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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 24, 1901.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. 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 Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days, for the Young Men, in the assembly hall of the new building of the Latter-day Saints' Business college; and for the Young Ladies, in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms.

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.

LORENZO SNOW, General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.

THOMAS HULL, General Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR, General Superintendent Y. L. M. I. A.

ANN M. CANNON, General Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

WHY WE OBJECT.

Tinkering with the Constitution of the United States is a hobby with some persons and papers. Their propositions for its amendment are usually harmless, because, though they may cause some agitation, they are not seriously contemplated by people of influence and authority.

In noticing the attempt to change the Constitution proposed by certain religious societies, the Deseret News has had in view the maintenance of the honor and integrity of the State. That is all.

The movement to induce Congress to take up this question is, as we have said, a slur upon Utah. It is a virtual intimation that the Constitution and laws of this State, and the announcement of the Church to which the majority of the citizens belong, are in the nature of a fraud, and it is necessary for the nation to take up the matter and load the national Constitution with a provision which would be altogether needless, if this State and its people are trustworthy and reliable.

The proposed amendment which the secretaries advocate is opposed by hosts of rational citizens of Utah, not connected in any way with the "Mormon" Church. They are hostile to it for the reason that we have mentioned. The "extreme touchiness" exhibited on this question by its supporters, ministerial and editorial, shows their animus. They cannot endure an expose of their real motives and the end they have in view. They want to have free vent to their own alleged sentiments, but cannot brook a word in dissent of their schemes. All the same, the Deseret News will express the opinions of rational people on this question, notwithstanding the "extreme touchiness" of the enemies of Utah at mention of their own folly.

HERE ARE THE FACTS.

It is necessary to refer, once more, to the misrepresentations of the Salt Lake Tribune concerning the action taken by the Board of Trustees of the State Deaf and Dumb School. Not that we intend to fill up our columns with replies to the numerous attacks of that paper upon public officials or upon the Deseret News; nor shall we get down to the gutter level of that abusive sheet to notice its vile verbiage and low bar-room Blackguardism. We are only concerned with the charge that the trustees of that school have "transformed that institution into an institution as strictly Mormon as is the Brigham Young academy," and the further charge that they have given "the professorship and control of the school to one Driggs, whose general reputation makes it clear that he is not fit to have such a place."

In reply to the first of these accusations we will clip an editorial from the Ogden Standard, which is a non-Mormon paper published in the city where the deaf and dumb school is situated, and which has had full opportunity to investigate and arrive at the facts. The Standard copies the Tribune's editorial of May 23rd, and then makes the following comment:

"If we were to say that the foregoing editorial from the Tribune is a barefaced lie, we would be telling the exact truth, but in addition to that there is a crossed measure attached to it which makes the Tribune's action almost a crime."

"First of all, there is but one Mormon teacher retained by the new superintendent and that teacher is Mrs. Whalen, employed by the old superintendent in the past. The new superintendent, whom the Tribune calls 'one Driggs,' has retained the old corps of teachers, except only two, namely Mr. Marshall and Miss Walker, and these two were replaced by Mr. Ezra Henne of Virginia and Mr. O. G. Daniels of Massachusetts, both Gentiles. So it will be seen that the new superintendent has employed among all the teachers but one Mormon and that one has been in the school under the old superintendent for years."

"Now what becomes of the Tribune's charge that it has investigated and finds that 'unfit teachers are retained, solely because they are Mormons?' If there are any unfit teachers the old superintendent employed them, because

the two gentlemen from Virginia and Massachusetts, the only two selected by the new superintendent, carry the very highest recommendations from their respective states.

"And so far as the suppression of the Little School paper is in question, the Tribune is all wrong on that, too. In the first place, the Tribune did not publish the exact editorial which Professor Metcalf intended to run. In the second place, the Tribune did not copy turned over by Supt. Metcalf to the Tribune a few words were omitted which materially changed the sense of the article."

"We challenge the Tribune to show that incompetent teachers will replace Mr. Marshall or Miss Walker. No one will protest louder than the Standard if incompetent teachers are employed in the State schools."

"The Standard has no objection to an investigation by the State authorities. In fact since the Tribune has asked it, the Standard records the call and the investigation before June 7th, the day when Supt. Metcalf retires. If that is done, there is no doubt about the Governor approving the action of the board of trustees."

