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THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The demonstrations made today by labor organizations and the holiday observed throughout the country, are all right when order is maintained and the common rights of all citizens are duly recognized. The Salt Lake parade was fine. It was the largest and best of the kind ever held in this city. Labor, as specially represented on these occasions, means that kind of work known as manual labor, including mechanical trades as well as ordinary toll, but not employments known as professional, although persons engaged in them often spend more hours and greater exertion than do the artisans, hod-carriers, pick-and-shovel men and others who are designated the laboring classes. Their parades and entertainments and speeches and arguments in favor of lightening toll and securing adequate remuneration therefor, should not be hindered or opposed, nor should any block be placed in the way of the advancement and elevation of working people.

But in this as in other matters there ought to be perfect freedom of choice, either to parade or not to parade, to attend the gatherings of the hosts in meetings or picnics or to stay away, to join the labor organizations or to remain outside, to support resolutions and sentiments or to dissent from them. The real and potent objection to the movements of unions is the element of coercion that some of them bring to bear, both upon members and non-members. It is un-American and hostile to the spirit of liberty to compel any man to parade on labor or any other day, to work longer or shorter time than he chooses, or to receive or refuse as compensation anything more or less than he is willing to accept. The liberty of labor is as precious and inalienable as the liberty of speech. Any power that seeks to bind or infringe it is wrong and oppressive.

The sentiment, "Eight hours for labor, eight hours for improvement and recreation, and eight hours for rest and sleep" is right and is as old as it is commendable. It is founded on equity and humanity. It should be encouraged and promoted by all rational means compatible with the freedom of the individual. Organizations to establish it as a rule are, so far, on the line of the general welfare. But they err and turn aside therefrom when they attempt to use any kind of compulsion upon persons who do not voluntarily fall into that line. Also when they attempt to force employers to comply with their edicts. Reason, persuasion, arbitration, may be fully employed, but coercion, never.

A test of this was recently made in Pennsylvania. It went up to the Supreme Court of that State on a suit for injunction against a labor union which attempted to interfere with the business of an employer of labor. It is thus reported in Law Notes: The defendant union had demanded of the plaintiffs that they unionize their mill and enter into an agreement whereby the control of the business would be practically turned over to the union, enabling it to dictate the selection of employees, the number of hours that should constitute a day's work, the compensation to be paid therefor, and the time of payment. On the refusal of this demand the union undertook to coerce the plaintiffs into submission by concerted attempts to injure their business. No violence was used or threatened, but the plaintiffs' employees were persuaded to quit work, and notices were sent to the customers of the plaintiffs not to use material produced by the latter under threats of strikes in the establishments of such customers as did not obey. The court held that an injunction restraining the union from such interference with the business of the plaintiffs was properly granted.

The rights of labor should be maintained. They are as sacred as the rights of capital. But both should be considered when disputes arise, and laws enacted by the states or by the nation should be protective of the rights of the humblest worker as well as the richest employer. In our present social system both are essential to general and individual prosperity, and they ought to be friends, not enemies. The watchword of the times is "onward and upward." The ranks of labor should be helped in the march, light is spreading, intelligence is increasing, freedom advancing. Hail to the advent of universal liberty and the triumph of the rights of man!

FROM FAR AWAY INDIA.

Salt Lake City is at present honored by the visit of a distinguished traveler from India, Dr. N. Krishna. The gentleman is well known, a learned Brahmin, who has traveled very extensively both in Europe and in Asia, as well as in this country. He appears to be a thorough student of western philosophy and religion, and is very broadminded and liberal in his views, as are all thoroughly educated men, no matter whence they hail.

Dr. Krishna says he came to this country to study the conditions here. His purpose is, when he returns to his native land, to write on the political, religious and industrial life of Americans, in the hope of advancing American ideas among his countrymen. This, he thinks, is very much needed. The Hindus need self-government. At present, he says, they are taxed beyond

endurance, while millions are dying of starvation, and there is, as far as he can see, no salvation from this evil, except government by the people for the people.

Speaking about the Christian missions in India, the gentleman says they do not prosper as they could, if the missionaries were more liberal in their views. It is not, according to Dr. Krishna's statement, uncommon for the creeds of the natives and to make light of their religious traditions and conceptions. As a consequence, many of the Hindus take offense and refuse to listen to them. He believes that a great number of converts in India return to their first creeds.

