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IMPOTENT ATTACKS.

Technically, it is absolutely correct that our state department cannot interfere with the actions of a foreign country that chooses to expel persons from its territory. But for one or another reason, considered not gratis, as long as life and property are not jeopardized. Some years ago a celebrated Danish writer and philosopher was expelled from Germany, because he had written something complimentary about the old Kaiser. Danish authorities have at times expelled American citizens from their country, without giving any plausible reason for the act. And nothing can be done in the matter. It is a privilege that each country has of saying who shall be its guests, and who shall not.

Of course, our government might make representations to the German government, to the effect that the people in Utah compares favorably, in intelligence, in morality, and in all that is good, to any people in the world. The German states not excluded, and that therefore the expulsion of Utah missionaries would be without justification, entirely. This could be proved beyond a doubt, and could therefore be stated with perfect propriety. But as for any other "interference," than the presentation of the protests made, there can be none.

As for the affidavits said to have been sent to the German embassy, the probability is that they will not receive the slightest attention. The senders will perhaps be told that foreign embassies do not deal with private citizens, except through the proper channels. How could they? If a foreign minister could properly receive such communications, he could with equal propriety deal with a band of insurgents.

Besides, the country has recently seen that "affidavits" do not always contain the truth. It has found that even so-called ministers of the gospel think it no crime to affix their names to falsehoods, in order to further their own purposes. Government representatives will remember this, and not take the affidavits of fanatics too seriously.

WHAT AILS KENTUCKY?

Long before the wandering emigrant, urged on by the restless spirit that has ever characterized the Americans, began to go through the "dark and bloody ground," Kentucky had earned the name of the "dark and bloody ground." It was due to the relentless war waged against the red man. But how much the white man has done, in doing, to perpetuate that name and bad fame. The Blue Grass state, famed the world over for gallant men, fair women, and fleet horses, is the home of the feud. There it flourishes as lustily as it ever did in any Italian medieval state. Sometimes it takes the form of a "feudist" meet in open and honorable battle array, but oftentimes it takes the form of cold-blooded assassination, when the victim is shot from ambush, given no chance for his life, never knowing who fired the fatal shot. All that is known is that the murder was an incident of the feud. And the side that has lost a member vows blood vengeance and prepares to make his sacrifice. The only law known to the "feudist" is that of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. But the feud method has passed from the personal quarrel to the political one. Had as the first the other infinitely worse.

A year or two ago the country was startled by the announcement that Lieutenant Governor Goebel had been assassinated, the victim of a political cabal. People were used to hear of murders in Kentucky, the result of personal feuds; they were not surprised at duels, the result of political quarrels, but they were not prepared for the murder of high state officials, the result of deliberate planning. But eventually people became used to anything. This being so, it will cause no great surprise to learn that Mr. James B. McCreary, the attorney for the Fusionists who are contesting the sheriff's office and other places in Breathitt county, has been shot down in cold blood in Jackson. He had just finished filing the papers in the court when he was assassinated. He was shot from the courthouse as Goebel had been shot from the capitol.

These two murders were direct attacks upon the dignity of Kentucky. They are not ordinary murders for they strike at the very foundation of the government. Their occurrence is not unaccountable for they are the direct logical result of the personal feud. If the personal quarrel can be settled by a resort to deadly weapons and not meet with condemnation and punishment, why cannot and should not the political quarrel be so settled? In both instances it is the setting up of the individual will as the arbiter of right and wrong in place of public authority as set forth in the state constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. The result is contempt for all authority, the putting aside of law for lawlessness, of order for anarchy.

For some time the country has been

asking, What's the matter with Kentucky? It is time that Kentucky was putting the question to herself. To answer it fully and justly, to trace the causes and point out the remedy, is no easy matter. But the way to a solution of the trouble will only be found by inquiry, and an honest, earnest endeavor to answer it. It concerns the country generally, but it concerns Kentucky intimately. Some of the finest types of American civilization are to be found in Kentucky; and there, too, are to be found the very antitypes of all civilization. Let the better assert itself and put the worse under. When this is done, no longer will people ask, "What's the matter with Kentucky?" But should they, from all over the country will come one common answer: Nothing.

NOT IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

The comments of some of our German contemporaries on the speeches delivered by President Roosevelt, and particularly his references to the Monroe doctrine, are of a rather unfriendly character. The Hamburger Nachrichten is very insulting in its remarks. It holds that "if the United States as a sort of sovereign, vindicates a right to prevent European powers from concluding any arrangements with South American powers, no matter what those arrangements may be, it will amount to a naked proclamation of the view that might makes right." And then it adds: "The question arises whether might is really on the side of America, and if this matter could not be decided against the United States. As yet its might has not been pre-eminent even in warlike deeds. Little Spain counts for no more than the prattle of Mr. Dewey."

