

DESERET EVENING NEWS
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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 22, 1903.

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

The 5th 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 Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 30, 31, and June 1, 1903.

On Saturday, May 30th, at 10 a. m., a conjoint meeting of all officers will be held in Barrett Hall.

Business meetings will be held on Saturday and Monday, May 30, and June 1; for the young men in Barrett Hall of the L. D. S. university, and for the young ladies in the Fourteenth ward assembly room, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle on Sunday, May 31, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

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.

Special rates on all railroads. See announcement in newspapers for details.
JOSEPH P. SMITH,
General Supt., Y. M. M. L. A.
THOMAS HULL,
General Secy., Y. M. M. L. A.
ELMINA S. TAYLOR,
General Pres., Y. L. M. L. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
General Secy., Y. L. M. L. A.

SUPPRESS THE EVIL!

The ordinance which was introduced by Mr. Hewlett, and passed by the City Council on Wednesday evening, requiring all keepers of roominghouses of ten or more rooms to keep a register and record their names, is an indication that there is a desire to suppress a most grievous evil. The Deseret News has endeavored for a long time and on many occasions, to move upon the city officials to take steps in this direction. We do not know that anything more than the ordinance just passed can be expected by way of legislation on this subject.

It is very easy to see how this requirement can be evaded. Pictitious names can be registered. And evildoing housekeepers can wink at the falsehood, even when they are acquainted with the persons who perpetrate it. But, nevertheless, it will form some restraint on young people who are induced to frequent such places for immoral purposes, particularly if each person is required to register his or her name and not allow it to be written by another. There will be hesitation to do this, and in many cases refusal.

But, after all, the roominghouse evil which has become notorious will not be corrected without diligence on the part of the police department. Positive instructions from headquarters how to act, when patrolmen have good reason to believe certain places are being frequented for improper purposes, followed by full punishment on conviction, will do much toward the suppression of the evil which has been the means of plunging many young people into everlasting disgrace.

The ordinance recently enacted can be rigidly enforced. It is a step in the right road. It should not be left as a dead letter, like some other measures for the regulation of public morals. The officials who are interested in social purity, and detectives can be employed to ferret out infractions of the law. Diligence and energy will reduce the evil to a minimum.

STREET CAR MANNERS.

A great deal of fun and much sarcasm has been evolved out of the reported suspension, for two weeks, of a streetcar conductor who compelled Mr. A. W. McCune, chief stockholder in the company, to enter the car instead of standing on the platform against the company's rules. The facts appear to be that the temporary suspension was ordered because of the insolent manner in which the rule was enforced. It is often "the way in which it is done" that is obnoxious, rather than the thing itself. Passengers on streetcars are as well as other means of public conveyance can fully appreciate the distinction.

Few sober persons will resist a rule courteously mentioned and pleasantly insisted upon; but rough, masterful, insulting, sneering, or too familiar manners usually provoke resentment and sometimes lead to a disturbance. Such conduct needs sharp rebuke, and a lesson or two of the kind mentioned will be appreciated by the traveling public.

We wish to say in this connection that the idea, conveyed by some humorous writers and others who are seriously critical, about the general conduct of street car conductors is hardly fair to them. Our experience with street car men is efficient. With here and there an exception, we have found them uniformly courteous and accommodating. Sometimes they have to exercise uncomedian patience and forbearance, and to put up with great stupidity and overbearing ways from occasional passengers.

It is not every street car company that permits the stopping of cars on either side of street crossings and in the center of blocks. It is not surprising that sometimes motormen and conductors miss-meeting people who run to catch a car instead of being ready for it when it comes. The anger of those who "get left" may be natural, but it is not always to be blamed to the street car men. When a car dashes past a waiting passenger, however, and a smile of derision is seen on the face of the motorman, it is not likely to create good feeling but rather resentment if not profanity.

"It doesn't cost anything to be a gentleman" is a good motto for others as well as car men. Inevitable work like they have to do, makes some folks nervous and irritable as well as tired, and there should be some consideration for them on the part of the traveling public. Politeness pays, however, and this is expected from men who have to do with the public, and the company that employs them is right in seeing that its regulations are properly and courteously enforced.

