

could not tender to their constituents and to the country such good service as these experienced legislators, who, with the exception of Reed, the Record says, are not especially brainy men.

The advice is given to the people of the West that continuity of service is one of the conditions of good service. The constituency that throws overboard a capable representative in Congress or elsewhere cannot be expected to cope with others that adopt the other policy. Finally, our Chicago cotemporary is gratified to observe that in Illinois and the neighboring states there is manifest a growing disposition to renominate and re-elect to Congress men who have rendered fairly good service, and declares this a tendency that should be encouraged.

Utah has fared very well, even as a Territory, with such representation as was accorded it. Two of our delegates who showed themselves efficient received several terms each and the re-elections to other stations have been quite voluminous. We are not, on the whole, a fickle or an unstable people.

#### DISMISS THE VOLUNTEERS.

The war department, it is said, is flooded with applications in behalf of volunteers who desire to be mustered out and return to private life. The war is over, and the boys who joined the army because the services of patriots were needed to settle the dispute with Spain can see no reason why they should be detained any longer. They donned the uniform with the understanding that they should wear it for two years, or until the end of the war, and their request for release now ought to receive favorable consideration.

It is urged that a considerable military force is still needed, owing to unlooked for complications in the Philippine Islands. It is also estimated that 50,000 soldiers are required for the pacification of Cuba and 20,000 for Porto Rico. Thousands more are said to be necessary in order to hold the military posts established since the outbreak of the war. But if this is so, the volunteers that enlisted for the war with Spain ought at least to be given an opportunity to say whether they are willing to continue in the service or not. In the interest of the army they should still be "volunteers" and not be compelled to serve, volens volens. If the country still finds their services indispensable, it can afford to offer adequate inducements to retain most of them or to secure new volunteers in the places of those who prefer to return to their homes. This country is not yet prepared for compulsory military service.

#### KILLING THE WOUNDED.

It would not seem out of the way at this time to compare the treatment accorded to wounded soldiers of the enemy by the Americans and that of the English in the Soudan campaign. General Kitchener has exercised a rigid censorship over all war dispatches, but by some means or other it has leaked out that a general massacre is the rule in Africa after every victory won. A writer in the London Saturday Review even defends the barbarous practice. He says it is not possible in the stress of the warfare to detail parties to bear the wounded to the field hospital. Hundreds die of their wounds as they lie on the battlefields and others have "to be put out of their misery." The writer goes on:

"Terrible stories are told of this dire necessity. Those know best who have been engaged in battle with the dervish what happened after the fighting

was over, and how the problem of dealing with the enemy's wounded was solved. In the campaign of 1885 parties of English soldiers, commanded by English officers, used to go out to kill the wounded. One private prodded the helpless body between his shoulders with his bayonet. If there was no movement the party went on; if the dervish proved alive and squirmed another private instantly blew his brains out."

It is simply impossible to imagine a party of American officers and men going over a battlefield, prodding the fallen enemies with a bayonet in order to ascertain whether life is extinct, and if not, to brain the victim. "War is hell," we are told, but American wars always have been tempered with mercy and the last one more than any. British officers will in vain endeavor to defend the massacre of wounded foes. The civilized world will demand some other solution of the problem of dealing with the fallen enemy. The disclosures made throw an unpleasant light upon the warfare in Africa.

#### IN A NEW LIGHT.

Among the English statesmen who have achieved prominence through innate merit well expended stands conspicuously the Honorable Joseph Chamberlain. He is a son-in-law of this country, that is to say, his wife is the daughter of President Cleveland's first secretary of war, Mr. Endicott, but the fact alone has little to do with the feelings of genuine and unostentatious friendship which he feels towards us and exhibits whenever necessary. The matter is rendered the more significant from the fact that Mr. Chamberlain does not belong to the party which presumably comes nearest to American institutions in its aims and methods—the liberal; he is and has all along been a strict unionist, a phase of conservatism which is perhaps the most pronounced of all.

The British statesman recently communicated his views on the expansion question to the New York World, in the course of which he said:

"I don't want to gush. There is no occasion for weeping on your shoulder. You are seventy millions and able to take care of yourselves. I only want to point out the identity of our interests and yours.

"Your position in the Philippines and ours with regard to Egypt are almost parallel.

"One could not stand the instability of the khedive and stepped in to preserve order; the other could not stand the atrocities perpetrated almost on her doorstep and interfered to free a people."

Mr. Chamberlain was inclined to sentimentousness in his utterances, but they were all incisive and full of meaning. "Your country is growing," he said; "you can't resist its development." This may perhaps present an oft-discussed subject in a new light. It is a thing that the American people have to confront at once. It is not only a right that we have acquired to take charge of the races and places that have fallen into our hands; it is a duty, an inflexible, inevitable duty. Besides, no people or nations but those immediately concerned have any right to interfere, and in every case these seem to have no disposition to do so. Even Aguinaldo, it appears, is disposed to be peaceable and resigned if the United States shall retain control of the Philippines—and make it worth his while otherwise, of course.

It was dangerous, hard work getting hold of the new country, but it would

be more difficult and less honorable to let go. Spain will demur and endeavor to make her protest so loud and long that it will meet with a responsive echo from some part of Europe, but what she could not gain when the fate of her colonies was in issue as an outcome of the great struggle she can hardly obtain now when the struggle is at an end and all that remains is a matter of adjustment.

#### REFORMS THAT FAILED.

China seems to be awakening from her long slumber. A series of remarkable edicts were recently issued by the emperor, and if they had been carried out, the ancient wall which has kept the empire from the rest of the world would surely have fallen.

It seems the ruler of the Mongolians directed an address to his subjects explaining to them that western civilization is in many respects superior to their own and that it was his intention to adopt the good features of it and discard the bad ones. In pursuance of this policy a postal service was to be established throughout the empire. The privilege was granted the people to memorialize the throne. Edicts were issued dealing with the dissemination of news and education. An American syndicate was given concession for the construction of a railway extending from Canton to Hankow. An English syndicate obtained concession to operate mines in northern China, and foreigners were to be granted the privilege of owning real estate in the country. All this evidenced a disposition to bring China in harmony with modern civilization.

What influences were brought to bear on the Chinese emperor as a result of which his remarkable edicts were issued is not apparent, but it seems other influences have also been at work in an opposite direction. The latest advices from Peking state that the ruler has "resigned his power" to the dowager empress who has ordered the ministers to report to her in future, and that his principal adviser has been ordered arrested. This is thought to have the effect of reinstating Li Hung Chang to power and make Russian influence again predominant. Still, the edicts issued by the emperor are sure to bear fruit in the future. They point out the chief causes of China's weakness and the remedies, and among the thoughtful classes of the people they must be a revelation. Progress cannot forever be stopped, even if temporarily retarded, and when the time for the suggested reforms is ripe, they will find a strong mind to execute them notwithstanding all opposition.

#### JUST A LITTLE "OFF."

A correspondent of the Denver Field and Farm asks that paper the following question: "Can you tell me if there is a woolen mill somewhere in Utah that does a retail business in blankets, etc. I have been informed that there is such a concern, but have been unable to get the address."

The paper referred to replies by saying that there is "a large woolen mill at Provo with smaller ones at other places, one at St. George and possibly one at Mill Creek. We suppose they all do a retail business but to be sure of accommodation why not write to the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salt Lake City, Utah?"

Our Denver cotemporary has evidently not devoted a great deal of time to Utah economics, or it could give a more accurate reply than that, even at the distance from us of several hundred miles. The great factory at Provo—one of the greatest in the land