

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 13, 1903.

Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CON-
FERENCE.The General conference of the Young
Men's Mutual Improvement Association
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.Business meetings will be held on
Saturday and Sunday, 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 rooms, and general pub-
lic meetings in the Tabernacle on Sun-
day, May 31, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7
p. m.All officers and members of the asso-
ciations are requested to be present at
all the meetings, and a cordial invita-
tion is extended to all the Saints to at-
tend the Tabernacle meetings.Special rates on all railroads. See
announcement in newspapers for de-
tails.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Supt., Y. M. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,
General Secy., Y. M. M. I. A.
ALMENA S. TAYLOR,
General Pres., Y. L. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
General Secy., Y. L. M. I. A.

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

"What are you going to do with the
old Deseret News corner?" That is a
question frequently asked by people
who do not read the newspapers or who
easily forget what they read. About a
year ago the "News" gave information
on this point, and since then has re-
peatedly referred to the plans in con-
templation by the Church authorities
for the improvement of that valuable
piece of property.It is a fine corner, and its near prox-
imity to the Temple grounds, the L. D.
S. University buildings and the other
possessions of the Church on that
block, make it a desirable spot for some
permanent and attractive structure
suitable to its surroundings. In a very
short time it will be vacated by the
printing, mechanical and other depart-
ments of this paper, which will all be
comfortably housed in the new fireproof
building and its annex, which form the
finest newspaper quarters in this moun-
tain country.As heretofore announced, it is the in-
tention of the authorities of the Church
to erect on that corner a Memorial
building, in which there will be statues
and monuments of the great men who
have figured prominently in the intro-
duction of the latter-day dispensation—
the prophets, apostles and other pio-
neers and builders of the restored
Church of Christ. It will also contain
the necessary offices of the First Pres-
idency and the leading quorums of the
Church, of the Presiding Bishopric, of
the Church Historian, and of the
auxiliary societies.The plans are extensive and cannot
be executed immediately. Nothing will
be done in this direction until the fi-
nancial condition of the Church will
warrant the outlay, nor until the Saints
have voted upon the project. The
doctrine of "common consent" will be
adhered to in this as in other matters
in which "the body" is interested. The
work will be carried on as circum-
stances and means will permit.
No date has as yet been set for
commencing operations, but the time
will be announced in this paper as
soon as it is determined upon.Our friends need not pay any atten-
tion to rumors and speculations and
guesses concerning the matter. The
Church is not at present in a position
to embark on so great an undertaking
as that in view, but will wait until es-
tablished on a monetary basis that will
be an assurance of ability to perfect
the design in contemplation.
The Deseret News will announce the
intentions of the Church authorities in
due season, and meanwhile the Saints
should possess their souls in patience,
with the assurance that the premises
held so long for Church purposes will
not be sold or diverted to secular uses,
but will be devoted to the erection of
buildings of which they will be proud,
which will be in harmony with adjacent
structures, an ornament to the spot,
and of benefit to the great cause to the
promotion of which our lives and labors
are consecrated.

THE UNIONS AND THE COURTS.

The restraining order issued by Judge
Dickinson in the District court at Oma-
ha on Tuesday, has made something of a
furry in business and labor circles.
Particulars are given in our telegram;
columns. Careful reading of the dis-
patch will show that there is nothing
extraordinary in the order of injunc-
tion. It is, of course, in the nature ofa victory for the labor unions affected
by the combinations against them in
Nebraska, and though the suit was
brought only by the Waiters' union, it
will be equally applicable in similar
cases as to other labor organizations.
The eight orders of the injunction
simply restrain the Business men's as-
sociation from interfering. In an im-
proper manner, with labor unions or
any of their members, in the lawful ex-
ercise of their individual or association
rights and liberties. The court very
properly recognizes the rights of both
parties to the controversy now in pro-
gress in Nebraska. Neither must be
permitted to infringe upon the other. If
labor unions may be restrained from
unlawful proceedings, so may organiza-
tions of capitalists and business men.
That is fair and evident to all think-
ers.No reasonable person disputes the
right of working people to unite and or-
ganize for mutual benefit and self-pro-
tection; to "strike" when such action is
deemed necessary or advisable (as
though experience has proved such a
course to be usually unprofitable); to
use persuasion and argument in pre-
vailing upon other workers to refrain
from entering the employment vacated
by the strikers; and to take all peace-
able and lawful means for their own
benefit. But when they step over legiti-
mate bounds; seek to accom-
plish by violence the ends they
have in view; try to force
people to join their organizations; pre-
vent non-union men from working for
a living; destroy property, endanger
life or limb, break the public peace and
interrupt travel or commerce, they tread
upon untenable and dangerous ground,
and their lawlessness must be sup-
pressed and stamped out if necessary.On the other hand and on similar
principles, combinations of capital or
of employers, must not be permitted
to carry on a fight with labor unions
by unlawful or indefensible methods.
They should be restrained from doing
so by judicial power, and if needs be
by the executive arm of the civil gov-
ernment. Judge Dickinson's order is in
the right direction. It stands between
the two factions and arrests for the
labor unions the same unlawful mea-
sures by their opponents as the Federal
court recently enjoined those unions
from pursuing. The two decisions are
therefore harmonious in principle
though apparently diverse in effect.The sooner the two forces meet in
conflict learn to perceive and
recognize each other's rights and will-
ingly accede them, and come to the
conclusion that justice, reason and mu-
tual advantage should rule in the set-
tlement of labor disputes, the better
it will be both for labor and for capital,
and also for the welfare and progress
of society, and that elevation of mankind
which all truly enlightened people of
every class and station must ardently
desire.

