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THINK AS WELL AS READ!

It is strange how people obtain wrong impressions from the simplest and plainest language, and also how often they entirely forget what they read. Here is a respectful letter before us that has no address and no signature, and yet the writer evidently expects either its publication or some extended notice of its contents. It is well known that we have repeated, time and again, the announcement that such communications will go into the waste basket. That is where this letter will go. But we will first state that it contains an account of some interesting experiences of the writer, who has found it necessary to join a union, and also an extended defense of labor unions as though Utah, its press and leading men were opposed to them per se.

It ought to be understood by intelligent readers of the Deseret News, that all our objections to the course pursued by labor organizations has been against their interference with the rights and liberties of men and women. That benefits have been obtained for working people through combining for mutual support, the lessening of the hours of toil, the increase of remuneration and other advantages, is not denied by the most strenuous antagonist of the tyranny exercised by some of those unions towards employers and many of the employed.

The interference with the freedom of labor, often accompanied by violence against persons who decline to join a union or refrain from working when a strike is ordered, which is characteristic of the course of many labor organizations, is the chief objection urged by this paper against them, and we have not attacked them ever, in their legitimate efforts to ameliorate the condition of working people. This ought certainly to be understood by readers of the Deseret News.

UNIONS AND STRIKES.

The strike method of enforcing union rules is usually an arbitrary and unprofitable proceeding, sometimes without sense and without reason. Occasionally it may be justified, but in too many instances it is unwarranted by the circumstances and falls through its own foolishness. Take, for instance, the Holyoke paper mills strike, recently ended after ten weeks of idleness of 3,000 persons, with a loss in wages of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A demand was made for a graduated increase of wages. The paper companies submitted a compromise schedule, carrying a specified increase but not complying with the full demand.

A strike followed. After its continuance for several weeks, a notice was posted that after a certain date the compromise schedule would be withdrawn. About a thousand hands thereupon returned to work. Then, after a while, a meeting was held at which the members of the union voted by the Australian ballot, and the majority, the figures of which are not disclosed, were in favor of calling off the strike. The announcement was received with tumultuous cheering, which shows that the great body of strikers were under union compulsion until they could express their own desires. As they had let the date pass when they could claim the terms of the employers' schedule, they had to resume work at the old rates without even the benefit of the companies' proposition. A prominent paper of the locality says:

"It has been not merely a bootless strike for those who organized and conducted it, but it seems to have been particularly unwise at this time, inasmuch as it has had a tendency to increase the growing prejudice against giving the largest recognition to organized labor."

Another instance is the trolley-car strike in Waterbury, Conn. It lasted seven months. It was ordered because three men were discharged for drunkenness—without sufficient cause the union decided—and the company would not take them back. Outrageous proceedings followed. The riots were so violent that the militia had to be called out. One murder and a number of personal attacks resulted, causing the arrest of eight men for murderous assault. A settlement was at last effected by which the strike was ended; but at what cost?

The expense to the State was \$20,000; to the company \$200,000; to the unions \$100; to the individual workmen a larger sum; to trade and city interests in Waterbury, an amount that cannot be estimated. And what has been accomplished? The three discharged men are not taken back; neither are the eight men who were arrested; of seventy other strikers sixteen are at work on the old pay, fourteen as only "tripers," and forty will be taken on as circumstances require. Bad feelings have been engendered, and nothing beneficial has grown out of the foolish strike.

The arbitrary orders of union bosses are often the real motive power in a strike. Ordinary members would not usually resort to that method to settle a grievance. Nor would employees in one

branch of industry refuse to work while those of another trade were engaged in a conflict in which the former had no direct interest. It is the tyranny of the union chiefs, aided by the walking delegates, that runs working people into the troubles and losses and lawless acts arising from strikes, which would not occur if they were left to their own judgment and their own disputes with employers. Arbitration is the sensible and civilized method of settling a difficulty between capital and labor; the strike remedy is war and its weapons are usually those of barbarism. Its troops are whipped into line and its general results are disastrous to all engaged or in any way concerned.

NO USE TO MISREPRESENT.

In a long and labored effort to put the Board of Horticulture in a false light before the public, the morning contemporary that makes a specialty of that kind of work, says: "The plea is made that no money is available." Wrong again. No "plea" is offered of any kind. None is needed. That paper stated that there were State funds available for the purpose of arranging a fruit exhibit for the irrigation congress, also that this was part of the duty of the board, and according to law and usage. The reply is made that there are no State funds that can be lawfully used for that purpose, also that neither law nor usage require it.

The members of the board are doing all that is within their power to aid in securing a good exhibit, but cannot undertake what their would-be dictator demands. Everything that the board may officially attempt will, no doubt, be accomplished after the special meeting which has been called for this purpose.

If there are State funds that may be used for this desirable exhibit, let the law be cited to show it. Also if it will be in conformity with usage as claimed, give us the precedents. If it is the "duty" of the board to do what is called for by its detractor, quote the clause of the law defining the duties of the board in this regard.

