

tions suggested the enactment of laws of the most stringent character providing for the establishment of a thorough system of inspection of all buildings where people are employed or otherwise congregated; enforcing the proper guarding of machinery in all factories; making it compulsory upon employers to provide such guards, when deemed necessary by an inspector; governing the construction of elevators and hoistways; providing for the inspection of boilers; prohibiting sweat shops in tenements or dwellings where others than members of the immediate family are employed, and regulating the same in private families, to the end that disease may not be spread through the system, and reducing the hours of labor of employees on railroad cars to not more than ten hours a day, and that national legislation be enacted compelling inventors to place suitable guards on all machines before patents are granted for the same.

Speaking generally of the recommendations of the convention, they are commendable in evincing a desire for only reasonable requirements, and if the industrial interests of the country can be conducted upon such a conservative basis of claims, there appears no just reason why the laboring classes should not have such legislation as that asked for in the directions named.

THOSE "INDUSTRIALS."

The dispatches announce that "General" Kelly, whose fame in Utah connected with the "industrial" army movement was associated chiefly with the calling out of the militia last spring, is preparing to lead another body of men east from the Pacific coast as soon as winter is over. Mr. Kelly's plan in this regard was outlined in the NEWS some weeks ago. His "army" is to consist chiefly of the tramps who have worked their way west during the past summer, many of whom were in Kelly's aggregation on the former occasion; and the inception of the movement for next year and the support it is receiving are indications that its projector and his associates find that the readiest way at their command to make a transcontinental trip.

When the next season comes, however, they may find a change in the sentiments of people en route. Formerly a great deal of sympathy was evoked; but a repetition of the "army" business hereafter will be regarded as a rank imposture. And so far as the leader Kelly is concerned whatever may be his good traits, his claims as a law-abiding citizen cannot be regarded favorably in view of his recent experience, from the effects of which he is just recovering. Last week there was a noisy gathering on a street in San Francisco and the police ordered the chief disturbers to desist and to move on. Kelly interfered, and directed the persons spoken to to pay no heed to the officers. This was persisted in until a policeman had to handle his club on the "general" with such force as to lay him up for several days before a proper respect for the law could be enforced. In fact Kelly appears to have degenerated from the position, once claimed for him, of a workingman,

down through the avenue of an alleged "industrial army" leader, to the plane of a chief of tramps.

PURSUING THE FISH-KILLERS.

Among those who have investigated the matter, there can be little doubt that the two best fishing streams in the Territory, and two of the finest in the world, have been literally shot to death with giant powder. We refer to the Weber and Provo rivers. Only a few days ago a small party of sportsmen who were traversing the former stream repeatedly came upon evidences of the diabolical work that had been done, in the form of dead fish, large and small, in and along the river. It is a vicious, cruel and criminal practice, repugnant not only to every sentiment of sportsmanship but of humanity as well. The seal of the law's condemnation has been sternly set upon it, and the penalties provided are surely heavy enough to deter any but the most wilfully depraved from engaging in it. Yet convictions and punishments are rare in comparison with the number of violations; and it seems to be necessary that a concerted and thorough attempt shall be made on all sides to stamp the evil out.

As to the two streams referred to, it is suggested that the counties through which they run, especially the counties in which they rise and flow during their earlier course—sections of country which by reason of their altitude and climatic conditions are but thinly settled—assume the task of paying for a regular patrol of the rivers themselves, and a thorough inspection of all fish caught in such localities. It may even be necessary to invest the officers with the power to examine campers' and others' luggage for powder—a proceeding that no true sportsman would demur to in his own case, and against which no law-abiding person who understood the motive would object. It should be the duty of such officers to bring to their calling such zeal that they would win a reputation almost for omnipresence, and be in every way a terror to wrong-doers. Naturally they should be men of high character, unpurchasable and firm in maintaining the law. If they could have a little sportsman's blood in them, it would be all the better, for then they would have much love in their work. There are many such men in the counties referred to, but perhaps not one of them can afford to take up the task from personal interest in it. A few hundred dollars, however, properly expended in this direction would work wonders, and, we believe, would prove an economical investment. The streams will never be depleted so long as fish are caught with the hook and line only, and are protected during the spawning season; and so long as there are fish in them, their shores will be desirable for summer campers. These latter spend a good deal of money, one way and another, in the regions they visit on expeditions of this kind; and many a farmer's wife and children would have to do without their new frock or new shoes if it were not for the relief obtained from this quarter. We repeat, therefore, that the employment of patrols can be fully justified on the

score of public economy, to say nothing of other considerations. Finally, if after a good honest trial it should be found that the expense on the affected counties was too great to be consistently borne, we think we know a few dozen public-spirited men in this city who would contribute an annual sum toward maintaining the system if it proved a success. The duty of the counties is to move out on the lines indicated, or on some other of equal or superior efficacy; they will not be left alone if emergencies call for assistance for them.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.

The decision of Judge Woolson in the United States circuit court at Council Bluffs, on the question of whether or not the wages of employees on the Wabash railway should be reduced, will be regarded generally as a fair and reasonable adjudication of the issues before the court. The road is in the hands of a receiver because it could not meet its obligations. The court officer in charge had been able to meet operating expenses, but could pay no dividends to stockholders. In order to change this latter condition the receiver decided to take advantage of the fact that many railway men were out of work and could be secured at a less rate than was being paid the employees of the road, and issued a schedule reducing wages over the entire system. The employees protested, a master in chancery was appointed and took testimony and recommended the approval of the receiver's course, and the men appealed to the court.

In Judge Woolson's decision he makes a comparison between the Wabash wages and those paid on other lines operating in the same kind of country, and finds that they are not in excess except in the case of local freight engineers and firemen, where he orders a reduction of the general rate, but not so far as the receiver proposed. On all other points his decision is against Receiver Barnard's schedule. The judge states that because many railway men are out of employment and through this fact the present employees could be taken advantage of and be compelled to work for less than they are getting, is no excuse at all for the receiver to pursue that course. On the contrary, he points out that the retention of faithful, intelligent and capable employees is of more importance than any advantage to be gained through lessening the expenses as proposed, and says that the court would not be justified in discharging such employees "because of present ability to employ others at reduced wages, thus perhaps rendering the road liable to accident, for which the court would be legally and morally responsible. If the wages are no greater than on other roads running through the same country, the reasons for reduction should indeed be weighty. The evidence shows that some employees are hardly able to maintain their families on the present wages. The highest and best service cannot be expected from men compelled to live in a state of pinch and want."

The logic of Judge Woolson regard-