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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 2, 1904.

Y. L. AND Y. M. 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, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 5, 6 and 7.

Conjoint officers' meeting will be held on Sunday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock, in Barrett hall of the L. D. S. university, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle on the afternoon and evening of that day. On Monday and Tuesday, June 6 and 7, business meetings will be held, for the Young Ladies in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms and for the Young Men in Barrett hall.

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. They will also be made welcome at the business meetings.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
Gen. Supt. Y. M. M. I. A.
THOS. HULL,
Secretary.

JAPAN TO THE FRONT.

The great difference in the characteristics of the two nations now at war, is exhibited in the movements, strategy and skill that mark the achievements of the Japanese contrasted with those of their Muscovite antagonists. The world has been astonished at the success that has attended the former on land as well as on sea, so different to that which was generally anticipated. The great power, wealth and munitions of Russia were thought to be invincible when turned against the comparatively little nation of little people, and it was looked upon as but a question of a short time, when Japan would be crushed in the grasp of the gigantic northern Bear. But the naval victories of the yellow men have been followed with military success, and it now looks as though the big hordes of the Czar would be unable to overrun and stamp under foot the Mikado's alert and enthusiastic soldiers and sailors.

The difference between the two races now in conflict, is no less observable in civil than in military activities. At the World's Fair in St. Louis, which is still incomplete with all its vast and varied attractions, a striking feature of the grand array of art, science and mechanics, is the presence and display of Japanese exhibits wherever an opening is afforded. They are to be seen in different buildings besides the structure specially erected by Japan. They are ready and pushed to the front. They are attractive because of their excellence, their oddity and their profusion. The agents of the empire are numerous, too, and at hand to explain as best they can what they have to display. Their brightness, vivacity and activity are remarkable, and arouse particular interest under present circumstances, for their pursuits in peace account somewhat for their success in war.

One looks in vain among the treasures from the nations for tokens of Russian progress. When "Russia" is found, it presents a scene of emptiness save for some big packing cases, unopened, and with no apparent efforts at their display. This forms such a striking contrast to the Japanese evidences of promptness and vim, as to give a reason for the remarkable success that have accompanied the Japanese arms.

The fact is that Japan has awakened during the past century to the light of advanced civilization. It has sent its sons abroad to learn what the world is doing best. It has ignored a large extent the reactionary tenets of modern Christendom and has turned its attention to progress in science, art, literature, naval and military weapons, munitions and appliances for attack and defense, and the methods of their manufacture and use.

The smart islanders have adapted these to their conditions and needs, and while the vast inland empire of the Czar has rested in its greatness and strength, and its movements forward have been comparatively sluggish, Japan has been up and doing, vigorous and rapid, and is now astonishing the world as well as its foes on the field of battle, and at the same time displaying its genius in various peaceful pursuits, at the grand gathering of the triumphs of art in the most stupendous exposition ever attempted since the world began.

THE TIME TO SPEAK.

We understand the City Council next Monday evening will take final action on the question of paving South Temple street, east of Main. It is claimed that quite a number of property owners

are, on economic grounds, opposed to that improvement. They should make a note of the fact that now is the time for them to speak their mind on that subject, through petition to the Council or otherwise. When that body has taken final action on the question it will be too late to grumble about the expenses. It will be too late to criticize the Council for whatever action it may take. Objections, if there are any, must be stated beforehand.

At the same time we do not believe that any of the property-holders will object merely for the sake of obstructing the progress of the city along necessary lines of improvement. Property situated there will rise in value far in excess of the contemplated cost of the paving. If Salt Lake City is to become a large and populous city, as its destiny certainly is, the people must pull together to make it a most beautiful and attractive place. This, we believe, is the general view. The people of this city do not believe in reckless squandering of public funds, but they will not object to a reasonable investment in the interest of public improvement. But, the property owners on the street in question are the judges as to what they want, or do not want, in regard to the proposed measure. Let them express their wishes now and abide by the decision of the majority.

PERDICARIS.

The state department evidently is in earnest in the matter of the rescue of the American citizen captured by brigands in Morocco. This is shown in the appeal to the French government to use its good offices with the sultan, for the accomplishment of the release. And it is to be hoped that this will have the desired effect, for if harm comes to Mr. Perdicaris, there is trouble in store for Morocco. The reports say that he will be released, as soon as the sultan complies with certain demands of the brigands. If this is correct, the responsibility for the life of the captive, and his companion, rests upon the sultan.

The ruler of Morocco is not noted for his high ideals of the rights of others. Brigandage naturally flourishes where the government is too corrupt to condemn it, or too weak to combat it. As long as the brigands confine their operations to their own fellow-citizens, other countries may not care, but when the citizens of foreign lands suffer, other governments are under obligation to interfere and suppress it, no matter what happens to the government under the flag of which the outrage has been committed. For governments exist for the maintenance of order and the protection of citizens in their lawful pursuits. If they fail in this, there is no excuse for their existence.

