

when brought face to face with a great crisis in the strife between good and evil, but the criticism cannot be confined to Protestantism. It falls with equal force on Catholicism. It is well known that the venerable head of the Roman church in the interest of the queen regent of Spain and her boy was anxious to avert the war now going on. Nevertheless, the large division of the Catholic church located in the United States today is outspoken against the treachery of Spain that led to the war. The hierarchy of the church have united in an address to all the Catholics of the country and do not hesitate to say that the cause of the war was the "sacrifice" of 266 American sailors in Havana harbor. They declare their loyalty to this nation and urge the priests and people to offer prayers daily until the end of the war, "for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory for our flag." Undoubtedly the opposite sentiments prevail in Spain. There the people look upon the war as one in defense of home and honor against an "out-law among nations," and prayers are offered for the victory of the Spanish arms. The hierarchy of Spain have blessed the arms of the patriots there with special religious ceremonies.

We have therefore the spectacle of a division of the Catholic church against another, both praying for victory, impugning one another before high heaven. The lack of unity is not more marked in the Protestant world than in the Catholic and the criticism of the Review cuts to both sides. Nor is it possible to see how this lamentable condition can be changed, until the appearance of the King of kings and the Lord of lords in power and glory.

#### FAREWELL TO THE BOYS.

There were many tender farewells in this city yesterday (Sunday), when the first instalment of Utah's contribution to the army for the liberation of Cuba left for the front. Thousands of spectators at the railroad station showed their high estimation of the noble boys, who left behind them all that was dear to them and bravely went to face numerous hardships, perhaps death, in order that an oppressed race may be set free; eyes, dimmed with tears, proved the sympathy for the friends and relatives, whose sacrifice is perhaps equal to that of their dear departing ones. The whole community is with the boys who have left, and those who are about to go where the country needs their services. We all know that they will give a good account of themselves wherever their lot shall be cast. Some of them will be heard of as heroes, if ever an opportunity for heroic deeds is offered to them, and all will do their full duty. Let us hope the war will soon be over and that the boys, covered with glory, may return to their homes in the mountains.

#### DEATH OF ELDER GEO. G. BYWATER.

With the suddenness of the thunder-bolt and an unerring aim the shaft of death has stilled the beating of another noble heart; and far and wide throughout this intermountain region a shock will accompany the news of the sad event. It will be mourned by thousands, for George Gwilliam Bywater was very widely known in this and neighboring states, and held the warm esteem of all who knew him. Today (Monday), at the dinner table, while eating and chatting with his family, in his usual good health and cheerful spirits, he was almost instantaneously taken to the other world, apoplexy being the cause of death.

In every way and sense he was a

man of superior type and qualities. He was humble as a child yet possessed talents of a high order. He was conscientious to a fault, if that were possible, and sought most diligently to be just to all men, never forgetting to mingle mercy with justice. He was a skillful mechanic, an erudite student, and an orator of rare eloquence and power. His gift as a public speaker would have won fame and fortune for him if devoted to any other cause than that to which he dedicated it, Mormonism.

Of his heart and of his brain, words of the highest praise might be spoken without doing him full justice. He belongs to that class of men whose numbers are so limited and who, instead of being forgotten when they are gone, are honored more after they are dead than while they are living. The "News" sincerely condole with the family thus suddenly bereaved, and trusts that the light and spirit of the Gospel may comfort and support them in the hour of their trial, conveying to them the assurance that all is well with him who has been called home so unexpectedly.

#### A GLOOMY RECITAL.

On the 6th inst. a special meeting of the board of directors of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce was held pursuant to the call of the president, W. A. Neiden Esq., at which occurred a full and free discussion of the past history and achievements of the institution, and of its future prospects. What was said upon the latter point was spread upon the minutes in the shape of a formal declaration and comprised a gloomy recital which has been made public through the columns of the city press. It is a matter of profound regret that the directors of the Chamber of Commerce should have been confronted by conditions that justified them in their own judgment in giving out such a statement concerning that body. It has the character of an official report to the effect that the business men of this city are deplorably lacking in public spirit and that form of patriotism which begins at home instead of in Cuba, for instance.

The statement spread upon the minutes tells of the good the Chamber of Commerce has done for the city and State, of the efforts that have been made to keep up its membership and interest in its work, and of the utter failure that has followed those efforts. The following conclusions are expressed by the board:

"First—That the business men of Salt Lake, as a class, apparently do not concur in the opinion of this board that a cordially supported Chamber of Commerce, conducted for the purposes and in the manner that such institutions are conducted elsewhere in the United States, would be of benefit to Salt Lake and Utah.

"Second—That in view of the general apathy of business men toward the present Chamber, the manifest disinclination of these men and property owners generally to support and encourage here movements having for their object the benefit of all classes, and the well known lack of unity among our people which is present and potent in other communities, there is no longer any hope of successfully maintaining this Chamber or, under any other name or management, any organization of business men having like objects and purposes; and therefore,

"Third—That immediate steps ought to be taken by the stockholders of this Chamber to pay its debts and wind up its affairs."

Here, then, is a deliberate proposition, backed up by a lengthy and ex-

plicit statement of reasons and arguments, to terminate the existence of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce. How does the idea strike the merchants and business men of the city? Do they disbelieve in co-operative effort? Do they believe they can do better by pulling separately than they can by pulling together? Do they regard disorganization as better than organization? Have they lost faith in the maxim which says that in union there is strength? Are they willing to see dissolution overtake an institution whose purpose is to foster and protect the financial interests of the community, develop the resources of the State and bring to it capital and population?

The abolition of the Chamber of Commerce would be a most regrettable thing. It would be most discreditable to the capital city of the State. It would hurt its credit abroad and would spread discouragement at home. But it were better dead than moribund. Better make it a thing of the past than a mere pretense of the present; and unless the business men of the city can come together and make it approximately what it ought to be, they had better let the recommendation of its directors be carried out, and give it a decent funeral.

#### EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The national House of Representatives has passed a bill to arrange for the settlement of differences between the employers and employes of railway lines. Of course such a measure can affect only interstate lines and does not apply to those which do not extend beyond the borders of the state in which they originally operate, thus excluding street car systems and a few others. The bill provides that in case of a dispute as to the hours of work, conditions of employment, wages or otherwise, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting jointly with the commissioner of labor, shall, on being requested by either party to the dispute to adjust the same, try to do so by mediation; in the event of the failure of such an endeavor, the controversy may then be settled by means of arbitration by a board consisting, as usual, of three persons, one chosen by each party and the two thus selected to name a third. Any decision rendered by such board is to be accepted as a finality on both sides, and the award is to remain in force for the period of one year.

It is understood that the bill contemplates a law which shall be rather experimental in its scope and operation than otherwise, but it is or will be unquestionably such an experiment as is justified by the times in which we live. By its terms organized labor will receive the recognition of law and no discrimination on the part of employers as against employes is to be allowed.

Arbitration may to some extent interfere with the lawyers' business, but we are not presumed to take that into consideration. It is the cheapest, most direct and in the long run most satisfactory method of adjusting differences, and it is to be hoped the bill will go through the Senate and receive the President's signature. Capital as well as labor agrees that some effective means of dispelling dissatisfaction, or at least reducing it to the lowest possible limits, should be devised, and nothing better than the plan proposed has been suggested.

In Utah we have as much protection by law for the laboring classes as any other state can boast of—a great deal more than the majority of them. Not only do our statutes contain all the beneficent provisions contained in the bill spoken of, but numerous others.