

or convenience. The announcement is made that tomorrow, June 17, a force of "Industrialists" which has been disappointed at the capital, will take up its line of march for the Pacific coast.

A good deal of sympathy was shown the alleged Industrialists in their efforts to get East, because many of them were believed to be willing to work but unable to get employment in the West, and were desirous to get back to their former homes beyond the Mississippi. But when it comes to moving to and fro in the country, as appears to be the proposition now on the part of some of them, merely as an organization of tramps, they will find a very different state of affairs. Public sentiment in the West will not be found kindly toward the suggested move, and if "General" Calvin and his collection of "industrialists" know when they are well off they will abandon their project of invading the West as an "army." People in this section may not be inclined to patiently bear a permanent tramp nuisance.

#### OF THE EARTH, EARTHY.

For good hard sense in grappling with the difficulty of hard times, loss of employment and probable hunger if not starvation, the palm must be awarded the project of Mayor Pingree of Detroit. Readers of the NEWS will recall that the same plan was advocated by this paper many weeks ago, when spring was just opening, and when this column criticised the tendency of too many of our population to stand around idly with their mouths wide open waiting for roasted pigeons to fly in.

Mayor Pingree proposed that the owners of idle land in the suburbs of the city—"additions" we would call such sections here—give their land for the season for the use of the unemployed of the municipality. He ventured to predict, as we did when proposing the same scheme for this locality, that the owners would rather see the land bearing a useful crop than one of weeds, and that they would not only give its free use for a year to any industrious applicant, but would probably aid him to get the necessary seed. The prediction has been amply verified in the case of Detroit, for at last reports over 2,000 acres of arable soil had been offered, the various kinds of seed were forthcoming, and there were prospects of a generous response to the mayor's request for spare plows and other agricultural tools. Nothing but the willingness of the unemployed men to do their part is now needed to insure the complete success of the scheme—and that that may be depended upon is evident from the stern but honest mandate that so far as the poor of Detroit are concerned, "if a man will not work neither shall he eat."

Within half a day's walk of Salt Lake City, on this as well as on the other side of the Jordan, are enough idle acres to furnish sustenance to every family unemployed in this county. Some of these acres are of course not the choicest, but they will raise a crop that will well pay for the labor put upon them. Other parts, however, are as good as lie outdoors anywhere on

the planet; and yet, with men hungry and idle, this land is allowed to produce nothing but sweet clover, burrs, sunflowers, sagebrush and a more or less abundant crop of real estate signs. It is gratifying to observe that in many "additions" the vacant lots are this year producing corn and potatoes; but there is room for infinitely more gratification of this same sort, and until it is furnished, we shall not as a community have any right to demand that help from Providence which cometh with most certainty to those who first help themselves.

Once more—and this time emboldened by the success Mayor Pingree is achieving—the NEWS calls upon the reputable but unfortunately unemployed members of this community to look about them and make use of the resources that may be had for the asking. Congregating in idle groups on the street corners to listen to some demagogue discuss silver, the tariff and other issues on which to raise political excitement, is not half so profitable, so honest or so "filling" as to go to work and raise breadstuffs. Out of the earth man came, into it he must return; but while he remains on its surface it will be as good to him as he is to it, and only waits his invitation to treat him handsomely.

#### LEO LOOKING EASTWARD.

For years the emissaries of the Roman Catholic church, located in Syria and other eastern countries, have been laboring among the dissenting churches of the Orient with a view to uniting them with the great western branch of the church and placing them under the supervision of the pope. It seems that the endeavors have been so far successful, that the present ecclesiastical head of the Roman world has concluded to call a conference of the representatives of the religious bodies concerned, with a view of more fully discussing their differences and the conditions on which union may be effected. Should Leo succeed in this undertaking his name is likely to go down through history as one of the great popes of the church.

There are several denominations in the East, all remnants of the primitive church. They all had a common starting point; but as new doctrines and practices were invented and the bishops of the western cities, notably Rome, claimed authority over all the rest, men rose up who opposed such claims and the doctrines supported by them. Each of them gained followers. Thus, while Rome rolled onward, ever adding to her system of theology new ideas, new dogmas and new rules, religious bodies were dropped by the wayside all along, unable to follow the development. They were one with Rome till the time of the schism. When the separation came they simply stopped growing, and the main difference between these bodies and the mother church is that the latter has constantly added innovations to her system while the former are principally the Roman church as she was at the point of separation. A union, therefore, can not be impossible.

One of the more important of eastern churches is the Armenian. This

separated itself from the main body in the sixth century. The members of this body believe in the seven sacraments of Rome, although they practice baptism by immersion; they believe in the mediation of saints and the adoration of images, in transubstantiation, but they administer the emblems of the sacrament in both kinds to the laymen.

The Copts constitute another sect. They are found principally in the valley of the Nile. They adhere to views condemned as heresy in the fifth century, but they believe in transubstantiation and have seven sacraments, although with them faith and prayer are sacraments instead of the matrimony and extreme unction of the Catholics. They acknowledge the authority of three general councils of the church, but stigmatize the following as assemblies of rank heretics.

There are numerous other small groups of Christians to be brought back to the fold of Rome, but the most important of them all is the Greek church which after many quarrels with Rome, asserted its independence in the eleventh century.

It is more than likely that some sort of a reunion of this great family of religious bodies can at present be effected. Many of the leading prelates of the Orient are anxious to obtain the pecuniary support which the wealth of Rome alone can supply, and they are known to be not too scrupulous as to doctrine, if by a little yielding an advantage can be gained. On the other hand, the Roman church knows how to modify certain points when necessary for success. Through earlier efforts many of the Greeks were led to form a "United Greek Church" which acknowledged the supremacy of the pope, while it was allowed to abide with its own peculiar usages and doctrines except on so-called fundamental points. With allowances of this kind, it is highly probable that the patriarchs of the various eastern churches will not refuse to accept the supremacy of Rome, and the desired union may be accomplished.

The numerical strength of the church may not by this move be considerably augmented, but she will gain a greater prestige in the East, where the traditional sacred places are located, and where the interests of millions of Catholics is centered; she will obtain a power likely to be felt in the future, that may, perhaps, be a factor in the politics of the world. The movement is certainly one of great importance.

#### MORE TROUBLE IN PROSPECT.

If the cablegrams from London describe the situation correctly, there is likely to be serious trouble in Great Britain, beginning next week. It is announced that the Mineowners' associations have decided that, commencing on June 24, there will be a general reduction of ten per cent in the wages of coal miners. In reply to this notice, the employes have declared their intention of resisting the proposed reduction with all the means at their command. Unless a change takes place quickly, this condition of affairs means the reopening of the great strike which was closed last year through the good offices of Lord Rosebery.