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BEATEN, AND SURRENDER

It was breakadvised in the NEWS last evening that Mr. Debs, as head of the American Railway Union, would call off the great strike today. The dispatches now announce that at 5:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning he took the anticipated step, and the first chapter of the struggle (imaginable) eighteen days ago may be said to have ended. That the result is a severe defeat to the labor organizations concerned, none can deny; and it is only the surrender when the forces were being driven from the field at every point that has saved Debs's organization from total rout and irretrievable ruin. It is doubtful whether it ever can be brought to the same point of efficiency which it exhibited at the opening of the fight.

Neither Mr. Debs nor Mr. Sovereign can be given credit for saving the strikers' organizations even in their present discomfited position. The former overestimated the power which was behind him and his own ability to conduct an orderly strike, and perhaps his great blunder may be to some extent excusable on the ground of ignorance of actual conditions. But a colossal blunder it was, nevertheless. He had secured a signal victory over the Northern Pacific in the strike there, and, flushed with triumph, evidently thought he could win in a general fight with the railways, but was mistaken. Mr. Sovereign, however, made an error which no capable leader ever was guilty of; he endeavored to throw his forces to the losing side at a time when the effort could be only to increase the disastrous results to the labor side in the contest. The rank and file of the Knights of Labor saw their chief's mistake and refused to enter the field to the inevitable certain defeat. It was reserved to Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, to extricate the other labor leaders out of their difficulty in the most graceful manner possible under the circumstances. In the heated discussions at the meeting of the Federation in Chicago yesterday, he persistently opposed his fiery colleagues, and insisted that the strike should be stopped, if only because of the great damage it was causing to the country. For this reason he urged that the Pullman employes make of Mr. Debs the request which they did, to declare the boycott off, in order that the A. R. U. and K. of L. leaders and their backers might so let down easy. Hence the surrender of more than a hundred thousand strikers today.

It would seem that this last and greatest of strikes would be convincing proof to the labor organizations that there is something seriously at fault in that method of enforcing compliance with their demands. They have inflicted immense loss upon their opponents, it is true. But the loss to the country has been greater still, therefore in effect the strikers have proven themselves a more serious menace to the nation than to the monopolies they claim to be contending against. And of the three great interests concerned, the strikers have suffered most of all, thus showing that they are their own worst enemies in such a conflict. As a tree is best known by its fruit, it is plain that the general strike procedure is a serious evil to the laboring classes, and should be abandoned for more worthy and effective methods. That a change of base will be adopted by the labor organizations after this labor experience some quite possible. They must institute new methods or go to the wall. That the labor question is so far from being settled as ever, must be admitted; that general strikes and boycotts mean inevitable consternation and ruin to them, is also evident; and that enlightened labor unions will try a new plan of campaign come to be clearly indicated to the mind of our economists as developed by the great strike just ended.

THE TOY HEALTH MEETING.

The condition which is commonly called by saint-loving Sixteenth West street shows neither the silver lot of the rich and of health, if the gentlemen comprising that body can find time to get around to the healthy during the warm weather. The people should know whether or not the complaints made regarding that district are well founded, and if they are they should not be longer subjected to a weekly reeks. The fact that the nuisance has not been already remedied is the chief cause for neglecting the sanitary condition of that part of the city.

During a late administration the Seventh West street canal was filled up, the chief reason thereby being to help real estate in that vicinity. The extinction of this waterway was found to be a great inconvenience to the dwellers of high water last year, and this was believed then to be the most serious objection to abandoning the canal. The ground season, however, seems to have developed something of a far more important nature. While the canal was open it served as a main ditch to the damp lands in that locality. Now that it has ceased to exist, the water is coming up through the soil, rendering much of the locality an unhealthful swamp, to the extent that it is claimed to be a cause of death among the residents, and fruit trees cannot be now made to grow there. Such a condition should be other than doubtful to health, and the congregating of numerous cases of illness among residents along that street. Reputable physicians declare it to be primarily due to the closing of the canal. They assert that it is prolonged a natural condition which is truly astonishing, and do not hesitate in warning people who value the health of themselves and families to abandon their residences there and move to more healthy parts.