The statement of our contemporary that the Board of Horticulture declines to co-operate with the committee of the Congress, is as false as its assertion that there are State funds for the purpose. The board has not said or done anything that justifies the attacks repeatedly made upon it, and the worthy object in view—a fine exhibit of Utah fruit—will not be helped in the least by spiteful misrepresentations proceeding from ignorance and malice. Meanwhile, the Board of Horticulture has not as yet paid any attention to those attacks. Let the fruit growers go ahead and send in their exhibits to the executive committee at Ogden according to published instructions.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A London dispatch says that in taking more energetic measures for the suppression of the revolution, Turkey is acting in accordance with the advice of the powers, that the forthcoming conference of King Edward with Emperor Francis Joseph and King George of Greece at Vienna, and the visits of the Czar and Emperor William to Vienna, will enable the monarchs to discuss Balkan affairs thoroughly, and before the conclusion of the conference Turkey proposes so far as possible to restore order, so that international action will be unnecessary.

The powers of Europe standing behind Turkey for any purpose is indeed a strange if not a pleasant spectacle. That they do not want a war between Turkey and the Balkan states is quite readily understood, for where it would spread to and how it would end no one can foresee. One probable result would be the driving out of Turkey from Europe, a not undesirable thing in itself, but who would fall heir to Constantinople and the Turkish provinces? That is the crux of the whole matter.

The Austro-German plan of reform for Macedonia has not been successful, in fact it has proven to be a failure; and Macedonia is the great source of trouble, the Macedonian committee seeming to be willing and ready to stir up any kind and any amount of trouble anywhere to further its aims, which seem rather indefinite. The latest determination of the powers is apparently to put a quietus on the schemes of the committee. This is evident from the fact that Turkey, in taking more energetic measures to suppress the revolution, is acting in accordance with the advice of the powers. This being the case it must be the purpose of the powers to insist on material and genuine reforms in Turkey's European provinces, reforms more thorough and effective than the plan of Austria and Germany.

What the plan of reform will be and how put into operation cannot be known until the powers have formulated and promulgated it. Whatever it is it is certain to guarantee immunity to the Christians from Mohammedan fanaticism. And behind the guarantee, ready to respond to the necessities of the case, will be the material resources of the powers that are party to the plan. In a mild and tentative way it will be an arrayal of Europe against Asia, and of the ultimate result none can doubt.

It is absolutely inconceivable that the Christian powers of Europe have any purpose to stand behind Turkey that she may continue her butcheries and massacres in the future as she has in the past. While all must be conjecture until something is definitely known, it is not impossible that the powers have assumed towards Turkey and her European provinces the same attitude that this country took regarding Spain and Cuba. That was that Spain must put down the rebellion and restore peace to the island or this country would interfere, drive Spain out of the island and restore peace therein. Most likely what the powers mean is that Turkey will be permitted to retain her provinces if she can maintain peace and order in them; but that she must do this or she will have to abandon them. The sequel to the Macedonian atrocities may be what it was to the Bulgarian atrocities. "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be."

A JAPANESE TRACT.

We made mention a short time ago of a tract in the Japanese language, that had been published by Elder Heber J. Grant, president of the Japanese mission, and we gave an epitome of its contents. We are now favored with a copy of the tract, by courtesy of President Joseph E. Taylor, who has just received it from the L. D. S. headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. It is neatly printed in characters running from top to bottom of each of the twenty-four pages, and the colored cover has a good cut of the Salt Lake Temple. It was translated mainly by our missionaries who are distributing copies in their different fields of labor in that country. A second edition is being prepared with Bible references. It will, without doubt, aid greatly in spreading information concerning "Mormonism" in Japan. The brethren are laboring there with great faith and diligence, and are to be congratulated on their progress in acquiring the peculiar and difficult language of that peculiar nation.

Victorious or not, Sir Thomas proposes to stand pat.

Walking Delegate Sam Parks will now take a much needed rest.

What a splendid advertisement for Columbia a school of Journalism will be.

Francis Grover Cleveland is the boy's name. Long life and good luck to you, Francis!

"The Sick Man of Europe" is keeping all the crowned heads of Europe awake nights.

While designing a peace flag Emperor William is also calling for many thousands more soldiers.

Jupiter Pluvius seems to have it in for Kansas. Of late it never rains there but it pours.

By backing Turkey the powers have made it plain to Bulgaria that she must go "way back and sit down."

Sir Thomas Lipton refuses to give up hope. Very good, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Chicago has been increasing her milk scout force. The milkmen scout the idea that they need watching.

A Louisiana negro bit off a policeman's ear and swallowed it. He expects to be tried for mayhem ear-long.

"The dog in the manger" will have to give way to "Columbia in the canal" as a characterization of pure meanness.

It is proposed to run General Miles for governor of Massachusetts. Is this because the war department couldn't run him?

The motto of the Pulitzer school of journalism should be that of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you're right then go ahead."

The terrible mimic war now raging off the coast of Maine is mostly "a thing of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The far eastern question has been supplanted momentarily by the perennial eastern question. The latter we have always with us.

It is sad but true that more people took a deeper interest in the Jeffries-Corbett fight than do in the Romance-Shamrock races.

