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

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 23, 1901.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The 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 Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days: for the Young Men, in the assembly hall of the new building of the Latter-day Saints' Business college; and for the Young Ladies, in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms.

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.

LORENZO SNOW,

General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.

THOMAS HULL,

General Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR,

General Superintendent Y. L. M. I. A.

ANN M. CANNON,

General Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

STOP PROMOTING DISCORD.

Every now and again a strenuous effort is put forth by a paper published in this city, to revive the old antagonism between the "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" elements in Utah society, which for some time has been gradually and happily disappearing. One of the most recent endeavors of that kind was a false report concerning the attitude of a number of members of the Board of Education of this city. It was stated that the "Mormon" members of the board had met and made an agreement concerning the appointment of a superintendent of schools. It was entirely untrue and was started for the purpose of arraying the two classes against each other.

The latest endeavor of the same kind is in relation to the State School for the Deaf and Dumb. The charge is made that "the purpose is to make the school as thoroughly 'Mormon' as is the Brigham Young Academy." This is as false and malicious as the story about the Salt Lake City Board of Education.

It has been well known for years that there was some friction between the superintendent of the school at Ogden and the Board of Trustees. The difficulty appears to have originated in the disposition of the superintendent to be arbitrary and determined to run everything in the institution in his own way, regardless of the views of the Board of Trustees, and the feelings of the teachers and subordinates in the establishment.

The gentleman has been, no doubt, a very efficient officer. That he is capable and is thoroughly familiar with the routine and method of conducting such an institution, is admitted by all who have been acquainted with his management. But the disposition we have mentioned has caused the trouble which culminated in his resignation. That has been accepted, and his services will terminate at the time designated by the board. There will be no change in that respect.

The newly appointed superintendent has selected a corps of teachers who are expected to work in harmony with him. Some of the former teachers have not been retained. This appears to have displeased the retiring superintendent. A little paper called The Eagle is published at the school for the benefit of the pupils. It is not a newspaper nor intended for general circulation, the object being to give training to the scholars in composition, typesetting, etc. The State pays for its publication. The superintendent, as editor of the paper, published an article praising the teachers whose services were not retained, and, as was considered by the trustees and others, reflecting by implication on the teachers newly appointed and also upon the trustees.

That edition was suppressed, and the editor thereupon published the paper with a white blank page instead of the editorial. This conduct was resented by the board and the Eagle is to be republished with an editorial furnished by one of the trustees. The Ogden Standard, commenting on the editorial that was suppressed, makes the following remarks:

"It hurts the school when a superintendent intimates that his own school is parting with a superior class of teachers that cannot be duplicated. It does the teachers no good to be advertised for having been dismissed and as being unfit for further work in this state."

"Mr. Metcalf, as editor of the little paper published by the school, thought proper to speak in words of praise of the retiring teachers, but did so in such way as to intimate that as good teachers could not be duplicated or replaced. The president of the trustees thought the praise should be given to the retiring teachers without reflecting in the least on the school and on able teachers who will replace those who are retiring. Supt. Metcalf, rather than rewrite his editorial, published the paper with a white spot for an editorial column, and thus surprised the school trustees. This last act certainly shows that Mr. Metcalf does not exhibit that spirit of harmony and good will that should exist between the superintendent and president of the board of trustees. The Standard is sorry the matter has

become public. It does neither side any good to the retiring teachers are placed in an unenviable light.

It is now charged by the Salt Lake paper which continually endeavors to arouse antipathy against everything "Mormon," that the trouble with the school for the deaf and dumb is, "that tried and accomplished teachers were to be dropped because they are Gentiles, and incompetent teachers are to succeed them and for no reason except that they are Mormons." Diligent inquiry develops the fact that the charge, like others from the same source, is utterly false. Also that the disposition to discriminate has been all along on the part of the retiring superintendent, continually exhibited in the opposite direction, and has been one of the causes of difference between him and the trustees, who were determined to carry out the provision of the law which says:

"No partisan, political nor sectarian or religious doctrine shall be taught in the school; and no political nor religious belief shall be required as a qualification of any pupil, instructor, officer or employee of the school."

One of the assertions made by our anti-"Mormon" contemporary in this city is that "the selection of teachers, under the law, belongs to the superintendent," and that the board "have usurped this authority which the law invests in the superintendent." But reference to the law shows that this is incorrect. It says: "Subject to the approval of the board, the superintendent may select and dismiss all instructors or employees of the school." The law also provides that "The government and control of the school and the management of its property and affairs shall be vested in a board of five trustees." It does not in any sense make the superintendent independent of that board, but, he, as well as all the teachers and employees, is under the control and direction of the board.