"There has been some very dirty work going on. For instance, some time ago, before Frank M. Driggs was even elected superintendent, eastern papers announced that Supt. Metcalf was dismissed because he was NOT a Mormon, etc., etc. These little items have been traced to Mr. Metcalf. It seems he feared that he would be removed, or thought he ought to be removed, and as the board of trustees had a majority of Mormons this method was resorted to to intimidate them, well knowing that the Mormon members would rather retain him than have it understood that he was dismissed for being a Gentile, but when the trustees discovered the real author of the articles in eastern papers, and the motive back of them, nothing deterred them from doing their duty. We could tell of other things that would tend to show that Supt. Metcalf was willing to injure and cripple the school as soon as he discovered that he was to be dropped, as the superintendent, and we shall feel it to be our duty to lay all the information before the Governor, should he decide to make an investigation, and we hope he will."

"The Tribune has listened to Mr. Metcalf's side of the controversy and has never asked for the other side. In fact the Tribune does not want to hear the other side. But the Governor, if he investigates, will hear both sides. Let us have the investigation."

We have been somewhat acquainted with the action of the outgoing superintendent for some years. His animus against everything "Mormon" has been exhibited on every occasion that presented itself. Still he was retained as superintendent of the school and permitted to have his own way in the main, until he rendered himself obnoxious to the trustees and many of the employees of the institution. The lady referred to by the Ogden Standard was selected by Mr. Metcalf, and received his cordial support and high encomiums until she joined the "Mormon" Church, when his attitude completely changed towards her, and his course was condemned by all who knew anything of the facts. As we have already stated, the "Mormon" question has not been introduced in the management of the deaf and dumb school, except on the part of the superintendent, who was yet held in that position for thirteen years. The Tribune states:

"Now the first friction is caused because a 'Mormon' trustee insisted that all the children in the institution should attend the 'Mormon' Sunday school, which Superintendent Metcalf, as he was bound to, under the law, refused."

The truth of the matter is that the trustees permitted the pupils to attend such Sunday schools as their parents desired, no matter to what denomination they belonged, and Superintendent Metcalf attempted arbitrarily to deprive them of that privilege and compel them to attend a Sunday school under sectarian teaching and influence, contrary to the law which the Tribune says he was bound to obey. We have been acquainted with these facts for some time, but made no reference to them, and we speak of them now simply to meet the false statements published for the purpose of arousing anti-"Mormon" prejudice.

Now as to the character and qualifications of Prof. Frank M. Driggs. He graduated from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., in 1888. If the Tribune wants to know anything about the man it has shamefully maligned, it can learn about him from the principal of that college, by whom he was appointed teacher of the High School at Jacksonville, Illinois, the largest school for the deaf and dumb in the United States. It can also apply nearer home to Dr. Ritchie of this city, a former member of the board of trustees of the school at Ogden. There are also Dr. Paden, Dr. McNeece, Dr. Brown, clergymen of this city, also Frank Pierce, George T. Odell, Marshall Glen Miller, and other non-"Mormons" who can testify as to his reputation and ability. Governor Wells and Secretary Hammond are acquainted with him, and the Tribune can learn of them also, if information is wanted instead of unfounded calumny. We do not know whether Mr. Driggs is a "Mormon" or not. We have not taken the trouble to inquire. His religion would cut no figure with us. His character and qualifications for the place are the real questions, if there are any in this connection.

In view of the facts here presented, where is the ground for the Tribune's assertion that the State School for the Deaf and Dumb has been "transformed into an institution as strictly Mormon as is the Brigham Young Academy?" Supposing the superintendent to be a "Mormon," one of the teachers is also of that faith, and according to the Standard the rest of the teachers in the institution are "Gentiles." The Tribune's charge, then, is as groundless as the sensation which it strove to create by the publication of the statement that the "Mormon" members of the Salt Lake City Board of Education had met and determined to employ only a "Mormon" superintendent.

It is the attempt to array class against class that we resent. The false cry raised in these two instances, is uttered for the purpose of intimidating public officers, when there is a probability that "Mormons" will receive appointments for which they are thoroughly qualified, the only objection against them being their religious belief. It is time that such schemes were stamped upon and put out of sound and sight. We are satisfied that the large majority of the people of Utah of all creeds and parties desire to have this needless friction put an end to.

The course of the Tribune in this matter of the deaf and dumb school is shameful and without excuse. We

dislike to make any mention of that virulent anti-"Mormon" organ, and only do so from a regard for the public interest, and the defense of public officers whose course and motives are so basely misrepresented. We hope this will suffice on that matter.

THE COURT OF NATIONS.

