

factures, but he took the lead himself and showed by his example the faith he had in their ultimate success and the benefit they would be to the people.

If there is anything that Utah needs now more than other interests it is a revival of the home industry spirit. The establishment of enterprises that would employ our boys and girls, and older persons who need occupation, will give the best impetus to our internal affairs and be the best antidote for the complaint of dull times of anything that could be inaugurated. We are glad to see that President Simon of the Chamber of Commerce takes an interest in this important matter, and we hope that his call for a meeting of manufacturers, merchants and others on Thursday evening will meet with a warm and general response.

EXCESSIVE CLAIMS.

THE saying that "corporations have no soul" is exceedingly musty. It is quoted frequently. The result is that legally organized business entities are the objects of a good deal of thoughtless prejudice. In the absence of corporations business would be comparatively stagnant and great undertakings impracticable. It is noticeable that these organizations are the subjects of a great many suits for damages to person and property, and the claims of some of the plaintiffs are enormously in excess of what they are entitled to. These excessive claims are evidently put in on the idea that if an exceedingly large amount is asked for, the plaintiff is sure to get something. If a modest sum is claimed the plaintiff will get nothing. It seems as if juries were really influenced by such tactics. Some of the verdicts that have been rendered make it appear as if one of the greatest windfalls that can come in the way of some persons is to have their noses accidentally split or their cheekbones bruised by some means associated with a corporation. Damage cases ought to be carefully scrutinized by juries, and where a person asks a sum enormously in excess of what the damage sustained would warrant, he is seeking to simply make a haul and secure something to which he is not entitled. He ought to be treated accordingly. Although corporations are cold-blooded arrangements, they have some rights under the law and ought not to be made the victims of a common prejudice.

Two crops of fullgrown hay are at present very common in the southern part of the country this season.

FEUDS AMONG LABORING MEN.

RECENT developments in Chicago relating to Socialism and Anarchism, show that both these forms of political heresy have obtained a rather firm foothold on American soil. It may seem that the authorities in that city were rather hasty in their action, and many newspapers have so characterized it. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the police have made a special study of Anarchism, and keep close watch on its leaders. It is presumed, then, that some information of a serious character prompted the recent raid.

Though Anarchism and Socialism, as interpreted by their respective exponents, are two widely different matters, yet both aim at a complete revolution in existing institutions. And from this point both are viewed as on an equal plane. The average capitalist, as well as the average workingman, so views them; hence the opposition to both from these quarters.

In Birmingham, Ala., next month a convention of Labor Federations will be held. Socialists and Anarchists are seeking representation in that assembly. President Gompers, of the trades' unions, opposes them fiercely. The Socialists, however, are working to have men of pronounced socialistic views appointed as delegates of recognized trades unions. The Socialists were refused admission to the Detroit Convention, and ever since they have been sore.

There are now two organizations in the East, one known as the Central Labor Federation, and the other the New York Federation. A bitter fight is being waged between them. The former is controlled by Socialists. The Brewers' union recognized the New York Federation, then the Central denounced it, and organized another Brewers' Union. So that between beer and labor agitators lively times are expected in the near future.

The Anarchistic element is making itself aggressive all through the country, and it is not unlikely that the Chicago police as well as the Conservative labor elements see some dangers threatening which may lead to serious disorder.

THE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

LITTLE more than a year ago Brazil abolished its monarchical system of government and established a republic. Friends of liberty everywhere rejoiced at the change. It was the proud boast of Americans especially that the last of royal rulers was seen on this continent. Unfortunately, news from

that country during the past week is of a very discouraging character. It seems that the Brazilians have merely changed from a constitutional empire to a military dictatorship.

Brazil occupied nearly one-half the continent of South America. Its greatest length is 2800 miles. It has a coast line of 3800 miles. Navigable rivers are numerous there, and the climate is agreeable and equable. Its estimated area is 3,209,878 English square miles. Politically, it is divided into twenty States and one federal district. Its population is about 14,000,000.

The government is modelled somewhat on the pattern of the United States. The Federal district corresponds to the District of Columbia. Under the empire it was known as the municipal district. In it is the capitol of the United States of Brazil.

Article 4, of the Constitution says: "Each State shall, at its own expense, provide for the needs of its own government and administration, and the Union shall have the right to aid it only in cases of great public calamity."

The President is elected for a term of six years, but is ineligible for a second term. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Federal Supreme Court consists of fifteen members appointed by the President.

A few days ago the President of the Republic, Manoel Deodoro Da Fonseca dissolved Congress and proclaimed himself dictator. It is commonly presumed here that he violated the Constitution in doing so: Article 47, clause 3, of the Constitution says that the President shall "exercise supreme command over the land and naval forces of the United States of Brazil, as well as over the local police, when called to arms for the internal or external defense of the Union."

Clause 10 of the same article says that the President shall "convoke the Congress in extra session and prorogue its regular sessions."

It appears that Fonseca justifies his action by these two provisions. He considers the Union in danger, because Dom Pedro's grandson is seeking to re-establish the empire. To him is also given the power to prorogue the regular sessions of Congress. With him prorogue and dissolve possibly mean the same thing. He is given absolute power in appointing citizens to office, both foreign and domestic. In this respect the constitution of Brazil differs from ours. The President there is not so much controlled by the Senate, as is the President of the United States.

The number of "blue ribbons" in Sweden is estimated at 40,000.