

are finding favor not only with the well-to-do, who have heavy taxes to pay, but also with the bone and sinew of the community, the wage-earners, the home-owners, those who make up the sturdy, conservative, industrious element without which no people can have virility, permanence or force.

A meeting of those who for some weeks past have been interesting themselves in giving form and impetus to the project for reform was held last evening—it being the third meeting of the kind. So far from there being any falling off in determination to carry the work forward, there was an unmistakable increase in the courage and resolution of the promoters of the movement. An address will be prepared for presentation to the public, and plans for the further prosecution of the work, the framing of a ticket, and the patriotic labor of the campaign, will be agreed upon.

This is an earnest, honest effort to correct at least some of the evils under which the tax-ridden people of our devoted city are suffering. Not a man engaged in the enterprise has a motive in the movement that by the most suspicious could be deemed unworthy of him—not one of them seeks or would under any persuasion accept an office or a nomination therefor. In every attempt to correct abuses it must needs be that some one or some number move out as leaders. Their success depends upon the righteousness of their cause, the unselfishness of their own intentions, and the support they receive from the honorable and the independent among their fellow men. The necessity for a mighty upheaval in the prevailing custom of partisan city government is too palpable to require argument. The folly of assuming that such reform can be sought and obtained within party lines is no less absurd—one party's methods and nominating machinery and subsequent results are about as bad as those of the other party, if not a little worse. The comparison between the character and aims of those who announce themselves as out for the loaves and fishes, and of those whose every act and expression prove them to be above the suspicion of selfishness save as the benefits derived by them shall also be shared in by all their fellow-citizens—such comparison, we say, cannot fail to be impressive to those who look at it. And when to all this is added the growls of the would-be office-holders and the political heelers, in contradistinction to the groans and struggles of a patient but overburdened people who are crying for relief from their oppression, we imagine there will be small time consumed in deciding which appeal should receive consideration.

We have had more than enough of the politics of the sort which this city has lately been receiving. The community know it, and when once the opportunity is given for them to prove their belief by their works, we fancy they will give forth such an expression as will make the bones of every wireworker, place-seeker and political hack rattle under him like a double dose of St. Vitus and ague.

GOOD TO LEAVE ALONE.

In the convention at St. Louis this week there were a number of extremely radical utterances by some of the speakers. There is nothing remarkable about that, of course, for it was known that among the leaders who gathered there, some are ultra-radicals. But a notable feature of the proceedings was the fact that the radical utterances were cheered to the echo, while the more conservative expres-

sions were received, in some instances at least, with positive disapproval.

This means, if it means anything, that there is a very large element of the laboring classes that believes a policy of moderation is too slow or too weak to attain their purposes. They want something that seems beyond reach in that way. It may be urged that the man who thinks he can incite the laboring classes by inviting them to deeds of violence and make them look upon the Chicago anarchists as martyrs, has a poor opinion of the honor, morality or patriotism of those working people. It may be pointed out also that while there were martyrs at the Haymarket riot in Chicago, they were the officers whose lives were sacrificed in defense of law and order, and not the followers of the red flag who met their fate on the scaffold. But the fact that E. V. Debs and those of his style of leadership can get men to endorse their sentiments, shows that among the trades union representatives there is a class which is deservedly held in poor estimation, and which regards murderous methods as proper to redress grievances.

So far as Utah people are concerned, their experience and their opportunity of observation should impress upon them a strong lesson in this matter. The exercise of sympathy in word and deed may be, and ought to be, given full play wherever there are subjects thereof; the abhorrence of anything tending to injustice and oppression should be encouraged. But any tendency to resort to immoderate, unlawful means to attain an end should be decried. There should be in these valleys no thought or word of sympathy for a movement which looks to violent revolution as a possible resort to attain its ends. The Constitution and the government should be maintained in the letter and spirit of the great charter of human liberty. The cause that sets itself up by unlawful violence must end as it began; those who rely on the sword fall by the sword. The agitation to change procedure, or even to remedy evils in this land, by a revolution contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution is a thing to leave alone by the people of these mountains, except in the way of their determined opposition. If any of them fancy they have cause of complaint, they can afford to do right themselves and trust in God to accord them justice and to deal mercifully with those who are in error and darkness.

IRRIGATION.

It is to be hoped that the importance of the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress at Lincoln Nebraska, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month will not be overlooked. This will be the sixth annual meeting of the Congress, and it promises to attract a large attendance. From every standpoint it deserves the encouraging attention of the people of the United States, and particularly of our own State, which for the sake of its reputation and past achievements, to say nothing of present developments and future prospects, should be represented by a large and influential delegation.

When it is remembered that half the area of the United States consists of the vast plains that are generally denominated as the arid region, the magnitude of the question of their reclamation will be evident. When it is further remembered that their fertility can in large measure be wrought by confining and employing the very waters that annually work so much destruction in the great Mississippi

valley, the reason for the interest of others besides dwellers on the dry lands should be apparent. And when, finally, it is shown that by working intelligently on the lines indicated the desert places may be made to bloom and broad wastes be converted into fruitful places, with homes for as many more millions of people as the Republic now numbers, the zeal and patriotism of the whole nation ought to be touched and set in motion for the bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SITUATION.

The Saturday letter cabled from London, and appearing in the "News," represents the situation of the masses of the people of Great Britain as being of a most unpromising character, owing chiefly to the short crops, which have raised prices beyond where the laboring people are unable to pay for the necessities of life. There is also a great strike on in the engineering trades, and in order to induce the men to resume work upon other terms than the increased wages and shorter hours demanded, the employers of labor insist that they must remove their plants to the continent if a change is insisted on.

The short crops in Ireland, and the fact that in all Britain there is not raised sufficient food for the people, makes heavy buying from abroad by the latter necessary; and with the prevailing wages there it is difficult enough to live at the old prices for corn, wheat and potatoes. With these doubled in price, it means that present wages, even if adequate under previous conditions, will secure only half what the people need; hence there must be suffering. The price of bread must rise, and with that the consumption will be lessened at the expense of a degree of starvation. No wonder, then, that the workhouses are being filled, and that there is extreme nervousness at the outlook for the coming winter.

This is the condition of the most prosperous nation in Europe—that is, when the summing up includes rich as well as poor. But for the common classes of the nation, it is a specially ominous state of affairs. From the pressure of such a condition there must be relief, and in the present frame of mind of very many people there, it would be no surprise to find war resorted to as the avenue of escape. In any event, there is presaged a revolution of importance in British affairs.

Just how long the status quo can be maintained is a matter of uncertainty. But with British laborers idle or working for insufficient wages, with hunger and misery abroad among the masses, but with a powerful armament within reach and many temptations to use it for self-advancement, the agricultural and industrial crises in Great Britain may be made to mean a great deal to all Europe. If the government there can keep the people from fighting to save themselves from semi-starvation, it will accomplish what would now seem to be a very clever as well as a very difficult piece of work.

A PLAYER'S SNAP.

Acting probably pays about as well as any other art or trade or profession, taking one thing with another. Good acting especially is lucrative, if there is not so great a depression in labor and business that the people have no money to spend. It takes a rare artist, however, and a rarely munificent patron—the two making a rare combination—to produce such results