Dr. Krishna has lectured in many countries on his native land and, from private conversations with him we judge him to be an interesting speaker. He says he would be pleased to give a lecture here before he leaves, if suitable arrangements can be made.

AS TO CUBA.

It is estimated that the Cuban rebellion may, possibly be backed by American capitalists. The Boston Herald seems inclined to this view. "If Cuba," that paper says, could be annexed to this country and Cuban sugar and Cuban tobacco could be brought in duty free, it would give a value to Cuban land far greater than that real estate now possesses. A syndicate that was largely interested in Cuban land and Cuban investments generally could afford to advance millions of dollars to aid an insurrectionary uprising. If it had reason to believe that the ultimate result of such a revolution would be the annexation of Cuba to the United States."

But, is there any reason to believe that Cuban annexation to the United States can be the outcome of internal turmoil in the island? This country is under obligation to interfere, only when the Cuban government proves itself unable to maintain order and peace. In that case the United States soldiers will, according to the treaty agreement, be employed against the insurgents. The supposition that interference by the United States government would necessarily mean annexation, is very far from probable. It should result in the restoration of order, and the suppression of the insurrection. Money invested in a Cuban civil war would be lost to the investor.

It is more probable that the difficulty in Cuba is in the nature of a race war. The charge is made that the colored inhabitants have not had fair treatment at the hands of the white citizens, in the matter of the distribution of offices, and that they have taken to the warpath for the purpose of compelling the party in power to accord them recognition. President Palma is charged with autocratic acts. But even if this were true, civil war is not the remedy.

THE EVIL OF DRINK.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, who is said to be an expert on the subject of the effects of alcohol, is quoted as having expressed the view that the so-called moderate drinker is really the most pitiable victim of drunkenness. The poor fellow who keeps sober for days and weeks and then breaks down, is generally considered the most degenerate of the worshippers of Bacchus. But Dr. Crothers does not entertain this view. While the craving for intoxicants, according to his theory, always is an indication of physical or nervous disorder, the individual who craves that kind of anesthetic every day is the worst of all. The doctor says:

"Measurements by instruments of precision and careful studies of persons who drink regularly, even in so-called small quantities, indicate that they are the most degenerate and defective of all imbeciles, and the most positive insane in a general sense. Tests show that action of alcohol is accumulative, and both the brain and the nervous system are permanently deranged."

If this view is adopted, total abstinence is the only safe refuge from a degrading habit. And the question arises, what is the duty of the churches, the state, the medical profession, as well as the individual, in regard to an evil that does its most deadly work while least suspected?

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American education has been successful in the Philippines. One evidence of this is the formation of a political party pledged to work for the independence of the islands by peaceful means. This is a great improvement over the old methods. Formerly, when ambitious individuals desired recognition they generally gathered such a following as they could influence, and took to the warpath. In the Philippines, as in other Spanish colonies, the machete and the gun were about the only resources known to political agitators. A great advancement has taken place when politicians confine themselves to constitutional acts.

The party referred to was organized in Manila. It is said, early in the month of July. Its avowed purpose is to urge the United States government to recognize the fitness of the people to manage their own affairs, and to permit them to do it, under conditions honorable to both countries. The gentlemen who are interested in the movement are said to represent several important cities and towns. After the selection of temporary officers a platform was adopted and signed by those present. More than 3400 were contributed for the purpose of extending knowledge of the plans of the party, and a list of persons in various places who had committed themselves to join it was read. The principal object of this new party is stated thus: "To obtain the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, so that they can constitute themselves as a sovereign, free and independent nation, protected through the intervention of the United States of America by an international treaty which shall establish and guarantee forever the neutrality of the islands."

No fault can be found with a peaceful agitation. As long as it is conducted honorably it should be encouraged. The Philippines should be given every opportunity of forming independent view on a question of vital

importance to them, and if they prefer political independence, is there any reason why they should not be treated as the Cubans were? The Cuban example, however, suggests caution. The revolution now raging in the little island republic is not particularly encouraging to the friends of autonomy for peoples with a predilection for civil wars. Then, there is the question of the international status of a Philippine republic. Would it not be in danger of annexation by some power with "spheres of influence" in Asia? Possibly this country could guarantee its existence, or it could be neutralized, and thus protected from invasion. One thing is certain: the formation of a party with the object of securing independence without bloodshed is evidence of progress.

REFORM IN PERSIA.

