

diers, they are all veterans at initio; and, with all their smartness, they can occasionally be caught in a trap. That the Spaniards were smart enough to devise a scheme by which a force much more clever at invention and construction and nearly always wide-awake, could be taken at a disadvantage, is not particularly discreditable to them and will be of immense benefit to our forces hereafter. The Latin descendant and the original native American will hardly ever keep pace intellectually with the Anglo-Saxon, but a certain "smartness," a blending of animal intuition with human judgment, makes the former or either of them a source of more dread when not seen than when seen.

The details of that battle should be skillfully re-written and given a prominent place in the records of this war. As an illustration of valor—not the valor that comes of example or by the force of association, but of innate, individual bravery—the world has never witnessed anything superior and rarely anything equal. To maintain perfect self-possession, presence of mind and coolness of action while men are going down like skittles every moment by an enemy in ambush; to preserve good order and splendid discipline while the victims of a suddenly developed ambushade, and in the presence of destruction and sufferings untold to fight on until the enemy emerged from his hiding place and then whip him till flight alone prevented his utter annihilation, are achievements which reflect a new glory upon our arms, an added honor to the people whom they represent.

The fatalities were very severe, and will be still more so by reason of the serious condition of many of the wounded, the latter at the close of the battle figuring up fully three times as many as were killed. The Spaniards' losses, always difficult to estimate because of the all-but impenetrable places from which they fought and their practice of carrying away all the dead they can, cannot be definitely told; but more than twice as many of their dead than the Americans lost were found, and it is reasonable to conclude that the score was settled on the basis of about four for one.

The Spanish will probably make one more stand in front of Santiago, and there, unless something unforeseen takes place, the great struggle for final supremacy in eastern Cuba will take place in a few days. Everything seems to be focusing there with a rapidity exceeding previous expectations. Without intervention, it is probable that the fight which takes place there will be a gory and an awful one.

SPANIARDS AND RAILROADS.

It begins to look as if the American soldiers of this war have a destroyer lying in wait for them quite as dangerous as Spaniards, the yellow fever or the rainy season, the same being the railroads over which they travel. Scarcely an expedition gets through without an accident of some sort, and the list of killed and injured by such means already foots up a ghastly showing. Perhaps these occurrences are inevitable, and it may be that they are not. Each and every one should be thoroughly and searchingly investigated and the company in every case be held to the utmost limit of accountability. Even that would be poor satisfaction to the families and friends of the slain soldiers, who separated with the understanding that many must of necessity be slain and many more crippled variously; but it was not expected and not believed that such things would occur on our own soil

and by agencies which rate as those of peace.

The wreck of Sunday near Tupelo, Mississippi, struck very close to us of Utah once more. As it was, four sons of our neighboring state, Wyoming, perished and several more were injured more or less seriously. These were in the first section, which was wrecked, and the Utah boys under Lieut. Colonel John Q. Cannon were in the one next to it. There is always a mournful satisfaction in knowing that in the midst of death our own escaped, but there is thereby no want of sympathy for our friends and neighbors to the east of us.

Surely this war is starting in destructively enough; what will be the continuation and what the outcome?

THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

The Springfield Republican argues against the annexation policy of the United States on the ground that it is a departure from the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and that it is a step towards the establishment of imperialism in this country. The Republican urges the people to speak freely and emphatically on this subject. It says:

"We say, then, that if we are to abandon the policy of our national life up to this time, and start off on a course that one of the imperialists has been frank enough to say involves the danger of Caesarism, it cannot be done constitutionally and lawfully without the expressed consent of a majority of the people. Congress is not the people. A majority of Congress is not a majority of the people; and congressmen speaking and voting upon a subject of the highest public concern, whereon no particular instructions have been placed, represent only themselves and not their constituents. This is primarily a government of the people and not of unrestricted representatives, and when unrestricted representatives attempt to go beyond the platforms upon which they were elected, and to commit the country to great reach and consequence, they act in a high-handed and revolutionary manner, unless they can maintain successfully the plea of urgent and vital national necessity which cannot wait for a plebiscite."

It seems to us that the people have already spoken. Public opinion appears to be in favor of the policy of the administration, as far as this has been announced, and if it involves any danger of the overthrow of our institutions and of the introduction of Caesarism, the majority of the people are not aware of it. The war with Spain, from the moment it became known that the destruction of the Maine in the Havana harbor was not due to internal causes, was entered upon by the whole nation with an enthusiasm and unanimity almost without precedent in history. One of its consequences was that the Hawaiian Islands became our ally by giving to our transports the necessary facilities for coaling and repairs on their way to the Philippines. Another was that the Spanish Islands had to be seized as a base of operations for Admiral Dewey's squadron, which no longer could remain in any neutral harbor. Would it, in the opinion of the Republican, be in accordance with American principles of government to abandon Hawaii after the war and leave it to Spain's generosity? Does the Declaration of Independence demand that the Philippines again be left to a country whose misrule is the cause of the present war? That, surely, cannot be the verdict of the people.

There are no complicated facts to consider. The good Samaritan who found by the roadside a victim of outrage and who, moved to compassion, stopped and

administered to him and then picked him up and saw him comfortably attended to at a proper place, did his duty to a fellow being and no one thinks of blaming him for not minding his own business. The United States, it seems, has among the nations of the earth been called upon to rescue millions of human beings from cruel oppression. To pass them by in their dying condition, on the plea that to pour oil and wine in their wounds is a departure from the policy of the country, would be to betray a sacred trust. This country has been endowed with power and the will to give to the millions of Spain's colonies the protection for which their condition so pitifully appeals to the civilized world; shall they appeal to us in vain, as did the Armenians and Cretans to Christian Europe? When the great instrument of American independence declares that all men are created equal in their political rights, does that not imply that a nation acknowledging this principle, is morally bound to uphold it wherever, by the force of circumstances, its influence is felt?

The opposition to a policy evidently the outgrowth of the wonderful evolution of this Republic may have its roots in the depth of political considerations, but they are hidden from the view of the common people. To them the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines are peopled with beings entitled to the benefits of civilization and free government. If by establishing these stepping-stones can also be laid to the immense trade of eastern Asia, all the better. Then the war will prove a blessing to the conquerors and conquered alike.

WHO ARE THE RELATIVES?

The subjoined letter addressed to Elder George Reynolds of this city has reached this office and is published for the benefit of those possibly interested in the matter mentioned. The letter explains itself:

Chama, New Mexico, June 20, 1898.
Elder Geo. Reynolds, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Brother—About two years ago there was an old gentleman came here giving his name as Samuel E. Groves, he said he came from Salt Lake City or near there and had a ranch or farm and some of his neighbors here think he had had at one time two or more families. He seldom talked about his relatives but said he had nine children. He left here about two weeks ago, going towards Santa Fe, and was accidentally shot and killed at a little place called Bland somewhere this side of Santa Fe. It seems he did not give any information about himself, as the justice of the peace has written here enquiring about him.

I thought his relatives would like to know of him, as he died soon after being shot and possibly could not tell about his relatives. Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. DALTON.

THE JEWS UNITING.

A conference of more than common interest was held in New York in the beginning of this month. The delegates were representatives of orthodox Judaism in this country and Canada. Among the questions discussed was that of "Zionism," and the conference expressed the view that the Hebrews are still a nation whose legitimate aspiration is to restore the Holy Land as the national home of the people. The declaration of principles is as follows:

"We affirm our belief in the existence