

danger, which is clearly recognized by the Christian workers in that city. They declare that the Mormons will resort to all the devices of which they are capable to deceive the Christian Endeavorers and make them believe that the Mormons are Christians. They will even sing Christian hymns if any strangers are in their midst.

During the pretended suspension of polygamy by the Mormon Church in order to secure Statehood for Utah, the leaders learned that it was good policy to make the people of the East believe that the Mormons are only another sect of Christians. This aids in the work of proselytism, in which 2,300 Mormon Elders are now engaged among the states.

In view of these facts, we are glad to print the substance of a pamphlet sent us by Rev. William R. Campbell, stated clerk of the presbytery of Utah. The circular gives full proofs, by copious quotations from the Mormon scriptures, of all the statements it makes. We have not room for these quotations, but we think every one will be interested in the following ten reasons formulated by the Presbyterians of Utah, stating why Christians cannot walk in religious fellowship with Mormons. The full circular will be sent to any one at the rate of one dollar a hundred copies.

The "ten reasons" referred to are then published; the substance of their intent may be given in the following sentence from the eighth reason: "The Mormon Church teaches an anti-biblical and mongrel doctrine of salvation." Now that Mr. Clark is here, it is quite possible he may recognize that the "danger" attending the Endeavorers' visit is the antithesis of that which he names. While here, may he learn the truth regarding the Mormons, and speak of them as he finds them, as he would have them do of him! "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

There is a marked difference between the new and the old Fourth of July, and the difference has been presented in a reasonably vivid manner by some of the illustrations which have occurred in the newspapers of the day. These show the old plan in a homelike crowd of people gathered about a stand which is profusely decorated with the national colors; teams are hitched at various points in the neighborhood, showing that some of the people have come from a distance, and all are attentive as can be while the immortal Declaration is being read, presumably by the village school teacher. In the rear of the platform, along with others and "waiting for his turn," is the orator of the day with his manifold manuscript ready to be launched upon the patient multitude, all of whom are in readiness—that is to say, "braced"—for it. During the performance undoubtedly there would be a few songs, some patriotic strains by the brass band, or, in its absence, a fife and drum corps, a volunteer speech or so, the whole concluding with toasts, sentiments, etc. Then came the amusement, consisting of a little of everything which appeals to the sensuous and

external phases of mankind, plentifully interwoven with a barbecue or picnicking, lemonade, anvil firing and other demonstrations indicative of zeal in doing honor to the day.

Now it is different. You could scarcely get an audience of considerable proportions to hold together for such a program to be concluded. Horse racing, ball playing, cycling, excursions and pastimes which afford pleasure without inculcating patriotism or any other kind of sentiment, hold the day to the exclusion of all else but noise in indefinite variety. The old-fashioned oration is a bore and the bill of rights a chestnut. The strain on one's patriotism which it requires to undergo the ordeal is not only evaded but something strictly enjoyable takes its place. Cannot any one who studies for a moment see in all this a numbness in national feeling which, encouraged as it is and carried far enough, means a weakening of the national fabric—a condition of things which exactly represents that prevailing in Rome when the enemies of the republic quietly set it aside.

It is not to be argued from this that there is any danger, of an immediate character at least, of this Republic going to waste or any of its vital functions being impaired; but it is to be argued that the human animal can be so completely invested with a sense of national security and personal liberty that a species of indifference born of the familiarity is the result. The corner stone of American independence and the stability of its institutions is the education of the masses upon the principles and practices which distinguish our system from feudalism, and such instruction must come from those who are qualified by superior experience to teach and give examples. As previously noted, the examples grow painfully less with each recurring year, which prompts the assertion, made upon due consideration and without mental or other reservation, that an old-fashioned celebration of the birthday of freedom upon this continent, with all the platitudes, hackneyed phrase, well-worn sentences, time-honored phrases, bad music and worse humor, is one of the national necessities, and children ought to be taught as a matter of discipline to appear to enjoy its performance whether they do or not. Observing it even passively began respect for the day, and respect for the day means eventually a willingness to bear arms and bleed for it if stern necessity ever demands such action.

VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Calculations over the total loss of men in the Greek army during the war with Turkey have now been made, and it seems to be established that the fatalities did not exceed 1,700, while the wounded in the hospitals amounted to about 4,000.

The losses in the first engagements at the border line and the battle of Mali are given as 400 killed and 900 wounded, the loss of the volunteers, however, not being included in these figures. At Pharsala 288 men were killed and 600 wounded. In the engagements at Velesino, Smolensk's brigade lost 206 killed and 500

wounded, and in the battles at Dimokos and Surpl 118 men were killed and 250 wounded. Colonel Manos in Epirus lost in all 650 killed and 1,100 wounded.

The losses sustained by the volunteers are not known, but it is supposed that at least 600 paid for their patriotism with their lives. The losses sustained by the Greeks in their retreat from Larissa were not great, and it is supposed the Turks suffered a great deal more than the Greeks, a fact all the more remarkable because the latter were much better armed than the enemy.

It is evident that the tactics of the Greek crown prince, the chief characteristic of which was sudden retreats, saved many valuable lives to the country and the Greek cause.

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

In view of the great coal miners' strike now on in the East, over a question of wages, the article by M. Emile Levasseur, of the National Institute of France, in a recent issue of *Revue Bleue*, under the title of "The American Workers," has some interesting suggestions. As translated for the *Literary Digest*, the three points referred to are: the wages American workers receive, the machinery they operate, and their standard of living.

On the matter of wages the French writer says that while there are great differences in the earnings of workers in the various sections of the United States, as a whole they are very high as compared to France, and even to England, where wages are higher than in any other European country. On the claim that trades unions should be credited with securing the increase in wages, M. Levasseur says:

The heads of the labor organizations pretend that the increase of 50 per cent in wages during the last thirty years is due to the pressure which they have been able to bring to bear on employers by means of strikes. It is easy to show that these organizations are not the sole, nor even the principal, cause of the advance in wages, since the wages of agricultural laborers, who are not organized, have increased nearly in the same proportion as those of most of the workers in other industries; while the wages of domestic servants, both in America and in France, have risen more in proportion than those of the organized workers. I do not mean to assert that the trades unions have no influence in the United States. On the contrary, they are very strong in numbers and have taken an active part in the efforts of the workers to secure higher wages, shorter hours, etc.

He also insists that the idea that wages are regulated by the cost of living is erroneous, and argues that the reverse is the case. As to the machinery used in the industrial operations, he holds that it is an aid to the improved condition of the workingman, rather than otherwise, as some workmen are now claiming.

On the point of standard of living, M. Levasseur says that with Americans it is higher than in any other part of the world. As to prices, he makes a careful estimate of those in France and in the United States, and says: "The average price of goods consumed by