A CLEAR MISTAKE.
A morning paper informs its readers, editorially, that the grand jury, which was empaneled on Wednesday, is composed of "four Mormons to one Gentile," and proceeds to argue that this "would seem to be a guarantee that no 'persecution' cases will arise." The reasoning might be good if the premises were sound. And we hope that the result will be the same, anyhow, for there ought not to be anything in the nature of "persecution" in the proceedings of a grand or petit jury in any country, state or district. But as all the other city papers have stated that the present grand jury is composed of three "Mormons" and four "Gentiles," and its own report contradicts the editorial, and says further, that the foreman and the secretary are both Gentiles, (competent men, too, we believe,) our contemporary must see that it has once more "put its foot in it," through a misunderstanding, of course, for no one would suppose for a moment that the error was designed, or used for the purpose of any special theory or ulterior object. Mistakes will happen, you know, in the best regulated sanctuaries.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The outrages upon the Hebrews in Bessarabia have aroused the world to a realization of the infamy of anti-Semitism, but very few practical suggestions as to a remedy have been made, beyond the appeals for aid issued by relief committees. The most general sentiment is that the United States government ought to enter a vigorous protest. But of what use would that really be? Is it to be supposed that the St. Petersburg government can prevent the outbreak of fanaticism in the various parts of the vast empire? What could the Washington authorities do, if they were appealed to from St. Petersburg in behalf of the victims of Jewish law? The comparison may not be perfect in every particular, because the two governments are so differently constructed, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg are neither omnipotent nor omniscient. Much happens in Russia which they cannot prevent. It is but fair to look at this side of the case. Protests will be of no avail.

But we believe the United States can do something. It can invite the civilized nations to a conference on the Jewish question. Probably Great Britain would join in such an invitation. Public sentiment both here and in England would go with the governments in such a movement in the interest of humanity. The powers that created a free Greece, liberated the Rumanians and Bulgarians and guaranteed religious liberty in the Balkan states, could take up for consideration the question of setting Syria apart for a home for the Jews, who are hunted like deer upon the surface of the earth. Such a conference could be held, say at Washington, and every phase of the question could be discussed. That would do more good than all the "protests" that can be entered, only to be politely ignored. By such a conference, popular attention would be called to the Hebrew question, as never before.

If the governments are unwilling to meet in conference on this matter, the next best move would be an invitation from leading Jews to all Hebrew and "Christian" organizations and churches, to meet in a world conference for the purpose of discussing ways and means whereby to reach the various governments, and influence them to take action in the interest of humanity. That, too, would be an object lesson, which would have effect. The subject is important enough, to call for action by all parties and factions. It presents a platform broad enough for every philanthropist to stand upon, no matter what his belief otherwise may be. The call for such a conference would gather the best of conscience of people ever assembled to discuss international questions.

The Jewish race presents a most remarkable chapter of human history. Ever since the dispersion of the people by Nebuchadnezzar, 586 B. C., anti-Semitism has existed in some form or other, at sundry times and places. During the reign of Alexander, colonies of Jews were formed in all the great cities of Persia, Asia Minor, and Egypt. The Roman emperors continued this policy of dispersion. Sometimes they were banished from Rome. Even the Mohammedans hated and despised them.

During the eighth and ninth centuries they were very influential in Russia. A legend has it that it was a question at that time whether the Jewish or the so-called Christian faith was to become predominant there.

From the beginning of the thirteenth century, intolerance against the Jews became the rule in Europe. They were compelled to wear a yellow badge, and they were shunned as if carrying around an infectious disease. For more than two centuries they were forced to live in "ghettos." They could engage in no other trade than that of selling old clothes. Special taxes were levied upon them. All kinds of restrictions were placed upon them. In 1290 England drove the Jews out. France followed that example in 1306. Spain deported them in 1492. The exiles went to Germany, Austria, Poland. Russia today treats the Jews as Europe did during the middle ages. There is no remedy except the rehabilitation of the race in the land that is theirs.

CUBA'S ANNIVERSARY.
Cuba has celebrated the first anniversary of her independence, under the most auspicious circumstances. Her finances are in a good condition. The industries are flourishing. Schools are efficient and well attended, and the sanitary conditions are highly improved. The government is strong and popular, and the prospects for the future are bright.

A short time ago rumor had it that insurgents were gathering in the woods of the province of Santiago. It was said that a revolutionary proclamation was going the rounds in the eastern province of the island. This declared that the blood spilt by the Cuban patriots in the revolution, and the sacrifices the people made to gain their independence had served only to constitute a despotic government which is preparing the overthrow of the country's liberties.

This sounds familiar. It is the chord struck by every Central American adventurer, who wants to establish himself in an office he cannot obtain honestly. But there is not much danger in this proclamation. An agitator can always obtain some followers, but in this case, the Cuban government will put the agitation down quickly, and should this prove to be a too difficult task, American troops will once more appear on the scene.

Some intricate political problems the young republic has to grapple with, but they can all be solved satisfactorily, and there is no reason why Cuba should not develop and prosper, under the protecting friendship of the United States.

who met and slew a maddened mountain lioness, biting in her neck and severing the jugular vein, used his canine teeth in performing the feat.

A Baltimore street car conductor got "funny" as a lady passenger got off his car, making remarks about her size and figure. She sued and recovered two hundred dollars damages. The facetious conductor fails to see anything "funny" in the verdict.