If the state of things be as represented, official action cannot be taken too soon. Some of the evidences of unsanitary conditions are so strong that even the prisons of Mississippi cannot shut them out. A person might close his eyes to the water-soaked soil, the pools of stagnant water, and the dead of dying horses, but he could not let entirely the odors of death. There are very few nostrums which he can go to either to overcome or to the Lord without feeling an idolatry and the extreme disagreeable the nuisance offends which alone is the health board. If the officers whose duties are to protect the health of the people are not willing to do their duty, the nuisance should be abated by some other agency. It is neither just nor humanitarian that the residents of Sixteenth West street should be compelled to inhale the poisonous effluvia which arises in the locality named. If the officers and humanitarian and sanitarian complained of are the result of the closing of the canal by the city, as physicians who have practice in the neighborhood state without reserve, the existing condition should be a matter of prompt official inquiry.

HITS THOU THE SHOULDER.

There has been a good deal of agitation in the Indian Territory of late over the efforts now being made to induce the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks—either to sell their lands, which they now hold in bulk, to the United States, reserving a certain number of acres for each Indian, or to divide the land equally among the natives and let them sell or keep it as they choose. Either of these plans would enable the white men to secure a great amount of the land now held by the Indians. A few of the latter are in favor of the allotment scheme, but the great majority oppose it.

Among those who advocate the Indians retaining their land as at present is Wm. H. Hendricks, a prominent Cherokee who has served several terms in his nation's council. Mr. Hendricks is a fullblood Indian of splendid physical appearance and strong intellectual powers. His wife is a white woman, and a most estimable lady. Both are favorably known by reputation to a large number of people in Utah, and are personally endeared to many missionaries from here, to whom they have shown the greatest courtesy and kindness at their home at Muscogee, Indian Territory. Replying to statements made by Senators Teller and Dawes, who are urging the allotment of the Indian lands, Mr. Hendricks writes a letter to the Indian Journal, published at Eufaula, in which he deals his antagonists some telling blows. Taking up Mr. Teller's statement that at the breaking out of the Rebellion the Five Tribes entered into treaties with the Confederate states and thereby forfeited treaty claims with the Union, Mr. Hendricks says:

> I want to say right here if Mr. Teller or Mr. Dawes had lived in the Territory at the time these treaties have been so willing to say they ought to treat with the secessionist Confederate states, John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, would not write with the commissioners who came from the north and south states and make treaties with the country and about the John Conrad distillery, in Fort Towson, had orders not to use the United States flag in the Indian Nation. I tried my best "I was one of the chiefs, I wanted to keep peace on the land, I was not willing to have war in my country." I was then a young man, but I was a member of the council and knew what was going on. I knew that John Ross was a traitor to his people when he sided his country with the south. Are you going to study all your life and be ashamed of it? No, we are going to do what is right.

Mr. Hendricks also deals with Mr. Dawes's suggestion for the Indians to divide their lands and give every man a equal share." The Cherokee statesman suggests that his native countrymen possess also the white man, and says:

> I believe Mr. Dawes is a good man. He is far better suited to be director and work with children, or to act as Indian agent than he is to be a member of congress. I believe he means well. Friend Morgan is one of large hearts and will stand up shoulder to shoulder with the Indian and help him to get good land, but, some one must be honest and tell the truth. I have lived among the Indians all my life and know what I am talking about. I know the Indian and I know the white man, and I know what I am talking about. Dawes, you have a good country, and I want you to come and see us. We will treat you well. We have a good country. We have good land. We have good water. We have good timber. We have good stock. We have good schools. We have good churches. We have good people. We have good Christians. We have good Indians. We have good Christian Indians. We have good Christian Indians who are good citizens. We have good Christian Indians who are good citizens and who love their country. We have good Christian Indians who are good citizens and who love their country and who love their country and who love their country. Dawes, you have a good country. Come and see us. We will treat you well