

ness man, the financier. When he presents himself she will give him a royal welcome, and for the use of his brains she will repay him millions.

#### ARMISTICE NOT PEACE.

The proclamation of an armistice in Cuba by the authority of the Spanish government is the first visible result of the influence exerted by the pope and five great European powers. President McKinley several days ago, replying to a message from the pope asking him to suspend extreme measures pending the result of the cessation of hostilities in Cuba, stated, according to a published report, that an armistice is a question between Spain and Cuba alone; another question is at issue between the United States and Spain, requiring a conciliatory answer. If this report is correct, an armistice will not alter the course of events as they now seem to be mapped out by the hand of destiny, unless there is reason to believe that the step is a preliminary one to the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish armed forces. But this supposition does not appear to be accepted in this country. The move is looked upon as a clever play for more time, more delay.

The outlook at the present moment is this that the United States must move forward to effect a settlement of the Cuban questions in a way consistent with the honor and interests of the nation. The people are in no mood to evade the chief issues. Congress undoubtedly will authorize the President to restore order in Cuba and to use the army and navy for that purpose, if necessary. It is to be hoped that when this decision has been reached, Spain under the pressure of Europe will listen more attentively than hitherto to the remonstrances from Washington. President McKinley, in his reply to the joint note of Europe characterized the indefinite prolongation of the situation as insufferable and the determination to end it as a duty to humanity. This is the key to the policy of the administration. Any measure that does not settle the conditions must be regarded a violation of our duty to humanity and an attempt to prolong a situation that has become insufferable.

The crisis is clearly approaching and before many hours it will be known whether Spain, consulting her best interests, will withdraw peacefully from a territory where her presence is no longer desired because the source of much distress and misery, or whether the withdrawal will take place only after additional loss of life and property. The question of peace or war is one for the Spanish government to decide.

#### INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

The cost of propelling machinery has always been one of the chief items of expense connected with manufacturing industries except when the factories have been located on streams affording water power, and it has been an obstacle in the way of establishing such plants in cities. But in and near this city and Ogden this obstacle has been removed by the production of electricity by means of which mechanical power is furnished at a cost so low that it ceases to be a serious item of expense.

In both these cities labor is abundant and cheap; land in good locations is ditto; buildings can be erected at a lower cost than was ever known in this region before; vast quantities of idle home capital are seeking investment; then why are not some manufacturing enterprises inaugurated?

What Utah needs more than any other one thing, so far as her material welfare is concerned, is a set of good

business men who will consolidate effort and capital and impart motion to the wheels of factories. The mining industry is in good condition in this State this spring; agriculture is promised a prosperous season, and the sheep and cattle interests are doing well; but the Utah artisan is in gloom. The world is bright to everybody but him.

That people which does most to produce from the elements of nature the commodities which man consumes is on the surest road to wealth; and every dictate of patriotism as well as of sound finance, urges the development of manufacturing industries in our young State.

#### WHAT WAR IS.

Some of the younger generation, who know war only from the historical descriptions that surround the battlefields with a halo of glory, are apt to look upon it as a kind of holiday diversion. Their thoughts center around the inspiring strains of martial music, the brilliant uniforms of the dress parade, the excitement of the engagement and the intoxication of victory. Not so those who have seen war. To their vision appear the bitter tears of women and children whose husbands, brothers, sons or fathers have fallen in murderous combats; the agony of wounded men, as surgeons with naked arms, reeking of blood, apply the knife to their maimed limbs; grim death in numerous guises stalking along the crimson-stained decks of the battleships or the fields of conflict; they hear the rolling thunders of cannon, the hiss of bullets and shells, now here, now there, accompanied by flashing tongues of fire as from hideous dragons of the bottomless pit; they know that it leaves scars that time will not heal and retards the progress of nations toward all that which makes life beautiful.

Yet, sometimes it is not to be avoided. And then it behoves a nation to enter upon it soberly and with a full realization of its responsibilities. Emperor William once stated in effect that only a good Christian would make a good soldier; he was much criticised for this utterance, but it embodies the true principle that war is a terribly serious thing and that he is best qualified to engage in it, who has learned to look upon life here and hereafter according to the principles taught by the Founder of the Christian religion. Such will not engage in it lightly; they will rather exhaust all honorable means in the interest of peace, but they will do their full duty wherever they go. The Christian soldiers in the old Roman army had the reputation of being the most reliable among the troops.

#### POPE, PEACE AND PRESBYTERIANS.

Vast power reposes in the hands of the pope of Rome so long as he confines himself within those lines of propriety which are recognized by the great religious organization over which he presides; and power and responsibility are inseparable. He claims to be the representative upon earth of the Prince of Peace, and hence there rests upon him a responsibility which is proportioned to the influence he is able to exert among mankind, and which imperatively requires that he put forth every effort for the preservation of the peace of the world whenever it is seriously threatened.

Therefore, not from his standpoint alone, but from that of right thinking circumstances that will enable them to meet their pecuniary obligations, and intelligent people among all nations, Pope Leo XIII took an eminently

proper course when he recently made overtures towards the government of the United States in the interest of peace. Though it be granted that our government could not see its way consistently to respond fully to the advances of the Roman pontiff, there is no reason why any American citizen should feel resentful towards him for making them. On the contrary he should receive credit for conduct in this matter which, in its outward form at least, corresponds with the religion he professes, and the ecclesiastical position he holds.

The Christian religion does not lightly esteem the blessings of peace. It cannot contemplate with complacency the bursting forth of the horrors of war. It shrinks with terror from the thought of men slaying each other, ravishing pure women, and reveling in the rapine and carnage that are the inevitable accompaniments of conflicting armies. His holiness does well to put forth earnest efforts to promote and preserve peace.

In sharp contrast with the practical Christianity displayed by the pope is the action taken by a little knot of Presbyterian preachers in Ogden on Saturday last, in the passage of a resolution censuring him on account of his efforts in the interest of peace, and characterizing them as "impertinence!" "Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called the children of God," but if the peace maker happens to be a Catholic, and the individual characterizing him is a Presbyterian preacher, the descriptive term applied to the former will be far less complimentary than the one the Savior used. It is not worth while to comment on the offensive local fling which was injected into the resolution.

#### REBUKING THE WAR SPIRIT.

A few days ago Governor Schofield of Wisconsin gave utterance to the following sentiments which while antagonizing popular clamor, reflect the views that grave, patriotic and right-thinking American citizens ought to entertain:

"I am impressed with the thought that now is the time for the conservative citizens of this state, as well as of other states, to use their influence against plunging this country into war. I confess I have been surprised at the attitude of some members of Congress upon this subject. I can well understand how a transient sentiment in favor of war has been worked up throughout the country by the sensational press reports, but I was not prepared to see so large a number of the members of Congress apparently in favor of hasty action.

"It is hard to conceive how thoughtful people can look upon war as in some manner tending to enhance the glory and dignity of a nation. There can be no glory in it in this stage of civilization. If it comes it should only be as the culmination of very unhappy circumstances, and not as a means to stir a false spirit of patriotism nor to gain transient or permanent advantage. War is a terrible evil. There is not a pleasing feature connected with it. It means destruction of life and property and untold misery and grief. It is brutal and savage in all its manifestations. Do those people who are talking war so freely know anything of its horrors? Think what it would mean in this state if 2,500 troops enrolled in the national guard were ordered to Havana or to our southern seacoast. Without engaging in a single battle it would mean the loss to Wisconsin of hundreds of lives and consequent distress to hundreds of families in our state.

"The influence of all intelligent and