

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

JULY, 1910

Paladino, a Typical "Medium"
Cancer as Known to Science
Los Angeles as Aqueduct Builder
House - Flies as Carriers of Disease
Newfoundland Opened Up by Railroads
Irrigation Securities, Good and Bad
Impending Revolution in China
Interest on Savings Deposits
What Congress Has Done
Welcoming Roosevelt

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City



EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR GAYNOR

As they appeared on the occasion of the Mayor's greeting to the returning traveler, Saturday,
June 18, at the Battery, New York

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLII

NEW YORK, JULY, 1910

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Another
Half-Year
Ended

The first half of the year 1910, crowded as it has been with many matters of interest and moment from day to day, has been more than usually free from events that mark epochs in the movement of history. Thus far 1910 has been a year of orderly progress in the United States. Congress has finished its long term, and its members are glad to be in their respective States and districts once more, many of them having critical situations to face in politics. President Taft is obtaining some recreation at Beverly, Mass., although he will not be restrained from keeping various engagements in different parts of the country, his greatest passion being for travel. Economic conditions are not as brilliant as had been predicted a year ago, but they are not, on the other hand, disturbing or depressing. The tariff for several years to come is a fixed fact, without regard to the result of November's elections. The new railroad law will not have a disturbing influence upon business, but on the contrary will relieve suspense and give greater stability to railroad investments. The key to the political situation for the present year is independence of mere party lines, and a demand for men of high character and efficiency in public places.

Republicans
Getting
Together

Undoubtedly the Republican party, in Senate and House of Representatives, was in much better condition to go before the country as the business of the session was coming to an end, in the last half of June, than it would have been if adjournment had been taken in the middle of May. One of the best debates of the session turned upon the request of the President for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the enlargement of the work of the Tariff Board. The demand for this money was equivalent to a frank admission that from



YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN DOWN
(Apropos of the success of Mr. Taft's recent program)
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

this time forth the tariff ought to be studied. The Payne-Aldrich tariff is a log-rolling measure which was put together on the plan of taking as good care as possible of all sectional, local, and special interests. Future tariffs must be built upon a scientific study of industries and their needs, as related to international production and distribution.

Tariff Study
Now
Authorized

It is true that Congress has not in express words conferred upon the Tariff Board the authority to make the desired investigations. Yet the grant of \$250,000 to pay for a single year's work of this expert board under the President's direction can be construed in no other way than as giving authority to carry on some very thorough studies,—as, for example, into the cotton and woolen schedules. This sum of money, intelligently spent, ought to be productive of great

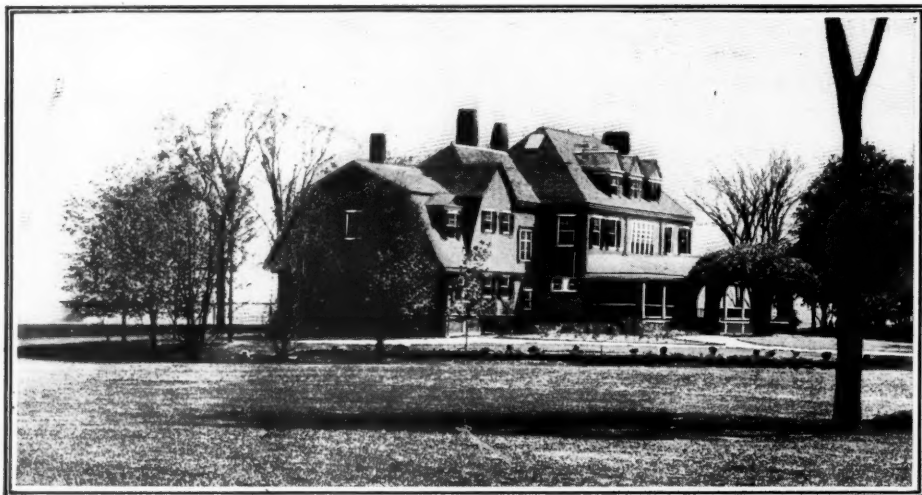
results. Almost without notice of the importance of the step taken, we have in reality entered upon the quiet, studious beginnings of what must in the end give us a real tariff revision. Thus, a minor item in the Sundry Civil appropriation bill may, in the end, prove to have been the most important work of the present session of a Congress which began its career with the adoption in last year's special session of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Nothing could be so futile as to agitate for an immediate general revision of the new tariff law. We are not in possession of the facts for a proper revision; the business of the country ought not to be subjected to the disturbance of a premature tariff agitation; neither of the existing parties at the present time is a fit instrument for sound tariff legislation; and the same forces which made the present law could prevent the adoption of any bill that should attempt radical improvement. But in the due course of time the public will revise its own tariff, on the basis of scientific study and diffused information. The Tariff Board, if it rises to the height of its opportunities, can lead us safely toward the non-partisan, businesslike readjustment of our tariff policy and our schedules in detail.

