

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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to emotion, life, love and joy serve but to intensify their own feelings of discontent and despair. They have made Mayday, above all other days, a time in which to vent their feelings and to vent the wrongs, real and imaginary, under which they are suffering.

Only a few years ago the bold idea was conceived to induce every employee in the civilized world to strike on Mayday, just to show the world its helplessness without the laborer, and to demonstrate the incredible loss the latter have in their power to inflict on capitalists whenever they choose to act as a unit. The agitation was carried on with great diligence by socialists and anarchists in Europe, and the authorities had to resort to extraordinary measures to prevent the realization of the plan. Of course, it came to nothing, or almost so, but great agitation was the time felt for the result, which a conflict of arms, the far the labor demonstrations in Europe have been confined to mere acts of lawlessness, riotous speeches and striking. In the largest cities a few hundred laborers would gather and march through the principal streets, displaying their banners and characteristic motions, they would sing patriotic songs in all sorts of keys, and then, after their orators, distribute literature, more or less red, and then resort to a beer garden and spend a week's wages or more until midnight, rendering themselves unable to provide a living for their families for several days to come, all the while closely watched by the police, agents of spy and informant. No doubt there are exceptions among the numerous parades of respectable laborers in some countries, but as a rule the labor demonstrations in Europe have been of this general character. As thoughtful tools to the hands of skillful agitators, workers have suffered themselves to be paraded in the streets, only to denting the nerves of society and cause what an anyone there may be to that condition. No serious harm has been done in anybody, except such as has been to the cause of labor itself.

Newspaper correspondents, however, have always made the most of it, and the press on this side has always had much to say about the wretched condition of the laborers, showing, predicting a terrible uprising as the result and all the time emphasizing the situation in this country with that of Europe as one of Utopian socialism. It is all the more surprising, therefore, to find survivors on this Mayday in a situation more grave than that which has confronted either France, Switzerland, Belgium or Germany for many a year. At the very least, the Capital today is an angry giant of a monster, and laborers are endeavoring to frame, according to their views, the legislation of the country, and thousands are directing their steps to Washington for the same purpose, while thousands and thousands more are expressing sympathy with the movement. At the same time the nation labor organizations are continuing to maintain their action in case of emergency, and what the final outcome will be, not even the sages of the country can foresee.

Hardly it is the turn of the European press now to discuss our troubles, and its comments consist chiefly of expressions of surprise that the government of the various states have not long ago suppressed the riot and all the time emphasizing the situation in this country with that of Europe as one of Utopian socialism. It is all the more surprising, therefore, to find survivors on this Mayday in a situation more grave than that which has confronted either France, Switzerland, Belgium or Germany for many a year. At the very least, the Capital today is an angry giant of a monster, and laborers are endeavoring to frame, according to their views, the legislation of the country, and thousands are directing their steps to Washington for the same purpose, while thousands and thousands more are expressing sympathy with the movement. At the same time the nation labor organizations are continuing to maintain their action in case of emergency, and what the final outcome will be, not even the sages of the country can foresee.

All things considered, there is much in this Mayday movement that is not based on constitutional rights. It is an anomaly foreign to the institutions of the country. It may pass off without any serious results, but it may under certain conditions, prove to be the little spark from which a great fire is kindled, uncontrollable and disastrous.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The proceedings this week in the Hawaiian Islands will be of great interest and importance to the residents of that part of the globe. Tomorrow, May 5, is the date set for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. These delegates are to meet at the call of the territorial government at an early date as preliminary after the result of the election is ascertained. Their business will be to adopt a constitution for the government that is to be instituted on the islands, in harmony with the views of the Hawaiian people.

It is promised that the constitution will be liberal in its form, and patterned generally after the Constitution of the United States. The suggested name of the new government is the "Commonwealth of the Hawaiian Islands," with the executive power vested in a president, the vice-president is to provide over the senate, and to act as a member of the cabinet, the cabinet is to be made up of secretaries of state, finance, interior, justice, and health and education, the legislative branches are to consist of twenty-four senators and forty representatives, all

elected by popular vote. Japanese and Chinese are excluded from the franchise, as are also those Hawaiians who do not register under the existing order of the government. The constitution thus outlined is that which has been drawn up by President Dole and his advisers in the provisional government. The bill, navy and navy, and other matters are to be left in the convention to be passed upon. The proposed constitution has appended not only to the extent but in many of the annexations, who joined against the proceedings as being arbitrary to the extent that they are tyrannical and subversive of the rights of citizens which they expect to preserve. The provisional officers, however, assert that they do not intend the part of the constitution which they have arranged for the convention to be binding on that body, but only as suggestive of the line which the government desire to have followed.

It is not to be thought, however, that the powers at present in control will permit the adoption of a constitution that is at variance with their ideas. To do this would be to relinquish a measure of the supremacy which the provisional government now holds, while if the constitutional convention is either called or overruled this transfer of authority is a document that is not in harmony with the actual views of the majority, it will emphasize the claim that the present governmental administration is not based on the will of the people.

