

effect such compulsion; (2) if men do not wish to work on the terms offered they may quit either singly or in a body and by mutual agreement, but if they resort to intimidation or violence, or prevent others from working, such proceedings are criminal. The rule is simple, plain, straightforward, and ought to be lived up to.

FAST BATTLESHIPS.

The United States navy has taken the front rank with fast cruisers, as shown by the performances of the Columbia in passing the 25-knot mark. It is now expected that this week will witness another triumph in the line of fast war vessels on this side of the Atlantic. This time it is not a cruiser, which from its light armor can be made capable of rapid movement. The new vessel is the heavily armored battleship Maine, the second of her class built for the navy, and expected when designed to be the fastest battleship afloat. In the test of her machinery made a few days ago, she developed a speed of 17.55 knots per hour, which already places her beyond any vessel of her class either here or abroad.

The Maine was built at the Brooklyn navy yard, and her exploit shows the capability of the naval officials in charge of her construction. It will be remembered by those who followed the details of the Brazilian trouble that the Aquidaban steamed with impunity past the enemy's forts, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, her heavy armor turning aside the great shots any one of which would have sunk the largest and fastest cruiser had it hit her fairly. But the battleship was so well incased in steel that she was comparatively uninjured. The Maine is a vessel of the same type in armament and armor. In machinery she is much stronger, the contract being that 9,000 horse power should be developed, which it was estimated would drive her through the water at a rate of sixteen and a half knots per hour. Her trial already has shown over a knot better than that, so that if all is found safe and sound upon the official examination and test, the United States navy will have a vessel that in chase can overhaul any battleship afloat, and in a contest at sea can compel the retirement of the largest cruisers.

This construction of fast war vessels indicates that the maritime contests of the future are to be fought along still newer lines than those recognized a decade since. The great navies, in number of ships, in the old nations are being rendered comparatively valueless for aggressive warfare. With battleships such as the Maine, the great war fleet of less than a score of years ago could be pounded to pieces at sea in short order without even the opportunity of running away; while no combination of them could overhaul their agile antagonist. The fast cruisers and battleships are outranking all else in ocean warfare, except for defensive purposes, where the former great war vessels must drop to the position of merely advanced fortifications. In war as well as commerce at sea, speed

of movement is becoming the most important factor in the construction of vessels.

MORMONS NOT HATERS.

A cotemporary speculating on the "Mormon vote" in the ensuing elections express great admiration for "this people," and points out that whatever faults they may have been charged with, deficiency of manliness has never been one of them. It adds: "This people have ever been good friends and brave haters."

This remark is evidently intended to be complimentary, but in the latter part it is nevertheless likely to be misleading and calls for a few words by way of comment. It is a fact that the Mormon people from the beginning have endeavored to be true to their friends as to themselves and their God. Their history proves that they are imbued with that spirit of unselfishness which is essential to friendship and which in emergencies has led to sacrifices for the benefit of others without which the great work done by the Saints would have been utterly impossible. It is the very essence of Mormonism—which is nothing but pure Christianity—to be true in that regard for fellowmen which binds the human family together and ultimately will result in perfect union and harmony.

It follows that the Saints cannot be called "haters," whether brave or otherwise. Hatred is a passion as foreign to the true profession of Mormonism as to the early followers of Him who proclaimed the doctrine of that love which is universal enough to embrace even enemies. It cannot be denied that the Saints sometimes have passed through trying ordeals and found themselves in positions where it would have been but natural to others to "hate." But this people have ever endeavored to view themselves and their fate as resting not in the hands of men, but of a Superior power, and as to those who may have misunderstood their motives and perhaps imagined themselves in duty bound to follow a policy of aggressive opposition, nothing but the kindest feelings ever have been entertained on the part of the Mormons. They have been able to maintain these feelings because they have always felt that the day would come when their work would be better understood and the opposition cease. The Mormons, then, at the present time can hate nobody. There is positively no cause for it.

Still, there is a hatred which is just and right by Divine precedence. If truth is perverted and honor trampled in the dust; if human weaknesses are appealed to and corruption planned, all for selfish ends, every true Saint who understands the principles of his religion may be counted on as a brave "hater"—not indeed of the persons or parties to whom such proceedings may be due, but of the practice itself. Purity in religion always has been the glory of Mormonism, and this necessarily carries with it a demand for purity in everything else, including morals and politics, for man is but a unit, and from one source both pure and impure water cannot flow. The Mormons are a Church. The members as such have different

views and preferences in matters not pertaining to worship, but it is certain that each will use his rights as a citizen with full consciousness of the fact that the exercise thereof, like all other earthly transactions, brings responsibility with it before the Supreme Judge of all mankind.

UNEASY FOR THE CZAR.

The interest created by the Korean war and phenomenal victories of the Japanese is not more intense than the excitement in financial and political circles in Europe on account of the reports concerning the condition of the health of the czar. Notwithstanding the official announcement of the physicians that there is no immediate danger, it is believed that the alarming news cabled is not far from correct. It is again stated that the condition of the patient is hopeless and that death can be delayed but a few months. On the advice of his physicians he has now left for Livadia where, it is hoped, the warmer climate will be of some benefit to his system, even if a permanent cure is not effected. The emperor had an attack of influenza last January from which medical skill has been unable to restore him to health.

The anxiety felt on account of the alarming rumors is due to the opinion that the accession to the throne of the czarowitz would materially change the political complexion of Europe. The heir apparent, who has always had warm sympathies for England, would undoubtedly, it is thought, abandon France and cultivate cordial relations with Germany and Great Britain. It is further thought that it would be very difficult to maintain peace any longer. The fear that the czar's death is imminent and that a tremendous fall in the prices of securities would follow, has already exercised a depressing influence on the price of French rentes.

It appears rather idle to suppose that the change in the occupancy of the throne could in a moment change the political course of a continent, and that the personal preferences of the young heir to the Russian empire cuts an important figure in the matter. Rulers, even though they be nominally autocrats, are no longer almighty. The policy of their countries is shaped through the events of centuries and it is controlled by a power mightier than the scepter. It therefore often happens that young princes who oppose the acts of their predecessors, when they become clothed with responsibility and power, find themselves unable to carry out their fondest ideas and have to confine their labors to a patient development of the existing conditions. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the death of the czar would cause but little immediate change in the policy of Russia. Of course circumstances may arise threatening the peace, but they might have come under the regime of any ruler and with such a force as to make the much-talked-of European war unavoidable.

A sugar refinery is proposed for Stockton, Cal., to cost about \$10,000. It will use sugar cane instead of beets.