*A Chance
for
Harmony*

Meanwhile, the grant of an increased appropriation for the Tariff Board gave the divergent wings of the Republican party a chance to come closer together. The clause in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law that provides for the Tariff Board

was drawn by Senator Beveridge and it passed the Senate in a proper form, conferring upon the President exactly the authority he has since assumed. If the clause had not been foolishly tampered with in conference committee, and if leading conferrees like Senator Hale had not solemnly avowed that President Taft would be unable (under the clause as amended) to do the very things he has actually been doing, it is quite probable that Senator Beveridge would have voted for the Tariff bill instead of against it. For, although he disapproved of several leading schedules, it was his particular contention that the present Congress ought to create the machinery whereby to give us a different sort of tariff-making in the future.

Mr. Taft's disposition to read those "Progressives" and "Insurgents" Senators and Representatives out of the party who voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff has been the most disruptive and unfortunate thing that the Republican party has had to encounter in its recent history. He has made the mistake of treating these men as if their fundamental attitude was "insurgent" rather than "progressive." The Republican party is instinctively progressive; and when in the firm grip of its reactionaries and strict organization men, the party always suffers defeats. The Republicans of the Middle West who have been stigmatized as "insurgents" have for the most part had a long record of party loyalty and service; and to have tried to break them down in their own communities for voting against the Tariff bill, was to have shown



THE STETSON COTTAGE AT BEVERLY, MASS., ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY, WHICH IS AGAIN THIS YEAR, AS LAST, THE SUMMER HOME OF PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS FAMILY



PRESIDENT TAFT AT MARIETTA, OHIO, JUNE 15, WHERE HE HELPED TO CELEBRATE THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE AND THE FOUNDING OF A COLLEGE

great lack of political discernment, as well as a lack of tolerance and humor. Mr. Taft's own attitude toward tariff revision, up to one year ago, was exactly the same as that of the group of men who in August of last year, on the final vote, did not stand with the majority. The word "insurgent" arose in a different way, and ought not to have been applied where it did not fit the case. The insurgents were simply those members of the House who chose to make the fight against Speaker Cannon's control of business under the existing rules. One by one the worst features of the rules have been modified, without unduly weakening the system required for the dispatch of business. The latest victory of the insurgents was in June, when practically all factions and parties united in conferring upon each individual member the right to ask the House to discharge a committee from considering a bill, and to place it upon the House calendar regardless of its status in the committee to which it was referred. The House insurgents have made things very lively thus far in the present Congress and the storms they have created have done a great deal of good and very little harm.

Mr. Taft's
Attitude
More Genial

There has been nothing in the conditions that confront the government or the country to require anything like a military lining up of parties. Every Republican Senator and Representative

