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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 8, 1905.

Y. L. AND Y. M. 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 Friday,
Saturday and Sunday, June 9, 10
and 11, 1905.

On Friday and Saturday, June 9 and
10, business meetings will be held at 10
a. m. and 2 p. m.—for the Young
Ladies in the Fourteenth Ward assembly
rooms, and for the Young Men in Barratt
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. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,
Secretary, Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGLEY,
President, Y. L. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
Secretary, Y. L. M. I. A.

A WICKED AND FOOLISH PLOT

In conversation with real estate men
in this city, it is evident that the suit
brought in the name of the Real Estate
Association to defeat the water and
sewerage improvements, which depend
upon the issuance and expenditure of
the bonds voted for by the taxpayers,
does not meet with favor by a number
of influential members of that body.
This was emphasized on Wednesday, in
a motion made at a meeting of the association,
by Judge E. F. Colburn, to drop the suit
and withdraw opposition to the
issuance of the bonds. We believe that
such action would be approved by a
large majority of the business people
of Salt Lake City. The suit is not genuine.
It is projected for factional purposes
and to aid in the scheme for turning over
the hands of a clique started and organized
for ulterior objects.

Leaving that out of the question, is it
not remarkable, indeed astounding, that
an association formed for the purpose
of advancing the interests of real estate,
should take a step to prevent essential
improvements for the growth and welfare
of the city, and thus raise a barrier
in the path of the association itself?
If there is one thing more than
another needed by this city to secure its
advancement, it is the water supply
that would be made permanent by the
success of the plan which certain members
of the Real Estate Association are
endeavoring to hinder, if not destroy.
The proceeding is one of the most factious
that could be adopted by a body
of men whose financial interests are, to
a large extent, involved in the success
of the plan which they are endeavoring
to block up.

The legality of the bonds election is
almost beyond question, and a thorough
investigation of the matter has already
led to the abandonment of an attempt
to prove the contrary. We do not believe
for a moment that the schemers
who now propose to take the matter into
the courts have any expectation or intention
to prove the bonds illegal. Their
only object is to cause such delays that
the projected improvements cannot be
undertaken or commenced by the present
city authorities. Thus, for a paltry
plot of a political character, they would
obstruct the progress of the entire city
and give it a black eye to all investigators
of local conditions, and particularly
persons looking to Salt Lake as a
place for profitable investment of capital.

This opposition is not only wicked,
but it is the very height of stupidity
and a manifestation of the spirit of the
"kneekers" who are in thought and lead
public enemies, to be despised as well as
overcome. Let the real friends of civic
progress and the public welfare use
their influence in favor of the water
and sewer bonds, by which alone the
measures devised for the upbuilding
of this municipality can be successfully
accomplished.

SOMETHING TO BE CHECKED.

At the risk of offending some of our
young people, the Deseret News draws
attention to an error in our social customs,
which, if not checked, is likely to
produce much evil and sorrow and lead
to sin and disaster. It is the un-
restrained association of young men and
young ladies, and the complete freedom
with which they are permitted to go on
excursions and trips by land and water
without a chaperone. We do not attribute
to them any improper motive or
wrong intent. We believe that as a
rule they are perfectly innocent in

thought and act, but the extreme liberty
extended to them in this community
is not usually permitted in the best
society of any civilized country.

Young couples go out buggy riding,
sailing on the lake to the islands, visiting
the pleasure resorts and dancing
halls, without the company of older
persons to exercise watchcare over them
and keep their associations within the
bounds of decorum and wholesome regulation.
This is not considered good
form among people anywhere who lay
claim to refinement and social order.
It is allowed to proceed among people
here beyond reasonable bounds, and it
results in a laxity of manners that is
unbecoming if not immodest. Young
ladies deport themselves with their
friends of the other sex in a manner
that is too free and is not circumspect.

Not long since, a pair of bright, fine
looking young men of genteel appearance
and probably of good parentage
and breeding, drove up in a single buggy
before a house from which emerged
two young ladies, also of irreproachable
appearance and doubtless entirely respectable.
After inquiring whether they
had kept the youths waiting, and apologizing
for delay if they had, they
mounted the vehicle and took their
seats upon the knees of the young men,
and the quartet went off for a spin,
where and for how long we are unable
to say. We do not believe for a moment
that they thought there was anything
wrong in what they did, or that they
imagined they would give rise to any
objection on the part of beholders.

But the thought naturally arose that
the parents of these young ladies had
not trained them in the rules of social
propriety, or that their over-confidence
in the purity and goodness of their
daughters led them to permit without
a word, this freedom of action to
which we here allude.

Young people are allowed to sit up
late at night together, without the
presence of parent or guardian, and this
custom exceeds reasonable bounds,
leading to the bad habit of late retiring,
which causes late arising. The old
adage, "Early to bed, early to rise,"
etc., has a great deal of merit, and applies
particularly to growing adolescents.
We appeal to the young ladies of
our community to take this matter into
careful consideration, with the hope
that they will see for themselves the
impropriety of conducting themselves
in a manner to provoke unfavorable
comment and to invite from the other
sex advances which should be viewed
as an insult by correctly-trained femininity.

