EDITORIALS.

COMPETITION vs. CO-OPERA-TION.

IT is often argued that "competition is the life of trade." It may be so, and yet be death to things vastly more important. Again, it may not THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND be so, but on the contrary, be commercial suicide.

The effects of competition may be considered morally and economically, and in relation io its opposite, cooperation. In every properly constructed society or well regulated community each one should be a gainer by every other person's successful exertions. Such is the aim and end of true co-operation carried to its possible perfection. In competition foreign enterprise. An attempt is one gains by another's loss, and loses being made to arouse American in- rien canal, no matter how much called to the front. The Herald by another's gain, and ultimately fluence against the scheme by the from France or other parts of Eu- ject, with the following quotation the community at large loses cry that it is hostile to the Monroe rope for its construction, will come from Gibbon, on the rise and fall of each and every time. Such being doctrine. A series of joint resoluthe case competition presents to us the characteristics of a private war, tions with an appropriate preamble, which makes every one engaged in affirming this, were presented to trade or commerce the enemy of all Congress on Thursday by Mr. War- Power intend to obtain control of others who cross his business path; and every one's path is liable to be crossed continually. It is grounded on an opposition of interests, not harmony of interests, and every one has to find his place by pushing others back or being pushed back himself.

Morally competition is essentially vicious and the parent of many crimes against society and against individuals. The great argument in its favor is that of cheapness, but unfortunately it is known too well that cheapness begets shoddy and adulteration, by which, not unfrequently, disease is spread and death produced. In other respects cheapness is not always an unalloyed good to the masses. Certainly the purchaser enjoys a present advantage in the low price of that which he consumes, but which ofttimes reacts by introducing the germs of ruinous results amongst the producers—stag nation of trade, depreciation of wages and commercial anarchy, in which rich monopolies and speculators reap daring benefits and the honest manufacturer and the laborer go to the wall. Competition therefore engenders a widely diffused lack of confidence, combined with jealousy, envy, hatred, inconsistency, double-dealing and crimes against the body social, which well regulated, properly ordered co-operation would greatly lessen, if not entirely obviate.

Economically, competition is ruincreasing the vast army of non-pro- erican republics - formerly de- the power of Christianity is pre- He names one Associate Justice beliefs." ducers. There is scarcely a city of pendencies of European monarchies ordinary size where the business of -were recognized as free and soverdistributing the results of the labors | eign nations, and in relation to them of the producer to the consumer and the Powers which had previouscould not be reduced to one-quarter ly held them in subjection, Presiof its present dimensions by co-oper- | dent Monroe remarked: could beneficially do the work now selves, we have never taken any done by ten different firms, with a part, nor does it comport with our and the gain to the producer and rights are invaded or seriously menthe consumer of the profits now aced, that we resent injuries, or swallowed up by middlemen and go- make preparations for our defense. betweens-merchants, commission | With the movements in this hemis-

men, wholesalers, retailers, etc. vast military establishments, as is which must be obvious to all enthe rule in European nations, by lightened and impartial observers. which the people are robbed to sup- The political system of the allied port despotism both by the with- powers is essentially different in this drawal of so many men in the prime respect from that of America. This of life from the field of productive difference proceeds from that which labor, and the greatly increased tax- exists in their respective governation per capita, which has to be ments. And to the defense of our forced non-producers. In this na- the loss of so much blood and treation we have suicidally saddled upon sure, and matured by the wisdom of ourselves vast hordes of camp fol- our most enlightened citizens, and factures, arts, science, government, relations existing between the etc., so large a per - centage | United States and these powers, to jobbers, drummers, office-holders, attempt on their part to extend numbers of the productive classes | European power, in any other light | have nothing whatever to do with | them no adequate means of redress | during January was 1,455. Germashould always be kept at the highest than as a manifestation of very "Christianity."

ratio, and the number of distributors unfriendly disposition toward the should be kept as low as possible, factures and commerce are concerned, this can be best done by general, honest, and efficiently managed cooperation.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

THE project supported by Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, for building a canal under French auspices across the Isthmus of Darien, tion in this country, through the jealousy that is felt at seeing so important an undertaking controlled by foreign capital, and effected by ner, and referred to the inter-ocean- the country through which it is deic canal committee. As some of our | signed to pass. Americans and Mexreaders may not be fully acquainted icans are entitled to own stock in with the principles of the Monroe the enterprise if they choose to subdoctrine, we sit down to explain a scribe, equally with Frenchmen and little for their benefit.

national constitution; it is not a fea- domain of politics. It is a matter of ture of any international code; and business. In itself it is a commerit is not embodied in any congress- | cial speculation. It involves a feat ional law. But, on the 2nd of Dec- of engineering skill, great and perember, 1823, President James Mon- sistent labor and the expendienunciated the dectrine, which has and its results, if successful, will be been ever since accepted as sound incalculable advantages to trade, in that the American continents are cipate. not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European Power. In reference to the dispute with England then pending, concerning dent Monroe said:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements in which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are can statesmanship. involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent | condition which they have assumed | and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European pow-

