

EDITORIALS.

EUROPEAN FOREBODINGS.

The rumors and dread of a gigantic European war will not down. Occasionally something will occur that causes momentary tranquility of feeling, but the forebodings of approaching disaster soon break out with more intensity than ever.

This falling of the hearts of men because of what they feel is approaching, partly partakes of the nature of a prophesy of the future. The crisis may be delayed by diplomatic manipulation of international affairs, but these operations must sooner or later fail to effect the maintenance of peace, war being often the result of complications that cannot be avoided.

There are two standpoints from which the inevitability of war can be viewed. There is a natural one from which men giving attention to the general affairs of the world can largely foresee the results of accumulating complications and conditions. The other is to view matters from a spiritual base. This latter position is confined strictly to religionists who believe in the inspired utterances of Christ and many of the prophets who have pointed with the finger of revelation to a time of bloody international conflicts, nation rising against nation; the convulsions in the affairs of mortals before the rise of a universally pacific era.

The momentary feeling of security felt in Europe because of the alleged peaceful tone of the speech of the Emperor William of Germany to the Reichstag has already vanished. The public journals of the continent are now pointing to the fact that William merely said that war would be avoided "to the best of our endeavors." They are also seeking to show that those "endeavors" will necessarily, in the nature of things, prove futile. Also that all the great powers, including Germany, are directing their attention to the business of placing themselves on a stronger war footing by taking steps to enable them to obtain its slowness. This indicates that while Emperor William says he will endeavor to avoid war he is preparing for it.

Perhaps England may be excepted from those powers which are negotiating loans, yet she is preparing by adding to her navy some of the most effective warships that ever floated on water. This shows that while the British government took umbrage at General Wolsey's pointed public animadversions in relation to England's comparatively defenseless condition, they have promptly acted upon his suggestion.

Speculations are being indulged in by Germany in regard to the possibility of a conflict with Great Britain providing the former should vigorously prosecute the policy of territorial expansion adopted a few years ago. An enlarged German fleet is in that case suggested in order to be prepared to protect and push her designs in relation to expansion. It is difficult for any nation to prosecute with vigor a policy looking to territorial aggrandizement without conflicting with English interests, as England has been acting for nearly a century as if—to use a common phrase—she wanted the earth. She has gone a good way toward obtaining it.

While the tocsin of war has not been sounded in Europe, the prevailing sentiment seems to be one of insecurity, a looking forward for a conflict at no distant day. When it shall burst upon the nations its effects will be far-reaching, and will be felt in some way to the ends of the earth.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

The situation on the Samoan Islands gets no better fast. The latest advices state that the two native rival claimants for supremacy—Tamasese and Mataafa—are still at sword's point. It is not unlikely that a bloody fight has occurred between the rival factions ere this.

The difference between the two parties is not the only difficulty existing upon these islands of the Pacific. Tamasese is also acting belligerently toward the English and American residents, and is backed in that attitude by Germany.

There is scarcely room for a doubt that the position taken by Germany is an indication that her policy of territorial expansion is to be carried on vigorously. It seems that she wants Tamasese to make the islands so hot for the residents of other nationalities that they will be glad to pick up and leave. Then Tamasese could be made a German puppet for a while, until events were ripe for Germany to swallow both him and the islands.

News from the Samoan group is of special interest to the people here, from the fact that a number of our missionaries are laboring there. They are not, however, on the island where hostilities are in progress, and are probably entirely free from danger.

A couple of young Yuma Indians in Arizona, the husband twenty-two years old and the squaw sixteen, weigh exactly four hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

A TEMPESTUOUS HARVEST.

The following press dispatch indicated the existence of a condition in the section from which it emanates, that must be thoroughly corrected, or it will produce disastrous consequences:

New York, Nov. 21.—The World's Greensboro, N. C., special says: The greatest excitement prevailed in Winston, owing to threats made by negroes of that place to mob the most prominent and influential democratic leaders for political activity at the polls on the day of the election. The following is a specimen of the cards received by these gentlemen:

"You are notified that you have but ten days to leave this town. If your carcass be found here after that time you will be swung to a limb and your house burned. COLORED CITIZENS."

In the Bible a figure is frequently used by which political wickedness is compared to crimes of individuals against chastity; and the names given to those crimes are often applied to the political immorality of the Israelitish nation. This Oriental metaphor is pregnant with philosophical significance; for there is a striking analogy between the condition of a nation possessing a defined system of government, which permits the same to be subverted in a corrupt, wicked or violent manner, by its own citizens, and the state of a woman who has completely abandoned chastity. Both are vile, and each represents, among nations and individuals respectively, the lowest depth of degradation.

