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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
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trouble of waiting a great deal of time
if they will take time to notice these
numbers:

For the Chief Editor's Office, 319.
For Deseret News Book Store, 14-1.
For City Editor and Reporter, 333-2.
For Business Manager, 34-16.
For Business Office, 38-2.

FINISH THE WORK!

There seems to be still some difficulty
in the completion of the work on East
South Temple street, which has been in
process for some time, and in contempla-
tion for a still longer period. The
passage of the street cars has been
somewhat impeded in consequence of
the changes that have been effected,
but they are now running on time, and
the difficulties that have recently arisen
will not very likely obstruct the traf-
fic of the street cars. The changes of
grade and the work that has been done
have cost the company some thousands
of dollars, but this does not seem to
have been taken into consideration,
either by the City Council or by the
public. The lines have been put into
splendid condition and should be per-
mitted to remain permanent.

The trouble now in the way will not
affect the grade that has been estab-
lished for the upper or the lower road-
way. It is only in regard to the ap-
proaches and outlets to and from the
streets running north and south, that
disputes have occurred. From ac-
counts given by reliable authorities, the
facts in regard to the plans agreed upon
for the work that has been done are
briefly these:

When the improvement was decided
upon, two plans were submitted for
the approaches and outlets of inter-
secting streets. Engineer George A.
Snow submitted a plan in the form of
an accurate and detailed drawing and
also of a model from which a complete
understanding of the proposition could
be obtained. The other plan by Col. E.
A. Wall, chairman of the board of pub-
lic works, was in the form of a sugges-
tion, modifying some propositions of
the city engineer. In order to arrive at
a definite conclusion a virtual com-
promise was effected, and the plans
thus reached were signed and agreed to
by the engineer, and the chairman of
the board of public works, and they
were subsequently authorized by the
City Council. The Engineer and the
Chairman were instructed to formulate
a plan that would be satisfactory to
both. This was accomplished by mutual
agreement. The City Engineer re-
quested the council to formally approve
the compromise plan, but that body de-
cided that it was not necessary, be-
cause the basic plan had been approved
and specific authority had been given
to make the suggested changes, and so
the work proceeded, according to the
"compromise plan."

It seems now that the work has been
practically entered upon, that Chairman
Wall has objections to some features in
the approaches and outlets of the in-
tersecting streets. Things that seem
all right to the mind's eye, or in theory
sometimes turn out to look different
when presented in material objects.
Col. Wall may be right in desiring
some further changes, but it is unfor-
tunate that these could not have been
arranged for when the so-called com-
promise was effected. However, the en-
gineering and street departments of the
city council have the matter in hand
and are following the established plan
for one intersection as a test. This is
to be pushed to an speedy completion
as possible, and the future course as to
the other intersections will be deter-
mined thereby. This appears to be a
reasonable solution of the matter, and
it is to be hoped that there will be no
further delay in finishing up the work
and putting the street into proper con-
dition.

The City Council ought to be careful
in attempting to depart from the plan
which that body has already approved
and on which the work so far has been
conducted. The alterations in that
thoroughfare have already proved very
expensive, and all further outlay that
is unnecessary should be avoided. Ex-
actly what is to be done South Temple
street made attractive and convenient,
and there will be general rejoicing
when it is permanently placed in that
desirable condition.

SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

The evil effects of strikes and lock-
outs form a subject of discussion in
England as well as in the United
States. Some of the very best writ-
ers on economics and on labor com-
binations have reached the conclusion
that the policy involved in those for-
cible measures should be "discarded
altogether," because they are "a social
and economic blunder of the first mag-
nitude." They are denounced as a
"vital defect of trade unionism, de-
tracting from its usefulness and in-

vesting it with the character of a trad-
ing and an industrial danger." The
Free Labor Press, published in London,
England, takes this side of the im-
portant question, and quotes the fol-
lowing from an article in the Cardiff
Times by Mahon, M. P., who says:

"The aggregate duration of the labor
disputes during March amounted to
183,000 working days. The waste
represented by such figures must mean
a serious diminution of the earning
powers of workmen, and a loss to both
the parties involved. Considered from
a mere business point of view, the
strategic policy is a failure, especially
when trade is depressed, as is the lock-
out holiday, when trade is good.
In fact, the loss in wages it in-
volves is seldom balanced by an in-
crease in the rate of remuneration, and
the other being the loss to the capital-
ists, reduces the profits from which
wages must be paid."

