

to the old paths laid out, not indeed by uninspired men, but by God, or else be set aside like ancient Judaism for those principles of eternal truth which alone can bring redemption to both individuals and nations.

ANOTHER CLOUD IN EUROPE.

According to all accounts Germany has a problem on its hands, the solution of which may yet involve European powers in an embroglio of serious character. The dispatches say that the movement for the re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom has now gathered strength enough to command close attention. Ever since the partition of that unfortunate kingdom between its mighty neighbors, the hope of independency and reunion has not faded entirely from the minds of its patriots. Time and again revolutionary movements have been started, only to end in disaster and to land the leaders thereof in exile or in the terrible dungeons of Siberia.

Bismarck's policy against the millions of Poles who were incorporated in the German empire was formed on the Russian pattern. He favored severe measures of suppression as a means of crushing the feeling of nationalism that still remained, but it has been proven that this feeling, although fettered and shackled in every way, could not be exterminated. The present chancellor, Caprivi, favored a course opposite that of his illustrious predecessor, and adopted a conciliatory policy toward the Poles in Posen, West Prussia and Upper Silesia. He reasoned that the people, if accorded certain privileges and given the liberty enjoyed by other German subjects, would in time be reconciled to their fate and accept their present status as inevitable. It now seems that this policy, instead of diminishing the distance between the conquered race and the victors, has encouraged the former to demand what they consider their rights with stronger emphasis than ever, and that another Polish revolution is among the possibilities of a near future. And this possibility is all the more likely to become a fact if Germany adopts a reactionary policy, depriving the dissatisfied Poles of the privileges already granted. Such a step would be almost sure to lead to open hostilities.

Poland was once a great power in Europe with well developed resources and possessing seemingly every facility for a long existence as an independent nation. But it became torn up in factions and internal dissensions was its death. With unity of purpose its people would to this day have held its place among the great powers of the Old World, but with bitter wars among the nation, with a nobility existing only for its own aggrandizement on the expense of the laboring and farming classes, its doom was sealed and its destruction came speedily.

A Polish revolution at the present time would be a struggle for liberty and probably for Republican principles. Thousands would flock to the Polish banners, in case there were leaders popular enough to attract them. The sympathy of millions in Europe would be given freely to their armies. In this respect

the movement would be inaugurated under conditions different from those obtaining formerly. The outcome might be different, too. Greece gained independence after sanguinary struggles with an opposing power. The influence of Europe might possibly secure for Poland what it gained for the Hellenic race, provided the earnestness of the combatants were equally well demonstrated. When a people strong in its unity and patriotism resolves to fight for freedom and gain it or die in the attempt, victory is almost sure to follow.

DRY FARMING.

The spell of wet weather with which the present month opened likely will be followed by a prolonged period of settled weather, which usually characterizes the autumnal season in Utah, and which is commonly called "Indian summer." The experience of farmers in northern Utah and southern Idaho this fall has shown that the "Indian summer" can be utilized to very good advantage, by plowing and sowing with grain extensive tracts of land which are not, however, accessible to irrigating waters. Last year, after harvest, the farmers of the region mentioned expended a great amount of time and labor in plowing and sowing lands that had never been cultivated before. Some of these tracts were among the foothills that skirt ranges of mountains, and others consisted of rolling or prairie stretches, heretofore regarded as worthless except for stock ranges. But this year, many tracts of such lands have yielded a harvest that has surprised, almost as much as it has pleased, the yeomen who did the plowing and sowing. Twenty bushels of wheat per acre has been realized from many of these so-called "dry farms," and double that yield has been taken from some of them.

Even at the prevailing low prices of grain these dry farms have been profitable this year. This fact will be more apparent when it is remembered that it costs much less in labor to produce a crop from a dry than from an irrigated farm. In cultivating the former, there are no canals to repair, no water taxes to pay, nor irrigating to be done, and the areas sown may be very large. Many farmers in northern Utah and southern Idaho this year declare that "dry farms" have been more profitable than "wet," i. e., irrigated ones.

All this endorses the policy of cultivating a greater area of the land that heretofore has lain waste, but in "wet seasons" may be made fruitful. To do so furnishes employment to many men and teams that otherwise would lie idle, and results in the production of wealth of the most substantial character; food for man and beast. Even though the laborer has to wait from seedtime to harvest for his wages, his pay is reasonably sure, and when it comes, generous. There is a profound impression, widely prevalent among the inhabitants of these mountain valleys, that the day is not far distant when well-filled granaries will be mines of wealth to those who own them, and sources of much needed relief to those

who do not; and it can result in nothing but good to act in pursuance of this belief by increasing the supply of breadstuffs.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The general conference of the Relief Society will be held tomorrow, October 4, in the Salt Lake assembly hall, three meetings having been appointed—10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m. This society, organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith over fifty-two years ago when the body of the Church was in Illinois, now comprises more than five hundred branches, and includes in its membership nearly every woman numbered with the Latter-day Saints. The business of the conference will be the usual order of such gatherings: the hearing of reports of work done, considering plans for the future, and giving of general and special instruction in the particular lines in which the society operates.

That the organization has achieved a vast amount of good among the Saints is well known to every person who has associated with the people and has learned of the way in which the officers and members of the society operate. Their care for the sick, the afflicted, and the poor; their labors in imparting moral instruction to mothers, wives and daughters, and to the young of both sexes; the encouragement they give to the worn and weary and those who feel faint-hearted to press forward with renewed hope and courage; and the motherly religious counsel which is carried by them to every home where they have access, marks them as messengers of mercy, love and salvation to humankind.

Broad as has been the field in which the Relief Society has operated, there is yet a broader field before it; systematic as has been its work, there is room for a more thorough application of that system. And that the highest aims of the society may be filled, every woman who has membership in the Church should bend her energies to the accomplishment of the glorious purpose of the institution. It is not sufficient to be merely a member of the society, and respond to its calls for means to aid the distressed. Such responses are actions that heaven smiles upon, but the contribution of mere material necessities of life is not all that is needed to bless the people. Today there is greater opportunity than ever before in its history for the officers and members of the Relief Society to extend the scope of its work in imparting knowledge among the people. Most of its active agents are those who have had experience in rearing families or in training the little one, in the principles of truth; they have received a testimony of the Gospel restored to earth in this dispensation, and they know of its divinity and power. The knowledge and experience thus possessed should be made as effective as possible in every branch of the organization, and in every department of the society, to more fully and deeply impress upon the mothers, wives and daughters of Zion religious truths that will be of avail in preparing them and their families against the flood of infidelity and immorality