

the wrongfulness of that lawless attack of July 6.

Their disregard of law has not been confined to that violent and bloody resistance of the landing of Pinkerton men at Homestead. They assumed to prevent the Carnegie Company from entering upon its own property and taking control of its works; they defied the authority of Allegheny County, and yielded to that of the State of Pennsylvania only when it was represented by a military force that it was useless to resist. It is a humiliation which these men do not yet seem to appreciate that a display of military force should be necessary to induce American workmen to submit to the law and to constituted authority and show respect for the rights of others. The spectacle at Homestead for nearly three weeks past has been that of a practical suspension of civil authority, due solely to the fact that the people had refused to submit to it. What is the essence of Anarchy but a refusal to submit to law and authority and a subversion of the constituted order of civil society? In these proceedings the people of Homestead have been giving encouragement to the worst enemies of the cause of honest labor.

Why is a military force still maintained at Homestead at great expense to the State of Pennsylvania and at a serious sacrifice of members of the militia? Is it not because the stand taken and the disposition shown by the former workmen of the mills make it practically certain that if the force should be withdrawn there would be an immediate resumption of lawlessness to the extent of preventing the Carnegie Company from running its works without first yielding to the demands of the strikers? The question is not whether their demands were just, or whether the course taken by the company was right, but whether the property would be safe in the hands of the owners, whether the company would be allowed to proceed with its business without interference, and whether other workmen than the strikers would be left at liberty to go and come at will. In other words, it is whether the sway of the law would be resumed and peaceably submitted to, and private rights under the protection of law would be respected. Not until an assurance of that normal state of things exists can the workmen vindicate their claim of being law-abiding citizens and free themselves wholly from the charge of giving encouragement to the spirit of anarchy. Not until then can they regain the full sympathy of those who regard the maintenance of law and order as the first condition of the settlement of disputes between labor and capital.

LABOR AND ANARCHY.

The would-be assassin of Mr. FRICK of the Carnegie Steel Company appears to have been a fanatical Anarchist seeking to strike down a man who to his disordered mind seemed to be a conspicuous enemy of the poor and the oppressed. His dastardly deed was probably the result of the labor trouble at Homestead only in the sense that this trouble made Mr. FRICK stand out conspicuously for the time being as a representative of what Anarchists and Socialists are wont to denounce as the "capitalistic class," and that the excitement produced by the contest directed the attention of such wild fanatics especially to him as an enemy to be destroyed. These pestilent creatures have been fostering the notion that violence and destruction are justifiable in a warfare against what they prate about as the wrongs of labor, and have been breeding possible assassins in a class that hardly knows what honest labor means. There are no worse enemies of the workmen of this country than these same ignorant and reckless Socialists and Anarchists of foreign origin, who make so much noise about the rights and wrongs of society of which they have no intelligent comprehension.

But while the strikers at Homestead cannot in any sense be held accountable for the act of this crack-brained Anarchist, they have given an indirect encouragement to lawless notions of which such an act is always a possible outcome. They have set agoing impulses the consequences of which are beyond their control. When they met the Pinkerton men on the banks of the Monongahela River with weapons in their hands, and began to shoot them down as they attempted to land, they taught a lesson of violence and disregard of the restraints of law which carried with it all the possibilities of anarchy. The difference between the shooting of Pinkerton men as the hired foes of organized labor and the shooting of Mr. FRICK as the arch-enemy of all workmen in the fevered imagination of the rabid Anarchist is a difference only of degree. The latter was an extreme manifestation of the spirit displayed in the former. And yet none of these workmen who claim to be peaceable American citizens and who make professions of regard for law and order have yet acknowledged