

growing problem of capital and labor, the strenuous efforts being made in some sections to break down the American Sabbath, the arrogant and increasing power of the saloons in politics, whose proprietors are largely of foreign birth, and the fact that our already overstrained industrial relations are still further complicated by the yearly addition of a half million of the population of Europe, is developing a strong undercurrent of sentiment against the continuance of free immigration. The proud boast of a quarter of a century ago that America is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations is giving way to a growing suspicion that Americans themselves may stand in need of protection.

The question is well worth considering. It is true we have now laws for the exclusion of the Chinese, paupers, and of labor imported under contract. But the evils complained of do not abate. A few facts may not be out of place.

Of the 38 lager-beer brewers in the New York city directory, there is not one but that bears an unpronounceable foreign name.

Seventy-five German singing societies of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, are clamoring for the "right" to buy beer on Sunday.

The "Personal Liberty League" of this State, whose President is Otto Hundt, a German of this city, is working for the legalization of the Sunday saloon and beer-garden. The League claims to control 75,000 votes.

Professed Anarchists of the bomb-throwing stripe are, almost without exception, of foreign birth. They are credited with from 20,000 to 30,000 followers in the great cities of the United States.

The report of the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1887, shows 241,587 persons in that State, about 12 per cent. of the entire population, as unemployed in their principal occupation during

some portion of the year. Yet we have received a foreign immigration, crowding our labor market, since 1880, of more than 4,250,000 persons.

But notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, might not wisely adjusted industrial relations go far to mitigate the dangerous tendencies of unrestricted immigration? The question is worthy of careful study.

#### Practical Co-operation.

*The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth.—Eph. iv : 16.*

THERE has long been a belief among thinking men that in some form of practical co-operation is destined to be worked out and finally solved the great problems of labor and industry. Numerous experiments have been made in both productive and distributive co-operation, with some brilliant successes and many failures. But of late the growth of the principle in the public mind has taken strong root. This is notably true in Great Britain, where, in 1883, there were 679,294 members of successful co-operative societies, with an invested capital of \$35,000,000, and making annual sales, in round numbers, of \$1,400,000,000. These societies cover both the productive and distributive fields.

Notwithstanding some practical difficulties in the way of conducting successful co-operative experiments under present industrial conditions, when successfully maintained they furnish the workman of some means and skill a fruitful field of labor, besides developing habits of thrift, prudence and economy. For the workman of no means and little skill, practical co-operation in business enterprises, unless developed and sustained by outside aid, is beyond reach. A step, however, in the direction of ultimate co-operation, and embodying most of its essential principles, is profit-sharing between employer and employees. In this case the employer retains control of the busi-