A law has gone into effect in Arkansas by which non-residents are prohibited from hunting and fishing in that state. There is an "open door" policy for you. The next step would be to make it a crime for non-residents to buy and sell in the state, or to enter it without passports.

"James J. Corbett, the clever boxer," is the way the San Francisco Call speaks of the ex-champion. Considering whence it comes, surely this is the most unkindest cut of all.

According to the report of Special Agent Abbott of the Department of Agriculture, oil is a splendid thing for dusty roads, quieting them quite as effectively as it does the troubled waters.

What is the German fatherland? Now name at last that mighty land! "Where'er resounds the German tongue, Where'er its hymns to God are sung!" That is the land.

Prince Henry of Prussia will visit the St. Louis fair, it is said. He will be most welcome. But he must not be disappointed if his reception is not so enthusiastic as on his former visit. That was a performance so unique and so great that it could not be repeated.

Barthold's statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's island, in New York harbor, is green with verdigris. Poor Miss Liberty! If she were covered with a green and yellow melancholy, she would look very much "like patience sitting on a monument, smiling at grief."

A real daughter of the Revolution died in Worcester, Mass., last week. She was Mrs. Caroline Houghton. She was over ninety-one years of age. She was the daughter of Calvin Sawyer of Shrewsbury, who fought seven years in the American army when the struggle for independence was on.

Under the designation, "household effects," J. P. Morgan will be able to bring to this country most of his art treasures scattered throughout Europe, thus effecting a saving of some three hundred thousand dollars in duty. Of him it may truly be said, where his art treasures are, there will be his house.

ZIONISM.
Chicago News.
The most cruel thing about the persecutions to which they are subjected is that nations which permit them (the Jews) to be wronged deny citizenship to them. Held to be foreigners in the countries of their birth, whither can they look for protection? Herein lies the main strength of the argument made for their cause by Dr. Theodore Herzl, Israel Zangwill and other leaders in the Zionist movement. If the Jews had a nation to demand justice for them and to furnish them sanctuary in the countries which they suffer in Russia, Roumania and elsewhere they could forth a more substantial response than resolutions of sympathy and contributions of money to be devoted to alleviating temporary distress. The Jews do not want charity; they want justice.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The territory most commonly suggested for colonization is Palestine, and as a matter of fact numerous small Jewish colonies have been established there which seem to be doing fairly well. Certain the residents of the land have no objection to their presence, and to keep them there, for the growth of the Jewish population during the last twenty-five years has been remarkable. There were, it is calculated, about 14,000 Jews in the country at the beginning of the period, whereas now there are some 60,000. Probably half or nearly half of that number are living in Palestine. The rest are immigrants have taken to tilling the soil, and it is claimed that the results of their labors give promise of permanent success. It is an attractive alternative to Palestine, Cyprus has been proposed, but suggestions and experiments now are all purely tentative because of the lack of a general union.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES.
"Apply irrigation under circumstances that will make it of benefit, not to the speculator who hopes to get profit out of it for two or three years, but so that it will be of use to the home-makers—the man who comes to live and to have his children after him."—Grand Canyon, Ariz., May 8.

"The thing that strikes me most as I go through this land and meet the essential unity of all Americans. Down at bottom we are the same people all through. That is not merely a unity of section, it's a unity of class. For my good fortune I have been thrown into intimate relationship, into personal friendship, with many men of many different occupations, and my faith is firm that we shall come unscathed out of all our difficulties here in America, because I think that the average American is a decent fellow and the principle thing in getting him to get on well with the other average American is to have each remember that the other is a decent fellow and try to look at the problems a little from the other's standpoint."—Barstow, Cal., May 7.

"Ours is a government of equal rights under the law, guaranteeing these rights to each man so long as he in turn refrains from wronging his brother. We can't exist as a republic unless we are true to the fundamental principles of those who founded the republic in '76, and those who perpetuated it in the years from '61 to '65. And if we thought truly and philosophically, we should be practicing by Washington and Lincoln we can not go far wrong."—Pasadena, May 8.

Edward VII will ask parliament for an increase of thirty thousand pounds in his salary. Kings come high but the English must have them.

"The injunction is a two-edged sword," says the Baltimore Sun. And like the rain, it falls upon the just and upon the unjust alike.

Mr. J. P. Morgan will turn his attention to affairs in England. Which means that he is there for business and not for his health.

Japanese Societies have succeeded in growing a rose which looks red in the sunlight and white in the shade. A blushing rose, indeed.

The New York American has been telling Uncle Sam what duty has been imposed upon him by the Kishineff massacres. What a Fidos Achates Uncle Sam has in the American!

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