We agree with the Ogden Standard that it is unfortunate for the school that these squabbles have been thrust upon the public. We should have made no allusion to them in these columns, had it not been for the attempt to arouse a feeling of dissatisfaction among the people of this State, in reference to the religious proclivities of the trustees and the teachers of this institution. We are informed that the question of religion has not entered into the matter of selecting or retiring any teacher in the school, so far as the trustees are concerned. On the contrary, they have endeavored to obtain the services of thoroughly competent persons without regard to religion or politics. That was the course of the former trustees, and is so of the present board.

We are opposed to this perpetual endeavor to array "Mormon" and anti-"Mormon" citizens against each other and promote a spirit of strife, when the desire of all the best people of the State is to work together in harmony for the promotion of the general welfare. It ought to be stopped and everybody interested in the educational and general progress of our community should express their disapprobation of it in an unmistakable manner.

THE ALBANY STRIKE.

The strike of the employees of the United Traction company of Albany, N. Y., is over, and the terms of settlement are given in eastern papers. They provide several important points. The company agrees to recognize and treat with any committee of its employees when they desire to be heard in relation to grievances; men who may be suspended or discharged by the superintendent are entitled to appeal to the executive committee of the company; conductors and motormen are entitled to ride free on the cars, when displaying their badges; if men are suspended and finally found not guilty, the company is to pay the wages lost by the suspension; no discrimination is to be made against the strikers, except those who have been guilty of riotous conduct; the company reserves the right to employ non-union labor; the rate of wages is agreed on—20 cents an hour for motormen, conductors, linemen and pitmen, and 17½ cents for their helpers; and, finally, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced, but that at least 48 hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon; and if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work. Also that this agreement shall continue in force and shall be binding not only upon the parties hereto, but upon their successors or any organization formed, for the term of three years from the date thereof.

To the general public the end of the strike must be very welcome, since the struggle has caused no little inconvenience to business, but in reading the terms of the agreement, it does not appear that the strike has resulted in much of a victory for the men, and the question naturally arises whether it is not another illustration of the futility of violence as a means of adjustment of differences in the world of industry. The company retains the right to employ non-union labor, and will, probably, in the future exercise that right more than ever. The men agree not to strike without giving ample time for the employers to prepare for that emergency. It certainly looks as if the latter had emerged victorious from the contest. And that is, we believe, the rule generally. There should be some other means than strikes whereby to maintain the good understanding between employers and employees. It certainly is to the interest of the entire commonwealth that labor is disposed of at reasonable figures, and for that reason arbitration should be in accordance with law, and not on principles of anarchy.

The Albany strike is settled, but uninterested parties were injured, and killed, during the riots that called for armed interference by the militia. What is to be done about that? Who is responsible? It is nearly always the case in such riots that innocent persons are made to suffer with those who are directly concerned. That alone is enough to mark strikes and riots as wrong, and to render the demand for civilized methods in a civilized society urgent and imperative.

FILIPINO TRANSFORMATION.

General Grant, according to published reports, is very decidedly of the opinion that the efforts of the American government representatives in the Philippines are seen in most excellent results. The insurrection, he says, is dead and gone. The boys over there are now only clearing the country of a few larders and picking up a few guns. Everything is ready for the real work of governing and teaching the people.

The people over there are in ever widening circles feeling the benevolence of American influence, and settling down to the changed conditions. The construction of roads, the establishment of schools for all, the development of industrial enterprises, the facility for work, the impartial administration of justice, and the protection of life and property, are powerful arguments in favor of American principles of government, which are much appreciated in a country in which all these marks of civilization are comparatively new.

One great contrast between the old and the new regime is very striking. The Spaniards took care that Spanish should not be taught to the natives. They held that if there was one language widely understood in the islands, agitators would find no difficulty in starting a general rising. They considered it to the interest of the "mother country" to maintain the veritable Babylon of tongues that prevails there, by which one native cannot make himself understood except by comparatively few of the other natives. Now this is changed. English is being taught in all the schools. In the course of a few years, it will be spoken in all the islands.

The commissioners argue that if all the natives speak and understand English it will be easier for the Americans to do business with them, to educate them up to American standards and to make them understand the purposes and the genius of the government of the United States. English will be taught in every school to be established as it is taught in all the schools now in operation under Americans and this of course comprises all the public schools. The natives are said to have great adaptability and are eager to learn, and the inference is that the work of transforming them into good and useful citizens will not be so formidable as some have supposed.

