

right-minded people should be in the direction of discouraging a war spirit. If we must go to war, it will be a dreadful necessity, and all the pomp and circumstance of it will not lessen its horror. Instead of criticising the President for his conservative attitude, the people of this country, regardless of party, should give him united moral support and aid him in his difficult task of maintaining the dignity and rights of the nation, and averting the dreadful necessity of war."

THE CUBAN WAR.

The war in Cuba now has raged for over three years, and it seems to be as far as ever from its termination, unless some power stronger than either of the combatants, interferes. Spain first entrusted to General Campos, known as one of the most humane Spanish generals, to subdue the revolt. He put forth strenuous efforts to do so but without success. He was then recalled and the famous Weyler sent to take his place. This general inaugurated a system of warfare, unique in the history of nations. He built trochas across the island, hoping by these Chinese walls to keep the insurgents divided and their leaders cut off from communication with one another. Then he ordered his soldiers to destroy everything outside the military lines. The huts of the peasants were burned down, their implements destroyed and they themselves driven into the military zones, where, however, the provisions soon were consumed and the unfortunate people doomed to death by starvation.

This warfare had no better result than Gen. Campos's more humane methods. It resulted in the partial extermination of the peaceful farmers, but the insurrection was as strong as ever. The troops set to guard the trochas were constantly thinned out by disease, and the Cubans crossed seemingly at will and marched from one end of the island to another. The theory of Gen. Weyler was that when the agricultural districts of Cuba had been laid waste, the insurgents, cut off from supplies, would be starved into submission, but after eighteen months of this mode of campaign it was found to be futile. Weyler's cruelty became a bye-word, and his government recalled him, owing to the turn of public opinion in other countries against barbarous methods of warfare.

General Weyler has made every effort to create the impression that his campaign failed because of the aid rendered the insurgents by filibustering expeditions from the United States. But the fact seems to be that the Cubans have established themselves in their mountain fastnesses, where the Spaniards have not dared to follow them and there they have soil enough to raise abundant provisions. There is an area where the Spaniards hold sway and another, much larger, where there is no government at all. Anarchy prevails there. But outside of this region there is still another, where the Cubans have established a government, and there flourishes a peaceful industry. There is no starvation but plenty of the fruits of the peaceful occupations. These supply the combatants with provisions. According to all accounts the Cubans have succeeded in establishing a self-sustaining commonwealth, not in the entire island but in their mountain recesses. Independent of the Spanish rule in the sea coast cities. They consider themselves virtually a free people. This accounts for the failure of Weyler's policy of starving the rebels into submission, and also for the determination with which the combatants have refused all

offers of autonomy under Gen. Blanco's regime.

It is well to have a clear understanding of the actual status of affairs in Cuba. The burden of taking some step for the purpose of terminating a conflict which, as far as Spain is concerned can be nothing but a war of extermination of non-combatants and the further devastation of territory not held by the rebels, now rests on Congress. There should be some way to accomplish this humane purpose without another war that in all human probability would cost this country not less than a billion dollars and completely ruin Spain financially. General Grant is quoted as having said: "Though I have been trained a soldier and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found to prevent the drawing of the sword." The statesman that can find the way in the present crisis will imprint for himself an immortal name in the annals of two nations, to stand out prominently in after-ages, when the human family shall have learnt to look upon war and implements of war as sad relics of a barbarous period in the history of mankind.

APRIL IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

One hundred and twenty-three years ago on the 19th of this month the "embattled farmers" of Lexington, in the colony of Massachusetts, "fired the shot heard round the world," and inaugurated the war of the American revolution, whose results have been so momentous to all mankind. It was just thirty-seven years ago today, April 12, that Sumpter was fired upon and the war of the rebellion, the second in importance in modern times, was opened. April 9th was the anniversary of the day which witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and the close of that war, thirty-three years ago.

Is one of the days of this month to be signalized as the anniversary of a declaration of war between the United States and Spain? Notwithstanding that the record shows April to be the month in which Uncle Sam is wont to grow belligerent, there is good ground to hope and believe that this year the month will pass while he retains a mood of calmness, dignity and self-control that will finally accomplish all that he seeks without the shedding of American blood. So mote it be.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

It's an ill wind that blows no good, and even this city, far inland as it is, seems likely to derive appreciable benefit from the war scare. The New York Sun notes that tourist travel from America to Europe this year will be very light, and assigns as a chief cause the possibility of a war between this country and Spain. It says:

"At this season of the year there is usually an exodus to Europe of Americans who have leisure and money, but the apprehension of war has changed many plans. The American line reports that its passenger traffic has fallen off one-half or more. This might be accounted for by the reluctance of tourists to patronize American steamships when war with Spain seems to be so near. They could go by other lines, English, French or German, and be in no fear of capture by the Spaniards, but it appears that tickets for Europe are selling slowly. All the companies report very much decreased business. Yet the country is fairly prosperous and there is no scarcity of money."

It follows that many wealthy Ameri-

cans living in the Atlantic states who have planned to go to Europe this spring, will probably change their itineraries and steer for the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast instead. Possibly the war talk now going on will so rouse their latent patriotism that they will want to see more of their own country than they have hitherto done and this sentiment will be in harmony with the interests of western railroads and hotels. In fact it looks quite likely that there will be this season an appreciable increase of tourists from east to west, and if this prospect should materialize Utah's capital, the greatest objective point for that kind of travel in the interior of the continent, would receive its share of the resulting benefits.

A UNITED ORDER.

Communitistic colonies as a rule have proved a failure, but there is one in this country which is a notable exception, according to a statement of Mr. H. W. Sanders of Dubuque, Iowa, in the Washington Post. The gentleman says it is located at Homestead and vicinity, Iowa, and has been in successful operation for fifty-one years. The colonists started with 3,000 acres of unbroken prairie land, but have now over 75,000 acres cultivated land. They have seven little towns and villages and live in comfortable stone or brick buildings. They are of Dutch origin and are known as the Amanna society. Homestead, Mr. Sanders explains, is their principal city, and it is a charming little place of red houses and elm-shaded streets. On entering it one is transported from the United States into Holland at one step almost. Here these people live contented and work unceasingly the year round. The co-operative plan is carried out in every sense, and no one colonist is better off than his brothers or sisters, as the case may be. Whether he came in with thousands of dollars, or whether he came in without a penny, makes not a particle of difference. If a member cares to withdraw, he is given just what he put in on joining. Up to a few years ago only Dutch was taught in their schools, but now the young people are learning English.

The Los Angeles Times appropriately places over the following paragraph, the caption, "A Voice from the Tomb:"

"The proposed mediation of the pope between the United States and Spain appears to have galvanized the corpse of the A. P. A. A local paper states that prominent members of the association are furious at the suggestion, and that most of them profess to believe the idea is a Church plot. The people of the United States oppose mediation in this matter on the part of any European power. If such mediation were acceptable at all, there would probably be no particular objection to the pope, who is an intelligent and kindly old gentleman, possessing a larger fund of good common sense than the average monarch."

Why the efforts of the pope in the interest of peace should be more objectionable to Americans than similar efforts from some secular ruler is not apparent to the logical mind.

Under the facetious heading, "Let the Fathers Practice," the San Francisco Call says: "A father who shot five times at a man who had grossly insulted his daughter was promptly released by the police judge, which was well. However, there is a feeling that any father under such circumstances ought to do a little better shooting."