The Persian minister in Paris has recently in an interview with a reporter explained that Persia was well prepared for a change of government, from despotism to constitutionalism. Foreign ideas, he said, have for a long time been eagerly absorbed at the Persian capital. European teachers have been invited from abroad in great numbers, and within a year fifteen professors have been sent from France alone. Of the success of the coming national assembly, the Persian minister was very enthusiastic. The Shah, he said, in summoning it was but meeting the expectations of the people.

To western minds all this sounds strange, because the general impression is that the Asiatic nations long ago were transfixed, as it were, and rendered incapable of progress. But this is evidently an error. Even China is talking of a constitution and a representative assembly, and it is not impossible that the Chinese will be ahead of Russia in this respect, though Russians have for centuries boasted of being the standard-bearers of civilization in Asia. The Empress-Dowager—for the Emperor seems to be merely a figure-head—has called a conference of high officials, following the return of an investigating committee from the United States, and it is understood that the members of the mission have united in recommending that the new form of government be established in China gradually, the complete machinery to be in working order in fifteen or twenty years.

It is to be hoped that this movement for liberty will roll onward until every nation has been blessed by its enjoyment to the fullest possible extent. And in the meantime the western nations should prepare themselves to become the teachers of a new civilization, one in which the brotherhood of man is recognized, for without that there can be no genuine liberty.

This is Be-labor day in Gotfield.

Are you leading the simplified spell-fag reform life?

"A short weight makes a long purse," says the ice-man.

The Cuban insurrection seems to flourish like a green bay tree.

Once again the ferule has become the spell-binder of the nation.

The rain was a very proper introduction to the irrigation congress.

Irrigation congress delegates never take water when once they take a stand on a subject.

The President is "delited" at the cordial reception that has been given his spelling reform movement.

The directors of the Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia also seem to have been a negligible quantity.

"Made in Germany" will be a mighty poor recommendation for fire insurance policies in the United States in future.

If the Cubans are not careful they may find that the Platt amendment is much more powerful than the Teller amendment.

The Esperanto congress discussed universal questions in the universal language. Nothing could have been more appropriate.

If the Czar whistles to keep up his courage he should not be blamed, for surely his empire is beginning to look like a graveyard.

Standard's private strong box has been pried open and found to contain nothing but blank deeds signed by dummies. He himself was a good deal of Paul Pry.

Wall street blaming Mr. Bryan for lower prices comes as near as near can be to the case of the wolf up stream charging the lamb down stream with muddying the waters.

To have all public printing bear the union label would be very fine, wouldn't it? There are those who, seemingly, think that the labor union is bigger than the American Union.

"The possibilities of intensive farming is illustrated in the experience of a Spokane farmer, who, according to affidavit, marketed up to August 16, from five-eighths of an acre, dewberries which netted him \$651.45, an out-turn of approximately \$1,000 per acre. We understand that owners of blackberry patches in the vicinity of this city have, at times, done equally well financially.

"The Reading is operating strictly under the terms of its charter. I cannot see where the rate bill, which goes into effect next week, changes them. It will be time for the railroad to say what it will do when any one attempts to interfere with the methods of business which we believe are right and lawful," says George F. Behr, president of the Reading railroad. Evidently the gentleman is of the opinion that he is a bigger man than Uncle Sam.

It may be of some interest to coffee consumers to learn a few points concerning the tricks of that business. It is claimed that coffee from Brazil is sent from New York to Porto Rico in boxes or wheel or some other cereal,

put in new sacks and returned to New York as Porto Rico coffee. The scheme is a profitable one, because Porto Rico coffee sells at a considerably higher price than the coffee from Brazil. "At a fair conservative estimate," says a New York paper, "the profit is 3 cents a pound, which on a 200-pound sack is \$6." It is stated that the American consumer is paying 40 cents a pound for coffee that is quoted wholesale in New York at 7 and 8 cents.

WANTS TO GO IT ALONE.

London Globe.
Autonomy for Iceland is again becoming a prominent topic between that island and Denmark. That the Icelanders ardently long for the independent management of their own affairs has long been known, and the recent visit paid by the members of their legislature to Copenhagen has pushed the question once more prominently to the front. Iceland's claim is for an organic instrument between two states, under which the common sovereign would assume the style of King of Denmark and Iceland. The island's formula is as follows: "One king, one flag—union with Denmark, but with freedom to manage our own affairs."

ON SUNDAY—SALOON OR HOME.

