

have been made to manufactories east and west where sugar-making has succeeded. Samples of Utah soil have been chemically analyzed and found to contain the elements necessary for the production of saccharine matter both from sorghum and the beet. Labor can be obtained at reasonable rates. All that is needed is the organization of a strong company, the investment of the necessary funds, the purchase of machinery, the selection of a site for the factory and of a competent manager to take personal oversight of the works.

We hope that the agitation of this matter which has been in progress for some time will not pass off in vapor. It ought to crystalize into sugar fit for the market and in quantities to supply the home demand. The wind-work has been done, now shall the material work begin?

The endorsement of the measure by such names as are appended to the circular is a guaranty of its feasibility and probable success. Years ago we advocated in these columns the local establishment of the sugar industry. We believed then it could be made profitable to the manufacturer and of great good to the Territory. We believe so now. The money that goes out of the Territory for the purchase of this necessary article, which can just as well as not be made at home, would be kept in circulation here and help to make times better and foster other industries.

Manufactures are the present pressing need of the Territory. We have here a number of praiseworthy corporations for the conduct of business. They are no doubt of great worth to the community. They are in the control of *bona fide* residents whose prosperity means the further growth of our material interests. But they are chiefly of a commercial character. What we most want are industrial, producing enterprises. The sugar industry is one of them. Employment is needed for the young people growing up to maturity, for the artisans and laborers who come here from abroad and for every unemployed hand able to work for a living. "Idleness is the devil's workshop" and there ought to be no place for it in such a Territory as ours. Remunerative labor ought to be found for every willing worker. A loafer should be a curiosity in Zion.

The true benefactors of Utah are the producers and the providers of employment. The mercantile spirit has a sphere of its own, and its oper-

ations are necessary and are honorable when honest. Skill and economy are needed in the distribution and utilization of the products of labor. But merchandizing is dependent upon agriculture and manufactures, and the investors in commerce will be subserving their own interests, as well as those of the community, by fostering and encouraging the production of articles that can be raised or made within our own borders.

In the field of sugar production we do not enter upon untried soil. That sorghum can be raised here and that the juice from the cane can be crystalized is known to nearly every farmer in the country. Beet culture is also an accomplished fact. In the manufacture of sugar from the cane we have the practical experience of several persons, Arthur Stayner being at the front of the industry. He has devoted much time, labor, skill and means in practical experiments by which the possibilities in this direction have been demonstrated. We thus have the soil, the labor, the skill and the results before us and while every project of this kind is more or less of a venture, still it is not in this instance a mere doubtful speculation.

We hope to see the sugar industry taken right hold of with a vim and vigor worthy of our active business men, and believe that it will be made a source of handsome profit to the investors, in good time, and of such benefits to the community as cannot now be calculated. It will prove, in our opinion, the beginning of a manufacturing epoch that has long been foreseen and desired and that will open up immense advantages to all classes of people in this Territory.

A GREAT LEAGUE.

THE premier of New Zealand, at a public banquet not long ago when the Samoan question was discussed, suggested the project of a league of English-speaking nations. This is an excellent suggestion. How much better it would be, for instance, if Great Britain and the United States were to form a close alliance, instead of regarding each other with jealousy and suspicion, and then take into the combination all the colonies and other countries and commonwealths where the English language is the vernacular!

This might be made the basis of a universal league of nations. It

would be mighty for either war or peace. Peoples speaking one tongue ought surely to be able to unite for mutual advantage, for offensive or defensive action, as the circumstances might demand. If the two leading nations—England and America, could become truly united in spirit, purpose and form of government, they could dictate the politics of the world and pave the way for that universal form which will one day be the rule.

In all probability, though, an epidemic of war will precede the healthful, pleasant period of universal peace. The nations will some day be sick of strife and be glad to welcome measures that will bring about general harmony. But bitter and terrible experience will doubtless be the schoolmaster to educate them up to this point. English is the leading language of the globe, and English-speaking nations ought to lead the van in the interests of fraternity and peace.

IMPERTINENT.

IF PRESIDENT HARRISON fails to re-appoint as Chief Justice of Utah the fanatic whose brain has become unsettled through association with anti-"Mormon" incurables, he will bring down upon himself the wrath of their organ, and may expect to be assailed without mercy. Probably, however, he will never know anything about it, and should a rumor reach him of the distant bellowings, it will have about as much effect upon him as the yelping of coyotes in the wild wastes of the Rockies.

The latest information imparted from this source is concerning his executive power in the premises. He is "finally" notified that "The President has no possible right to defeat the universal wish of the men who have stood true in this region through something as trying as war itself."

"No possible right." That is to say: The President *must* do as these would-be dictators demand, in the appointment of certain persons of their ilk to office, or he will violate his oath, exceed his lawful powers and invoke their awful displeasure. The impudence of these persons is grotesque in its absurdity. They have succeeded so well in scaring timid "Gentiles" in this Territory by the crack of their ready whip, that they seem to think the very sound of it will alarm the Chief Magistrate of the nation. They not only require him to make appointments of their nomination, but de-