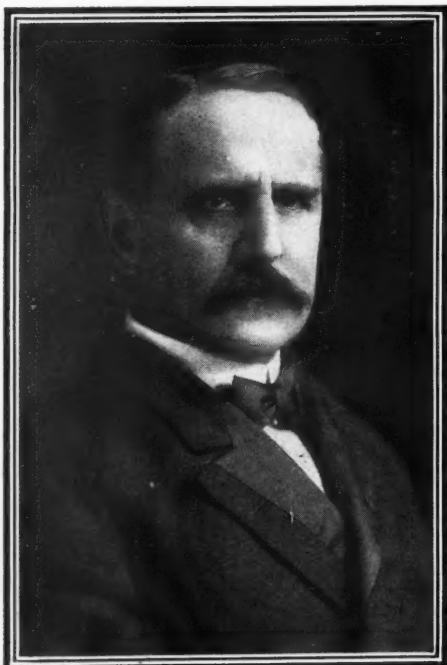
has had the perfect right to be the judge of his own actions, with accountability to nobody but to his own constituents at home. It would never have been guessed that Mr. Taft, of all men, should have become the intolerant champion of the old-time party leaders in the two Houses, to the extent of showing a willingness to use patronage and the multiform power of the Executive for the overthrow of the spirit of political independence. There is some reason to think that Mr. Taft already sees a new light, and that he will prefer to be the country's President rather than the avowed chief of the



CAN'T LOSE HIM

(The returning Congressman is not proud of the Cannon-Aldrich record)

From the Leader (Cleveland)



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HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA

(Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and an accidental victim of an over-praised tariff for which he was not responsible)

party in power; while as a Republican he will prefer to belong to the whole party, including its progressive two-thirds, rather than to the wing of the party whose leadership, if undisputed, would mean defeat beyond any reasonable hope. The spirit of the Republican party is progressive; and Mr. Taft will never find himself in a very happy or congenial atmosphere until he makes it entirely plain to everybody that the progressive thought and leadership of the country is to be welcomed and tolerated, whether it agrees with his views in all matters of detail, or not.

Unanimous
for the
Railroad Bill

Certainly the solid Republican vote of both Houses upon the Railroad bill as it came out of conference committee might well have restored Mr. Taft's *amour propre* and his traditional good humor, and given him a desire to minimize, rather than to magnify, party differences. This was, indeed, a Taft measure. The Taft administration has never been regarded by the country as responsible for the Payne-Aldrich tariff,—although if Mr. Taft had taken as much interest in tariff making at the beginning of the

extra session as he took at the end, we might have had a somewhat better law. In any case it could not have been a very good tariff enactment and it has never been incumbent upon Mr. Taft to bear the brunt of its defense. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was well known while the Payne bill was on its passage as a man who did not admire it enough to express any enthusiasm whatsoever about it. Yet his position in the House was such that it seemed his clear duty to vote for the bill in the end—just as it seemed Mr. Taft's duty to sign it as the best thing that could be had. Mr. Taft's subsequent praise of the new tariff, in Mr. Tawney's district, was well intended but not valuable to Mr. Tawney. Mr. Taft, moreover, was the unfortunate victim of a lot of figures on the tariff, said to have been prepared for his convenience by one of those old-time so-called "experts" whose methods are so very different from those that will naturally be employed by Mr. Taft's own Tariff Board. Mr. Taft's great opportunity lies in obtaining such good work from his new Tariff Board that he may well feel great pride where he has also entire responsibility. "Insurgents" have stood by his tariff board, and his railroad bill, and deserve his recognition. It would seem as unfair, meanwhile, to break down Mr. Tawney in his own district because he thought it right to vote for the Payne-Aldrich bill, as to attack other Western Congressmen because they thought it right to vote in the negative. The rule of independence should work both ways. Mr. Tawney is a man of strength and experience who would be missed if he should lose his seat in the House.

"Railroading" the Railroad Bill As for Mr. Taft's railroad bill, it is a remarkable piece of legislation, and it would be quite unfair not to assign to the President and the Attorney-General a large measure of credit for bringing it safely through the long ordeal of debate in both Houses, and through the threatened deadlock in conference committee. Mr. Taft was entirely well satisfied with the bill in its final form as he signed it, and so-called "insurgent" leaders like Senator Cummins, even where their specific amendments were not adopted, might well claim that important compromises embodying principles proposed by them would never have been adopted but for the resolute positions they assumed in the debate. If the railroads, indeed, had supposed that the pending bill would go over until the next session, they must also now see that certain actions of their own precipitated the legislative results.