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

The Springfield Republican tells the
story of a divorce case as an illustra-
tion of the complete anarchy that pre-
vails in this country in such an im-
portant matter. It is well to be re-
minded, once in a while, of the fact that
this country, though professedly ex-
tremely jealous of the sanctity of the
home, suffers a condition to exist, which
can hardly be paralleled in any civil-
ized country.The case is one which is attracting
some attention in New York. A little
more than a year ago one Mr. Pell of
New York, a member of a well known
family, went to Florida, secured a legal
residence there and soon was suing in
the Florida courts for a divorce from
his wife on the ground of desertion. The
couple had separated some months pre-
viously, by mutual agreement, the hus-
band leaving the two children with the
wife and agreeing to pay her a sum
monthly for her maintenance. Mrs. Pell
ignored the Florida proceedings al-
though she was notified, and last Octo-
ber Mr. Pell secured his divorce, no op-
position being set up. Immediately he
stopped the payments to Mrs. Pell.
Within a short time he was married
again in Connecticut and went abroad
with the bride.Now the first Mrs. Pell has brought
suit for divorce in the New York
courts, naming the second Mrs. Pell as
a co-respondent. Her action is based
on the theory that the Florida divorce
had no lawful effect upon her own
matrimonial status; that Mr. Pell's
Connecticut marriage consequently was
null and void; and that his present re-
lations with Mrs. Pell No. 2 afford
ground for an action for divorce for
herself in the courts of New York. Here
three states are involved. Was the di-
vorce granted in Florida invalid in
New York? If so the status of Mr.
Pell and his second wife is radically
different in the two states.The fact is that some uniformity in
the divorce laws should be brought
about. No citizen who has the wel-
fare of the country at heart can, with-
out anxiety, read the proceedings of
divorce courts, for they reveal the fact
that the breaking up of homes is be-
coming altogether too frequent an oc-
currence. Wise legislation, if hon-
estly applied, would do much good. But
no laws and statutes can entirely re-
medy the evil. Our age is sick for
amusements and excitement. And
these are sought in the club rooms,
public resorts, the theaters, the dancing
halls, not to mention the gambling-
dens and saloons. The home has be-
come a secondary consideration to
many. In these facts much of the
evil complained of has its source. The
remedy should be in the building up of
the home on the basis intended by the
Creator. Until this is done, the di-
vorce mills will keep on grinding to
dust the institution on which the state
is built.

ILLITERATE IMMIGRATION.

The illiteracy of immigrants is again
occupying the attention of statisticians,
because the year bids fair to become a
record breaker in immigration figures.
It is still found that the Scotch people,
and the Scandinavians, furnish the
least number of persons unable to read
and write. Only one percent of their
number are in the illiterate class. The
English, Finns and Moravians come next
with 2 per cent of their number illiter-ate; the Irish and Welsh 3 per cent;
Germans, Swiss and French, 4 per cent;
Japanese 5 per cent; Dutch 6 per cent.
Then the percentage of poorly educated
immigrants takes a sudden leap up-
ward. The Italians from the north part
of their country and the Hebrews
12 per cent; Russians 21 per cent;
Greeks 23 per cent; Slovaks 26 per cent;
Rumanians 29 per cent; Polish 32 per
cent; Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Serbian
31 per cent; Croatian and Slavonian
37 per cent; Lithuanian 40 per cent;
Syrian 44 per cent; Ruthenian 48 per
cent; Portuguese and Italians from
South Italy 49 per cent. It should be
mentioned in this connection, though,
that some of our own states, with their
splendid public schools, yet have quite
a number of illiterate persons. The
showing from these would not be much
better than it is from some of the Eu-
ropean countries that send us so many
illiterates. After all, it is not ability
to read and write that makes a good
citizen, though a good citizen certainly
should try to acquire as much useful
knowledge as possible. Honesty and
virtue are better than literary ac-
complishments. And those who dwell
in the humblest breast, and ennoble
those who possess them, and make
them worthy of citizenship in any state.