There is, of course, no cause for alarm in such expressions and chagrin. "This country has no designs upon any foreign nation. It will infringe upon the rights of none. Its course is plainly mapped out along the lines of industry, sciences, arts, peace and international rights, and as long as it is pursuing this course, nothing can stop its progress. Lately the opinion has found expression that Germany and the United States are commercial enemies, and that some day the smoldering hostilities will break out. South America, it is supposed, will be the bone of contention. It is well known that during the last quarter of a century, the German population has grown immensely, necessitating the establishment of colonies nearly all over the world. Central and South America especially offer unequalled advantages for manufacturers and traders, and the Germans have not been slow in taking advantage of this. And it is the increasing need of a navy, to protect German interests abroad, that has dictated the policy of the emperor of late years. Germany is building battleships, cruisers, submarine boats, and all sorts of floating fighting machines. But for all that, this country and Germany need not be enemies. Friendship would best promote the interests of both.

Our own country is following Germany in the race for sea power. At the present time it has built, or projected, 14 battleships of 18,400 tons, 9 large cruisers of 8,725 tons, 23 small cruisers of 71, 386 tons and 7 coast defense vessels of 3,124 tons—a total of 55 constructions and of 379,375 tons. Should the promised additions be added by 1904, the fleet will comprise 18 battleships of 216,490 tons, 15 large cruisers besides small cruisers and coast defense vessels. The total will amount to 63 vessels, and aggregate 468,255 tons. It is believed that the navies of the two countries are about equal in strength. We hope this will never be put to the test. No question can arise between the two countries, that cannot be settled by civilized means.

RUMORS OF MASSACRES.

In spite of the efforts of the powers to still the troubled waters in the Balkan states, alarming rumors are coming from various points. At Salonica, it is feared that a general massacre has occurred, and there is talk of an ultimatum from Turkey to Bulgaria. It is also claimed that dynamite throwing in a number of places is on the program of the liberators, and that the Turks are planning massacres in retaliation. The Bulgarians have, clearly, not abandoned the idea of provoking a war. They are not content with the measure of liberty they are enjoying themselves, but they desire to strike for the liberty of other non-Mohammedan subjects of the Sultan in Europe. They gained liberty, by engaging in rebellion at a time when their chance of success was small, apparently, than it is now for the Macedonians. It is, therefore, not greatly to be wondered at, if they are sanguine of success. The inglorious defeat of Greece when engaged in a struggle for Macedonian independence a few years ago, does not deter them from pursuing their plans. It is claimed that the Macedonian committee is now an efficient and honorable organization, laboring industriously and unselfishly for the object it has in view. Whether the time has come for the war of emancipation, is another question. The powers do not desire war in the Balkans. That seems to be clear. But can they prevent it? The forces at work there are not always under diplomatic control.

A POET'S IDEA.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norway's aged poet and philosopher, has just outlined his ideas of what the nations might do, in order to escape the curse of militarism. He has set forth his plan, in a letter to a friend in Paris, and the contents of the letter have been given to a correspondent of the Chicago News.

Bjornson advocates the establishment of what he calls a "Germanic union." The following countries, he believes, ought to join that multi-alliance: Germany, England, Austria, the United States, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. As will be seen, Russia is not included. Nor are the Latin countries counted on. But the United States is thought to properly belong to this group of nations. Bjornson says:

"In such a union the little states

would be forced to renounce all idea of foreign policy. This renunciation would enable them to reduce their military organization and save enormous sums of money. The initial work in such a union would be colonial and also the concluding of treaties with other nations looking to the wholesale reduction of war budgets.

"I am certain of the success of any proposal in the latter direction emanating from such a formidable Germanic consolidation; but from that to a firm alliance between this vast group of peoples and the creation of a permanent supreme tribunal to decide interstate differences the way is long. What to my mind is essential is that the members of national families should seriously face the question of union, the Germanic group being the one that should open the way."

Bjornson is no longer a dreamer of dreams in such matters. He is rather a far-seeing prophet, who is forecasting the next move upon the political arena of the world. For undoubtedly, the union of nations is on the program. Victor Hugo predicted the same thing, stating, in substance, that when the time came, it would be as easy to consolidate the nations as it had been to unite provinces under one government.

The first grouping would be of Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Slavs, and Latins, with the smaller nations ranging themselves under one head or another of these, according to interest or inclination. Later, Anglo-Saxon and Germans might unite, making but three groups of civilized nations, outside of Asia. It is quite possible that such an arrangement may some time be effected. But it seems to be far off. It would, however, be a good preliminary to the final arrangement of the government of the world under one ruler—the King of kings and the Lord of lords.

Now is the season for the man with the hoe to get in his work.

Spring "gentle spring, ethereal mildness" seems to have come at last. All the Denver bakers walked out today. This was a genuine cake-walk.

It may be truly said of the President that he is here today and gone tomorrow.

"Women jump at conclusions," says a Chicago philosopher. They also jump at mice.

The visits of King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm to the Eternal City prove anew that all roads lead to Rome.

He who listens to the voice of conscience will rarely listen to that of scandal.

A London paper regrets that blondes are dying out. Many of them have died in.

Where is Colonel Watterston that he has had nothing to say about Mr. Cleveland's St. Louis speech?

Had it been his destiny, what a circuit rider Mr. Roosevelt would have made.

A Boston woman declares that "the deed is not more children but better ones." The more the better.

He who subscribes to the fund to keep the schools open subscribes to American principles.