From the Columbia Herald.
The issue in Missouri this year is clear, distinct, unmistakable. It is whether or not the liquor interests of the state shall obey the law. Talk of the tariff and trusts, issues which have to do with national politics, must not be permitted to obscure the state issue. The liquor interests of the state have undertaken to defy the law. They have sought to violate the statutes of Missouri. Not content with keeping the dramshops open on six days they insist on disobedience of the law which requires them to close on Sunday. The governor has put the lid on it by using the expressive phrase of the hour. He has used the great powers of his high office fearlessly in the behalf of law enforcement.

NOT A POLITICIAN.

Springfield Republican.
King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, fortunately for him, does not have to be re-elected at every end of a term of years. That possibly is why he has dared to investigate the status of the 40,000 alleged veterans of Garibaldi's famous "Thousand of Marsala." Although the original number of Garibaldi's expedition did not, as the name implies, exceed 1,000, the passing years have miraculously increased, instead of diminished, those seeking pensions. The investigation has revealed the fact that a month or so ago there were only 233 authentic survivors, and all the remainder have now had their names stricken off the pension list. It is easy to see that Victor Emanuel is not a politician.

MERELY GRACELESS UPSTARTS.

Baltimore Sun.
Let Americans be duly humble when they compare themselves with the Chinese. There is the best of authority, namely, Sir Chentung Lian Cheng, the minister at Washington of the Celestial empire, for the testimony that more than 2,000 years before Jefferson began to teach the principles of true Democracy in the western hemisphere the wise men and the statesmen of China were giving those principles practical application to government. Of course, a people who had a Jefferson 1,500 years before America was discovered are not to be scorned by the infant Democracy of this republic. We are so new, in fact such parvenus in regard to government by the people, that Sir Chentung must consider us graceless upstarts.

JUST FOR FUN.

One or the Other.

Chicago Tribune.

It was reported that the Russian revolutionaries have "called their strike off." They probably call it either an "off" or a "skil."

Insurance Problem.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
When all the suggestions of the fire insurance companies are complied with, what will be the use of insurance?

Simply Justice.

Creditor—So you've come around at last to pay me what you owe me, have you?

Debtor—Not at all—Just the contrary. You made a statement at the club last night that I owed you 600 marks. As a matter of fact, the accounts show I owe you \$60. I've come around to collect the balance of forty.—Fliegende Blätter.

Beggar (piteously)—Ah, sir, I am very hungry.

Dyspeptic (savagely)—Then have the decency to keep your good fortune to yourself. I haven't had an appetite for years.—London Paper.

Friendly Warning.

Buffalo News.
Die De Bar is out of prison. Gentlemen of means, who are old enough to know better, will govern themselves accordingly.

Give the Automobile Its Due.

Detroit Free Press.
Horse drawn vehicles have killed many more people in New York this year than automobiles. Some day we shall be used to the latter also.

Critic—I never saw a sunset like that.

D'Amber (the artist)—Perhaps not. But if ever you do see a perfect sunset that's the way it will look.—Chicago Tribune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Story of Montana," the serial, begun in the August McClure's gains impetus as it goes along. From its striking picture of the early days of the commonwealth, it turns to the development of the mining industry, the picturesque conditions and enormous fortunes which resulted, and the bitter feud that arose between Marcus Daly and William A. Clark. "A Boy's Romance," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, is a timely narrative of the young king of Spain's courtship of an English girl. The fiction department is up to the record. Kipling, in the fifth of his Robin Goodfellow stories, tells the legend of how the fairies were ferried out of England. Percival Gibbon appears with a South African tale, "The Trader of the Last North." "B. Jones, Bachelor," is a satire by Samuel Hopkins Adams. In which one man, single handed, fights a trust. John McIntyre tells an amusing tale of boy life in a Catholic school, under the title of "The Three Wise Men." and James Hopper contributes a comedy of Filipino life, "Benevolent Assimilation." There is a realistic narrative of a western political campaign, by Viola Roseberry, and a poem by Francis Wilkinson, "The Mountain God." The frontispiece from a painting by N. C. Wyeth, represents "The Prospector," a significant figure in western history. W. Hatherell has drawn the pictures for James Hopper's story, "André Casteleau," and Freddie Dorr Steele illustrates Kipling's fairy tale, and L. Raven Hill has made artistic drawings for "The Three Wise Men." Eugene Wood's article on Niagara is accompanied by some remarkable color reproductions.—44-49 East 23rd St., New York.

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