The glory of our people is their charity
and freedom from the vices and
corruption of this generation. Idleness,
immorality, and the ruin and overthrow
of nations that have perished. It is
the decay of republics as well as
of monarchies. It is growing in this
great nation, and that is recognized by
thinkers in the spheres of philosophy
and social science as well as of religion.
Anything that tends in its direction
should be restrained and if possible
suppressed. It is certain that greater
care of parents over incipient manhood
and womanhood is needed, and more
self-restraint among the young people
is required.

We do not wish to curtail in any degree
the proper amusement and recreation
of young or old. But we see the
necessity for a closer watch over the
conduct of our boys and girls entering
upon the crucial periods in life, and
can foresee the probable results of too
close companionship of the sexes
unrestrained and without supervision,
and therefore urge upon our young friends
more circumspection and regard for the
proprieties on their own part, and upon
old persons a greater exercise of parental
oversight, which may prevent much
trouble and possible disgrace, and
cannot but be of benefit to the family
and to society.

NORWEGIAN THRONE VACANT

The Norwegian Storting has, at last,
seen its way clear to set aside the
constitution and declare the Norwegian
throne vacant. The choice of the
dominant party seems to be one of the
younger members of the Bernadotte
dynasty, in preference to King Oscar,
presumably Prince Karl, who always has
been a special favorite with the people,
and King Oscar has been asked for his
cooperation in bringing about the
change. If a Bernadotte refuses to
accept the crown, a Danish prince is
considered. We believe, however, that the
preference of the majority is for a
republic. If the powers interested in
Scandinavian politics interpose no
objection to the arrangement, and if they
recognize the new ruler, the Scandinavian
union is dissolved, and each of the
two countries will act for itself in the
council of nations.

From a disinterested point of view,
this appears to be poor policy. The two
countries, when acting together, could
certainly obtain more consideration
than when acting separately. Together
the two have been a bulwark against
the westward progress of the despotism
that engulfed Finland and the other
Baltic provinces. Separated, they will
not be able to withstand that pressure
very long, except through alliances
with other powers, that may, in the
long run, prove a menace to national
independence. But this is for the future
to reveal. The present prominent
fact is that the so-called Left, or
liberal, party of the country has obtained
the complete mastery of the government
in all its branches, whatever the
immediate consequences of this may be.

Some of our contemporaries have
spoken of the Norwegian crisis as if it
were a dispute between Norway and
Sweden. They have even talked of a
Norwegian "secession" from Sweden,
but this is incorrect. Norway does not
belong to Sweden. It is an independent
kingdom, with its own government
and parliament, its own army and navy,
and its own laws, its own flag.
The union was chiefly an agreement
between the two sovereign kingdoms,
according to which they were to have
a common king and the same law
of succession, and common foreign
representation. And in the case of war,
they were to aid one another. The
deposition of the king by either country
terminates the agreement as far
as it relates to the chief magistrate

and the succession. The Norwegians,
however, seem to think that they can
still arrange for an offensive and
defensive alliance that will answer the
purposes of the former union, but that
is doubtful.

The quarrel is, then, in no sense
whatever between Norway and Sweden,
or between the peoples of the two
countries. It is a difference of policy
between the dominant party in the
parliament and the chief executive.
The dethronement of the Norwegian
king, though he also happens to wear
the Swedish crown, is not an unfriendly
act toward Sweden, though, naturally,
many Swedes sympathize with the
king, who is universally respected for
his many excellent qualities. But for a
correct understanding of the present
crisis, it is necessary to remember
these facts. Sweden is not concerned
with the internal troubles of Norway,
except as a neighbor and a near kinsman.
The deposition of the king may be regretted,
but Sweden has no recognized right
to try to force its king upon Norway,
any more than the latter country has
the right to try to force a king of its
choice upon the eastern neighbor.

At the end of the ninth century Norway
became a kingdom, when its various
provinces were united under Harald
Haarfagre. But wars and contentions
between the Scandinavians was the
rule. In 1397 the so-called Calmar
union was established. This was a
union between the three northern countries.
When this arrangement was finally
broken, in the sixteenth century, Norway
went with Denmark, and remained a
Danish possession until 1814. At that
time the European powers agreed to
separate Norway from Denmark as a
punishment for the sympathy of the
latter country with Napoleon, and to
give it to Sweden. But Norway objected
so strongly, that the scheme was not
insisted upon. Norway declared itself
independent and elected a Danish prince
for king. But he found it impossible
to maintain his position, and the
Norwegian crown, in deference to the
wishes of the larger powers of Europe,
was given to the Swedish king. Friction
between the Storting and the king has
been almost continuous since then. But
both countries have developed wonderfully
under the wise government of the Bernadottes,
and the question is whether the step now
taken is really dictated by wise statesmanship.

ASKS FOR THE PRICE OF PEACE

As a result, presumably, of the efforts
of President Roosevelt, Russia has
notified her ambassadors in Washington
and Paris, that her government would
like to know what peace terms Japan
is willing to offer. That is one step
in the right direction. We hope Japan
will not be so exacting as to render
further negotiations impossible. Japan
can afford to be generous after the
brilliant victories gained.