France has been given free hand in Morocco. She expects, some day, to become master of that country, in whole or in part. The sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, knows something about France. Probably the French efforts at the court of Tangier will be more effective than those of any other power. Neither this country nor Great Britain ought to pay a cent in ransom. Let the sultan pay and then get it back from the brigands the best way he can. That would teach him the necessity of keeping the capital at least free from the operations of outlaws.

RUSSIAN COSSACKS.

A Tokyo dispatch says that a detachment of Japanese troops, last Saturday, attacked and routed a force of 2,000 Cossacks, after one hour's engagement, with the loss of only four men. If this proves true, it should be noted; for the Russian Cossack has played an important role in the expansion of the Russian empire. He has been represented as the fiercest and most irresistible of cavalry men. The Cossack regiments were, at the beginning of this war, considered the main strength of the Russian army. Are we to see all these ideas about the Cossack changed, as facts come to light?

The Japanese themselves regard these fighters of the Czar with utter contempt. Japanese officers have studied their habits and noted their endurance and other qualities, and they report, in part, that they live more like savages than human beings. Their dress, they say, is simply a sheep's skin, and not being accompanied by any commissariat they eat whatever they find, a raw chicken being a delicacy in their opinion. Moreover, they prefer bivouacking in the open to sleeping under the shelter of a roof, and their power of covering long distances is remarkable, though in point of actual celerity they do not exceed other cavalry.

The officer making this report further speaks of them as if their love of life rendered them almost useless for military purposes, and as if their want of quick perception constituted a thorough disability. His judgment is based upon repeated observations of their conduct as scouts. At Chonju they had all the advantages of position, but they made no attempt to utilize them, and wasted two hours practically doing nothing. During that time Lieutenant Yoshigami, with twenty Japanese troopers, held his ground against seventy or eighty Cossacks on the right wing of the Japanese, and the Russians, having wasted all their temporary superiority of numbers and position, retired at once so soon as they found themselves under infantry fire. From the Japanese estimate, the Cossack is merely an ordinary, uneducated, stolid, half-barbarous creature, inured to hardship, but with no greater claim to bravery than that of other cavalrymen.

The Japanese proved a few years ago that the supposed military strength of the Chinese empire was a fiction. Will they now prove that the supposed power of Russia does not exist in reality?

A CHINESE VIEW.

Prince Pu Lun, the Chinese dignitary who is visiting this country, says that the fear for a "yellow peril" is absolutely without foundation. China, he claims, can be no menace to the rest of the world, for its northern portions are as sparsely settled as our own western states; and there are railroads,

schools, colleges and factories to build; the vast mineral wealth of China is virtually untouched, and there are many openings in that country for progress and prosperity? "Would it harm the world," he asks, "if we embrace progress and do these things that we have to do?"

That is a pointed question. But the Prince touches a sore spot of civilization when he, further, says: "So many of the white people seem to think that civilization and progress consist wholly in soldiers and battleships. In China we hope to become so far civilized that we won't have either soldiers or battleships."

It is a lamentable fact that there is a "white peril" already existent—a peril to the Asiatic nations, on whom our civilization, with all its self-destructive elements, such as vice, whiskey, and war, is being forced.

Some of us have been in the habit of looking down upon the Chinese, but if China continues sending us such men as Wu Ting Fang and Prince Pu Lun, we shall finally be forced to acknowledge that they are not a nation of savages, but that they have, in some respects, reached a standpoint in advance of our own.

A JUST VERDICT.

The New York Independent does not approve of the verdict passed by a jury, according to which a husband who had killed his wife's paramour, was declared "not guilty." It disapproves the verdict on the ground that it "declares by implication that a wife is a kind of property, morally it not legally a chattel, whose husband owns her in a conventional moral sense, very much as in a legal sense he might own a cow."

That is a startling argument. If the case had been reversed—if the wife, smarting under injury, had killed the husband's "affinity," or even the husband, there is not a jury in America that would not have said, "not guilty." Before the law all must be equal; otherwise law is not law, but caprice.

The principle laid down by the Independent is correct, however. It says that a husband has "no moral right to interfere with his wife's conduct by other means than advice and persuasion until she commits a breach of the peace, and no moral right then to interfere by other means than an outsider might employ." Their relations are those of partners to a contract rather than of owner and chattel, and no more than in any other case does breach of contract here "give to the injured party a right to retaliate by fraud, deceit, or violence."

If this principle were applied always, it would be a restraining force on crime. For retaliation, the execution of vengeance by private citizens, breed lawlessness, while the just and prompt punishment of crime, after due process of law, acts as a corrective.