When a body politic lays aside law, and seeks to accomplish its wishes, or execute its vengeance, upon any portion of its own citizens without regard to legal principles and restraints, it becomes, in Scriptural metaphor, a harlot; and as the steps of such creatures lead down to hell, and as their course of life is productive of nothing but misery, so mob law is the seed of the wind which ripens into a harvest of whirlwind.

If the government of North Carolina is not able to prevent one class of citizens from rising up and banishing another class, no matter how great the disparity of numbers between the two classes, then are the days of her peace numbered, and her prosperity near its end. She can preserve her political virtue only by protecting all her citizens from unlawful banishment or violence. When she, from any cause, no longer affords them that protection, her chastity as a commonwealth is gone. So with any other state or nation.

Mob violence is a fearfully effective means of debauching public sentiment, hence of undermining public safety. A people who witness the continuance, and especially the triumph, of mobocratic methods, quickly lose all reverence for law, or respect for order; and with these there also disappears the fear of God. Hence individuals are left without those restraints on human action by which alone human beings are controlled, and the prevalence of anarchy prevented.

Mobocracy multiplies the spirit of murder, and encourages the development in the community of all the evil passions. It makes men brutal, revengeful and treacherous, and kindles insatiable fires of lust and hate. During the war of the rebellion civilized modes of warfare were generally pursued, except in those regions where mobocracy had prevailed, to the extent of exterminating an important element of the population. In Missouri the most revolting and barbarous modes of carrying on the struggle were indulged in. The laws of civilized warfare were set at defiance, while murder, rapine, the destruction of female virtue, and every crime, were perpetrated by neighbor upon neighbor. The sections from which the "Mormons" had been driven by mobs were pre-eminently those in which human passion and depravity seemed to have no limit, when aroused and licensed by the war; proving the effects which are produced, and which remain, in a community that permits mob law to prevail.

TOO BAD.

The usual, after election reports are floating about. A startling tale in that line comes from Indiana. We trust the Associated Press dispatch alluded to was perused by the general reader without causing the cold chills to dance a jig up and down his spinal column.

The electrifying tale is the effect the president-elect Harrison was one of a black bass fishing party. As if this was not news enough for one dose, the man who supplied the information to the people of the Great Republic over the wires states in addition that General Harrison magnanimously refused to state which man of the party caught most of the string of fish, on the ground that the anglers had agreed to pool the result of their sport. But the reporter unearthed the grave secret. This Associated Press man with marked fidelity to details and a still stronger predilection for flunkiness, was not satisfied with these divulgences. He could not wind the thing off until he informed a wondering world that several of the largest of these "gleaming black bass" on the string were left at Gen. Harrison's residence. Now why are the people of this great nation worshipping with

anxiety and curiosity to know whether those "gleaming black bass" were boiled, baked or fried, and whether, in finally disposing of them the General used a only fork? If the reporter had followed the fish and carried the dramatic story to its legitimate conclusion, the great American public could probably have "died happy."

Do give us some more after-election idiocy.

A CURIOUS COMMUNITY.

A CONSIDERABLE number of experiments have been tried in the United States, looking to the establishment of a community which should live in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the evils of life in this world, and to provide, in abundance, this world's goods. Generally there has been an attempt, in connection with such experiments, to put in practice some religious or philosophical theory, which, as the advocates believed, would, make men better and happier. Prominent among such societies may be mentioned the Lebaon Shakers. Such organizations usually have marked peculiarities in their mode of life and more especially in their religious views, which so conflict with the opinions of mankind in general that great numbers of people are not converted to membership.

One of these curious communities has built a village called Amana, situated about seventy-five miles west of Davenport, Iowa. Strictly speaking there are seven villages, but they lie close together, and are called Amana, East, West, South, Middle and High Amana, and The Homestead. Each village consists of a single street, and the houses are old-fashioned, quaintly furnished, but comfortable homes. The community numbers several hundred people, and is the outgrowth of a small colony of religious devotees, who came from Germany in 1842, and settled near Buffalo, New York. The organization grew, and it became necessary to find a location which afforded more room, hence the removal to Iowa.

Christian Metz, the leader and founder of the colony, claimed to be inspired, and to give inspirational interpretations to passages of Scripture. He died in 1867. The next head of the society was a woman named Barbara Heyneman, who also laid claim to inspiration, and who died in 1882. At the present time the control of the colony is said to be vested in a board of trustees. The religion of the community tolerates but discourages marriage, regarding it as a necessary evil. Amusements are prohibited, and the only musical instrument tolerated, it is said, is the flute. Photographs and pictures are objected to, on the ground that they savor of idolatry.