A bill had been recently passed in

ative organization. Or to put it yet In the wars of the European more strongly, one such association powers, in matters relating to themgreat reduction of working expenses, policy so to do. It is only when our phere we are of necessity more im-In these United States we have no mediately connected, and by causes levied to sustain these hosts of en- own, which has been achieved by lowers who prey upon the armies under which we have enjoyed an of active producers. In no country unexampled felicity, the whole nain Christendom are there con- tion is devoted. We owe it, therenected with commerce, manu- fore, to candor and to the amicable of non-producers, agents, brokers, declare that we should consider any This incident of juvenile crime reprofessional politicians, lawyers, etc. | their system to any portion of this If there was but one merchant hemisphere as dangerous to our to twelve years old whose career where there are now four, one broker peace and safety. With existing was precisely similar to that of their where there are now ten, and one colonies or dependencies of any Jersey City associates in crime. lawyer where there are now one European power we have not hundred, society would be establish- interfered and shall not intered on a much firmer basis, and the fere. But with the governments occurred in Salt Lake, the whole convince every honorable man or young man is peculiarly attentive to average wealth of the members of who have declared their indepen- country would have been notified woman that the influence of our a young woman, that settles it. If the community would be much dence, and maintained it, and whose of the fact and it would have been present judical system is woefully he goes away and leaves the lass forgreater. It is obvious that any independence we have in great con- heralded to the world as one of the bad and will be freighted with cor- lorn, she has cause of action forthsociety is on the brink of an abyss sideration and on just principles ac natural fruits of Mormonism. But ruption, fraud, and immorality as with. where the numbers of the popula- knowledged, we could not view any as these things happen frequently long as it is continued?" tion increase more rapidly than do interposition, for the purpose of op- in the great centres of Christendom If a system which forces such un- igrants to America than any other the means of subsistence, for which pressing them, or controlling in any they are looked on as common and fit and disreputable persons upon the country. The number of English reason, among many others, the other manner their destinies, by any

United States. In the war between and the material and moral progress | declared our neutrality at the time of | the New York Herald when a third of the community. So far as manu- their recognition and to this we have adhered, and we shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall oc- not heard during the present movecur which in the judgment of the ment to re-instal the hero of Appocompetent authorities of this govern- matox in the highest seat in the ment, shall make a corresponding nation. But there are many who change on the part of the United view the re-election of the soldier States indispensable to their securi-

It will be perceived that this declaration of a principle does not aim at never again relinquish it, and that preventing the establishment of colonies from Europe, nor at interposing United States. The Herald does obstacles to foreign enterprise upon not now repeat its former word of American soil; but simply at borring | warning, but appears to retain its has met with considerable opposi- out monarchial authority and keeping Old World political nstitutions system and republican liberty in any part of this continent.

in contact with the doctrine of Mr. the canal. Neither does any foreign | cease to be republics:

If the United States prefer the Nicaraguan route and the cutting of a canal by American enterprise and capital, under American auspices, the northwestern boundary, Presi- there is nothing in the political world to hinder them from going ahead. But this attempt to raise an excitement against the French canal-builder's scheme by the wild and noisy cry of the Monroe doctrine, appears to us exceedingly silly and altogether unworthy of Ameri-

WE frequently read in Eastern papers startling stories of juvenile depravity, the scenes of which are eminently in exercise, and where its influence is felt more than anywhere else on the globe. The following play cards for money with Mexifrom a leading New York journal cans;" and another whose corrupgives a case in point:

depravity was told the day before al, and yet he "still holds and disyesterday in a Jersey Chy Police graces his office," and of a third he morning a lad, the son of respectable says: burglars who, under the leadership of an older companion, sally out every night for the purpose of stealing whatever they can lay their hands upon. This youthful Robin Hood is only ten years old, and his associates are, according to his statement, of equally tender years. All are the children of parents well off in a worldly point of view, however unfortunate they may be in their offspring. It seems that the youthful thieves are in the habit of meeting together and planning small robberies, each one of the little fellows being assigned to a particular work. The proceeds of the plunder are turned over to the leader, who, so the story goes, rewards the rank and file in proportion to their deserts. calls the arrest in this city a couple of weeks ago of four boys from eight

THE TENDENCY OF GRANTISM.

term for Grant was first agitated, is President with real alarm, believing that if he once more grasps the baton of national authority, he will old views as to the probable consequences of Grant's return to power. of the ex-President of the use of his name by political wire-pullers, We must confess that we cannot and considers that he is see wherein the building of the Da- youd dispute, desirous of being capital M. de Lesseps may obtain concludes a long article on this subthe Roman Empire, which is well Monroe. The French Government | worthy of consideration at the presdoes not propose to build and own ent time, showing how republics

> "The fine theory of a republic insensibly vanished,' writes the his- bers and influence in the nation: torian; 'the tradition of republican maxims was gradually obliterated. tion of woman's societies throughthe Roman Empire."

THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.

