

Relieved of the Philippines, which I had never conquered and from which the natives were about to drive me.

Lost:

My Philippines fleet, valued at \$2,500,000, and 1,500 men—equal to my normal losses of men by disease in those islands every two years.

My Santiago fleet, valued at \$12,000,000, and 3,500 men, sailors and soldiers—equal to about one-seventh of my normal annual losses in Cuba.

Now, suppose that in addition Spain can put on the profit side of the ledger a \$40,000,000 cash indemnity?

Even looking upon such an item of profit for Spain as a concession on our part, an anomalous one at that, it would still be better than to leave that nation and its European sympathizers with something to harp on and throw up to us for the rest of this generation. Besides it would bring what has already become an insufferably long controversy to a close—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Real peace would then come, as nearly as may be determined by present appearances, and the difference between the cost of maintaining the present military and naval establishment at Manila, and that of the one we could then get along with, would of itself soon amount to the whole of the sum paid to Spain. Besides this the customs and other sources of revenue would steadily be the means of imparting to the investment the characteristic of a profitable speculation.

TRIBUTE TO THE "NEWS."

We find the following complimentary sentences in the Salt Lake Herald:

"The 'Deseret News' is to be commended for its fairness and absolute neutrality in this campaign. The temptation has certainly been great for our evening contemporary to take a hand in resenting the style of personal warfare introduced by those who feared to face the real political issues of the day; but it has held aloof.

"There is less of bitterness among the people when the 'News' maintains that strict independence the people naturally expect of it as an organ of the Church whose membership includes members of all political parties."

A gentleman and a scholar!

COMPLAINTS FROM PORTO RICO.

There are serious charges against the American troops in Porto Rico. La Bomba, a newspaper published at Ponce, speaks of them as a "heterogeneous mass of base and shameless people" without the elementary ideas of morals and good manners, and then specifies the charges thus:

"This drunken multitude daily buffet and maltreat our suffering townspeople. They rob servants on their way to and from the market. They enter restaurants, and, after eating and drinking until intoxicated, beat the servants and break the crockery. They refuse to pay cabmen, and rob peddlers wherever they find them. They enter private houses and steal what they can lay their hands on. Women cannot appear in public for fear of insult from these North American savages. Complaining at headquarters is like barking at the moon. If this is our destiny, let us sink this fair island in the depths of the sea."

This sounds too much like Spanish to be true, but while the American people is in the mood of investigating matters pertaining to the war, it would be just as well to include the conduct of the soldiers at Ponce. This nation cannot afford at the outset to have its fair name stained by disorderly conduct on the part of those who drew the sword in the defense of the victims of Spain.

Another Porto Rican paper is quoted as follows:

"If the authorities, civil or military, on this island do not put a definite stop to these acts which are breeding hatred between us and the Americans, we suggest that a commission be sent to Washington to energetically set our complaints before the government and the American people. In truth, we have no individual safety. No matter how quietly and innocently one goes on his way, or enters into a public place, he is liable to be insulted by a ruffian. All of us have not the patience of Job, or the meekness of the Man of Calvary, to hear with cold indifference reflections upon our honor without retaliation."

Let the government act before such a complaining commission arrives on our shores. The honor of the nation is at stake.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

Count Leo Tolstol is endeavoring to raise funds for the benefit of a Protestant sect in Russia known as the Doukhorosti. These people are described as thrifty, industrious farmers, about ten thousand in number, with tenets similar to those of the Quakers. The reason why they are subjected to persecution in the land of their birth is that they, for conscientious reasons, refuse to carry arms as soldiers in the Russian army. They have been repeatedly exiled from one part of the empire to another, but lately they have obtained permission to emigrate to some country where religious liberty obtains. But they need aid to leave the dominion of the czar. Steps have been taken recently to locate them temporarily on the island of Cyprus, but their friends hope to be able to assist them in coming to America, and it is for this purpose that appeals are made to Christians everywhere for contributions in behalf of the persecuted sect.