The difference in methods and aims cannot but strike the intelligent Filipinos favorably. Under Spanish rule the idea was to keep the people in ignorance and slavery. Under the American regime, every effort is put forth to give them knowledge and thus prepare them for self-government.

AS TO "EXTREME TOUCHINESS."

The "extreme touchiness" which a contemporary thinks is exhibited by the Deseret News when the proposed amendment to the national Constitution is advocated, is really in that contemporary's own eye. Why should it be agitated over anything that the "News" advances on "the other side"? If there is no necessity for the amendment, which that paper appears to concede, why should the urgent endeavors of people who do not understand the situation be permitted to pass unchallenged?

The proposition is a slur upon this State. It presupposes a condition of affairs that does not exist, and keeps up a false impression concerning Utah, that its friends are justified in resenting and in endeavoring to remove. Every sincere effort to promote morality, peace and good order in this nation, will receive the support of the Deseret News, and of the people whom it represents. But when a disposition is clearly manifest to misrepresent them, the "News" claims the right and considers it its duty to state the facts, and defend them from the falsehoods which their enemies industriously circulate concerning them. And it does not matter how much "extreme touchiness" is manifested by the supporters of their foes, at the presentation of the truth and the refutation of those errors.

The strikers are confident that they will win out; on strikes, of course. Sir Thomas Lipton's boat doesn't seem to have as good a Constitution as the American boat has.

A University of Chicago professor says that "fiction is truer than fact." Which statement is a fiction and not a fact.

The bursting of that dam on Pike's Peak recalls the legend so common in 1859—"Pike's Peak or bust." And tradition says that it was "busted."

The young lady who was known as the "Violet Bride" in Washington now seeks a divorce. Evidently the "Violet Bride" has not found married life to be a bed of flowers.

While "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong" alone, the accident to the Shamrock II shows that it is a good thing to be strong.

As it is the bounty of the government that keeps the cadets at West Point, those cadets who have just been dismissed and suspended may very properly be termed "the mutineers of the bounty."

"Strip J. P. Morgan of his money getting and there is nothing to admire," says a London phenologist. Just so. And bell a cat and no one need to fear it. But the great question has always been, Who will bell the cat?

Not dismayed by his narrow escape on the Shamrock II, King Edward has informed Sir Thomas Lipton that he desires to be aboard the challenger when she makes her next trial. This shows the genuine pluck that has made England the mistress of the sea. And then it is one of those incidents that always make a monarch popular in England.

A Kansas City "masher" has just been fined five hundred dollars for attempting to "mash" a young lady who found his unwelcome attentions most annoying. The fine seems excessive, but this class of men needs some very severe lessons and the public will be

inclined to look with leniency upon some little excess of punishment. The "masher" is generally a barnacle upon society and as such is a nuisance, and whatever tends to suppress the nuisance deserves encouragement.

Leadville is a great place and fortunate are the people who are its citizens. Henceforth they are to be free from taxes. Instead of being called on to pay taxes, property owners are likely hereafter to receive dividends from the city as the result of a state supreme court decision rendered the other day which will give the municipality an income of millions annually. The court sustains the city's mineral rights in lands granted for streets and alleys. The decision carries with it an interest in much rich mining property. There has been nothing like this since the people of Kimberley used to get permits to dig in the streets for diamonds.

Much fun is poked at Honore Palmer, of Chicago, for going into politics, but when he says that "reasons why men of wealth and established business and social positions should take an active personal part in practical politics, are easier to find than excuses by which they may justify a failure to embrace such responsibilities," he shows good sense and an understanding of what should be in politics. One of the reasons, perhaps the chief one, why men of wealth and social position do not go into politics is that they find it "too much trouble." They much prefer to criticize the evils of politics at their ease, to trying to reform and better them at their personal discomfort. May young Palmer keep his standard high and succeed.

MORGAN'S PURCHASE.

New York Journal.

The purchase by the J. Pierpont Morgan interests of the control of the Leyland line of steamers is the most momentous event that has occurred in the field of world commerce since the Confederate cruisers drove the American flag from the ocean. It means nothing less, than that American capital is preparing to grasp that sovereignty of the seas which we seemed on the point of attaining fifty years ago. The report that the new ships to be ordered by the Morgan combination will be built in the United States is inherently probable. It will be to the interest of the steel trust and the associated shipyards to have such a market for their products. By supplying it, they assure themselves at once a means of tiding their works over slack times. They create an immense new demand, that is not affected by foreign tariff policies.

London Telegraph.

