

workpeople from accepting labor at prices that suit themselves, or because they do not choose to join an order or society or union. It is a tyranny which will have to be met and put down. If men will not be reasonable and lawful in their combinations against capital, force must be met by force; and if the local authorities cannot maintain law and order and preserve life and property, the whole power of the Nation must be employed to accomplish what State authority fails to do.

It is bound to come to this, if the growing disposition of men organized for the control of labor to coerce their fellowmen who do not join them, and to commit depredations upon property, continues in its present course and tendencies. Observe, we concede the right of men and women to organize for self-protection, for the amelioration of their condition, for the raising of wages and the shortening of the labor day, to resist the encroachments of capital, and to better their condition in any way. But we are against the oppression by which some of them seek to force other people to their views and methods, and which would starve men and women and their children who seek to exercise their God-given liberty in a way that does not suit a combination or society.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has done right in calling out the State militia to keep order at Homestead. The Governor of Idaho has the right to employ all the forces at his command to quell the disturbances and protect life and property at Coeur d'Alene, and failing in that he does right in calling upon the President of the United States for Federal troops to assist him.

The Idaho Senators, however, have been besieged by requests from mine-owners and prominent men in their State to obtain the aid of United States troops to quell the disturbances. Specialists from Washington show that those gentlemen were desirous of obtaining that aid but it was impossible for the President to act, although he was made acquainted with the situation, until the Governor of the State formally called for national aid and specified his inability to protect life and property with the powers of the State. This was concisely stated by Senator Shoup, telegraphed to the *Tribune* as follows:

"Nothing in the way of sending United States troops can be done until Governor Wiley shall make a requisition to that effect upon the President, under the provisions laid down by the Constitution and the statutes."

In the same dispatch Senator Dubois is thus reported:

"The situation has been and is now such that action by the Government can only be had upon the positive statement of the Governor to the President that the forces at his command are inadequate to preserve domestic peace. The basis for action on the part of the Government is plainly laid down in the Constitution of the United States.

"Has the delegation urged upon the President the necessity of sending troops?" I asked the Senator.

"No, it would be useless. The President, under the Constitution, can only send troops into a State upon the Governor's formal requisition showing that he has exhausted all the civil and mili-

tary power of the State, and is then unable to preserve the peace."

The Governor, it appears, has at length telegraphed the President in proper form and troops will aid the State authorities in maintaining order. This is the only proper way to proceed, as anybody may understand who will read the Constitution. And in this action the labor organizations and capital combinations of the country should take notice, that when either takes a course to infringe upon the rights of man and place in danger either the person or property of others, the powers of the Government, local and national, where necessary will and ought to be employed to destroy tyranny and put down oppression even when it masquerades under the guise of liberty.

WAIT AWHILE.

THE Ogden *Standard* remarks:

"The *Tribune* and *News* have been holding an animated philological discussion over the front name of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. The *News* says it means 'the just,' and proves it. The *Tribune* says it means something else, and proves it."

Mistake, neighbor. The *Tribune* did say "It meant something else" but did not prove it. It did not prove anything. It simply misquoted the *News*, ignored the authorities cited by this paper or declared we quoted none, and made up the rest of its "philology" with its accustomed abuse. The *Standard* quotations may do for party humor, but we will have to wait until November to see where the laugh comes in.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE developments in beet sugar production in this country are well illustrated in the case of California. There are in that State three large manufacturing, one in Alameda County, one in Santa Cruz County and one in San Bernardino County. Last year bounty was paid on 8,000,000 pounds of sugar from these plants. This year, according to the *Chronicle*, the aggregate acreage in growing beets tributary to these factories is 9814. The estimates forwarded to the local collector of internal revenue for this year are put at 37,000,000 pounds of sugar entitled to bounty. These figures show an increase of 29,000,000 pounds of beet sugar in one year in the State of California alone. Enthusiastic dwellers around the Golden Gate claim that sugar-raising has only begun and that in a few years they will be able to supply the whole United States' demand.

DEPRESSION IN MELBOURNE.

News from Australia in relation to trade and business is not of the most pleasant character. The condition in Melbourne is said to be deplorable. A correspondent says "the bottom has fallen out, and it only wants the sides to fall in to finish the job." The state of the labor market there is pictured as being fearful. There are 20,000 able-bodied men absolutely penniless and

homeless, without the slightest prospect of employment of any kind. In the printing trade alone, there are 700 persons unemployed. The situation is aggravated by the number of financial institutions that from day to day are being dissolved.

The Salvation Army has developed into a sort of restaurant for the hungry. It finds rations for one hundred persons daily, by means of its superior method of purveying. The other churches have also adopted systems of relief, by which meals are occasionally given to limited numbers. It is said the distress extends beyond the ordinary wage workers. People who a short time ago lived in luxury, owning carriages and living in large mansions, are now seeking relief the same as the common laborers.

It is expected that the depression will continue for some time, and trouble is apprehended. The police are instructed not to interfere with vagrants or persons found sleeping in parks, barns or vacant buildings. The anarchist agitators are beginning to rear their horrid front, and are telling the starving workmen to attack the stores, dwellings and warehouses of the wealthy, and take what they need. Verily these are troublous times.

THE SUNDAY SALOONS.

THE saloon men are up in arms over the Sunday closing movement. They take in earnest the order of the new Captain of Police. They talk of resisting it by protest to the Mayor and by legal process in the courts. Their attitude is convincing proof that the city ordinances and territorial statutes in relation to this matter have been violated with impunity. The liquor sellers have pursued their unlawful traffic without restriction so long, that they have come to consider their rights invaded when an effort is made to enforce the laws in good faith. What a comment this is on the administration of public affairs under "Liberal" rule!

We do not believe that the Mayor can be cajoled or influenced by these men into winking or conniving at the violation of the city ordinances in relation to liquor selling on Sunday. The Captain of Police would not have issued his orders without the Mayor's sanction. We believe the Mayor means business. He did not make the law, but he is in duty bound to enforce it, and from what we know of his character we think he will stand firm in the attitude he has taken. Therefore the boast of certain saloon men that they will be running along as usual on Sundays, in a short time, does not appear to us anything but talk.

As to their taking the matter into the courts, the idea is nonsensical. They haven't the ghost of a chance to make a case. They will have to close up on Sundays, and after awhile, when the noise about it is blown over, people who take interest in the preservation of the Sunday as a day of rest and quiet, will have to take measures to ascertain whether the "order" of the police authorities is being still observed. The saloon keepers must now "shut up," and they will do wisely to make that apply to their tongues as well as their doors.