In the document outlined there is shown a weakness that does not appear well for the stability of the government which exists there. If it is permitted to go on, another change in Hawaiian affairs, whether by annexation to the United States or not, is sure to result at no distant day, because the people of the islands will not rest satisfied under what may be properly termed national rule. They may be held under as a time by popular force and activity, but the progress will be slow and the opportunity for redress of grievances. As the matter stands at present a picture of the inhabitants of the islands are to be arbitrarily deprived of the franchise, and consequently placed in a state of semi-slavery. Those who are Hawaiians who did not register by April 1 are to be permanently disfranchised from taking part in the government. This, with depriving other citizens who have acquired, both by birth and residence, equal rights with Americans and others who are now residing, does not speak well for the boasted liberty of the constitution we are so anxious to see. If the constitutional form of government now proposed for Hawaiian would be permanently established among the people of these islands, it must be so modified in its restrictions and broadened in its provisions as to be truly expressive of a republican form of government, based upon the consent of and benefits to flow to the whole people instead of to a faction. It is likely that the Hawaiian Commonwealth will be established on the lines followed by the convention. It is to be hoped that its stability will be provided for in a document that recognizes the rights of all the inhabitants of the islands.

CO-OPERATION IN HOUSEKEEPING.

The National Association outlines a scheme of co-operative housekeeping which is going to be tried in Chicago. "For the benefit of married men with small incomes." The experiment is not going to fail for lack of complete and extensive preparations, for by way of starter a \$200,000 house is to be erected, covering an entire block in Hyde Park. The colony will consist of forty-four houses on forty-four lots, with a common law, laundry, kitchen, furnace, electric light plant, assembly hall and reading room. The central part will contain a common building, where all the drudgeries will be performed. How will be kept fireproof, heating and lighting machinery, the law clinic, grocery store, the dishwashers, servants and butler.

The forty-four families will need but fourteen people to do all their household work. These people include the baker, the professional cook, a gardener, a superintendant, two engineers and the corps of helpers. Mrs. Coleman, however, the lady who is managing the movement, claims that life even the salaries of at least eight domestic domestics would be needed, besides having the food cooked economically and in excellent taste. An electric carter will deliver the needed meals.

The details of the scheme are equally possible and interesting. True for instance the matter of dining. Each house will be a station, and when the dinner hour comes, the company will walk the kitchen and company will cook the dinner. Each house will be a station, and when the dinner hour comes, the company will walk the kitchen and company will cook the dinner. Each house will be a station, and when the dinner hour comes, the company will walk the kitchen and company will cook the dinner.

Further particulars of the experiment may be found in the summary. From the point of view of the future, the plan is a bold one, and it is stated that from its own force, and all the work of the household economy will be greatly lessened, and a medium of the need of each family. A family can

consist of man and wife, the former earning say \$50 per month, will have a suite of six rooms. These figures are applicable only to the second best system of co-operative living. The proprietors have a plan for the very wealthy and another for the very poor. The claims that they are all equally practical, and also to prove that this is the way to live by building the first one in Hyde Park. This new house will not occupy one big building and thus have the characteristics that being in existence in a hotel. Every family will be allocated a house, with room sufficient for the members. Each tenant is to become a householder and own his own room and thereby become a shareholder and voter in the common affairs of the community. He will select a location as he can afford—the price ranging from \$2,000, and he will pay on the installment plan.

There should be no reason why a colony of this kind, composed of the right sort of people—people that are agreeable to each other—the whole managed carefully and with discretion, can not be made a social and economical success in every sense. Mrs. Coleman's experiment will be watched with the keenest interest, carried out in the proper spirit, it will make her a real benefactor of the race.

Grand
Tabernacle
Concert
To-Night!

SOUSA'S
Military Band
—AND THE—
TABERNACLE CHOIR.
W. E. WEIR.
Vocalist.

Tuesday, May 1st, '94.
ONE CONCERT ONLY.
ADMISSION, 75c.

To all parts of the house. No previous notice. Tickets 75c. Seats 50c. The concert will begin at 8:15. As soon as possible, tickets will be sold at the door. The public is requested to be seated early.

Directors: JOHN DUFFY, Manager. J. H. WATKINS, Treasurer. M. J. WATKINS, Secretary.



* WONDERLAND. *
At South City—Next to Collier Hotel.
WEEKLY CONCERTS—Thursday, April 26.
Singer: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Organ: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Piano: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Violin: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Cello: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Double Bass: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Drums: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Tuba: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Saxophone: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Trumpet: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Cornet: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Clarinet: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Flute: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
Piccolo: Miss M. J. WATKINS.
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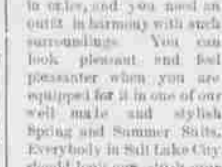
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