A convention of the blind has just been held in Chicago. There have been many conventions in which there was far more blindness than in this.

A man in Missouri took a bath the other day for the first time in twenty years and died. A man who only takes a bath once in twenty years deserves to die.

Because a cure for lockjaw has been discovered is no sign why the toy pistol law should not be rigidly enforced. It still remains true that prevention is better than cure.

The Turks in the sacking of Kru-shovo are said to have reached the limits of barbarism. Bah! They are not in it with some of our more advanced lynchers.

So the powers are behind the Sultan in his determination to adopt more energetic measures for the suppression of the rebellion in Macedonia. Being behind them they will make him walk Turkey all right enough.

They are leading the strenuous life down in Arkansas, when a justice of the state supreme court knocks the governor of the state off a speaking platform because he asks him a few questions.

True stories about bears have been written by Joaquin Miller, and true stories about animals by Seaton-Thompson and others, but no one has written any true stories about fish they have caught.

There is nothing new in the provision of the new irrigation law as to priority of claims to the use of water. "First come first served," has always been the rule as to filling and proving water claims. No need for an "opinion" on that.

Marriages made in Germany, by counts who wed American heiresses, come high. A clique of Berlin marriage brokers have demanded fifty thousand dollars from Count Franz Joseph Maria von Loris-Monnich who married a Pennsylvania lady. But the government comes to his rescue and will prosecute them as swindlers.

Extortionist Sam Parks, of the House-Smiths and Bridgemen's union, has been sentenced to not less than two and a half years, but not more than three and a half in Sing Sing prison. It is a righteous sentence, for the man is a scoundrel pure and simple. Were the facts known it is more than likely that he is not the only pretended friend of labor who has used his official position to extort money from employers. Such men are the true enemies of the workman.

SHORT CUTS.

"Bridget, can I trust you with the china?" "Sure, ye can, ma'am. O'll save every piece."—Life.

"I came near marrying that girl once." "Did her parents object?" "No, she did."—New York Journal.

Josh—They say he's the logical candidate. Elias—Shucks! There's half a dozen of 'em kin argy as good as he kin!—Puck.

The Rooster—But I should think you'd have enough to eat. The Hog—Not at all, my friend! I have one of those appetites that can be gratified, but not satisfied.—Puck.

Nell—Why was their engagement broken off? Belle—He told her he was unworthy of her. Nell—Oh, they all say that. Belle—Yes, but she took him at his word.—Philadelphia Record.

"This is a new recipe I am using, George. How do you like the pie?" "You greatly relieve me, dear, I wasn't quite sure." "Sure of what?" "That it was a pie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "Ts jes' discovered why a chicken allus cackles so when it lays an egg." "You g'way fun, mammy." "Deed I has. She's beggin' you to take de egg instid of her fof dinner."—Washington Star.

She (reading a scientific work)—ain't it wonderful, Charley, dear, that the sun is supposed to be millions of miles away! Charley, Dear (suffering from the heat)—Millions of miles, darlin'? Good thing for all of us that it isn't any nearer.—Punch.

"Well, sir," was the straightforward reply. "It was this way: The firm had been located on the corner for a long time, and they had a big building there, so when we discovered it was easier for me to move than it was for the firm."—Chicago Evening Post.

Goodman—I think I made an impression on Luschman today. I pointed out to him that if he'd only save the money that's usually spent for his drink, he'd have several hundred dollars at the end of the year. Newitt—Wrong tack. If you want to see that money saved speak to Luschman's friends.—Philadelphia Press.

The prisoner, soon to be tried for stealing a mule, was sitting in his cell in an attitude of deep dejection, when the jailer opened the door and a murmur of most sinister and forbidding aspect entered. "What are you in for, pard?" asked the prisoner. "I'm the lawyer your friends have engaged to defend you," replied the newcomer.—Chicago Tribune.

HOW SHE GOT READY.

London Tit-Bits.

She'd dressed up to go out with him. "Twice on the topmost floor. Before the mirror she had posed. A wretched hour or more. At last she started down the stairs. And he was glad, but then she tarried on the second floor. To see herself again.

Before another mirror there she turned and turned and turned. And took her time and seemed as if she were in a daze.

She, who was concerned. She patted bows and touched up tucks. And felt her fluffy hair. And rearranged her new "flat" hat. With undiminished care.

And then she gathered up her skirts. And fixed them in her hand. Coquettishly looked back once more into the mirror, and— Went down another flight of stairs. To the reception room. Where he was huddled like a chunk of rainbow-colored gloom.

He smiled as any husband should. But managed not to speak. And it was well; for he was sure He'd waited there a week. He rose to go, but she advanced. Upon the large pier glass. And back and forth in front of it. Began to pass and pass.

She started with her hat and hair. And carefully looked down. Inspecting things until she reached The bottom of her gown. She caught her skirts again and looked. To see how she'd appear. And, evidently satisfied, She said, "I'm ready, dear."

He heaved a sigh, but made it soft. And headed for the street. But hearing not the footfalls of Her Lord XIV feet. He turned—he staggered and he fell. Against the nearest wall. She was gazing in the mirror in The hatrack in the hall.

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