

"It ignores the development through centuries of man's moral nature, and makes God not the sufferer but the direct author of ethical principles far inferior to those of Christ; it leaves no room for what has been called 'the conflict of scripture forming with scripture formed.'"

"It requires, for consistency, and for the success of God's supposed original plan, the inspiration of scribes, copyists, editors, critics, and translators."

"Lastly, perhaps its chief defect is that it makes the Bible contain and support Christ and Christianity—the less contain the greater; makes Christianity stand or fall with certain definite yet disputable preconceptions about a record, instead of making the Bible one among several means of grace confirmatory of 'presuppositions founded in nature and experience and history.'"

This, as will be seen, is an acknowledgment of the fact that Protestant theology fails to satisfy even devout scholars with regard to one of its fundamental principles. It is a declaration that a system which limits God's communication with mankind to the written word is imposing upon men and women an impossible task, because it requires them to seek for truth on fields inaccessible to them.

These objections are logical and strike with fatal force. But they also suggest what is the present need of the Christian world. It is not necessary to form new theories beyond what facts warrant. If the Christian world accepts the general truth that the sacred Scriptures are of divine origin and authority, but that in some instances the books have suffered changes through human agencies employed in transcribing, which changes may or may not have divine sanction, this doctrine of inspiration is precisely within the limits of the sacred records themselves. When to this is added that God always has in His Church inspired men through whom He can communicate with the race, all difficulties are removed. The objections to the current theories concerning the inspiration of the Bible are powerful arguments for the continuation of revelation in the Church.

THE CLIMATE OF THE TROPICS.

The question whether white men successfully can combat the sickness prevailing in tropical regions and become acclimatized is one of much interest, as it becomes apparent that the Spanish West Indian islands, the Philippines and Hawaii, all tropical countries, are about to be more intimately associated with the American people than formerly. The popular belief used to be that the inhabitants of the colder regions of the world cannot successfully colonize the tropics, and although this actually has been done, it is contended that even when the original colonist lives his natural term of years, his children will show the degenerative influences of the hot climate. This latter supposition is borne out by the fact that children of British parents in India, if brought up in that country, do not reach the standard of the home-bred Briton. The subject is one of peculiar interest.

High authority on tropical pathology is quoted by the Medical Record in support of the opinion that the reason why so many northerners find a premature death in the tropics is that they as a rule are unwilling to change their habits in respect to eating, drinking and clothing. The diseases that so many contract are nearly all of microbe origin and in a great measure preventable by sanitary regulations. Some tropical countries that used to be veritable pest holes have been converted

into health resorts, and this can be done with others. Heat and moisture are not the direct causes of the diseases peculiar to the tropics, but germs, and in sanitary regulations and a natural, temperate mode of living are the found good protection against the attacks of the deadly microbe.

MAKE UTAH THE FIRST.

If the men of Utah who have shown an enthusiastic desire to serve their country will take the steps necessary to come to an understanding and to act in concert, it will be an easy matter to make this the first of all the states to furnish its quota of the new call for volunteers. The number this State will be required to supply is 255, and it is conservative to say that twice that many of her citizens are anxious to enlist. Probably it would be no exaggeration to double the higher figure, so pronounced is the patriotism of the people.

Some days or may be a week or even more must elapse before recruiting officers begin the actual work of enlistment. In the meantime those who desire to enlist can get together in their several counties and mature preparations for a rush upon the recruiting officers as soon as the latter open up for business. No doubt a tacit arrangement could be made by which recruiting would begin at various points in the State on the morning of the same day, and by sundown Utah's quota would be complete.

It would be a credit to the youngest State in the Union to say that in a single day she enrolled her quota of recruits under the President's second call for volunteers to the number of 75,000. It would show some of the slow-going eastern communities of the Union where are being developed the patriotism, brawn and brain that are to take the lead in maintaining the honor and glory of the nation. Give Uncle Sam's recruiting officers just one day and no more in which to get in their work in this State; then let their occupation be taken from them. Let the last State to enter the Union be the first to furnish its complement of volunteers. Make Utah the first State of the whole Union!

FATE AND HAWAII.

For a long time Hawaii has desired to be annexed to the American Union, and repeatedly have efforts been made, both in Congress and by the President, to accomplish this result. But there have been men close to the Chief Executive and numerous in Congress who have sternly opposed the acquisition by this country of any more territory, and particularly of any not on the mainland of the American continent and contiguous to our present boundary lines. These conservatives have urged that ours was not a land-grabbing government, and that such a spirit should never be permitted to influence our foreign policy.

They have urged that we already had territory enough; that a colonial system was incompatible with our form of government, and that our peace and prosperity as a nation would be best secured and preserved by avoiding such complications with other nations as are usually inseparable from the annexation of new territory. In the case of Hawaii it has been urged that a strong squadron and garrison would have to be maintained there were we to annex the little mid-ocean republic, and that the possession of it would cost more than it would come to.

So far the opponents of annexation have been able to defeat its friends, but the tide seems to be swiftly turn-

ing in favor of the latter. Today a bulletin announces that Senator Lodge has had attached to the war emergency bill a rider which is identical with Congressman Newland's resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, and that hereafter the two measures must go together. The exigencies of the war with Spain have thrown the weight of argument so heavily on the side of annexation, and circumstances give to the friends of the proposition so great an advantage, that the island republic is likely to become a part of the American Union within the next few days.

Friends of the administration and members of Congress who have been opposing the acquisition of the islands are changing front on account of the Philippines so unexpectedly falling into our hands, because Hawaii is urgently needed as a coaling station and base of supplies and operations for American forces in Asiatic waters.

In this connection it is suggested that the United States cruiser Charleston will be due at Honolulu not later than Tuesday next. Supplying her with coal will be a violation of the laws of neutrality which may get the Hawaiian government into trouble with other nations; but should Honolulu become an American city by the time the Charleston is ready to take coal, the law of nations would be saved infringement. Again, by sending troops to Honolulu in small vessels, and thence to Manila in larger ones, an army of occupation can be landed on the Philippines much more quickly than in the way heretofore contemplated. An inscrutable and resistless fate seems to have decreed that Hawaii shall be absorbed by America.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND HOLY ALLIANCE.

To discuss the final disposition of the Philippine islands is as yet premature, but in view of the fact that expressions are heard to the effect that the United States has no business in that part of the world as long as the Monroe doctrine is considered sound politics, it may not be untimely to call attention to that doctrine. It defines our policy with regard to Europe to be "not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy; meeting in all instances the just claim of every power, submitting to injuries from none."

It is believed that this definition of the position of the United States was intended as reply to the aggressions of the so-called holy alliance, a compact in which European princes solemnly pledged themselves to "give to each other assistance, protection and help," supposedly in the interests of Spain to help her to re-conquer her American possessions, at that time commencing to slip from her grasp. By the Monroe doctrine it was expressly stated that the United States is not to interfere in the "internal concerns" of European powers, but this implies that in matters of extra-continental concern, which by no construction can be considered "internal," the country has reserved the right to say a word. The Philippine islands, situated in Asia, and being practically lost to Spain by the changing fortunes of war, or rather by the inability of the mother country to govern and defend them, are not a Spanish possession. European powers may have interests in Asia, but they are chiefly of their own making and are by no means of any