

adversaries with whom he constantly came in contact.

Strange to say, these noble traits of character were at once his strength and his weakness. The constant strife of his time, and probably also the fear that the Reformation of Luther would lead to bloodshed, induced him at all times to throw his influence for compromise. He did hardly realize, as Luther did, that truth can be victorious only as long as it is true to itself and to the principles on which it is founded. At all events, in a new edition of the Augsburg confession published in 1542 he made important changes, on his own authority, modifying the doctrine of the relation between faith and works so as to reconcile the Catholics, and in the doctrine of the Lord's supper, to gain favor among the Calvinists. It is needless to say that the efforts failed. Among the adversaries not compromised but surrender was demanded. Equally futile was his offer to recognize the supreme authority of the pope as a human right, if the latter would grant liberty of conscience. The only result of the conciliatory propositions was to cause strife among his own friends and the placing of himself in a false light among his associates. The closing years of Melancthon were rather full of disappointment to him. He died on April 19, 1560, and welcomed death as a deliverer from a world of strife. For a long time he was all but forgotten, but recently his worth and inestimable services in the cause of Reformation have been recognized among students of ecclesiastical history.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

The interest shown among Greeks in the United States in the news from Crete that the Turkish flag has been fired on by Prince George seems to amount to enthusiasm. It is thought that in a short time a regiment could be formed in this country, well equipped and anxious to aid the mother country in the struggle with the Turks. And this is but an instance of the feeling that exists everywhere where Greeks dwell. Greece is but a small country, containing about two and a half million inhabitants, but probably as many more are scattered in the Mediterranean countries and other parts of the world, and at the first sign of actual hostilities, thousands would rally and make an inroad in Turkey like a whirlwind.

The Greeks are known to be fierce fighters. For centuries a great many of them have taken to brigandage as a convenient mode of living, the Turkish government, whose subjects they were, being indifferent to local affairs as long as the taxes were paid. This has kept the war spirit alive. The Turks are fighters, too, being capable of great endurance and entirely without fear even before the mouths of the death-dealing cannon, because they believe that death can find only those who are appointed to die; but their military training is neglected and they present more the appearance of a mob than a regular army. It is therefore not impossible that a war between Greece and Turkey would be in many particulars a repetition of the crusade of Japan against Ohio.

All depends on the attitude of the

great powers. This is so far not entirely clear. The official declarations of Russia convey the idea that that country is anxious for the preservation of the peace, but whether the official declarations agree with the secret instructions to ambassadors and naval commanders, only future events can reveal. If there were at the different courts a sincere desire to prevent a rupture between the Greeks and their old enemies, it is believed that they would have prevented the dispatch of the Greek fleet to Crete and the subsequent firing on a Turkish man-of-war by more effective protests than those made.

THE WAR BEGUN.

The latest news from eastern Europe is that a state of war actually exists between Greece and Turkey. The former is virtually in possession of Crete, being master of the situation on that island. There has been no actual declaration of war, but such is liable to come at any time from the sultan, whose council concluded today the recall of its minister from Athens and the giving of the Greek minister his passport. If this be done, and the Turkish troops cross the Greek frontier direct, it may take more force than the allied great powers can command to withhold the Turks before a fierce conflict has been inaugurated. Certainly the eastern question has not reached such a critical stage, for twenty years, as now.

FOSTER THE FRONTIERS.

In the interest of the inhabitants of Grand and San Juan counties, in the remote southeast corner of the State, Representative Martin has introduced a bill in the Legislature appropriating \$10,000 for a bridge across Grand river, on the road between Thompson's Springs on the R. G. W. and Moab; and \$2,000 to construct and repair a wagon road through Grand and San Juan counties.

The Legislature ought by all means to have this bridge built and this wagon road put in good order. The hardy pioneers who are down in that inhospitable region deserve this recognition and public aid. They are doing a great work to build up the State and develop its resources, and the taxpayers in other counties would be perfectly willing to see some of the public money used for roads and bridges in that dreary region.

But the matter has a business as well as a sentimental aspect. The ever enterprising Coloradans have caused wagon roads to be constructed to the vicinity of the larger settlements in Grand and San Juan counties, and the result is that Colorado merchants have captured the trade of that region, which rightly belongs to Utah dealers; and as soon as the bridge and road referred to are constructed, the trade of southeastern Utah, and adjoining portions of Colorado and Arizona, ought to and doubtless will, come to the larger cities of this State.

We are not able to say whether

the amounts asked for the bridge and road, are too much or too little. The Legislature should ascertain about what will be required to do the work well and thoroughly, and then give the money promptly. That part of the State already has important live stock interests, and the mining prospects in the Blue and La Sal mountains are attracting much attention; and with good roads and bridges to facilitate travel and transportation, what is now a desert region promises to develop and become populous and wealthy.

OPPOSED BY THE SCHOOLS.

The antagonism to the use of tobacco, which is gaining strong headway in the best schools of the country, for the reason that the leaders in those institutions recognize mental and physical degeneracy as an immediate effect of the tobacco habit, is attracting considerable attention in prominent magazines that treat of physiological subjects. One of these, *Modern Medicine*, says:

A crusade against the use of tobacco has recently been started in a number of our American universities. It is a recognized fact that tobacco, when taken into the system in any form, is injurious not only to the physical health, but to the intellectual development as well. The results obtained in schools where the use of tobacco has been discarded are very encouraging, and show clearly the harmful effect which this obnoxious weed has upon the system. It is gratifying to note that some of the best colleges of our country have taken a decided stand against its use by their students. The Boston University has issued an ordinance that those students who are unwilling to forego the use of tobacco while within the precincts of the university will have their fees returned, and their names taken from the books. The Ohio Wesleyan University has made a rule forbidding its students to use tobacco in any form, and other universities have made similar ordinances.

In some of the higher educational institutions of this country attempts have been made to obtain statistics as to the effects of tobacco on the academic youth. In 1891 the official physician of Yale published the results of observations on the undergraduates of that university. In a class of one hundred and forty-seven students, he found that in four years seventy-seven who did not use tobacco surpassed the seventy who did use it to the extent of 10.4 per cent in increase of weight, twenty-four per cent in increase of height, and 28.7 in increase of chest girth. The most marked difference was, however, in point of lung capacity, the abstainer showing an average gain of 85.5 per cent more than smokers or chewers. Among the undergraduates at Amherst it was found that during the four years the abstainers from tobacco gained twenty-four per cent in weight, thirty-seven per cent in height, forty-two per cent in chest girth, and seventy-five per cent in lung capacity over those who used tobacco.

No doubt this stand of the better class of institutions of learning will have a beneficial effect in many directions, and therefore deserves the earnest support of parents and the public generally. But that it will get that support is doubtful; for in common