STUDYING LOVE MAKING.

An eastern contemporary says that
Ann Arbor has established a love-mak-
ing department, as an auxiliary to its
elocution studies, and Professor True-
blood has undertaken to show the stu-
dents how to propose to a girl. Some
of the women of the class are used as
"foils."The "drill" is said to include care-
fully prepared declarations, passionate
utterances, wistful facial expression,
kneeling and the holding of hands.
Undoubtedly the young folks have a
great deal of fun in these classes, and
it is not inconceivable that the exercises
can lead to more than one romance. But
for all that, the study must be regarded
as absolutely useless. Girls do not care
for love-letters copied from books; nor
do they care for declarations of devotion
that have been learned and re-
hearsed in a classroom. Paint, powder,
ribbons, and perfume may enhance
beauty, but true love does not need the
ornaments that elocutionists use to
gain a point. It is its own best inter-
preter. Very often its most eloquent
language is never uttered in words. Mr.
R. T. Crane, who has studied the utility
of college training as a preparation
for a business career, has come to the
conclusion that such training is useless.
He has been led to this opinion by the
testimony of many who have had college
training themselves. If there is any
truth in this reasoning, one would be
justified in the conclusion, that when
love-making is made part of college
training, it will become a failure, too.
Better be careful about such innova-
tions. The world, says Mr. Crane, is
the best college.

A PATRIOTIC HYMN.

A new national, or at least patriotic,
hymn was sung a few days ago by 600
school children in New York. It is com-
posed in imitation of "God save our gra-
cious king," but the meter is far from
perfect. One stanza is:
"God save our president;
In peace and sweet content
His rule shall be;
Chief of this glorious land,
Planted by Pilgrim hand,
Stretching from strand to strand,
Home of the free.""Rule" of the president, An American
president is not a "ruler." To sing of
"his rule" is not American. The last
lines in the last stanza are:
"May children love his name,
Age his good deeds proclaim,
And to all time his fame
Gild history's page.""History's page" may be allowable, per-
haps, but it is not elegant enough to
have a place in a national hymn. He
who writes for the nation should, in the
first place, be able to use the language
without having to resort to violence to
force it into rhyme and meter.In Kentucky they read it thus: Death
loves a shining Markum).Manchuria is now open to foreign
travel. Heretofore it has been open to
suspicion.Tammany's new chief is named Mur-
phy. Other members are small pota-
toes beside him.The concert to raise funds to keep
the schools open was an object lesson
in public spirit.Mr. Cleveland does not care who does
the presidential boom business, so long
as he does the fishing.With strikers enjoined and business
men enjoined, surely Omaha is a city
governed by injunction.So rapid his progress, so strenuous
his life these days that the President
may well exclaim: "Where am I at?"It has been remarked that Mr. Roose-
velt's present of the messages of the
Presidents to Pope Leo speaks volumes.When Professor Alexander Graham
Bell perfects his flying machine aerial
travelers will just go a-kiting through
the air.This strike among the laundrymen in
various parts of the country should
stimulate the trade in paper cuffs and
collars.There are several presidential booms
on just now. But a number of them
lack one great essential—a working
majority.Colombia does not seem to know what
to do about ratifying or rejecting the
Panama canal treaty. Whatever is done,
it will be well if it were done quickly.His plea for the preservation of the
forests shows that the President is a
disciple of Bryant and with him holds
that the groves were God's first tem-
ples.No more rural free delivery service
will be established until after July 1,
owing to lack of funds. The news is
truly painful.The original manuscript of Poe's "The
Bells" has just been sold for twenty-onehundred dollars. The purchaser no
doubt had in mind the line about "gold-
en bells."The monitor Arkansas is not ex-
actly up a stump but almost, being up
the Mississippi and not able to get
down until the spring floods come
again.The same parties who are condemning
W. K. Vanderbilt (they are still at it)
for getting married, would denounce
him for getting a divorce. A strange
thing is human nature.The Federal Salt company has been
convicted of maintaining a monopoly
contrary to the Sherman anti-trust
law. Having lost its savor through
conviction wherewith shall it be salted?It is a rather pathetic story that is
told of the erratic George Francis
Train and a little negro girl. He sat one
spring morning in Union square, New
York, as was his custom, surrounded
by children to whom contrary to his
attitude toward adults, he was always
affable and agreeable. On the outside
of the group surrounding Mr. Train
stood a small colored girl looking wist-
fully at the white children who were
receiving all his attention and hearing
his wonderful tales. After they had
dispersed and Mr. Train was alone, the
black child advanced timidly and said
to him: "Do you love children?" Look-
ing at his questioner in some surprise,
Mr. Train admitted that he did. Then
in a low voice she said: "I am a child."

