

fitted with an electric motor which possesses the same property of reversibility. The motor, by a chain and sprocket wheel, drives the shaft, over which passes a chain stretched the length of the field. Both ends of the chain are fastened to the ground by triple anchors, and when the motor is started it winds the plow over the field by means of the stationary chain. When the end of the field is reached the plow is tipped up and the motion of the motor reversed by a switch, starting the plow back again, and at the same time laying the chain sideways for the next furrow to be plowed. When the anchors need shifting it is done by a crowbar. To bring the current to the motor from the generator the two wires are mounted on a series of small rollers along the ground, and they follow the motion of the plow very successfully.

The adaptability of the steam plow has been confined to large tracts, so that the expense of operation should not be proportionately too great. This disadvantage is said to have been overcome in behalf of small farmers in the new electric plow, which is claimed to be easily adaptable, by the co-operation of farmers in a district, to a number of small farms within reach of the electric circuit, and at less expense than for horse flesh. The electric plow may not find a field for operation in the West, for some time at least, but the experiments and work therewith are worth noticing as among the multiform uses to which electricity is being put by modern inventive genius.

### EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS.

When European newspaper correspondents run short of sensational topics for publication they generally fall back upon rumors of war and predictions of disasters. So common has this practice become that the world is no longer startled when new rumors are sent out.

The latest in this line is a lengthy correspondence to the *New York Mail and Express* from Moscow. The writer says: "May will surely see the enormous armed forces of Europe in battle array for a war which will most radically change the trade relations and trade channels of Europe and revolutionize European control in Asia or abolish it altogether by substituting commercial ties. Out of this war must inevitably come a result which will weld all continental Europe into a practical confederation and trade bond; and will terminate British supremacy with the East and in Africa."

This prediction is founded on various signs of the times. The policy of England is said to be the cause of the present status of Europe. Russia will now step in and crush the influence of Great Britain everywhere. The plan is to solidify the interests of Continental Europe and drive England out of the Mediterranean and Egypt. The trade of Siam, Burmah, India and Northern Africa is to be divided by the countries having a Mediterranean coast, Russia to be one of these countries by taking possession of European Turkey and giving the Turks as a substitute Egypt and northern

Africa. All this involves a war of enormous proportions.

It is further claimed that the conflict in Asia has precipitated matters considerably, and that there is an understanding between Russia and Japan that the war must not end until Chinese exclusiveness is broken down and English influence in the Orient is destroyed. Germany will side with England in this tremendous struggle, but it will end in defeat and the disintegration of the German empire. When all is over, the standing armies will be disbanded and a peaceful development ensue.

All this may be interesting reading matter at this time as showing some of the possibilities, if not the probabilities, of a near future. The world is much agitated at present. Far-seeing statesmen have for years admitted that the political situation in Europe must finally end in a tremendous catastrophe, no matter what diplomats might do to postpone it. That the prediction in the letter from Moscow, however, is premature as to the time fixed needs no argument; that the ultimate fate of the nations of Europe is tolerably well outlined in its main features cannot be denied.

One item cabled a few days ago from Europe is of interest to the thoughtful observer. It was stated that the present chancellor of Germany had paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The object of the conference was not stated, but it is not impossible that the emperor in his present emergency would like to receive counsel in an indirect way from the aged statesman. Should this be the case and the Bismarckian policy again be adopted, there will be no European war as long as diplomacy can avert it. Bismarck is too well aware of the fact that the German empire needs more consolidation and strengthening against internal causes of dissolution before it engages to conflict with neighbors. He would never counsel the young emperor to imperil the country in an adventure against Europe, where everything might be lost and nothing gained. To maintain peace as long as possible would undoubtedly be his chief aim.

The real cause of a European general conflict is most likely to arise out of the internal agitations for the overthrow of the existing governments. When the revolutionary tendencies become uncontrollable, the rulers may let the horrors of war loose for the purpose of diverting the attention of their subjects to other matters and getting a chance of building up their thrones on the ruins. From this cause there is a great deal more danger than from the supposed hostile attitude of one government toward any other.

### UTES AND NEW MEXICO.

An inquiry has been made of the *News* as to whether or not the bill to remove the Utes from Colorado to New Mexico affects some of the white settlers in the latter territory. As stated in a former article, it is our understanding that the intention is to make the transfer within the limits of the present Indian reservation in northwestern New Mexico. The provision in the synopsis of the bill as we have read it is to give the Utes land in

severalty on the west forty miles of the present reservation in Colorado, and also within the limits of the reservation across the line to the south. On this basis alone—that none of the rights of the New Mexican settlers are interfered with—should the bill be permitted to become law.

If there is any modification of the measure by which another effect is to be produced, then it should meet with overwhelming resistance, and its promoters be held in the contempt they deserve. Outside of the Indian reservation in San Juan county, New Mexico, industrious white settlers have taken up land and have established thriving settlements at great expense of time and labor. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in constructing irrigating canals and in other enterprises of great value to the country. The government or the people cannot afford to lose the benefit of these merely to satisfy the ambition which actuates the desire for the Ute removal. But if none of these are to be interfered with, or the settlers' rights are not to be impaired, then objections from that quarter are not to be expected.

The feeling of relief and pleasure at the Ute invasion no longer being directed towards Utah does not arise from any consciousness that it is aimed at others as an imposition. If New Mexico's settlers are to be subjected to injury, it is to be expected that Utah people and her delegate in Congress will make as determined stand for the right as they did when this Territory was the object of attack. We have no more favorable consideration to extend to a Colorado outrage on the inhabitants of San Juan county, New Mexico, than on the dwellers in San Juan county, Utah. But we have been given to understand that the latest measure does not contain features so objectionable to our New Mexican brethren. If it does, we are as decidedly opposed to it as to the other removal bill.

### WORK OF THE COOK GANG.

There have been many references in the *News* of late to the murderous work of the noted Cook gang of desperadoes in the Indian Territory. The latest mention was in a telegram of January 23, when it was stated that the leader, "Bill" Cook, had been killed in a quarrel with a relative. Whether or not death has overtaken the notorious outlaw, there is no question that both he and the members of the gang richly deserve to suffer capital punishment. Some of the missionaries from Utah now in the Indian Territory recently had a brief acquaintance with some of the procedure of these outlaws, as related in a letter written by Elder Heber O. Anderson, of this city, from Mansard, under date of January 20. The Elders were at the house of Hon. Wm. Hendricks, whom the missionaries familiarly call "uncle," Elder Anderson says:

We had a little scare here the other night. Two outlaws of the Cook gang came to the house and made the folks obey orders. The first thing they did was to have shades put over the windows. Then they took chairs and asked Brother Campbell to play a few tunes on his