The opening, on the 18th of this month, at The Hague, of the court of international arbitration, should be noted as one of the great events of this century which promises to become one of the most noted chapters of human history. It certainly does not mean the abolition, all at once, of the armies and navies of the world, and the transformation of guns and swords into garden implements; but it does mean that the nations are now supplied with an institution that, whenever reason is permitted to prevail over passion and justice over selfishness, will render both armies and navies superfluous. The court being established, the co-operation of the social, commercial, scientific, political and religious forces of the world is sure to work forcibly for the creation of a public sentiment in favor of appealing to that court in preference to the barbarous methods of past ages. And for that reason the opening of the court is one of the important steps in the advance toward universal peace. The peace idea will grow, until it is strong enough to make war upon war, and conquer.

The permanent international court, as agreed upon by The Hague convention, has competence in all cases of arbitration, unless the disputing parties agree to establish a special arbitral jurisdiction. It is composed of eminent jurists appointed by the signatory powers, but not all of these are required to sit at one time. Governments that wish to avail themselves of its services may select a number of arbitrators whom they desire to hear the case. These can sit in The Hague, or any other city that may be agreed on.

Inasmuch as non-signatory powers have the right of appealing to this court, its benefits should be universal. The obstacle to its operation will be, at first, the unwillingness of the large and heavily armed nations to meet the weaker opponents in an arena where they have no advantage over them, but, fortunately, nations are becoming more and more enlightened. The solidarity of the human race is being recognized, and the demand for international justice is growing in strength and emphasis. It is this that makes for peace.

The idea of an international court of arbitration is American. It was advanced in this country about sixty years ago. It was evidently not in the mind of the czar when he invited the world to the famous peace congress. He thought of a gradual reduction of the armed forces. But this the powers did not see their way clear to undertake. In fact, the representatives came to The Hague, apparently determined to turn the czar down as gently and politely as possible. But the American delegates saved the situation. To their diligence it was due that the court was established. The conference, instead of being the farce of the age, marked an epoch in human history. The prediction is now justified, that before long, it will result in stronger international brotherhood. It will pave the way for universal peace.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

The western world is becoming more or less accustomed to hear keen criticisms of its civilization, by orientals who are supposed to know next to nothing of the subject. The Chinese representative in Washington has astonished large audiences by the keen observations he has made and the truth of his conclusions, and now the Turkish ambassador, Ali Ferrouh Bey, in a gentle way, reminds the public of the fact that there is a "better way of civilization" than that which can be measured in miles of railroads and bushels of grain. In the June Success he says in part:

"In the name of the one God, the nations fought for His glory. The knight and the peasant, the king and the commoner of Europe, joined the various expeditions toward Palestine. The Mohammedans met them on a thousand battlefields, with corresponding purpose. On both sides of the Levant, the armies were to obtain benediction."

This was not civilization, nor yet a process of its growth. Too frequently, the lessons of gallantry and mutual respect, so sternly learned, are forgotten in a racial hatred engendered in the ignorant. That fanaticism is no longer powerful enough to array nations emotionally is the proudest triumph of civilization.

"Some have so low an estimation of civilization that they compute its value in miles of railroad, bushels of grain, and coin of the realm."

"In my own land, the civilization differs from that of the United States. The difference is immeasurable. Were I to bring some of our provincial Turkish gentlemen to Washington, many of their questions concerning the value of American republicanism and equality would be perplexing. My imperial master is my autocrat. His disposition of myself and my property is as absolute as that of a father over an infant son. It is impossible to instance more realistic away."

"But it will profit the nations little to advance along material lines, unless the true meaning of civilization—culture—is thoroughly studied. Civilization and concordance are almost correlative terms. Men may be rich, dainty, and luxurious, without the civilization of culture."

"Throughout the world, today, there is an increasing class with whom civilization is more than an exterior polish. It is becoming a vital principle of the mind; and that nation most truly advances along the path of culture whose struggle is to diffuse among the people a generous tolerance and a cultured respect, so sternly learned, are forgotten in a racial hatred engendered in the ignorant. That fanaticism is no longer powerful enough to array nations emotionally is the proudest triumph of civilization."

It is not impossible that the civilized nations have something to learn from the "barbarians" that still regard culture, toleration, morality and integrity as the "better side of civilization." For at present the cult of the golden calf seems to be predominant in civilization.

It was an ill wind that blew all day. Did anybody get any good from it?

Those who strike oil will be able to make things run very smoothly in the future.

The nine-hour movement is occupying

ing its own time and most of the fifteen remaining hours also.

"God help the man who marries a college girl," says a Chicago professor. He does.

It is possible that Gen. Buller may take the field again in South Africa. If he does will be able to take the Boers?

When the President started for the Fredillo, Mrs. McKinley stepped to the window and waved her handkerchief to him. Long may it wave.