Russia seems to be playing a game of give and take in Asia—giving America and Europe assurances and taking Manchuria.

Those Italian rock drillers who are on strike in New York, and causing a good deal of trouble, cannot claim that they are striking for their native land.

Chicago is short of clean linen. It is much to be hoped that to keep herself out of an awkward situation she will not go to washing her dirty linen in public.

"The woman of forty ought to be the happiest of women," says Max O'Rell. Perhaps she should be, but she is never so happy that she goes around and boasts of the cause of her happiness.

There is one monarch who pays neither official nor friendly visits to the Vatican and that is Victor Emmanuel II. He does not have to. There is telephone connection between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

It is intimated that the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford is to be censured. He will regret this, but no doubt the fee was large enough to cover all wounds of this kind.

In Pueblo they sounded the siren whistles on the President's arrival. Mr. Roosevelt should know that it is ever dangerous to listen to that song of the siren. It has been the cause of many a man's wreck.

Quite a number of Mexican war veterans in Utah—old "Mormon" battalion boys—have had their pensions increased. This is good news. In their youth when they could they went to the aid of their government. In their old age when they can scarcely help themselves their government goes to their aid. That is as it should be.

Dr. Parkhurst says that the Episcopal church, taking the Church of England as its representative, stands just as much in need of a Luther to recover it from its soullessness and apostasy, and general silliness and mummery, as ever the church needed in the fifteenth century. With its crucifixes and its confessional, its masses and its apellations, its nunneries and its monasteries and its withholding of the uncommemorated word of God, it is in spirit as Romish as Rome—apostate, only lacking the courage of its apostasy."

The dear doctor, being neither in it nor of it worries too much over it. Perhaps he can only see the mote in the other man's eye, overlooking the beam in his own.

THE ST. LOUIS CELEBRATION.

New York World.

"The St. Louis 'Hurray!' of yesterday reverberated both ways across the continent. Plenty of people are ready to note political significance in the greetings accorded by half a million people to the president and the ex-president of the Republic. But there is a better than merely political significance to the day's noisy ceremony. The enthusiasm of the dedication period forebodes the tremendous success which awaits the actual exposition—a success that will be not only to the glory of St.

Louis but to the increased prestige of this nation among nations.

Chicago News.

As a sign of the importance of the exposition as a landmark in the nation's history it is of interest to note that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland in dwelling upon the momentous character of the Louisiana purchase dealt with it as the result of evolutionary forces fundamental in the national life and character. Both pointed out that the acquisition of the vast territory west of the Mississippi, which seems now to have been so inevitable and justifiable a step, was in reality a new and dangerous experiment to the men who had to face the question 100 years ago. It was a measure of expansion into territory of which the nation knew little and upon which it had no claim. There were many obstacles, practical and theoretical, in the way. Jefferson himself was beset with grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the measures by which the purchase was to be completed.

New York Evening Post.

The dedication of the World's Fair in St. Louis today made it in a far more prominent position than was thought possible a year ago. Even in St. Louis there were many men of standing who took slowly to the idea of another world's fair, particularly when it was planned for one of the hottest of American cities, and perhaps the most corrupt. But as the time for the dedication has approached, there has been a remarkable growth in public interest, particularly in Europe. Able as the exposition's advance European agent, ex-Gov. Francis, is, he would undoubtedly be ready to admit that the present zeal and hardihood that has conquered the Atlantic by no means wholly due to his clever campaign.

Kansas City Times.

The president's address did much honor to the statesmen whose foresight and courage brought about the purchase of the Louisiana domains. He was especially proud of the American skill and hardihood that has conquered nature's obstacles in this vast empire. Within the scope of a century they brought it into a fine state of development, having within itself all the essentials of advanced national life, but inseparably and loyally bound to the great Union of states. Mr. Roosevelt has always shown much admiration for the people of the west and for their accomplishments.

San Francisco Call.

Now, in the presence of the official representatives of the nations of the earth, its progress under free government has been celebrated with high formality, and soon on its soil will be held an exposition of the progress of the world's progress in the arts of peace and the ways of civilization. It is a high and mighty event, deserving of the ceremonies that marked it. No other nation in all history has been able to put forward such a series of actions affecting its foundation and its rise and progress. Yet it is only one of the impressive chapters in our national history, which has given the world no less an ideal, to art new fields and to mankind new hopes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The leading article in the World's Work for May is on "The Louisiana Purchase," by Charles M. Harvey. Next to this the editors have given emphasis to the building up of cities and suburban towns. Such articles as "Transferring New York's Millions by W. W. Wheaton," which explains the difficulties of the rapid transit problem in the great metropolis, the intimate characterization by Arthur Godrich of the kind of books read by children in the Ghetto of New York. Besides these are the monthly financial article and other features.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Conkey's Home Journal for May opens with several short stories, and begins a new series, "Mr. Desmond, U. S. A.," by John Coulter. Walden Pawcett contributes an illustrated article on "The American Flower Trade," and a page is devoted to the "New Russian Embassy at Washington." The woman's department contains beautiful original designs for waists, a lesson in lacemaking, a lesson in home millinery and suggestions for home dressmaking.—Chicago.

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