

count of any of the belligerent powers, or to hire out or to charter to them ships that are known or supposed to be intended to such use;

5. publicly to invite to take service in the army or the navy of the belligerent powers or in any other way to lend them military aid, and, upon the government issuing a special prohibition, publicly to invite to take share in public loans to any of the belligerent powers.

The transgression of the above regulations is punishable by prison or fines, unless a heavier penalty is provided for by other laws. Complicity in and attempts at these offenses will be dealt with, in the Kingdom, according to the principles of the Criminal Law, and in the Danish West-Indies according to the principles of the criminal legislation in force there.

This law comes into force immediately in the Kingdom.

Given at Amalienborg, on the 29th of April 1838.

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal
CHRISTIAN R.
(L. S.)

EXTERMINATE THE GANG.

If the personnel and operations of the Robbers' Roost gang of outlaws were confined to Utah alone, there is no doubt that the proper officials would take vigorous measures looking to the complete extermination of the desperate fraternity. But the trouble is that the band is made up of men who hail from several different states, that it carries on operations in at least four states, and that it has its headquarters near the point where three states join, and whence its members may readily pass and convey booty from one to the other. When to the difficulties arising out of jurisdiction are added those that grow out of the topography and geography of the region in which the bandits rendezvous, which is extremely difficult and hazardous to penetrate, the reasons why they have been able to so long flourish and defy the law became more apparent.

But the robbery and tragedy which occurred at Springville on Saturday last comprise a convincing argument of the necessity of destroying this aggregation of robbers and murderers. It is perfectly plain that the band embraces some of the most reckless daredevils that have operated in the intermountain region during recent years, which is saying a good deal; and the Springville affair shows what deeds of crime and daring some of them are willing to undertake. That it was not as successful as was a similar enterprise executed in Montpelier, Idaho, two or three years ago, presumably by members of the same gang, is not due to any lack of reckless bravery on the part of Maxwell and his companion.

While this aggregation of criminals is allowed to remain intact, any kind of violent crime may be daily expected to be committed by it. Travelers, prospectors and stage coaches and even railroad trains may be held up and robbed; great numbers of live stock are certain to be stolen at frequent intervals, and neither life nor property will be safe. Again, the band comprises a nucleus to which naturally gravitate ex-convicts and men of criminal instincts generally, who either become its active members or its confederates. That the gang has friends, sympathizers, "fences" and co-workers in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming is well known to the officers.

A vigorous plan of campaign should forthwith be agreed upon by the three states named looking to the immediate breaking up of the bandits. Just what

plans it would be best to lay is a matter to be left with the officers who have had experience in hunting this sort of criminals in such regions as they infest. But energy and determination should be features of the plans. In the opinion of the "News" liberal rewards for the capture of the outlaws, dead or alive, should be offered. Governor Wells of Utah has set an example in this regard which ought to be imitated by the executives of Wyoming and Colorado. Such an organization of outlaws as the Robbers' Roost gang is not only a menace but a discredit to the three states in which it chiefly operates.

TWO QUALITIES OF PATRIOTISM.

Like almost everything else under the sun, patriotism varies in quality. Some of it is very good, while some of it is very poor, and there are many varying grades between the two extremes. Since the war with Spain began, a great deal of patriotic feeling has been developed in Utah, and a great many men have signified their willingness, or their ardent desire, as the case may be, to enlist. The great mass of these men have had no strings on their patriotism. They have been willing to serve their country as common soldiers merely. Their love of country has been genuine and of the first quality.

But quite a large number of gentlemen have come forward and have expressed their willingness, or their ardent desire, as the case may be, to enlist, provided —. Their patriotism is of the contingent variety. There are strings to it. About half a hundred of these individuals have filed applications with Governor Wells or the war department for commissions. If they can be permitted to wear epaulets before the same have been earned, these gentlemen are willing to serve their country on the tented field; otherwise they will remain at home and make money in the various ways that are within their reach; not forgetting schemes for civil office when the next political campaign opens.

No elaborate analysis of human nature, its weaknesses and virtues, is needed in order to show the difference between the patriotism of the men who are awaiting final action on their applications for commissions, and that of the men who offered themselves to their country without reserve, willing to march in the ranks, or to wear either chevrons or epaulets, as those above them might determine. There is something grand about the patriotism of the latter, but about that of the former there is something that is not at all grand.

It may be that the sort of patriotism which is willing to serve its country and defend its flag on the contingency of office and emolument, is better than none at all; but it is a wonderfully good thing for the principles of human liberty that the American people are capable of developing another kind.

AFTER THE WAR.

So much attention has been given to the war and its conduct that there has been but little time and disposition to look beyond the hour and estimate the outcome with its probable train of consequences. That these consequences will be momentous is not a matter of speculation at all, it is a foregone conclusion. Great vicissitudes, mighty changes and perhaps a derangement of the world's tolerable peace status may be hanging in the balance, but we are not at this time permitted to see just what, how or when these will be brought about; we only feel assured by

analogy and the logic of circumstances that sooner or later—and at the most not very far off—the war as it now stands must cease, with Spain defeated and as a result of her defeat a more or less unseemly scramble for a "finger in the pie" going on.

Apropos of this, the editor of the London Chronicle has an article, the gist of which appears in the telegraphic columns of the "News" today. His name is Henry Norman and he is recognized as one of the ablest writers on international subjects in the world. As a war correspondent to his paper he has cabled it an article on the subject above spoken of. He looks upon the result of the war as being as above set out and regards each day's news as it now transpires as so much merely incidental. He looks upon the approaching issue as one that will be found more momentous than anything the country has confronted for a century past; but the United States will not alone be affected, the European nations being nearly if not quite as much so. After stating in substance that he knows whereof he speaks, Mr. Norman goes on to state things which but few of our people, or any people perhaps, have previously thought of or greatly cared for, but which, being told, seem to bear the stamp of genuineness upon their face. He announces that neither at the executive mansion nor at the state department is there "any definite conviction or determination of the future direction of the national policy with regard to the disposal of these over-sea possessions upon which the American flag will be flying when the war is over. He denies entertaining anything like hostile feelings in making such remarks, but holds to it that the United States is drifting steadily toward its new fate. Instead of the administration formulating events, Mr. Norman insists upon it that events have moved and the administration has followed. He concludes with a statement to the effect that the new policy of this country will make a strong navy indispensable, but this step has already been determined upon, and that the grand finale will involve a considerable change in the balance of power.

The Chronicle editor states the case somewhat after the fashion of a lawyer summing up, stating effects without going into the minutiae of causes. That his statements bear the impress of correctness has already been herein admitted, but, it might as well be added that the time-honored practice so generally observed by steady-going people of not crossing the bridge until it is reached may obtain in the case does not seem to be a part and parcel of his computation. There is at present what to superficial people or those whose occupation causes them to observe and treat upon some particular phase of a case only, an indifference at headquarters as to the ultimate disposition of the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is not, however, indifference; it is due to two causes, either of which would seem to be sufficient. In the first place, carrying on a war which came upon the land with considerable precipitancy and after nearly a generation of profound peace, is so exacting and engrossing an occupation that if the mind were kept constantly trained in that channel and every waking hour of the day were devoted to it there must still be many, many things unattended to, overlooked or held over; so what part of such precious time can be spared to events which are unborn and exist only as a presumption? We do not possess, much less own, either of the colonies named, and are in only constructive occupation of one of them. Besides, the ultimate object is not