The wise ones still wear their winter woollens.

Mr. Carnegie says that wealth hurts some people. So does lightning.

The Russians, like Mark Tapley, are waiting to "come out strong."

How much further and longer are the Russians going to lure the Japanese on?

Just at present Miss Alice Roosevelt is the star attraction at the World's Fair.

Since the arrival of the red ants in Texas the boll weevils have been all balled up.

According to President Baer's admissions the Coal trust is quite as black as it is painted.

"What is Rudyard Kipling's place in the literature of today?" asks an exchange. Facile principles.

If Mr. George J. Gould runs for Congress he will be because of the salary and not for the honor.

Mr. Roosevelt has been talking to San Domingo over Cuba's shoulder. A letter to the wise is sufficient.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu insists that there is a genuine "yellow peril." There really does seem to be for Russia.

One of the greatest privileges an American citizen has is to flock by himself if he doesn't like what his party does.

Judge Sullivan of Nebraska peremptorily declines to permit his party to nominate him for Vice President. Every one knows who John L. Sullivan is, but pray who is Judge Sullivan of Nebraska?

John T. Platt, a millionaire octogenarian, alleges that over half a million dollars was obtained from him by Hanna Elias, a mulatto, by means of blackmail. It looks as though it had been obtained by means of black female.

The flour and grain dealers say that the millers are responsible for short weights, a poor and paltry excuse, seeing that no one is responsible for another's misdeeds. By the way, whom do the millers blame?

Russell Sage calls the annual vacations given employees an injustice, and declares that in his long career he himself never took one. These vacations are not an injustice and employers find them a good investment. In business matters Mr. Sage is not generally regarded as a model of all the virtues.

The Vatican authorities have given the strictest notice to those who recommend people for audiences of the pope that they must guarantee that such persons will conform to Vatican etiquette in kneeling and kissing the hand of the pope. This notification was issued as a result of the conduct of some Americans, a few weeks ago, who refused to kneel when the pope appeared. "When thou art at Rome, do as they do at Rome."

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

St. Louis World.

Full of years and full of honor, Matthew Stanley Quay has gone to his rest. A great statesman in no sense of the word, he, nevertheless, possessed many of the elements of greatness. He was an able man—an able one, in all probability, than the other senator who preceded him to the grave by a few months. Of keen mind and of winning personality, he had the desirable faculty of making friends and of keeping them. Matthew Stanley Quay kept his friends because he deserved to keep them. While his ideals, in some respects, may have been low, his ideal of friendship was that a man should stick to his friends through thick and thin. A promise made by him was always kept. And who shall say that Quay's ideals in these respects were not the highest possible?

Quay will not hold any place of distinction in history. The future historian will find that fact, or at most a paragraph enough for him. Such men live only for their lifetime, and yet had his heart as a public man been as good as his heart as an individual he might have made himself a name that would have survived the generation that knew him in his power.

When Matthew Stanley Quay's obituary comes to be written it can at least be said of him that he was no hypocrite. He has never shown any hesitation in acknowledging the truth of many of the most serious accusations brought against him. At all events, he never lied about them. When a bill having reference to the trusts was under consideration in the senate a year ago he rose in his seat and asked to be excused from voting, because he owned stock in the trusts and might be prejudiced by that fact. And when he was accused of speculating in sugar stock when the differential duty on sugar was before the senate, Quay didn't deny the impeachment. He simply asked: "Where business is it?"

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Bridgeport Standard.

The Waterbury Republican has begun an early crusade against the evils of Fourth of July carelessness in the use of explosives and of the deadly toy pistol that gets in its work so effectively every year. When one comes to look over the whole record and to consider what that carelessness means from Maine to California and from Chicago to New Orleans on our great and glorious Independence day, it is seen to be quite as bad as a big battle and, in fact, to beat the average battles of these later years. The Republican cites figures collected by American Medical association last year which would seem incredible were they not substantiated, and which show "4,449 deaths and injuries resulting from the celebration of July 4, 1902, in the country at large. There were no less than 496 deaths due to lockjaw for which the toy pistol was responsible, while 16 victims died from other forms of accident. Ten persons were made blind, 75 lost one eye, 54 lost hands, arms and legs, 174 lost fingers, and 3,670 received other injuries." These figures, it remarks, surpass the totals of the killed and wounded in the battles on the Yalu, and it compares them with the loss in the famous battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolution, where the killed numbered 504 or only 13 more than those who fell victims to the Fourth of July slaughter of 1903.

Fitchburg Sentinel.

Plans are being renewed for "a more rational Fourth," in which many patriotic citizens join. Patriotism is neither measured nor promoted by noise—not the genuine sort.

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The... Millinery Department.

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- Z. C. M. I. -

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