

beginning can only be made right by continuing in that course. It is a great mistake.

EDUCATING FOR REVENGE.

The *Literary Digest* contains a translation of a paper from a Leipzig periodical on the subject which heads this article. It is of considerable interest as showing to what extent the Germans are apprised of the military and concomitant movements on the part of their hereditary enemy and in what manner the information is received. The German publication makes a text of the recent election of Ernest Lavisse, a professor of history and philosophy in Paris, to a seat among the "forty immortals," and proceeds to apostrophize the fact that the French journals have pointed out his wonderful eloquence and the energy which has characterized his work for his countrymen, showing that the greatest part of the French nation understood by this regeneration not only a renewed physical vigor, moral strength and warlike ability, but also the war of revenge against Germany and the regaining of Alsace-Lorraine. It is admitted that the Germans do not understand this fully, yet it is claimed to be a matter which ought to be more generally known. "It is perhaps excusable that during the first few years after the terrible war the children were taught to look with dislike upon the victorious neighboring nation; but that this practice of sowing the dragon's teeth of hate in the hearts of youth should be continued even now, is all the more incomprehensible because the public schools bear a still more official character than in Germany. It is certainly dangerous practice to teach the youth of the country that treaties are only made to be broken."

It certainly is; but that conclusion will be looked upon by the French as decidedly a *non sequitur*—ne not in consonance with its premises. They will claim it does not follow that because a better and more comprehensive national polity is being instilled into the juvenile French mind it is therefore advised to repudiate sacred covenants solemnly entered into; also will they be apt to say that there has been no agreement made not to attack Germany or any other nation wherever in their judgment circumstances require it. The German writer, however, proceeds in that strain and arrives at the idea that he cannot do better in support of his position than to give some extracts from the French school books, thinking that it will have a tendency to cure the more indolent among his readers of the "fond idea" that the thought of revenge is a thing of the past in France. He then goes on to show that in a volume of lyrical poems to be read in public schools, and recommended very warmly by the authorities, William I, who is declared to have been so simple-minded and kind-hearted that his lowliest subjects had access to him, is described as a fitting descendant of the proud Attila, as a man who revelled in bloodshed and cruelties, and whose greatest pleasure was to point his guns at sick persons and children; and in the foot-notes of

the book the readers are told to look forward to the day of revenge. This is a rather awkward showing, sure enough, but the language may be that of some characterless parasite of journalism such as we have at least one of in this city; and if that should be the case of course the people of the writer's neighborhood should not be held responsible for his vaporings. Here is another morceau:

In the "Little Reader," a booklet intended for children of six and seven years, we find such sentences: "The Germans came in great numbers to Paris, but dared not attack it. When they saw that the city would not capitulate, they shelled it for a whole month. Is it brave to shell a city? . . . May every Frenchman, rich or poor, become a good soldier, to defend his country—and to avenge it!" In a hand-book of the French language, published by the general inspector of public schools, we read the following: "I can read, write and cipher. There is something else that I have learned: I love my country, I will never forget that black spot on the map in the northeast of France (Sedan)."

And here is another:

In Morlet and Richardot's grammar, the war of revenge is taught in a tasteful manner by parsing the following sentences: "You know, my children, grandpa says that a piece is wanting from the map of France. When grandpa thinks of this, he becomes downhearted, and a tear runs into his white beard. But when he looks at you, then his hope revives. Remember the duty which devolves on you when you grow up."

Over here, where as between Germany and France we are not so much influenced by prejudice for or against either, the verdict as to those two selections will be that, with the mercurial and sullen Gaulic temperament considered, the wonder is that the language is so mild. It only goes to show what was previously known to exist and what is not denied, that Germany holds the Rhine provinces by virtue of a title which lacks the essentials of voluntary signature, sealing and delivery and that as such they are debatable ground still. The French claim, and they have geographical asymmetry, heredity and relationship to bear them out, that all the territory west of that historic stream and between their northern and southern boundary belongs to them and that its taking away was the act of a powerful conqueror despoiling his crushed and helpless adversary. And a good many people who are not French nor sympathizers with France as against any of its enemies look upon the bombardment of Paris as being, if not a violation of the unwritten code of civilized warfare, an approach to the very verge of it. There was no military requirement calling for it, nothing to make it necessary to hurl one shell into or fire one shot at the badly defended city; a complete investment was consummated and isolation and starvation would soon have done the work.

As to Sedan, it is the subject of an incident which is no brighter than it is painted. However, the Germans were not altogether, if at all, to blame for this. One of the most magnificent armies that ever went afield was torn into fragments while fighting with such desperation and valor as have seldom been equaled, because the

emperor was not a soldier and his presence was more of a detriment than anything else. He declared war when his country was shockingly unprepared and the slaughter and disaster which followed were attributable directly to him, the German thunderbolts being but the instruments of destruction which his rashness and criminal ambition evoked. But he is beyond the power of revenge, and at the best it is a base and unjustifiable passion, as unbecoming in nations as in men.

AS SEEN ABROAD.

The *Lowestoft (England) Journal* of June 24 contains an account of the Salt Lake Temple, and it is a model of accuracy and fairness. It is rarely indeed that we find newspapers not of us discussing such or similar subjects relating to the Latter-day Saints in as dispassionate and considerate a tone as characterize the utterances of the *Journal* on every occasion. The article spoken of is quite lengthy and enters largely into detail and description, leaving no part or feature of the beautiful structure unmentioned. We need offer no apology for publishing the following extract from the article:

In the same period a great number of cities, schools, assembly halls, colleges, three other temples, and the great Tabernacle, capable of holding some 10,000 people with such perfect acoustical properties that a falling pin or a whisper can be distinctly heard throughout the vast auditorium; as well as many other noble buildings of commercial interest have been raised. To found the beautiful homes, now enjoyed in happiness and prosperity by this misunderstood people, they have suffered deeply, and like the early Christians have been everywhere spoken against. Expelled from four abiding places, tortured, murdered and their property destroyed, they left the beautiful city of Nauvoo they had built, to cross the Great American desert, a thousand miles, chiefly on foot; being turned out in the middle of the night by a mob with blackened faces, led on by two so-called preachers of the Gospel in the depth of winter. With very little to cover them they started that journey, staining the snow with their bleeding feet, their greatest crimes being their belief in immediate revelation, and a determination to live up to the Gospel standard.

EXPENSES OF THE FAIR.

The floating debt of the World's Fair is \$2,000,000 and its outstanding bonds amount to \$4,500,000 more, making a total indebtedness of \$6,500,000. The actual running expenses every day are set down at \$20,000 in round numbers, a figure which the management hope to materially reduce, perhaps as much as \$4000 or \$5000. But it should be remembered that as against this the receipts from the various concessioners are about an equal amount, so that the expense of running the big show is practically nothing, at least the receipts from admissions do not have to be drawn upon to any great extent to assist in paying the daily expenses.

It is shown by a Chicago paper that with the time yet remaining a paid