

winter storms come. If the necessary health regulations receive kindly yet firm attention, it will not take long to arouse the people from any state of carelessness into which they may have fallen.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

In another part of the NEWS, in a reference to the factory at Woods Cross, Davis county, the note is made that for several seasons past it has been run at a loss to the stockholders. These, realizing that the institution is of considerable benefit to the community where it is located, have persisted in keeping it in operation because of that benefit, even at a sacrifice to themselves, hoping also that ultimately they will receive some financial returns from their outlay.

Humble as are the efforts of the stockholders referred to, they denote the type of men who are true friends of the people. The same class of persons are to be found all over the State, and connected with larger or smaller enterprises. Their hearts are for the prosperity of Utah and her inhabitants. They realize that the financial progress of the State, or of any portion thereof, rests upon the productiveness of the same in the way of manufactures or other articles of commerce for local or foreign use; that if the people cannot support themselves by the fruit of the soil, either mineral or vegetable, and by the outcome of their factories, then commercial and industrial failure is inevitable. They also realize that in order to achieve permanent success in any industry it must return a profit on the means invested. But ignoring the prospect of any immediate return and hoping for the best for the future, they lay aside the question of profit to themselves, and measure their venture by the advantage it gives to the public. In this way most of the class of institutions known as home industries have maintained their existence, a few of them having attained financial success in the way of paying dividends. Others are yet barely able to keep their heads "above water," but hopefully struggle on.

There are very many men here who are making money who would not invest any capital in an institution of that kind. It might be hard to say that the reason is they are too selfish, but if the truth is spoken no other cause can be assigned. They will not take up anything unless there is money in it to them, independent of any proposition of benefit to the people generally; and it is not an uncommon thing for this class of people to get all the praise for business success. They only touch schemes well known to be of the money making order, while the others who look first to the general benefit and second to their individual advantage plod along unbanked and unappreciated, for a time at least. This condition of affairs has done much toward enlarging merchandizing interests in the State, and belittling those of the manufacturing or producing order.

Of all people, those who live in these valleys ought to display thoughtfulness and consideration in these matters. The subject of self sustenance has received thorough discussion here; there is only one side to it. The people who

sustain themselves are the ones to achieve success. And every citizen who is interested in the welfare of the State ought to show a full appreciation for the self-sacrificing spirit which leads men to struggle on, in the face of great difficulties, to establish local industries. These ought to be measured by the good they are to the locality they cover as a field, and be given preference accordingly. When people learn to do this, and to estimate the loss to their community that would result from a failure to extend sympathy and friendship to a local industry, there will be more reason for self-congratulation with many than there is now.

We only need to go to our neighbor Colorado for an example which would be profitable to follow in this State, to some extent at least. In Denver, for instance, it is the policy to put home first and foremost. Whatever tends to local advancement is given a front place. Every other interest is made secondary to Denver and Colorado. Others can do things well, but the Coloradoan overtops them all in his own home. Carried to an extreme, this might be called selfishness, but to a reasonable extent it is merely an example of that charity which begins at home. Utah has several forward steps to take to reach this point in some localities at least. Yet the friends of the people are those who have stood by them, as indicated, and who have, in too many instances, been comparatively unappreciated.

THE MEXICAN ARGUMENT.

The report of the committee of the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly sent to Mexico to investigate the conditions there among the laboring classes shows that the common people are living under quite primitive conditions. The wages are low and the living cheap. Many of the tillers of the ground are virtually slaves, handling their crude agricultural implements much as their ancestors have been doing for centuries. The American workman is a prince as compared to the Mexican laborer. Such are the conclusions reached after a careful investigation.

The report is, of course, to be used as an argument against the agitation for free coinage of silver, but as such it is utterly valueless. No matter what stand an investigator takes on the coinage question, he cannot but perceive that the condition of the common people in Mexico depends on other factors than the financial policy of the government.

Were, for instance, a committee to go to Turkey to institute a similar investigation there, they would find wages way down below those noticed in Mexico. They would find natives in some places working for 15 and 20 cents a day and supporting a family on those earnings. They would find them living in houses built of mud, devoid not only of furniture but of windows, too. They might see occasionally the ground tilled with a crooked stick of wood, drawn by a team consisting of a half-starved donkey and a woman. Laborers are there driven to work in the same way as cattle, the overseer's club

being their chief encouragement in their toil under a burning sun. Yet, Turkey is classed as a gold and silver country, just as the United States, with a money circulation of \$90,000,000, fifty million dollars of which is gold. It would be absurd to hold the yellow metal responsible for Turkish conditions, and it is equally absurd to blame silver for the slow progress of Mexico's advancement.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Ireland has given to the Associated Press a statement of his views upon the political situation. The eminent prelate is well aware of the fact that there are strong objections in this country against churchmen taking part in the combats of the political arena, but in the present instance he thinks it would be cowardice, nay a crime, to be silent—so grave is the situation, as he sees it.

The archbishop declares unequivocally for the St. Louis platform and candidates and against Mr. Bryan. He says the agitation that found an expression in the Chicago convention is secession. "Thrice now has South Carolina spoken for secession," he exclaims; "when it passed in 1832 the nullification ordinance; when in 1861 it fired at Fort Sumpter, and when in 1896 it cries out, 'a sectional issue, and it will prevail.'"

But, according to the archbishop, the Chicago convention is not only the signal of secession but the herald of the destruction of social order, lawlessness and anarchy. It threatens to deprive the courts of their power, and this "in favor of mobs, bent on rioting and the destruction of property." The entire movement, he further says, is permeated with the spirit of socialism. "It is 'the international' of Europe, now taking body in America. Of this one cannot but be convinced when the movement is closely observed, the shibboleths of its adherents listened to, the discourses of its orators carefully examined. The war of class against class is upon us, the war of the proletariat against the property-holder. No other meaning than this can be given to the appeals to 'the common people,' 'to the laborer,' 'to the poor and down-trodden' and to the denunciations against 'plutocrats,' 'corporations,' 'money-grabbers' and 'bankers.'" The monetary question, the author of the statement regards as a secondary issue in the campaign. He is convinced that calamity will follow the remonetization of silver by the United States, at the proposed ratio, but the business disturbances supposed to be a necessary consequence of this financial policy are comparatively insignificant. The real question is, shall secession, socialism and anarchy prevail in this country?

After these emphatic declarations it is a surprise to learn that the archbishop still has only honor and respect for those whose political faith he denounces. On this topic he says:

Deep as my convictions are, I hold in all due respect my fellow citizens who hold convictions at variance with my own. I impeach neither their good faith nor their honor. I am dealing not with men, but with principles and movements.