

There is no rule that would compel any one to do anything of the kind only mob rule. Well, but labor says, capital wont put money into circulation but hoards it up and we are starving. Now is it always those that are most in need who make the greatest complaint? Is it the one who wants work the worst that makes the greatest noise because he can't find it? Probably you all can answer that question. Capital has only accomplished what we are all trying to do. Labor is one of the greatest of God's gifts to man. He gave him that legacy in the beginning that he might earn his bread by the sweat of his face. All the changes that have been made on the face of the earth have been caused by the labor or ingenuity of man. The earth was most beautiful in its primitive state, but man saw fit to change it to suit his own notions and fancies. Great ships are built, railroads constructed, waterways are prepared, sand is overturned and made to yield of the kind to suit man—all the appliances of home and comfort bear the mark of industry.

There is or has been or will be a value on all kinds of labor. Capital when it is exchanged for labor is satisfied. When labor is exchanged for capital it is satisfied. Now, it is when there is neither exchange that the greatest dissatisfaction prevails. Labor finds fault with capital for its inactivity, and capital finds fault with labor for the stagnation of business. As the laboring class furnishes about 99 per cent of the population of the world, either directly or indirectly, in those who labor or who appreciate labor when done being the great masses of the people, they ought to give the greatest security for justice to all. It is right to take only what belongs to one's self, and if one will only try to take what rightfully belongs to him as a rule he will have but little opposition. It is when there is a question of title, when there is contention—and now there is one of the greatest contentions between capital and labor, they both having rights that the other ought to respect.

I do believe that if labor would secure capital in its rights, capital would deal justly with labor. As soon as any enterprise is started and enough money expended so there is no backing out, then, as it were, it has to be turned over to labor to run it according to its own notion, and the latter often says what the wages should be without consulting the man or men who have put their money into the concern, whether the wages are more than the concern can afford to pay or not. But the feeling is too often, "Now we have got you foul and we will make you pay us just what we want or shut down." In the erection of all buildings and the launching of any enterprise, the laborer is always paid for his labor, or he ought to be; and if he is not there is a recourse in law, and it is a rare case but what he gets redress. It is to the best interest of labor that it should be sought after, and the greater the demand the better wages will be paid the working man. The more factories, railroads, canals, telegraph lines, mining, etc., the more demand for labor, and the more chances the laboring man can have in choosing the kind of labor best adapted to his happiness and

the greater his independence. It is when his labor is in demand that he can measure in stature the lot of the capitalist. Strikes never pay either side. When capital can find in the labor market more labor than it needs, then is the time it can strike on labor, sometimes called "cutting wages," but I call it a strike on labor, and if the capitalist has sustained a previous loss by the strike of labor he isn't slow to try to make good some of his losses in cutting down wages. But if the laboring man was in demand then the capitalist would never attempt it as long as these circumstances existed.

Can labor force capital to invest means in new enterprises? No; but it can scare it off, intimidate and actually drive capital away. If labor will lay down arms and sue for peace and let the motto be, justice to all and special privileges to none, and that life and liberty and the pursuits of happiness shall be maintained, and that the rich man's property shall be just as much protected as the poor man's, before the close of the year 1895, the wheels of industry will be turning, and from one end of the land to the other will be one round of progress. Prison doors will rust on their hinges; men will find profitable employment, and want hunger have no place in the community.

Capital has got just what the laboring classes want, and that is money. The laboring class has got just what the capitalist wants, and that is labor. Let them treat each other as friends. Hunger is increasing in the land; there is no labor for the laboring man to get, or it will soon be so. Shut off his labor and you shut off his chances of a living.

In the name of the laboring people we will stand by you and protect your property in common with ours, and on Monday morning we will be ready to go to work and won't ask to lay off Monday in order to sober up; we will continue to do this, and all we ask is a fair wage, and if at first you can't pay us high wages maybe by our sturdy habits and devotion to our work you can be able to make better bargains in the commercial world and then you can afford to raise our wages rather than cut them down. By these means you and we would be benefited—our home would be happier and yours would be more prosperous.

J. R. W.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

The temperature, except on the 18th and 19th, has been above the normal, with an abundance of sunshine. Severe frost occurred on the 18th, resulting in great damage to the grain and vegetable crops throughout the northern portion of the Territory. There was no precipitation reported from any section during the week.

The severe frost and freezing weather at the close of the preceding week were very destructive to the grain and vegetable crops throughout the northern portion of the Territory. Potatoes, corn and all tender vegetation were frozen to the ground, grain in the boot and headed out was seriously damaged, and a good deal of the fruit entirely destroyed. Spring wheat was not far enough advanced to be hurt much. In the southern portion of the

Territory the crops sustained but little or no injury from the recent cold wave.

The last four days of the past week were warm and dry with plenty of sunshine but no precipitation. These conditions were favorable to all crops, especially potatoes, which are rapidly recovering from the effect of the cold snap. The first cutting of lucern is progressing in the northern portion with light yields in many sections on account of frost and cut worms. In the southern portion a heavy crop has been harvested. Grasshoppers and cut worms are doing considerable damage to the lucern and vegetable crops of Cache, Uintah and Weber counties. Several correspondents report that the streams are getting low and that there will be a scarcity of water for stock and irrigating purposes. The ranges begin to show signs of the need of moisture.

Layton—The severe frost of the 16th did a great amount of damage to potatoes, tomatoes, beans, etc. Grain is turning yellow and harvesting seems to be crowding the haying. Streams getting low.

Box Elder—Frost of the 15th damaged corn, potatoes and squash. Grain and fruit doing well.

Daweyville—Potatoes and other vegetables badly damaged by frost. It is feared that some fields of grain have been seriously injured by the frost and cold.

Yost—Heavy snow 16th. Latter part of week good growing weather and crops begin to recover and look well.

Vernal—Damaging frost on 17th. Tender vines, corn and potatoes froze black in many parts of the county. Native grasshoppers and cut worms doing considerable damage to vegetables and fruit trees. Winter wheat heading out. First cutting of lucern in progress.

Scipio—Night of 16th and 17th killing frost which killed beans, squash and seriously injured potatoes, corn and lucern.

Vernon—Frost 16th and 16th killed most of the fruit and seriously injured corn and potatoes.

Plymouth—Lucern being cut and some grain for seed. All fall and some spring grain gone from the effects of the frost on the 17th. Potatoes and corn coming out again.

Cache Junction—Very hard frost night of 16th, froze all wheat headed out in spots.

Newton—Frost on 17th and 18th, killed gardens, potatoes, corn, headed wheat, apples, pears and other fruit on trees.

New Harmony—Fine weather for all crops. Lucern all cut, an extra good crop.

Monroe—Vegetables and garden stuff damaged. Potatoes and corn froze black on 17th, the like has not been known in these parts before. Grain looks well.

Levan—Frost of 16th and 17th froze all tender vegetables to the ground. Wheat and oats never promised better; baying commenced.

Gale—Lucern crop is light on account of the frost and worms which is something like the cut worm but larger. They give the lucern the appearance of dying at the roots, and the blossoms do not come out.

Huntville—Fruit, potatoes and all