Property is owned in common. Each village manages its own affairs, but all report at the head village. What are called the elders are a numerous class, and are presumed to be men of great piety, and to be called by inspiration. A convert, wishing to unite with the colony, must put all his property into its common fund and work two years without the allowance given to full fledged members. Should he at any time desire to sever his connection with the community, he receives again the amount he gave and is permitted to depart in peace.

The people have good food, but they are very modest and unassuming in dress. In fact the men pay little attention to the fit of their clothes, and a sameness and marked plainness characterize the costumes of the women. The children are sent to schools provided for them, but the curriculum is very much out of date. A number of articles are manufactured, among them flannel, which has won a wide reputation. Agriculture is a leading pursuit.

Boys and girls, youths and maidens, are kept apart, the object being to discourage matrimony. A strong religious sentiment holds the colonists together, and they present many characteristics which are quaint and curious. Their villages are described as being so old-fashioned and unique as to seem to belong to some past age.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

AN interesting field for study is afforded by what is known as anarchism. The dogged determination of its votaries is phenomenal. A few days since the dispatches conveyed to the public a statement from Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, imparting a good deal of important and even startling information on the subject. It related to a widespread organization having its chief centres in the most important cities of the world. The bulk of his averments, however, related to the status of the movement in Chicago.

A system of anarchist Sunday schools had, he asserted, been established for the purpose of teaching the young idea how to shoot in the direction of lawlessness. His statements on that point have since been verified, there being six of these schools in operation. One of them visited is said to have an attendance of 120 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years. This youthful assembly was

found listening with almost breathless attention to the discourse of a teacher who depicted Johana Most, the notorious anarchist, as a saint and the Chicago men who were hanged a year ago as martyrs.

Having begun to strike at the very foundation of society—the rising generation—this dangerous organization proposes to deliver still heavier and more sturdy blows at the base of the social structure. They are taking steps towards inaugurating a system of day schools, a mass meeting having been called for the purpose of attaining this object.

This is one of the most threatening features anarchism has yet exhibited. It portends trouble on an extended scale. If such proceedings were confined to the city of Chicago the outlook would be less threatening, because when an evil is condensed and localized it can be with more or less facility crushed. But progress of the organization in that city means its commensurate development elsewhere.

While expressing a belief that the growth of anarchism is an evil that threatens the republic with awful disaster, we run the risk of being considered pessimistic upon that subject. It is a live and current theme, however, and having given some thought to it we can entertain no other view in regard to it. We are by no means alone in this connection. The expressions of the Chicago News, a journal on the spot where recent anarchistic developments have occurred, should have some weight. That paper, in its issue of the 22d, thus sounds a note of alarm:

"Anarchy is not dead, nor are the anarchists idle, as the Arbeiter Zeitung assures us. After a season of inaction following the hanging of the Haymarket conspirators a year ago, the work was taken up again and pushed forward vigorously. The propaganda in which Spies and Parsons and Lingx and Engel were engaged is now in more prudent but fully as dangerous hands. Another attack on society is a question of time and opportunity. These foolish and misguided men are organizing for trouble, and it behooves the authorities of Chicago to face the issue, to meet it squarely, and to see to it that such safeguards for life and property are provided as will guarantee the reign of law and order.

"The threatening language of the Arbeiter Zeitung, the manifest activity in the anarchist haunts, the ill-boding prophecies of the men who are the leaders of these misguided people, should not be passed over with contempt. It should not need a second lesson to teach us that anarchy may be dangerous."

Again, on the 24th inst., the same paper says:

"It is well to bring before the people of Chicago from time to time such a review of the history of anarchy in this country as the America this week gives. It will not do to forget that three years ago there was a conspiracy in progress in this city, which culminated in the smoke of dynamite and the groans of dying policemen on that fatal night of May 4, 1889. There is nothing lost by bearing in mind the fact that there were men drilled and organized for an attack upon society, and that there were other desperadoes busy in the making of bombs and the preparation of weapons for an enterprise. Then as now, the anarchic press was distilling its poison into the ears of the ignorant and reckless, and then, as now, in fancied security, people laughed at the threatened danger.

"But the menace was not an idle one.

"Out of the anarchist body four were hanged, one committed suicide, three are in the penitentiary. Eight men in all were taken out of the sphere of "revolutionary" activity, and many people believed that the question was then, once for all, settled; that there remained nothing to be done; that anarchy as a system had disappeared.

"Confronting this comfortable delusion come the facts.

