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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

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LET RIGHT BE MAINTAINED.

The conference held on Tuesday between a number of prominent officials, and representatives of the Utah Fuel company, over the strike situation at the Pleasant Valley coal fields, was an important gathering. Particulars are given in another part of this issue of the "News." It is clear from the representations made on both sides, that there is very little actual difference to be settled between the company and the strikers. The company has virtually met every alleged claim of the miners but one. It may be that the advance in wages offered does not fully come up to the demand made, but it is perhaps as near to it as could be reasonably expected, and insures good prices for the kind of labor required. The one exception is the recognition of the Miners' Union.

To union people and some others who do not fully appreciate what it means, it may appear that the company ought to give way in that one particular. But Vice-President Kramer puts the company's side of the case in a clear light, in his explanation of the course pursued by representatives of that organization from another State, of the order issued for the strike, and of the demand that the company shall "operate on a scale to be agreed upon by representatives from both sides," which means, as he said, that the company must "buy its labor from the union" or go out of business. He therefore stated emphatically to the governor and the conference: "We cannot, under any circumstances, deal with the officers of this union. The time has come that we have got to call a halt in recognizing the union."

It must not be forgotten in reflecting on this situation that, the order for the strike came from outside the State to men not then in the union. That there was then no stated grievance between the employees and the company. That the tumult has been raised by the strike order and the coming into the State of those "organizers" who have induced the Italians, Poles and other foreigners to leave their work and join the union. We believe Mr. Kramer is in the right of the argument. What about the non-union men who are at work and have stood by the company during the strike? Should they not be protected? Would they not be forced to join the union or quit work, if the "organizers" should prevail and the company should yield to union tyranny?

The company should receive the support of the public in this crucial test. The Commercial club has rightly voted approval of the Governor's firm stand. The militia should be kept in the field as long as it is necessary to preserve law, order and the liberty of labor, and not miners throughout the state should understand that plenty of work at good wages and ample protection, may be had at the Utah Fuel company's mines and near Pleasant Valley. Let there be no shrinking while the contest is on.

RECOGNIZED BY GERMANY.

It is now announced authoritatively that Germany has recognized Panama as a sovereign and independent state. In the note directed to the minister of the new republic, the emperor informs him that he extends his best wishes for the prosperity and long life of the republic. The emperor had been assured that treaty obligations would be observed. In this assurance, he hastened to give recognition, thus following the lead of this country.

The critics here have asked what Panama had that we could recognize, were being neither legislature nor judiciary, nor army or navy. The action of Germany should not doubt on this point at least. European powers do not ten transgress diplomatic usages, as republic of Panama may not yet fully organized, but that is no bar to recognition.

The German emperor, in extending

recognition, is but doing what the rest of the world, in due time, will do. The waterway across the isthmus is demanded for the furtherance of commercial and other interests of the world. Colombia has placed itself in the way of progress, and thus forfeited the sympathy which it otherwise would have had. Even in Mexico and the South American republics there is a strong liberal element in favor of the new republic. The old conservatives who still regret the retreat of Spain from this hemisphere are, of course, applauding the critics at home, but the progressive element rejoices in the future prospects. That is said to be the predominant sentiment in Mexico, Chile and Argentina.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

There seems to be fair prospects of an early termination of the strike in Carbon county, since the Utah Fuel company and the miners seem to agree on all points in dispute except one—the recognition of the union. In the interest of the public it is to be hoped that this will not long prevent the opposing parties from coming together. It is not a vital point, after all. Good wages and plenty of work are of more importance to the men. The contest should be over soon, if all other points are agreed on. The public has been put to sufficient expense, and inconvenience, as it is, and the consumers should certainly be "recognized" by both parties, for they depend largely on them.

The strike again emphasizes the necessity of what has been called compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. For they can be settled by no other method than arbitration. Strikes do not settle the disputes. They merely serve to engender bad blood between the contestants. Very often they result in lawless acts, and thus become the breeders of anarchy. And then, no matter how long the strikes last, arbitration must finally be resorted to, to settle the points in dispute. Why then should not the law require arbitration as the first recourse and provide that work must continue while the dispute is being investigated? The public would then not have to suffer each time a walking delegate feels called upon to foment trouble. The fact that no labor dispute can be settled except by arbitration is a powerful argument for making it compulsory.

FEMININE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the well known English journalist, has commenced the publication of a daily newspaper for women. It is named The Mirror, and is issued from the Harmsworth presses in London.

The idea is one calculated to cause reflections. What is the matter with the many daily papers that are published all over the world? Are they for one sex only? If so, why? Are women inferior to men, intellectually, and do they therefore need another class of intellectual pabulum? Or is the moral flavor of the daily press so tainted from the atmosphere of the barroom, the jail, the dumping grounds of corruption, that it is not respectable in the company of ladies? Some reason there must be for the supposition that women need newspapers of their own. News knows no sex. The interest of woman in life is not essentially different from that of man. We do not believe women, as a rule, care for newspapers of their own, nor for "women's pages." They interest themselves in sport and literature, social events and reports of current events, and are just as capable of following a political discussion, as are the majority of their brethren.

