

exclaimed, "the half has not been told!"

Congratulations are in order for the people of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory—for the entire West, indeed—upon the completion of what is an honor to the country and will not suffer by comparison with anything of its kind in the world. Congratulations are especially in order for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway company, and for the enterprising spirits constituting the Saltair Beach company. Signal and conspicuous among these stands N. W. Clayton, the most modest and self-contained man in all yesterday's rapturous assemblage, and who would only be embarrassed to read the praise which is his due. We shall undertake no description here of the almost magic work that has been accomplished. Those who have not yet seen it are to be envied—a great treat awaits them; and it would be alike futile and ungenerous to them for us with poor attempt to mar by anticipation the realization that is in store.

CONSIDERING ALL SIDES.

Those who are disposed to criticize the administration for its action or rather inaction regarding the Geary law—the number being large and growing—have probably not considered the case in all its bearings. Ordinarily there is no discretionary power vested in the President in respect to the enforcement of a mandate of the people coming as an enactment of the law-making department, especially when it stands the test of the judicial interpreters. Generally not even the action of the latter should be waited for, while it should certainly never be anticipated. But there are exceptions growing out of peculiar circumstances sometimes, and these may be paramount; on a full consideration we deem the matter under discussion to be shown to possess such features.

It is not to be assumed, in the light of current history and a knowledge of the man's characteristics, that President Cleveland is disposed to shrink from the proper and prompt enforcement of any enactment coming within his purview, nor should it be believed that he is disposed to be lukewarm or evasive in the performance of his official duties. But when there is a palpable conflict or an ambiguity in a matter of duty, he has the same right to satisfy himself and to secure regarding the performance of it that any other servant has. In the case under discussion the President is not only apparently involved in a conflict but a dilemma, and do what he will he must go against one thing or another marked out for him to do.

The United States is bound by means of a treaty with China to the observance of certain things which it is claimed the strict enforcement of the Geary law will be a repudiation of, and assuredly a contract with a foreign power, even when opposed to a law of Congress which is upheld by the Supreme Court, is paramount. It is the same as an agreement made by members of a firm or corporation which by its terms runs counter to an agreement by

such firm or corporation as a whole with some other company or man; the rules of business and the guidance of honor would cause the internal arrangement to be set aside in favor of the superior agreement even if there were no statute to that effect. It is so with the President. He is willing to enforce the Geary law, but undoubtedly is not willing to violate a sealed and solemn treaty to do it.

EUROPE'S CURSE.

It will be remembered that shortly after the visit of the German emperor to the pope, a rumor was started that the former had agreed to consider a proposition for the disarmament of Europe to be placed before the governments of the leading powers. The Austrian premier, Count Kalnoky, is now reported as having expressed his view that such a scheme is an utter impossibility, but that it would be a benefit to all if the constant effort at increasing the armies and navies could be stopped.

The situation in Europe has for many years been such as to lead even the most experienced statesmen to expect either a terrible war or something greatly different, perhaps a general revolt from the iron rule of militarism with a subsequent disarmament; but years roll by and nothing particular transpires.

The fact seems to be that the leading powers are as much afraid that war will come, as if they had no armies at all. The people of Germany certainly do not wish any more bloodshed. In the last campaign against France the Germans completely wiped out in crimson torrents whatever stains of defeat and dishonor they might have thought were inflicted upon them in former years. The empire was built up, the hereditary enemy lay prostrate at their feet. Their revenge was complete and they have no more to gain. Why should they wish to go to war? France, it is true, mourns the loss of an important part of her beautiful domain and might have a secret desire for revenge, but as long as that country is governed in a republican spirit it is not likely to risk the lives of millions of its inhabitants in order to regain the possession of a few square miles of territory, which now is almost thoroughly Germanized. Austria and Italy can have no desire, as they have not the power, to engage singlehanded in a combat with their mighty neighbors, and Russia is about the only one of the great powers that really is in a position to contemplate an aggressive war. From Czar Peter the Great, that country's rulers inherited as a sacred trust the obligation to push forward toward Constantinople, an object of which they have never lost sight and probably never will, until their victorious hordes have planted their eagles on the shores of the Bosphorus. The greatest danger to the peace of Europe is therefore in the oriental question. That is a Gordian knot that will yet have to be cut asunder by the sword of an Alexander; but the time is probably not yet at hand for the final stroke. And it is not likely that a general disarmament can take place

before that problem has found a satisfactory solution.

The following figures recently published show the military strength and its growth in Europe:

	1869.	1892.
France	1,350,000	4,350,000
Germany	1,300,000	5,000,000
Russia	1,100,000	4,000,000
Austria	750,000	1,900,000
Italy	750,000	2,238,000
England	450,000	602,000
Spain	450,000	800,000
Turkey	320,000	1,150,000

Other countries have endeavored to follow suit. The total number of soldiers in Europe during 1892 was 22,248,000, an increase of more than three to one since 1869. To maintain this vast number of armed men a total expenditure of \$800,000,000 is required, divided (in francs) as follows:

	1869.	1892.
Russia	492,000,000	991,000,000
France	471,000,000	891,000,000
England	484,000,000	663,000,000
Germany	224,000,000	561,000,000
Austria	182,000,000	316,000,000
Italy	141,000,000	289,000,000
Spain	100,000,000	142,000,000
Holland	41,000,000	59,000,000
Belgium	29,000,000	40,000,000
Switzerland	2,000,000	36,000,000
Portugal	22,000,000	35,000,000
Sweden	18,000,000	45,000,000
Roumania	14,000,000	30,000,000
Denmark	14,000,000	29,000,000
Greece	2,000,000	19,000,000
Servia	12,000,000	29,000,000

This enormous increase in expenditures is altogether out of proportion when compared to the increase of population and resources. The financial condition is even worse than it was twenty years ago in many respects, particularly among those on whose shoulders the burdens of militarism fall most heavily. The limit seems to be reached and a reaction ought naturally to follow.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

For a nation whose population is no larger than if even as large as that of Salt Lake City, Hawaii is occupying more than a goodly share of the world's attention. It may be spoken of as the centripetal point upon which is focused the greater part of the interest prevailing in the diplomatic circles of civilization. And it had such a small beginning, going to show what a great blaze can be fanned from a little flame by strict attention to that industry. A revolution in the Sandwich islands has not hitherto been looked upon as a matter of very grave concern and never one that justified the official world in looking with the utmost anxiety for the latest news from the midwaters of the Pacific. But so it is now and no mistake.

Of course things in the islands must be very much unsettled to cause so much anxiety abroad. It was hoped that by this time the wonted tranquillity would have been restored, but it is not, and unrest threatens to grow into turbulence. A correspondent of a San Francisco paper reports that every day is bringing its fresh crop of rumors, and the week before was no exception to the rule. Some of the reports are handed as canards by the