

expressions and conduct are ordinarily at variance. Hence the rulers of Europe who prefer to announce that there is no near prospect of the peace of that continent being disturbed, are making gigantic preparations in great haste, evidently in view of just such a situation arising. In this respect there is not one exception among the leading nations. England is specially active in this line, although she does not make as much outward display of the fact as do some other countries. The arsenal at Woolwich has been running night and day during the greater part of the present year. When the many thousands of workmen engaged there are considered, some slight conception of the enormous quantities of equipments and munitions of war turned out may be formed. Expressions of men like Caprivi on the war subject may be as consistently taken as weighing in favor of the opposite of their apparent purport as otherwise. They do not constitute an argument in favor of a prolonged pacific situation.

Some journals in this country assume that an outbreak between Russia and Great Britain is improbable, because it is unlikely that the Czar should desire war while his empire is in its present condition. It is held that the famine and consequent distress with which some portions of Russia are stricken will act as a deterrent. In other words, that this condition would render it well nigh impossible for the Czar to hazard the possibilities of war.

This position must be considered in unison with the risks of the situation to the empire without war. Famine and revolution are usually closely connected. Starving millions with death from want staring them in the face are ripe for internal strife in the desperate hope of appeasing the pangs of hunger, if it be even for but a brief period. The revolutionary spirit has infected the army for years. A disruption in the military department combined with a famine-inspired popular uprising would constitute a danger to the Czar's dominion that he has good reason to dread. Comparing it with the chances of a foreign war, which would absorb the attention of the army, it is a matter of speculation as to which course the Emperor would be the most likely to choose. He may be in a quandary in relation to choice, owing to the difficulty of deciding as to which of the two giant evils would be the lesser. It is probable that the selection will hang upon the ability of Russia to complete the pending negotiations for a loan.

The utterance of *Novoe Vremya*, a semi-official organ, published in St. Petersburg, is significant on the war subject. That journal states that "unless Great Britain wants war she should avoid interfering with Russian movements on Pamir, where she will only meet with a check if her claims are not supported by arms."

The character of the newspaper making this declaration indicates that the sentiment is that of the Czar. Even if the *Novoe Vremya* were not a semi-official journal, the censorship of the entire press of the country is retained in the grasp of the Emperor and it is not likely that he would permit the publication of such belligerent expressions unless they were in accord with his own views. The declaration means, if it signifies anything, that Russia is not unwilling to fight.

The tactics of Russia are similar to those employed by her previous to the breaking out of the Crimean war, for some time previous to which she threw her troops southward, massing them at various important frontier points. This she has been doing during the last two years. By this preliminary process she has a decided advantage over any distant enemy, being in a position to overrun any special objective points and probably gain good vantage ground before her enemy could reach the scene of operations.

As the question now stands the situation can only be judged speculatively, according to the indications. Although the latter seem to strongly favor an early conflict, it may possibly be yet more or less remote. That the crisis must be sooner or later reached, however, appears to be a point regarding which all seem to be agreed. That the time will come when Great Britain shall be compelled to "call upon other nations" in order to defend the interests of her vast empire, we have not the slightest doubt. And there is not much reason to believe otherwise than that Russia will be the power with which she will mainly have to contend in the approaching struggle, which all statesmen are agreed is inevitable.

#### "REV." PLAGIARIST HILL AGAIN.

WE noticed a short time ago some of the deliberate and wilful falsehoods which J. Wesley Hill of Ogden, who prefixes "Rev." to his name, had been telling the public in the east. We have to refer to him again, not because the untruthful Methodist exhorter is of any particular importance, but because some respectable journals have been deceived so as to give place

to his utterances as though they were reliable. For instance, the Boston *Herald* publishes some of his stories and recommends persons who have any belief in "Mormon" sincerity to talk with him. Here are some of the tales he told the *Herald*:

"That the Gentiles have made substantial progress, however, is certain, and in proof he points to the fact that within two years they have erected a splendid university in Ogden. He also mentions with pride the fact that his congregation (as he modestly puts it) has quite recently erected a church building costing \$75,000.

"To hold the church intact and keep the practice of plural wives well preserved in the rural districts was the object of this manifesto. It was also issued for the purpose of creating a false impression in the East, and thus preparing the way for statehood for Utah. The scheme has worked well thus far, for a large number of Gentiles in Utah, not particularly concerned about Mormon practices, have accepted the manifesto as being issued in good faith, and are now at work with all their power for the admission of the Territory as a State.

"This created much enthusiasm among the Mormon people, and their priests, according to a pre-arranged plan, have divided about equally between the two great national parties, one-half to the Republicans and the remainder to the Democrats. Together with the Gentile politicians, they are making tours among the people, urging them to fall into line, and holding forth the long coveted prize of statehood.

"Every week there are arrests made of persons guilty of polygamy, and, while the Mormon Church proclaims to the world that it is opposed to polygamy and pretends to be against it,"

The "splendid university" the "Gentiles" have built in Ogden is chiefly in Hill's mind's eye, which is very visionary and magnifying. The building has been commenced and the whole United States has been scoured for subscriptions to build and endow it, the notorious Sam Small, who is of the same stripe as Hill, only much broader, having gathered in considerable lucre which Hill accuses him of pocketing.

Even a less degree of truth attaches to his next statement. In the first place, the Manifesto was issued in good faith, as we believe the great majority of our citizens, both "Mormon" and "Gentile," will agree. And the "work" being done for the admission of Utah as a State is not perceptible at present to the most discerning mind. The subject is not agitated at all except by the few people who are opposed to it, and whose sayings occasionally which provoke comment.

The assertion that there has been any pre-arranged plan for division on politics is as thoroughly false as that which is coupled with it concerning the "tours among the people." The half and half division has not taken place, and no party has been urging statehood or holding it out as a "prize."