It is quite possible that some change is needed in the daily press, but that change will not be effected by erecting separating walls in the reading room between the sexes. It will be done by cleaning and tidying the entire house, so that all can mingle therein together. That is the general tendency of the time. The age of separation between man and woman, as between a superior and inferior being, is past forever.

DOWIEISM DYING.

According to a Chicago dispatch, Dowie is in financial straits. The property for which he is the trustee has been turned over to a receiver, and the overseer is frantically appealing to his faithful followers, to come to his aid. The appeals, however, if the accounts are true, are not heeded. The money is not forthcoming. That would seem to mean the end of the Dowie movement. To the outside world, the so-called overseer has presented merely a grotesque form of fanaticism, but the redeeming feature of it was supposed to be the financial success of the colonization scheme. Dowie was regarded as a genius when the question was of organization and administration. If it now turns out that the success of his Zion never was anything but pretense; that his financial operations were as vaporous as his oratory, every excuse for his activity will disappear. He will be regarded only as a pretender, and a fraud, and his influence will be gone. In all probability, the "Zion" affairs have never been in the prosperous conditions represented by rumor. There has, no doubt, been much exaggeration, as always is the case, and the approaching end has, it may be safe to say, been anticipated by the few who had an inside view of matters. Dowie's assault on New York seems to have precipitated the crisis. It did not turn out a financial profit. Dowieism will apparently soon be relegated to the past, with the many curiosities and monstrosities that the religious world in our age has produced.

ABOUT RADIUM.

Radium, the new mysterious metal, exists in combination with lead, chalk, silica, iron, and a number of substances. The process of extracting it is explained in an article in Harper's Weekly. For days, we are told, a ton of uranite powder which is obtained from pitch blende simmers over a slow fire, with water and soda. The mixture

is then put into big barrels, where a sediment is deposited; the sediment is washed and re-washed and put on the fire to simmer again with carbonated soda. Then follows more sedimentation and repeated washing, after which the residue is treated with hydrochloric acid. A colorless liquid results, containing small quantities of radium. The chemist's object is now to separate these small quantities, and this he does by a series of reactions and crystallizations. At each crystallization the crystals become progressively richer in radium and smaller in bulk, until, after six weeks' manipulation, some twenty-five grammes of white crystals remain. The radium contained in these is of low radio-activity, and the greater part of their bulk is refined away in succeeding crystallizations. At the end there is left as much as would cover the point of a knife blade, to show for a ton or so of uranite powder and months of work.

This accounts for the cost of the production. There is evidently an opportunity for some genius to discover a process by which the precious stuff can be obtained with less expenditure of time and energy. Were radium obtainable in larger quantities, at a reasonable price, it would, if only half of what is said of its marvelous qualities is true, cause a revolution in the industrial world, as it threatens to do in the world of science.

Motto of the burglar: You watch and I'll prey.

It may be McGregor's Heath but it is not Bristow's.

The eating of pie conduces to indigestion rather than to piety.

The Russo-Japanese situation might be defined as one's afraid and 'tother daren't.

That finger sent to General Sherman M. Bell evidently was intended to be the finger of scorn.

Threatening letters have about as much effect on Governor Peabody as water does upon a duck.

Of Aurora Hodge it may be said, "One more unfortunate, rashly impetuous, gone to her death."

When Dowie told his followers to "dig up" their cash, they refused to delve and he was left in a hole.

Boston university is to have a heresy trial. Heresy trials in these days are about as stale as a last year's pie.

It is as much the American girl's right to marry a foreign nobleman, as it is an American boy's to be President.

Japan and Russia are said to be on the verge of a settlement of the far eastern controversy. May they converge!

Recognition of the union by the coal companies would be the denial to the non-union miner of the right to earn a living.

Nineteen men killed on the football field this season. It is a record of which any savage chieftain might be proud.

Sustaining the militia now at the coal camps is nothing more than sustaining the laws of the State. And to do this is every man's duty.

Ex-City Attorney Salisbury of Grand Rapids says he intended to "bleed" outsiders as well as others. "Bleeding Kansas" should afford him a fine field for his operations.

Ex-Postmaster Thomas L. James, aged seventy-two years, is going to take upon himself a helpless. This puts him in the same class as Senator Depew, Platt and Stewart. Next gent!

Half a million dollars is an awful price for alienating a husband's affections, and that is the amount demanded by Mrs. Vlasto of Mrs. Culver. The worth of the husband's affections seems to be measured according to the supposed size of Mrs. Culver's purse.

