the subject as has never before been made by the American people.

The aim of the advocates of compulsory international arbitration, the speaker stated as follows:

"The bringing of all the Central and South American states into the Hague Court, that it may be in reality a world tribunal. None of them are yet parties to it, though the treaty among them signed at Mexico City for the submission of all questions of claims to the Court has been ratified by most of them.

The conclusion of a general treaty of arbitration among all the independent nations of the world.

laid aside for the tools of industry. And toward this goal all should labor.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Official reports on the immigration figures indicate that the influx of aliens will be larger this fiscal year than ever before. The increase of each of the first four months of this year over the corresponding month of 1904 is as follows from Europe alone: January, 27,273; February, 32,284; March, 47,881; and April, 45,979. That is to say, during the first four months of this year, 153,427 more immigrants arrived than during the corresponding months last year, from Europe alone. The totals are as follows:

January	1904	1905
February	25,028	32,284
March	21,882	47,881
April	25,170	45,979
	1904	1905
January	25,028	32,284
February	21,882	47,881
March	25,170	45,979
April	25,170	45,979

Totals 119,774 172,548
The figures point to a total for the entire year of over one million immigrants. It is south of Europe, along with Russia, which continues to supply the bulk of current immigration. Russia's contribution is particularly noteworthy, amounting to over 95,000 for the six months ending with April, compared with 52,000 in the same period a year ago.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TROUBLE.

The New York Evening Post, one of the most influential and well informed papers of this country, in a recent issue discussed the present Scandinavian imbroglio. Our esteemed contemporary takes the view that the demands of the leaders of the Left party are tantamount to a demand for a dissolution of the union, and expresses fear for a war between the two countries, as a consequence. The Post says in part:

"Now, whatever may be thought of Norwegian charges of bad faith against Sweden, it should be said that to force the consular issue a rupture is practically asked for the dissolution of the union. Nothing is plainer than that any federation must present a united front to the world, and if Norway and Sweden are to maintain different foreign offices, though one be vested with only consular authority, they become, in the eyes of the world, no longer a union, but two Kingdoms. In fact, it is very doubtful if the chancelleries of the world would so far reverse their precedents as to recognize a Norwegian foreign minister without they had proper notice that the union was dissolved. This is the view of Sweden and of the King, and it is so clearly sound that Norway should, in justice to its own cause, accept the Riksdag's loyalty, or frankly take steps to undo the union. But this, too, could hardly be brought about without war, for by its very terms the contract is indissoluble, and Sweden would have the same grounds as our Unionists had in 1861 for rejecting secession by force of arms. Recent increases in the Norwegian forces show that the nation is willing to face that possibility. A more foolish and wasteful war could hardly be imagined. Unhappily a partnership between nations cannot ever be made on equal terms, and if Norway, after more than thirty years of uneasy co-existence of Sweden's seniority, now desires a dissolution, Sweden might do much worse than let her go. As for the rumor that Norway desires to substitute for the union an offensive and defensive alliance, such a course would have little to commend it. A treaty framed under such conditions of irritation would be no more than waste paper. Dissolution would, one must fear, be a signal for aggression, or at least for a set of readjustments likely to disturb the European balance. Russia's ruthless annexation of Finland brings her within striking distance of the Norse Pinnar. Germany, in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, has shown that she knows how to step in when Scandinavian fail to act. There are considerations that make it desirable that some honorable retraction of what is virtually an ultimatum may be made possible to Norway. It is a situation to test King Oscar's exceptional capacity as a peacemaker."

Even the Crown Prince of Germany took a June bride.

Nicholas seems to think that re-creation is better than exile.

For some reason it is more respectable to be wealthy than rich.

Is the Equitable going to reconstruct itself upon the report that was rejected?

If Admiral Enquist knows when he is well off he will welcome internment with joy.

In this matter of ending the war and restoring peace, if the Czar will ask his shall receive.

Russia does not, Antea like, rise from the earth stronger each time she touches it.

In Paris bombs were thrown at King Alfonso; in London bouquets were thrown at him.

Not being Anglo-Saxons, how are the fighting qualities of the Japanese to be accounted for?

The paying of South Temple street reminds one of the building of Rome—it wasn't done in a day.

Gaynor and Greene are coming back to their dear native land, and yet they are not happy at the thought.

M. Delcasse was taken at his word this time and his resignation was accepted. Did he think it would be?

It might be just as well for Norway and Sweden to remember the old saying: "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

Chancellor von Buelow has been created a prince by Emperor William. "A breath can make them as a breath has made."

How badly does Russia want to be licked before making overtures for peace? Japan can give it to her ad libitum.

Emperor William favors peace. And yet for many years he was regarded as the one great menace to Europe's peace. He has been a much misjudged ruler.

If anything can be lovelier than a sweet girl graduate dressed in white and carrying flowers, it has not been pictured. And Salt Lake was full of such beauties yesterday.

VIRTUALLY SEPARATED.

Springfield Republican.
We learn by the way of Minneapolis that Norway has already virtually separated from Sweden, by the action of the Norwegian ministry, whose head is P. C. Michelsen, constituting itself a provisional government. Perhaps it is as reasonable to get this from Minneapolis as to get news from Manchuria by way of Rome. In fact, a dispatch to the Tribune gives as authority Claus Winterheim, a Norwegian attorney (of the supreme court), who now is traveling through this country as a member of the university of Norway students' chorus.

Chicago Record-Herald.
If the ministers persist in their tender of resignations, the king's position will be a difficult one, and the radicals will take advantage of the crisis to push the propaganda of dissolution. There is little doubt that the union has not been a happy or harmonious one, but, as Dr. Hedén, the Swedish explorer, has pointed out, separation would expose both countries to the danger of aggression and invasion by the great neighboring powers. A defensive alliance has, however, been suggested by Norwegians as a desirable substitute for the union. A serious question at this juncture is whether the Swedes will demand the use of force as a last resort to keep Norway in the union.

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