After the sweeping coup de main by which one of the most important of our merchant fleets has been transferred, what position in the whole field of British commerce can be considered secure from the enveloping strategy of the organizer of the steel trust, who, it must be admitted has acquired a better claim to the title of the Bonapartes of trade than any other figure of modern industry? The reflection that the British ship-owner has to look very squarely in the face is simple. America has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the total volume of exports. She has only commenced her final onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Modern Culture for June appears with a new cover design, the work of Sarah Noble-Ives, of New York. It is a drawing of a modern girl in unconventional pose against a poster effect of holly hocks and summer greenery. Among its illustrated articles is one by Mrs. Charles C. Curran on "Notable Paintings at the Pan-American." Art, literature and music are each represented in this number, by papers of interest and merit; nor are other subjects forgotten. Orlando J. Stevenson in his June "Rambles Out of Doors" fills your heart with nature and the fragrance of the woods. Alice E. Hanson has her "Quiet Corner," and Dr. Albaugh takes you on the tow-path of the old Ohio canal. Then there is a romance, "Brenda's Heroine," by Ellen O'Neil Kirk, and the second installment of Florence Gracie Little's strong serial "The Squire." Then after some timely suggestions on "Current Events" by the editor and some pleasant book chat in the "Literary World," you will be ready to join "The O'Farrells in the Good-Land" and smile at Lyman Barrett's fun—Caxton Building, Cleveland, O.

No. 3, Vol. 1, of Quarterly Report is an excellent number. The publication is devoted to subjects of special interest to women, and the following list of contents gives a good idea of its scope: "What is the Kindergarten Effect in Woman's Education," Caroline T. Haven; "Immaculate Womanhood," Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Ph. D.; "Unseen Dangers to Childhood Resulting from Present Industrial Conditions," Mrs. Florence Kelley; "Discipline and Punishment," Mrs. Charles Erskine; "The Ideal Education," Col. Francis W. Parker; "What We Expect from the Teacher," Mrs. W. H. Lamb; "What Should We Expect from the Home?" Miss Snell; "The Individual Mother," "A Few Suggestions," New York State Congress of Mothers; "The Congress of Mothers," "From Pennsylvania," "Brief History of a Useful Organization," "The Coming Meeting of the National Congress of Mothers," "The Program for Columbus," "Reasons for Putting With the National Congress of Mothers," "Hancock School Mothers' Club Leaflets," "Home and School in Missouri," "Juvenile Courts," "Among our Correspondents," "Items of Interest," "Publications," "Literature." The subjects are handled in a thoughtful and interesting manner.—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

The June number of Cassell's Magazine of illustrated engineering deals with the following topics: "The Social Engineer, a New Factor in Industrial Engineering," by Dr. W. H. Tolman; "The Training of Workmen, the Effect of Modern Industrial Conditions," by Joseph Horner; "Aerial Navigation, Balloons and Flying Machines from an Engineering Standpoint," by Octave Chanute; "Superheated Steam, Its Effect in Fuel Saving," by Ernest H. Foster; "The Smoke from a Great City, Some Practical Experience with Preventive Measures," by Prof. C. H. Benjamin; "Goliath Cranes, Types and Their Uses," by Joseph Horner; "Industrial Betterment, in the Iron and Steel Industry," by H. F. J. Porter; "American and British Rolling Mill Practice. Why American Competition is successful," by William Garrett; "Current Topics." There are some fine illustrations in this number.—New York.

Calumet "K." A Romance of the Great Wheat Corner. Wheat speculation, love and business are the motives of a sensational story by Merwin Webster, authors of The Short Line War, which commences in the Saturday Evening Post of May 25. It is announced that ex-President Cleveland will contribute to the following issue (June 1) an able paper "The War of Public Money." Mr. Cleveland sounds a warning note against national extravagance and reckless expenditure of public money.—Philadelphia.

Ladies' New Goods

Just received, and placed on sale this week, the most elegant lot of Ladies' Goods, of all descriptions and newest and best styles ever brought to this city. Do you want

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Boys' Provo All Wool Suits	4.00 up.
Men's Negligee Shirts	30c up.
Men's Blue Twill Flannel Shirts	30c up.
Men's Fine Black Sateen Shirts	75c up.
Men's Silk Front and Madras Shirts	50 and 75c.
Men's Balbriggan Undershirts	25c up.
Men's Balbriggan Drawers	25c up.
Men's Plain and Embroidered Socks	12c up.
Men's Black Wool Socks	20c up.
Men's L. D. S. Knit Garments	1.25, 1.50
Ladies' L. D. S. Knit Garments	1.00, 1.25

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