As the Labor Press argues, "there is
sound reason in this contention," and
it would be well if all the labor organ-
izations in both hemispheres would take
the subject into serious consideration.
In most of the labor agitations re-
sulting in strikes, however, there is
little reason employed. The resort to
force appears to the working people
who determine to bring aside all other
considerations, to be the only course
to pursue, and they follow such lead-
ers as appeal to their passions in utter
disregard of any other considera-
tion.

The losses to labor resulting from
strikes must of necessity be enormous.
They seldom accomplish the purpose
in view in their inauguration. When
they do compel the concession desired,
the compensation obtained does not
meet the expense in securing it. Not
only are families deprived during the
strike of much of the support neces-
sary for their subsistence and comfort,
but employers are reduced in their
capital, trade is hindered, and perman-
ent injury is the consequence in many
directions. The money value donated
by unions in support of their strike
comrades is a clear loss to their treas-
uries, and in the aggregate the ef-
fects are ruinous.

We believe the English advocates
of the abolition of the strike and the
lockout are in the right of the argu-
ment, and the labor unions of the world
would accomplish much more by peace-
able arbitration, in which both sides of
a dispute could be heard and ration-
ally considered, with a view to the
equities of the case, than in resorting
to those compulsory measures which
lead to anger and violence and lead to
incendiarism and homicide.

The employment of non-union labor,
which is inevitable when strikes pro-
ceed to great lengths, is a detriment
to the union workers and militates
against their organizations. The un-
reasoning attacks made upon working
people who do not choose to bind them-
selves by union rules, naturally pre-
judice the public against those combina-
tions, for they are exhibitions of coward-
ly ferocity and subversive of that
freedom which should be enjoyed by
every individual in this republic. The
liberty of labor ought to be main-
tained at all hazards and all costs,
and this, it seems to us, should be
perceived even by the most violent
promoters of unionism under the sun.

The strike in Chicago affords one
more illustration of the strike evil, af-
fecting as it does both employer and
employee, every branch of business as-
sociated in any way with the dispute
and the public generally. What good
can come out of it is at present hidden
from view. Every indication points
to disaster without adequate compen-
sation for the losses that have been
and will be experienced. The time
has indeed come when the entire ex-
tinction of strikes and lockouts should
be gravely considered by those people
and societies which are likely to be
most affected by them, and indeed by
the public in every grade and condi-
tion of society. Let reason rule, and
passion subside, and justice be the
prime object in view, in all the rela-
tions between capital and labor.

THE TROUBLE IN SCANDINAVIA

British papers and magazines are
paying a great deal of attention to the
Scandinavian imbroglio, and the possi-
bility of a war is freely discussed. As
previously explained in these columns,
the apple of contention now is the ques-
tion of consular representation in for-
eign ports. Hitherto the custom has
prevailed to appoint consuls without
considering the nationality of the ap-
pointee. In some ports the consulates
have been entrusted to Norwegians and
in others to Swedes, and their duty has
been to serve the interests of both coun-
tries. Some of the most important po-
sitions have been filled with Norwe-
gians, to the entire satisfaction of both
Swedes and Norwegians.

Of late years, however, the Norwe-
gian Left party leaders have demanded
a separation of the consular service.
This would involve the establishment of
two consulates in most of the ports
where the two countries now maintain
only one. It would mean a multiplica-
tion of offices, and expenses. Some years
ago a separate diplomatic service was
also demanded, but at present chief at-
tention seems to be given to the con-
sular question.

The Swedish government appears to
be willing to divide the consulates. An
agreement to that effect was entered
into in March, 1903. But it insists that
the service of both countries shall be
under the direction of the common min-
ister for foreign affairs in all matters
affecting foreign relations. It appears
to the Swedish government that this is
a necessary condition, as long as the
union is to be respected. To the Norwe-
gian opposition, however, that condi-
tion is not acceptable. The storthing
recently passed a bill providing for sepa-
rate Norwegian consuls. The King re-
fused to sanction the bill. His Norwe-
gian ministers then tendered their
resignations, which the King declined
to accept. The ministers then refused
to sign the protocol of the proceedings
and the veto has, therefore, no consti-
tutional existence. The radical press
now declares the King's decision tantamount to a dissolution of the union.

