

were withdrawn. What railroad stocks or bonds have been sold to put the money into the sugar factory, and if any, what harm has been done by the transfer? What mining shares have been sold to raise money to make sugar and, if any, what injury has been done to the mines? What self-supporting industry has been crippled or abandoned in order to start the sugar factory? Please give us the information and the facts.

The truth is, "the sugar men," who are accused in a daily paper of making a statement to deceive—and benefit themselves, have invested money chiefly with a view to the public good, and they solicited the people everywhere in this Territory to take stock with them in the enterprise. Quite a number responded, and from small savings and big the money was raised, in several instances borrowed at interest, to start this important local industry. It will not help a cause to bolster it up with sophistry, nor to accuse good and truthful and public spirited men of worse than lying for self. That is going beyond the limits of respectable journalism.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

It is all right for political partizans to advocate their respective views with enthusiasm, so that they keep within the bounds of truth as it appears to them; also to endeavor to convince their opponents, and people who have not made up their minds, of the superiority of their principles and platforms. But it is not right to use any kind of coercion or undue influence to win votes or accomplish any political purpose.

We are told that some zealous advocates of the respective parties still try to obtain influence, by pretending that such and such eminent Church authorities favor this or that party or some particular ticket. After the plain declarations of our leaders on this matter, it would seem, in the first place, that no sane man would attempt to mislead others on such a plea, and in the second place, that no man who has a brain of his own would be misled in such a manner.

Every member of this Church has the right to choose for himself what party he shall join and what ticket he shall vote. And any Democrat or Republican, who pretends that he is authorized to counsel people or prevail upon them to vote a particular ticket, is wickedly attempting to deceive, and deserves to be disciplined for his false pretences.

The authorities of this Church have plainly stated their position and the entire freedom of Church members as to politics, and any one who tries to make them appear in a different light, is guilty of slandering them and of playing the role of a deceiver and a hypocrite. He is not justified before God, man or party.

STARVATION IN EUROPE.

If there had not been such pitiful distress in Berlin, Emperor William's erratic remarks in his Brandenburg speech would not have led to a violent

outbreak. The starving masses took his statements as "the last straw," and at once exhibited resentment. Some of the scenes enacted on the streets of the capital of the empire during the recent riots were highly dramatic. Among the pictures of that class was the incident of the Emperor watching the struggle from a window of the palace, a bare mention of which was made in the regular press dispatches. It is thus described in the special service of the *New York World*:

"While this battle was being fought almost beneath the palace windows, Emperor William, pale and looking like a man just recovering from a severe attack of sickness, watched his subjects struggling with the men they had termed his 'butebers,' their only crime being that they desired to appeal to their monarch for the justice which, they claim, they are unable to obtain elsewhere.

"When the presence of the Emperor at the window became known (he stood at a large window on the first story) there was a howl, mingled with cheers.

"By lifting his hand he could have put a stop to all the rioting, and by addressing a few calming words to the mob, promising to investigate their complaints, he could have sent them home satisfied. But he did not do it, and the battle between the police and the dissatisfied workmen continued.

"The police had, during the fight, continually been receiving reinforcements, and it was lucky for them that such was the case, for when they first came in contact with the mob the latter fought so desperately that the police were driven back, and it began to look as if the guards at the palace would be compelled to fire upon the mob.

"These reinforcements, however, enabled the police to beat back the rioters, who retreated into the eastern quarter, attacking stray bodies of police en route, routing a number of them, and fighting desperately with the authorities at every opportunity."

The same journal thus describes the pillaging of the beerhouses and bake-shops:

"In Gruenerweg Strasse the mob attacked the beerhouses and shops, demanding bread and beer. They pillaged the bakehouses and divided the bread among all who wanted it. The half-famished people seized and devoured the food with a wolfishness which was eloquent of their misery and hunger. Some men left the mob and hurried home with loaves under their arms to their starving families; others sat down on the street and banqueted on the spoils.

"At Elizabeth Strasse the police stopped a man who was hurrying along with loaves clasped in his arms. He fell on his knees and begged to be allowed to pass. 'My children have had nothing to eat since Tuesday,' he cried. They had other work to attend to and allowed him to go.

The beer obtained from the beershops inflamed the excitement and made many more reckless. The rioters spread into different parts of the city, and some of the more violent endeavored to organize an attack on the garrison. But the populace were not ready for this, and many openly asserted that the soldiers were their friends.

"Meantime the conflict raged between the police and the mob, the former gradually gaining ground. The police were directed with much judgment and skill, their instructions being to aim for the capture, or, if necessary, the killing of those who appeared to be leaders. This they carried out, and as fast as one who seemed to be a ringleader was taken he was hurried away to prison.

In this way the mob was kept disorganized and prevented from forming in any formidable group. Large numbers were wounded more or less severely, but it is not known at this moment whether any were killed. A multitude of prisoners were taken and lodged under a strong guard in the cells.

News of approaching increased distress comes from Great Britain. In a few days 460,000 coal miners will stop work and remain out two weeks. The reason for this proposed action is that it will, by reducing the output, raise the price of coal and remove all cause for the lowering of wages by employers. As a result coal has already been raised in price and the poor are suffering as a result. This action on the part of the miners will have a disastrous effect upon a million people. It shows how much one class of the working people cares about the condition of others when they have an end to subserve, and exhibits the fact that sordid selfishness is not confined to any particular portion of the race. It is widely distributed, and illustrates the truth of the words of the poet who said:

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Another exhibition of narrowness is shown in connection with the famine in Hungary, where thousands are suffering distress equal to that which is afflicting a large proportion of the population of Russia. The government refuses to help the famine-stricken people, on the ground that they belong to the Slavonic race. The rulers of Hungary belong to the narrow-gauge class of statesmen. Their ideas of the distribution of benefits are decidedly centralized, rendering them more fitted by nature to run peanut stands than the public affairs of a populous country.

Great distress is reported as existing among working people in Vienna. About 20,000 are on the verge of starvation. Many benevolent people have been dispensing charity, having organized to conduct their beneficent operations. The benign government officials have, however, stopped this God-given labor and have even gone so far as to arrest some of the good people who were engaged in it. The ground for this action is that the distribution of food to the starving has caused vast crowds to gather around the localities where the food dispensaries were situated, and that, in consequence, the public safety was menaced. This is a terrible state of affairs.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF'S BIRTHDAY.

THE DESERET NEWS congratulated President Wilford Woodruff on reaching the ripe old age of eighty-five years, which he did on Tuesday. He was born in Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, March 1, 1807, and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Dec. 31st, 1833. He was ordained one of the Council of the Twelve Apostles April 26, 1839, becoming its president in October, 1880. And he succeeded to the Presidency of the Church at the April Conference of 1889.