A peculiar feature of the Russian
present temper is the manifest disposition
of the press, reflecting the official
sentiment, to rail against the world
for the sympathy expressed for Japan.
But what can the Russians expect?
Russia interfered with Japan after the
war with China, and took away from
her the fruits of victory, on the pretext
that China was not to be robbed,
and then she robbed China of those very
pieces of land she had snatched from
Japan. In the matter of Manchuria
Russia played a false policy, and tried
to fool the whole world. This caused
the war, and yet, Russians wonder that
the world does not stand by her.

Russia has yet to learn that honesty
is the best policy. If she wants the
support of the world, she must play
fair.

The loan shark is rarely found alone.
Apparently the czar has waived a
vindication.

Peace terms may be dictated in Tokyo
after all, but by Japan.

No doubt King Oscar regards the
Storting as a mean thing.

Senator Beveridge alone is capable of
leading "The Russian Advance."

The spring freshets are being taken
advantage of to plant a water suit.

Anyhow, it is to the credit of Uncle
Bob's lion that he is not a social lion.

Have Norway and Sweden forgotten
that in union there is strength?

The Russian war party is dying. It
is a pity it did not go to the front to
do it.

It looks as though President Roosevelt
were about to add another feather
to his cap.

There is usually something in the
wind in Kansas—generally farm houses
and buildings.

General Linovitch wants the war to
go on to the bitter end. If it does, the
Russians will get it.

The people are getting almost as
much Equitable as they got Nan Patterson.
Give the people a rest.

The Saginaw strikers are competing
with those of Chicago for recognition.
Already a man has been killed.

Henry James says that Balzac "does
not flower into a single supreme felicity."
Of course he has no Balzac.

In England Alfonso is having the
time of his life. In France he came
near having the time of his death.

towards the United States because of
the President's action in the case of
the three Russian cruisers at Manila.
In folly in the extreme. Resentment
begets resentment, and if the Russian
press continues but a little longer in
the course it has taken towards this
country, it will make of an old friend
no friend and possibly an enemy.

A BONAPARTE IN THE CABINET.

New York Evening Sun.
The president has put Mr. Bonaparte
at the head of the navy department
for several reasons. The first is, he
likes him; the second, he is honest
and a man of conviction; the third, he
is a Harvard man; the fourth, he is a
civil service reformer, and all other
reasons may be merged in the one, that
any friend of the president's who agrees
to serve, knowing that the president
wants a big navy, will make a good
enough secretary. The idea that Mr.
Bonaparte was appointed to strengthen
the Republican party in the south
would make a Lily White explode with
diagonal laughter. Mr. Bonaparte will be
confirmed by a reluctant senate, because
senators understand that the president
has a right to please himself. They
recall that lesson in the November
returns long ago.

New York Mail.
Mr. Bonaparte, his successor in the
navy department, is, if really a Bonaparte,
one of the Yankee Doodle variety.
He was born in America, of
American parentage. His mother was a
Massachusetts woman, and his father
a Marylander. He is a graduate of the
Naval Academy at Annapolis, and he
survives in him to his and his town-
men's and his countrymen's advantage,
for it makes him public spirited, at
times active, always convincing. He is
a reformer of the most practical type
—an able and conscientious man, to
whom the public service means real,
sustained, honest and effective service.

Kansas City Star.
The appointment of a Bonaparte to
the cabinet is an event about which
even practical Americans may be per-
turbed to be a trifle sentimental. The
accident of birth does not count for
much in democracy, in spite of the
exceptions of the P. F. V., and of the
Massachusetts aristocracy. Still, there
are associations connected with the
name of Bonaparte to which even the
most stringent patriot cannot be ob-
livious.

New York World.
John Hay, secretary of state; Ethan
Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the
interior, and James Wilson, secretary
of agriculture, are the only members of
the Roosevelt cabinet, inherited
from McKinley, who have retained their
offices. Under President Roosevelt,
Lyman J. Gage and Leslie M. Shaw
have held the treasury portfolio, Elihu
Root and William H. Taft that of war,
and John D. Long, William H. Moody
and Paul Morton that of the navy.
Charles J. Bonaparte is to succeed Mr.
Morton on July 1. Charles Emory
Smith, Henry C. Payne, Robert J.
Wythe and George B. Cortelyou have
been postmasters-general and Philander
C. Knox and William H. Moody at-
torney-generals. Even the department
of commerce and labor, created only
two years ago, has had two heads—
George B. Cortelyou and Victor H.
Metzger. The retention of Mr. Hay at
the head of our department of state
and of Theophile Delcasse at the head
of that of France has shown, if any
demonstration was necessary, the value
of continuous direction of a depart-
ment by one man. Why not apply the
lesson to the other cabinet officers?

LEA
We've got to lose trade or
pay for unsatisfactory tea;
we'd rather pay for the tea.
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like
Bulling's tea.

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"tried."

The resentment of the Russian press



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