Liquid air is said to be good for mosquitoes. Almost everything seems good for mosquitoes. What is needed is something that is bad for them.

The Cuban constitutional convention standing 14 to 14 in favor of adopting the Platt amendment, it would seem that Uncle Sam holds the balance of power and doubtless will exercise it.

There is such a thing as having too much of a good thing. Here is Gov. Nash of Ohio, breaking down from the strain of the good time he has had on his transcontinental trip.

"It is one thing to leave and another thing to start. For instance: Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock is entitled to three leaves and only one start." So says the Kansas City Star. But the Shamrock II may trifoliate again.

The countries to be represented at the Pan American congress to be held in the City of Mexico, cannot come to an agreement as to what range the discussion on arbitration shall take. Why not settle their differences on the question of arbitration by arbitrating them?

A New York paper says that Capt. Kidd once lived at 56 Wall street. It is just two centuries ago May 12th that this famous gentleman was hanged. Though dead these two hundred years Mr. Kidd's methods still rule in Wall street and pirates are not unknown there.

Our city is not to be visited by the President on his return to Washington. He and Mrs. McKinley desire to go through to the capital without stop. It will be a disappointment, but one common to a very large section of the country. When the trip was planned it was the intention to visit every section of the country, and the plan would have been carried out had it not been for Mrs. McKinley's illness. What Mr. McKinley planned to do—see the country over which he presides—should be done by every President of the United States.

AS TO STRIKES.

New York World.

Ben Franklin held that any kind of peace was better than any kind of war, and it is not too much to say that, alike for employers and employed, any kind of rational compromise that keeps the wheels of industry moving is better than any kind of strike that stops them. For American capital and labor to go to war now, just when they are conquering the markets of the world together, is to kill the goose that is laying for them both the golden eggs of prosperity.

Springfield Republican.

The public, as usual, gets the worst of it in these anarchical labor wars. And it would be well if the peaceful, law-abiding citizen were to take his rights. Business men in general would probably see things with a new vision if all business were suspended by order of the authorities, whenever a street railroad company and its employees have a dispute violent enough to require the streets themselves to be the objective of a military mobilization. Then they might inquire in earnest whether these combatants are ever justified in carrying their controversy to such an extent as to sacrifice the whole people's interests and endanger their lives. Has any one the right to anarchy?

St. Paul Globe.

It is a public gain that the strike should have come to an end under almost any circumstances, considering the events which sprang from it. But the understanding on which it did come to an end, is, to all appearances, simply one more of the many strikes which are so frequent, and which leave the substantive causes of disagreement ending in strife and violence between employer and employee precisely where they were in the first place. There is no direction in which the public stand much direct need of protection against inimical forces as in the matter of industrial disagreements.

Kansas City Star.

The firms and institutions involved in the machinists' strike for ten hours' work ought to be considered, most carefully, the grave responsibility of causing a suspension of activity among the artisans concerned at this season of the year. The country is in unusual prosperity. All classes of industry are reaping rich rewards, and the active employment of capital is meeting with generous returns. It is only just and right that labor shall profit liberally by the good times it is helping to create. A number of institutions have already agreed to the new schedule. It demands nothing which is not coming to the machinists, and the employers can earn the good will of the public by bringing the controversy to a close as speedily as possible.

Boston Transcript.

The strike has furnished the country its annual object lesson in the costs of industrial warfare. Last year the scene of the demonstration was St. Louis, and the year before it was Cleveland. The regular recurrence of this peculiarly disastrous form of strike may eventually substitute a national method of settling industrial disputes for the present violent and anarchical procedure. The remedy for the evil at hand is in the form of arbitration; all that is needed is determination on the part of the public to compel its application.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

While it is a matter for congratulation that so sensible an agreement has been effected, it is deplorable that the striking body had not seen its wisdom before entering upon a conflict which has been so costly to both sides, has caused so much inconvenience and loss to the public and sacrificed innocent lives. A conference like that which terminated the disastrous struggle might, had it been entered upon in a spirit of forbearance and concession, have averted it. The experience of many similar disagreements should have taught this lesson, but it seems that it has always to be learned over again by

Chicago News.

While many competent economists are of opinion that a system of arbitration as in effect in New Zealand could not be applied with success to the large and diversified industrial interests of the United States, the plan suggests some courses of action that might be tried even here when the two

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Just received, and placed on sale this week, the most elegant lot of Ladies' Goods, of all descriptions and newest and best styles ever brought to this city. Do you want

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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75c and \$1.00, suits in stripes with trimmed collars.

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\$1.50 and \$2.50 wash kilts, two piece.

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