One feature of this neighboring quar-
rel is the fervor with which the two
famous explorers, Hedin and Nansen,
have entered the arena. Hedin in the
London Times asserts that the question

is not of separate consuls, but of Nor-
way's right to dissolve the Scandi-
navian union. "Let nobody," Mr.
Hedin says, "believe that Norway has
restricted her endeavor solely and
alone to the procuring of her own con-
suls. That is only one step on the road
to a complete dissolution of the union."

To this Mr. Nansen retorts that Sweden
had some years ago begun to adopt a
system of high tariffs while Norway
remained a practically free-trade coun-
try; the resultant divergence in fiscal
policy causing the existing consular
system to become an instrument for the
subordination of Norwegian interests to
those of Sweden. He then denies that
the Norwegians wish to sever the
union with Sweden, and this denial
must, of course, be accepted as far as
he himself is concerned, but whether he
can speak authoritatively for the po-
litical leaders of the party, is a different
question.

If Mr. Hedin is correct, all questions
of "pure flags," "separate consuls,"
and separate diplomatic representatives
can be dismissed at once for the real
question, which is vital to both coun-
tries—the question of total separation.
Can Norway afford to adopt a course
that will entirely isolate her from her
eastern neighbor? Nations now-a-days
are anxious for favorable alliances.
They are not anxious to sever friendly
relations. And if Norway can afford
it, can Sweden afford to let her out the
uniting tie? It is certain that the pres-
ence of Russia in the Northern parts of
Norway would be a menace to Sweden.
And, for that very reason, could Euro-
pe be indifferent to the new problems
which the separation would involve?

We believe the Swedish government
should make every sacrifice for the
preservation of the union, and peace.
Two independent kingdoms, with equal
rights, but united under one constitu-
tional king—that is the Scandinavian
union. The responsibility for the disso-
lution of that rather weak bond, if ever
it comes, should be laid where it be-
longs.

Was Togo born in a log cabin?

Berlin's welcome to Cecilie beat the
Duchess.

Japan was able to stand more
than Russian iron.

The boom in making presidential
booms has collapsed.

The national treasury deficit four-
ishes like a green bay tree.

The Chicago strike seems to be suf-
fering from "that tired feeling."

The Russians can't get that Japanese
brown taste out of their mouths.

It is hard to tell which is the lovelier,
the June bride or the June rose.

It was the big navy that was almost
annihilated in the Straits of Korea.

The dispatches say that the czar is
prostrated. Knocked out, so to speak.

Linschitz will soon be either in the
line of promotion or in the line of re-
treat.

After the Avenue Champs Elysees
Alfonso is apt to find the Parado rather
dull.

Not to be behind and to anticipate
the inevitable we ask, "What is so rare
as a day in June?"

Chicago is to have a million-dollar
hippodrome. Isn't the aldermanic
chamber big enough.

The report of that Erie committee
was as loud as that of a cannon, and
was heard the country over.

Nebogoff had little discretion in the
matter of surrendering, being between
the Japanese and the deep sea.

A large crop of trouble has been
raised at the Agriculture college. Evidently
there is some wedding needed.

Mr. Rockefeller has bought a five
thousand-dollar automobile. It is taint-
ed, for it can be smelted when it goes
by.

It begins to look as though the Equi-
table Life Assurance society were going
to become the Mutual Accusation so-
ciety.

An exchange says that the battle in
the Straits of Korea will be a land
mark in history. Rather will it not
be a busy mark?

The city chemist of San Francisco
has discovered that the butchers of
that city sell colored meats. And they
are sold to white as well as colored
folks.

The czar knows exactly what he
wants though he seems to vacillate. He
wants a great big victory, but he is
more than doubtful if his long felt
want will be satisfied.