Expositor named Collier writes a long letter on the other side of the account of its cheapness to people of the Territories, the General Government paying its official expenses. whose proclivities for gambling were so strong that "he would sit under the shade of a tree or house and tion, dishonesty and fraud have been such that petitions have been "A remarkable story of youthful sent to the President for his remov-

court, while trying tods of his own by theology in 1879. guised. This, Mr. Editor, ve it dispared to establish at any time? pre-I am legally called upon to do 32. to put me to the test. His private in his drunken debauchery he would often sink himself to the level of a brute, but I shall not further specify his disgusting habits; let them sleep in obscurity with him. Yet, with all this array of facts, and more, presented to the President, he held his office for over one year. His successor was appointed, only, after his coerted every means in their power, man languages. using the influence of the Bar of California and Nevada, to effect his around corrupt centres. Is not this statement of facts (they are facts, Now, if a case of this kind had deny them who will) sufficient to

wherein its goodness consists and what can be urged in its favor. It is consistent with the general good these new governments and Spain we THE cry of "Cæsarism" set up by a relic of colonial bondage to monarchial tyranny and ought to be abolished as as an anomaly and something altogether foreign to the spirit of American institutions. Financial considerations pass entirely out of sight when viewed in connection with such abuses.

UTAH AND THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

his real title will be, Dictator of the THE National Citizen and Ballot Box for February contains a well written letter to the National Woman's Suffrage Association, from Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, of this from interference with the Ame-ican It deprecates the evident permission city, Vice-President of the Association for Utah; also a pointed and pleasant note from Mrs. Zina Y. Williams, of Provo. Commenting on the question of the connection between the political situation in Utah and woman suffrage all over the Union, that paper has the following, which we think worthy of reproduction, as showing the sentiments, in relation to this subject, of the leading minds of an organization which is daily growing in num-

"The fact of a complete organiza-The Greek historians of the age of out Utah and extending into neighthe Antonines observed with a ma- boring Territories and States, and the English. It is not a national licious pleasure that although the the fact that the women of these This doctrine forms no part of the question. It does not belong to the sovereign of Rome, in compliance societies study the Constitution and with an obsolete prejudice, abstain- the principles of government, should ed from the name of king, he pos- be especially noted in the following sessed the full measure of regal letter. When Utah is admitted as a power. The contemporaries of Se-| State, she will possess a large numverus, in the enjoyment of the glory ber of women educated in political roe, in his message to Congress ture of vast sums of money. of his reign, forgave the irregulari- principles. Let Utah come in as a ties by which it had been introduc- State, and woman suffrage will take ed. Posterity, who experienced the a new status in Congress and before by the people of the United States, which all civilized nations will parti- fatal effects of his maxim and ex- the country. It is our duty to work ample, justly considered him as the against the proposed disfranchiseprincipal author of the decline of ment of the women of Utah, By an unlooked-for combination of circumstances the political rights of the women of the United States are indissolubly connected with the political rights of the women of Utah. A CORRESPONDENT of the Arizona To disfranchise them is to stab us. We can verily remember them as in bonds with them, for when their right of suffrage is attacked, our Territorial system of government rights of self-government are doubly and argues in favor of it on ignored. What imperils them, doubly imperils us. Their religion is no part or parcel of our women. We are not battling for religious rights, but for political rights, and if for any But curiously cause woman's political rights in any enough, he gives particulars of the part of the country are endangered, kind of men who have been sent to the recognition of our own freedom is Arizona as Judges, which it appears | thereby also imperilled and hindered. to us are enough so condemn the Freedom is one and the same the ous to society by unnecessarily in- Congress by which the South Am- laid in cities where it is supposed system, without other considerations. | world over, irrespective of religious

EDITORIAL NOTES.

English and Scotch farmers and capitalists are making large purchases of land in Minnesota.

Although there may not be much true religious feeling in England, questions of theology seem to attract considerable attention. There were parents, was found by a police officer asleep in a market booth. Arraigned before a magistrate he confessed that he was one of a band of young burglers who under the leadership

> Now that the new school law, published in Friday's issue of the and I challenge him or any one else NEWS, is in force, would it not be the ell for any radical changes in life was a disgrace to humanity, and till theol districts to be postponed which will gion of new trustees, in June next, to take place early months distant? ly about three

> Nordenskjold, the success. wegian Arctic explorer, since ortrip around the northern coast or Asia, has had a triumphal march or voyage all the way towards home. He intends to publish an account of equals in crime and those that were this momentous journey, in the hanging to his coat-tail here had ex- Swedish, English, French and Ger-

> Triflers, beware! Young men with re-appointment, all going to show no settled intentions towards ladies what powerful combination, influ- whom you "honor" with your comence and self-interest may huddle pany, take notice! It is ruled by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) judge that a definite offer of marriage is not essential to a suit for breach of promise; if a

England is now sending more emtrifling affairs and of course they people of a Territory, and leaves emigrants who arrived at New York is not radically bad, we fail to see ny came next with 1,409. Ireland