Russia has quite a number of sects within her boundaries. Notwithstanding the iron hand of despotism and the great ignorance of the masses of the people, schisms of every description have divided and subdivided the Russian church. Time and again Christians in other countries have appealed to St. Petersburg in behalf of persecuted Russians, but the spirit of intolerance still prevails. Some years ago thousands of Russian Mennonites, we believe, left their homes for this country, and now, it seems, it is the intention of another sect to adopt a similar course. Russia is slow to adopt western civilization.

LOOKING AFTER THE BOYS.

Referring to a new organization, the purpose of which is explained further on, the Denver Post takes occasion to observe that such movements, breaking up old and narrow conditions and evolving a sturdier growth of men and ideas, are often the work of the sturdy mountaineer. It is referred to as a problem as to what shall be done with the always increasing army of boys who are the creatures of unpropitious surroundings, who drift about and grow up to unsuccessful lives. These may not, in fact do not as a rule, lack in brain power or heartfulness, but because of the misfortune of parents or being parentless, are often without an anchorage. The chief difficulty with such boys is their inability to realize their own capabilities, and the number of those who fall is on the increase at an alarming pace.

The work of Ralph Field, of Colorado, one of the class above referred to, in behalf of the boys, is spoken of. It is shown that for over five years

he has struggled in the face of great difficulties to build schools for their careful education, and while he has accomplished a great deal for the pupils who have been under his immediate charge, he has been crippled by lack of means to carry out his plans. The experiences of these years have been of great value in pointing out the best course to pursue in the future. Mr. Field has been planning since 1885 for a national organization which should place in the hands of boys between the ages of 12 and 21 years, high class literature, something after the manner of the Chautauqua course. His attention was next called to the especial needs of the large class of boys who lack a common school education. About the time of the panic in 1893 he opened the Brightside (Denver) school, and his plan for the national organization was held in abeyance until about a year ago, when the incorporation of the American Boys' league was effected. One part of the work to be undertaken by that society is the thorough education of those who are generally overlooked, if not entirely neglected.

The charter of the Boys' league provides for building a tower for the education of boys. Mr. Field and his wife have for two years been looking after this matter, and it has at last been ripened into what is pronounced one of the broadest educational enterprises ever developed. The directors propose to establish auxiliaries as rapidly as possible until the league is thoroughly ramified and organized. The training is to be moral, mental and manual, and will be accessible to all. It is a great work and deserves the encouragement it is sure to receive.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

The North American Review contains an interesting account of the Zionist congress held at Basle on the 28th of August this year. The author of the article, H. Pereira Mendes, writes of the enthusiasm that characterized the gathering. It differed, he says, from that which drove the followers of a Theudas or a Bar Cochba to dare the mighty Rome in mad effort to make the nation free. It differed from that which caused thousands to pin their faith to such adventurers as David Reuben and Solomon Molcho in the sixteenth and to Sabbatai Zebi in the seventeenth century. It was an assembly unlike those that originated a free Holland, a united Germany, an Italy and a Greece. It was an assembly of peace. Never was a word spoken in appeal to the sword. The hope of the Zionists was one for deliverance through the Spirit of the Almighty.

This sweeps away one of the objections raised to the movement headed by Dr. Herzl. It has been said that Palestine can never be reclaimed except by war on Turkey. But the Zionists are willing to wait until the divine Providence gives to them the land of their fathers. And then they do not expect that all the Hebrews in every land will abandon their adopted countries and become citizens of Palestine. They do expect, however, that they will give spiritual allegiance to that country just as Catholics owe such allegiance to Rome. The destiny of the Jews, they hold, as a spiritual one, and the plans of the Zionists are laid accordingly. This fact is important for a correct understanding of the movement.

From supervisor to civil service commissioner, thence to assistant secretary of the navy, thence to a colonelcy in the army and finally to the governorship of the empire state, are some of the steps taken by the rough rider Roosevelt, but he seems equal to the situation in every case.