"There are thousands of anarchists in Chicago today among whom a dozen desperate men may easily prove themselves dangerous enemies to our civilization. It is a peril which we must look in the face. It will not do to let these plotters go on conspiring until they have found the hour and the place where and when we may be most cruelly stricken. They are plotting and preparing—waiting for the chapter of accidents to give them their coveted opportunity, and it is but a question of time when they will once more wage their hopeless but murderous war upon society.

"In time of peace prepare for war. Are the Chicago police alive to the responsibilities which lie upon them?"

"Once before, in January, 1898, the Daily News lifted a cautioning voice to the people of Chicago. Its forebodings were he-listled by some and ridiculed by others, and yet the collision between the assassins and the law occurred within two days of the date—May 1 or 2—foretold for the riot in this paper."

"We trust that we will not have to again point out how closely fulfillment has followed warning."

But notes of warning sounded now, when the evil presents itself to be immediately grappled with, are but repetitions of alarms that have come "thundering down the ages." The Prophet Moroni, while writing the closing chapters of the Book of Mormon upon metal plates, giving a note of

the ancient races of this continent, was inspired to diverge from his immediate theme. The subject he had in hand was the destruction that came upon an ancient and once powerful people because of the existence among them of murderous secret combinations instituted for the purpose of obtaining "power and gain," and whose operations tend to the destruction of the freedom of all nations in which they exist. Departing from the thread of his narrative, Moroni addresses himself to the Gentiles of the latter times, who would people this land when the Book of Mormon would be brought forth. He thus warns the now existing generation of similar organizations that would arise among them and the destruction and desolation that would ensue if they were suffered to develop. He exclaims in this connection:

"Wherefore the Lord commandeth you, when ye shall see these things come among you, that you shall awake to a sense of your awful situation, because of the secret combination which shall be among you."

PROFIT SHARING.

The people of this Territory have devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of sharing profits between capital and labor, and merchant and customer. The recent establishment of a mercantile institution in this city, on the equitable co-operative plan, is an evidence of the fact that this subject continues to attract consideration here.

The Chicago News of the 24th inst., contains the first of a series of papers upon this subject which it proposes to publish. The initial one discusses with considerable ability, some of the underlying principles of the question, and describes several experiments which have been made with a view to dividing between capital and labor the proceeds of the business in which both are engaged. The earliest experiments of this kind described by this writer, were made in France, and an account of one made by Leclair, an extensive manufacturer of Paris, which began in 1842 and has worked with great success until now, is given. The system of M. Leclair is somewhat complicated and elaborate, but has, it is said, produced the most satisfactory results. While this instance of the successful working of the principle of profit sharing proves that principle to be a right one, it also illustrates the difficulty of practically applying it. In fact the difficulty of carrying out the principle of profit sharing does not lie in the reluctance of either employes or laborers to acknowledge its correctness, but in devising a system by which that which is recognized as a beneficent truth, may be successfully and practically carried out.

The writer in the Chicago News reproduces recommendations made by N. O. Nelson, Esq., a prominent manufacturer of St. Louis, who has given much attention to various methods of profit sharing. Mr. Nelson says of a plan adopted by himself:

"Any firm or corporation may inaugurate this method without deranging its internal economy. If profits are earned a division is based upon the capital employed and the wages paid. The ratio of division may vary according to the nature of the occupation or the disposition of the proprietor. It may be a cash dividend or a stock dividend. A reasonable arrangement may be as follows: Out of net profits pay capital market rate of interest. Workmen would gladly become proprietors could they hire capital. In this arrangement not only is the capital supplied but likewise an established business coupled with expert management. Set aside a sufficient guarantee fund for possible future losses, and as disability and death leave helpless families in destitution, credit a fixed portion to a provident fund. The former insures capital; the latter, men. Provision is thus far made for a proper accretion to productive capital and at the same time for keeping it and the workers in repair. What now remains is a clear surplus, and may safely be consumed. Shall it be hoarded to eventually force out of activity both labor and capital, or shall it be divided among those who have by brains and skill and patience produced it? Shall the mothers and children have better houses and better clothing, more churches and better education, less squalor and less dependence on charity? Justice might well dictate that all this surplus should go to those who made it. But let us not attempt too much at once. Divide it equally upon capital and labor combined. If the former be two-fifths let it receive two-fifths of the net profit after the deductions enumerated have been made. A man earning \$1000 per annum would get twice as much as the one earning \$500, and four times as much as the apprentice at \$5 per week. The process is automatic. The rate of salaries and wages is regulated under the present system, presumably according to efficiency. If the business stand in need of additional capital or the proprietor designs to gradually retire his investment, the dividends may be partly or altogether paid in certificates of one nature or another."

During recent years a great many business and manufacturing establishments