Instructions have been sent to Rear
Admiral Tachibana, that the Rus-
sian warship that arrived there Sat-
urday must be interned. If they were
turned out the Japanese might set
them in turn.

TOGO'S VICTORY.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Nothing can be more significant and
illuminating than the statements in
current dispatches from the Russian
capital as to the effect on public opinion
of the terrible news from the scene of
the Togo-Roshevitzky conflict in the
Korean Strait. "The radical liberal,"
as read in the full Associated Press
cable, "are openly rejoicing in this hour
of their country's humiliation. They de-
clare that the disaster means peace and
a constitution." A special cable to the
Chicago Daily News says that the feel-
ing in St. Petersburg is that a Russian
victory might have retarded progress
in internal affairs half a century.

Boston Herald.

It may be said that Russia has lost
already about all she can lose, and that
therefore there can be no great harm
to her in continuing the war for a year
or two to come. This, however, is not
a true statement of facts. If the war
is continued, Russia will soon lose
Vladivostok, and besides this she may
be forced to part with the greater part
of her Siberian possessions fronting on
the Pacific, for, having command of

the seas, the Japanese can take posses-
sion of whatever Russia has along this
seaboard that is worth taking, from Beh-
ring Strait southward, for now that the
menace of the Baltic fleet has been re-
moved, Admiral Togo's ships can be
sent with marines to all Russian ports
along the northern Pacific.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The effect of Togo's success in clear-
ing the Oriental seas of Russian ships
is already in evidence in the movements
of the Japanese army in Manchuria.
While the Russian headquarters have
apparently been kept in ignorance of the
disaster, Togo has undoubtedly been
duly apprised of what has hap-
pened, for he is marshaling his troops
and batteries before the lines of the
enemy so actively that the latter antici-
pates an early attack. He is doubt-
less prepared to inflict this time a
crushing blow, from which there can be
no recovery. Meantime, the Russian
press and people are demanding "peace
at any price" and the dethronement of
the bureaucracy. This is done in a
manner and with a unanimity never
before attempted in the history of the
oligarchy, whose early downfall is
ominously threatened.

Springfield Republican.

That letter which Admiral Roshevitz-
ky wrote to his family weeks ago, say-
ing that his fleet was going to inevita-
ble destruction, was doubtless genuine.
The officer who is most vindicated is
Capt. Kikado of Roshevitzky's flag-
ship, who was sent home after the
traveller affair in the North sea. The
captain insisted all along that the
Russians had no chance unless their
fleet could be so reinforced as to be
overwhelming in size and power. His
criticisms of the admiralty finally caused
him to be punished. But now there
is punishment for all.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The necessity of making peace with
Japan is of much less importance than
the necessity of making peace with the
Russian people. And it is of far greater
consequence to the people of Russia
that they should get their national af-
fairs into the hands of rulers that will
not continue to send armies to defeat
and feed to destruction, than it is that
they should make peace with the vic-
torious Japanese.

New York World.

Is it not time for the great powers
now to stop this wasteful, willful, ex-
cessive war? Why permit the one-
sided contest to continue? The czar's
Ministers may have sliced their own
people. The voice of the nations they
must heed.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The frontispiece of the Improvement
Era for June is a splendid portrait of
Miss Emma Lucy Gates. The picture is
accompanied by a clever sketch, "Car-
reer of a Utah Song Bird," by Horace
G. Whitney. The opening article of
the magazine is a study of the career of
"President Brigham Young" by Susan
Young Gates. On the "Editor's Table"
is found a thoughtful and timely arti-
cle, "Authority Given Enduring Power,"
by President Joseph F. Smith; also
one, giving "Remarkable Experiences"
by an Elder. Other articles are: "This
Forever—A Poem," Prof. J. H. Paul;
"Heaven vs. Nirvana II," Prof. N. L.
Nelson; "Changes in Belief," M. P.
Crook; "Necessity of Prayer," San-
ford W. Hedges; and "Mormon Music
and Literature in Japan," Horace S.
Ensign. Notes: "In Lighter Mood,"
conference reports and "Events of the
Month," by Joseph F. Smith, Jr., com-
plete a most excellent number of the
Improvement Era.—Templeton Bldg.,
Salt Lake City.

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