

took place between federal troops and mobs at Sacramento and other points in California. On the 3d of August the American Railway Union acknowledged its defeat and called off the strike. Meanwhile Debs and other leaders had been under arrest for disobedience to injunctions issued by the federal courts. Eventually Debs was sentenced to jail for six months,¹ and the others for three months. The cases were the occasion of much litigation in which the authority of the courts to intervene in labor disputes by issuing injunctions was on the whole sustained. The failure and collapse of the American Railway Union appears to have ended the career of Debs as a labor organizer, but he has since been active and prominent as a Socialist party leader.

Public approval of the energy and decision which President Cleveland displayed in handling the situation was so strong and general that it momentarily quelled the factional spirit in Congress. Judge Thomas M. Cooley, then probably the most eminent authority on constitutional law, wrote a letter expressing "unqualified satisfaction with every step" taken by the President "in vindication of the national authority." Both the Senate

¹ Under Section IV of the Anti-Trust Law of 1890.