IMMIGRATION FACTS.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Roughly speaking, all of these nations
except Italy, Japan and Ireland send
half as many women as men to our
shores. From Italy and Japan the wo-
men number about one-quarter as many
as the men. But Japan's proportion
of women is slightly larger than Italy's.
As for Ireland, the women immigrants
outnumber the men, there being 9,745 of
the former to 7,185 of the latter. The
Italians are evidently planning to re-
turn some day to their sunny father-
land, but the Irish girls must be coming
to marry the Irish lads who went ahead
in the venture for new and better
homes.

Springfield Republican.

Plainly the fifteenth amendment has
been violated in the practical effect of
the Alabama constitution, which denies
the right to vote on account of race
and color. But that question awaits of-
ficial determination, and the United
States Supreme Court alone, and not
Congress, can decide it. Congress is
powerless in the matter. If at all
tempted to bring about an official deter-
mination of the question are to be put
down on various technical grounds, as
in the present case, then the fifteenth
amendment will have been completely
as having been hung up in the national
museum for people to look at as one
of the curiosities of the reconstruction
age.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE DECISION.

Philadelphia Record.

Back of the legal questions there is
the fundamental fact that white men
will not submit to the government of
black, red, yellow, or brown men. This
is a racial axiom and is not limited to
the United States. But the colored
people are secure in their personal
rights, and not all of them are dis-
franchised. They can obtain education
and property, cultivate the soil, prac-
tice the mechanic arts and the profes-
sions. The majority of them are no-
toriously unfit for political privileges.
Their relations with the white people
are friendly, as they recently testified
in Richmond. With the growth of in-
telligence and character, the acquisition
of property and the development of
civic spirit, they will fit themselves for
political privileges and will then acquire
them. The best men among themselves
deprecate the political activity of the
colored people.

Charles News and Courier.

The original purpose of those who
drove so heroically for the abolition of
slavery did not contemplate the con-
version of the slave into the voter, but
only to make his lot in life easier, to
relieve him from the sacrifice of his
life and labor to others, and to com-
pass him by such provisions of the
law as would protect him from violence
and oppression. Education does not
change the racial character of the
negro. Read he ever so readily, and
speak he ever so eloquently, at the last
he is the negro still. He can not get
rid of his inheritance. For some pur-
pose he was made a negro, and such he
will remain. We do not believe he
can be safely injected into the body
of American citizenship anywhere, and
the view of the question ought to be,
and must be, considered seriously now
or hereafter.

New York Tribune.

Somewhere, somehow, there must be
a way of passing on the constitutionality
of the Alabama case. It is a plain
fact that the spirit of the federal Constitu-
tion, and it is no more an assumption of
the administrative functions of a state gov-
ernment for the court to declare that
state and federal laws are void, and
negroes of a ballot on pretext which do
not exclude white men than it is for
the court to overrule any other action
of a state or its officers.

New York Evening Post.

In the decision of the Supreme Court
in the Alabama case, it is made plain
that nothing but a question of law had
been entertained by the court. Into the
facts of negro disfranchisement, and of
negro discrimination against colored
men, it could not go. But we present
in another column a telling array of
statistics relating to the actual exercise
of the suffrage in Alabama. Compiled
by a white citizen of that state, the
Hon. Joseph C. Manning, they show
how impudent is the pretence that the
new constitution of Alabama was fair-
ly designed to exclude only ignorant
or propertyless negroes, or that only
such are, in fact, excluded. The system
is one of arbitrary and oligarchical
control.COMPAGNIE
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