Last night's "News" special from New York, saying that Mr. Perry S. Heath refused to resign as secretary of the Republican National committee; that it was likely to cause a lively contest within the party, and that the President was deeply interested, was the cause of much comment and conjecture. The authority for the same was the New York Herald. Through oversight in the rush attendant upon going to press, the New York date was omitted.

When the price on an article of food, butter for instance, goes up without any apparent reason for it all, except the greed of the one that controls the market, the matter should be investigated, for it means that somebody is deliberately robbing the public. Now, the highway robber who goes out with gun and mask and robs strangers of whatever valuables they may have to carry around in their pockets, is respectable, compared with the sneaks that rob the toilers of part of their daily wages, and do this under the guise of "business." There is law aimed at both classes of hold-ups, but the latter class always escapes. Why?

AS TO CUBA.

Milwaukee Wisconsin. The house of representatives has performed its full duty in passing the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 335 to 21. The Evening Wisconsin predicted it would pass by a vote of 4 to 1, but the vote registered is 16 to 1. This shows the universality and strength of the public sentiment in all sections of the country in favor of a liberal reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The vote has already exerted a good effect on financial affairs in Wall street, and is hailed with unbounded joy in Cuba as the evidence of good will on the part of the United States toward all the industrial interests on the island.

Springfield Republican.

The best sugar insurance against the administration so formidable in the last Congress, is now hardly able to stand up for a roll-call, as shown by the vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the house yesterday. The immedi-

ate success of the treaty thus seems to be assured. The nation has been a long time in carrying out its side of the Platt amendment bargain, but the obligation is at last to be met.

New York World.

Senator Teller has intimated that he and a few others of his way of thinking will not permit the Cuban bill to pass the senate at the extra session. It can hardly be doubted that on reflection he will think better of this threat. filibustering is sometimes effective when practiced by a strong and determined minority, but from a little group without party backing it can be only a futile annoyance. The reciprocity bill is bound to pass before long, and why not let it pass gracefully? Surely the beet-sugar senators do not wish to appear in the light of impotent nuisances.

Chicago News.

So far as the question of "plain duty" to Cuba is concerned the honor of the nation is now finally committed to the keeping of the senate. The bill authorizing the president to put the reciprocity treaty into effect has passed the house by an overwhelming majority and the significantly large vote of 335 to 21 undoubtedly reflects the wishes of the nation, irrespective of partisan or fractional lines. The senate cannot now shrink the responsibility placed upon it without making itself a fair target for a fusillade of censure and criticism for which it has itself furnished the ammunition. When the senate voted for the ratification of the treaty last spring but held up the measure on the delicate scruple that the house must have a voice in any treaty affecting revenues it put itself on record as approving reciprocity with Cuba.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the holiday number of the Woman's Home Companion there are illustrations of the Christmas celebrations at Bethlehem, the place of Christ's nativity, photographs showing "Christmas Scenes in New York City," and an amusing article telling "How I made Sam Playa Santa Claus." My recollections of Abraham Lincoln are continued. The fiction includes "The Farm of the Dangers," "The Trilemma of Albertine," "The Curtain Party," "The Christmas Ogre," "The Angel and the Noah's Ark." There are excellent suggestions for home made Christmas presents and the winter fashions are given several pages of space. The Crowell Publishing company, Springfield, O.

In the Christmas number of Current Literature will be found as a special feature, "Childhood: A Portfolio of Drawings," by Walter Russell, a series of exquisite child pictures. The picturesque "Life of the Holy Land," by John Kelman, is an article, richly illustrated, upon the country where Christmas had its birth. "How Christmas Comes to the Tamecats," by Jacob A. Rills, describes the festival among the children of the poor. Other interesting articles of this number are: "Sèvres Porcelain: Its Past and Present," by Charles E. Fraser, and "Boscaglia Frescos. These wonderful wall panels of Pompeian days are described in the magazine with illustrations appropriate to the text. "The Alaskan Boundary Award" epitomizes the history of the dispute, and gives the findings of the joint high commission. "The New Japan," by Clarence Ludlow Brownell, depicts those forces that are at work in the modernization of an ancient people. "The Scientist and the Food Problem," by Ray Stannard Baker, "The Habit Work," by Hugh Black, and "Tuberculosis and Consumption," by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, are other articles of timely interest.

The New York Clearing House, which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is the subject of an article by Franklin Matthews in the Nov. 28 issue of Harper's Weekly. Through the medium of this great institution—"the most conservative and potent force in the financial world of America," as Mr. Matthews calls it—more than one trillion six hundred billion dollars of debts of the business world, as recorded in New York's banking transactions, have been settled. Mr. Matthews gives an interesting description of the method in which the Clearing House does its work.—Harper & Bro., New York.

Nine short stories, pictures in color, the story of the teller, one hundred masterpieces of painting, by John La Farge, are some of the prominent features of the Christmas number of McClure's Magazine. It is an excellent specimen of the periodical literature of the season.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

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