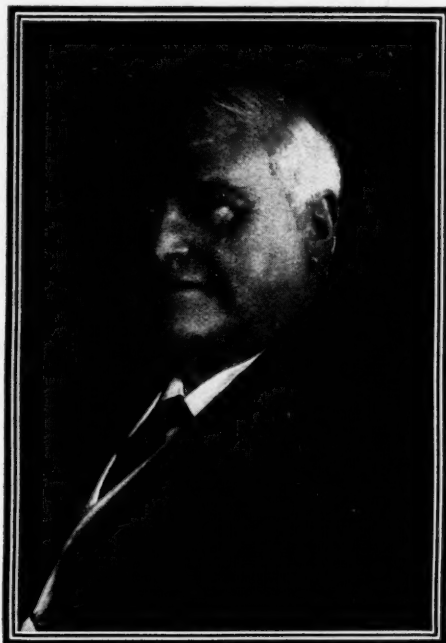
How
It All
Happened

Under the new law, the Interstate Commerce Commission has an ample time within which to suspend the operation of new railroad rates pending inquiry as to their reasonableness. While the bill was pending, the principal roads of the country had attempted some important increases in freight rates. The Western Trunk Line Association, comprising a large number of roads, had filed its proposed increases at Washington in April. Just as the rates were to become effective, Attorney-General Wickersham checkmated this railroad action by obtaining an injunction, alleging that the increased rates would be unreasonable and oppressive, and also that the joint action of the roads, in the methods used by them, constituted a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Great business excitement and confusion resulted. The railroads,—after a hurried conference with President Taft, Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Knox, and others,—agreed to withdraw their advanced rates, while the Attorney-General on his part agreed not to press the legal action. Thus the bold step of the roads, met by the equally bold action of the Administration, created a situation that practically compelled Congress to give the pending bill its final touches and allow it to go promptly upon the statute books. With the new law passed and made operative at once, the railroads may, indeed, file increased rates; but the Interstate Commerce Commission will have practically a year at its disposal to inquire upon

its own account and to listen to complaints and arguments on behalf of shippers.

The New In-
terstate Com-
merce Act

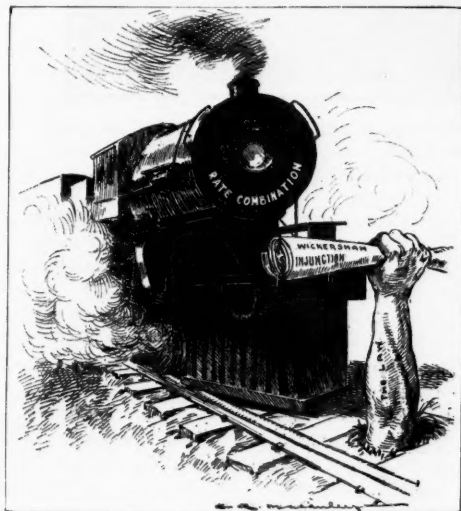
This Railroad bill—to take it up specifically—became a law on the 18th of last month. Many changes were made in the bill as offered by the administration; but the Commerce Court was retained, as were paragraphs increasing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both Senate and House threw out entirely two equally important provisions of



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SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA

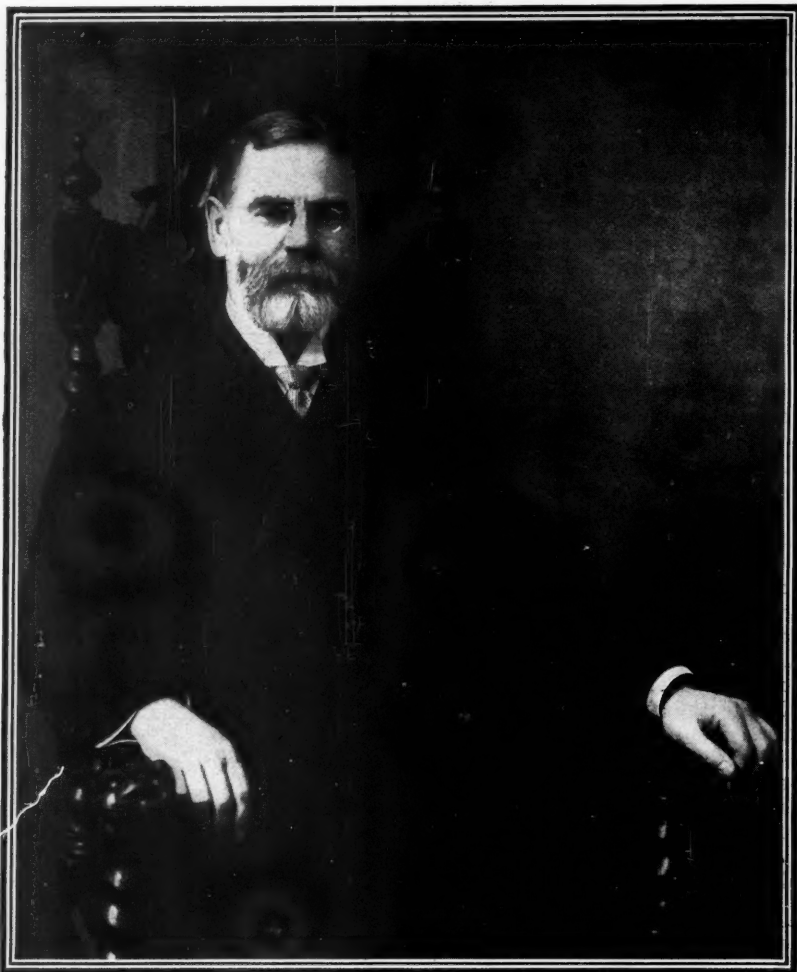
(Chairman of the Senate Committee that handled the railroad bill)



AN UNEXPECTED OBSTRUCTION

From the World (New York)

the original Administration measure—one legalizing traffic agreements among railroads, and the other permitting stock ownership of railroad companies in other non-competing lines under certain conditions. Regarding a fifth leading idea of the original draft, a compromise was reached. This was the clause providing for control of issues of railroad stocks and bonds; they were to be sold for not less than par, and not sold at all except with the approval of the Commission. For this there was substituted in conference a provision for a commission to make a scientific report on this subject—a long step towards the protection of investors, and towards the correcting of



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington

HON. JAMES R. MANN OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, WHOSE LEADERSHIP IN THE DEBATE ON THE RAILROAD BILL HAS BROUGHT HIM GREAT CREDIT

such railroad rates as have had their excuse for existence mainly in the desire of certain companies to pay interest and dividends on inflated capitalizations.

*History
of
the Bill*

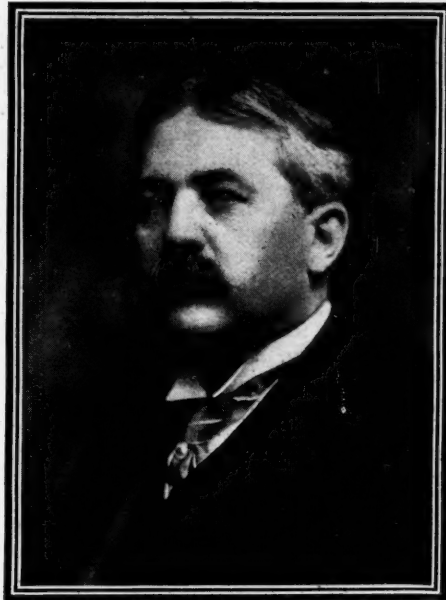
It was early in January that the new act to amend the Interstate Commerce law was introduced in both House and Senate. The House began its stringent alterations before the bill got out of committee, with the elimination of the conspicuous clause that would have legalized certain existing railroad mergers. Another radical feature not on the program was the inclusion of interstate telegraph and telephone companies

as common carriers, against the opposition of Republican party leaders. This was on April 28th; and on the following day the insurgents won a triumph even greater, with the adoption, by a vote of 130 to 67, of an amendment calling for a physical valuation of all the railroads in the country. Meanwhile, the Senate had proved to be very nearly as progressive, although its committee had reported the bill on February 25th practically unchanged. The Democrats had succeeded by the end of April in eliminating from consideration the sections of the bill calling for the regulation of railroad capitalization. Attempts to have these struck out in the House had failed; but Democratic

Senators argued that such regulation was contrary to the rights of the States, would destroy the effectiveness of State railway commissions, would legalize "watered stock" now in existence, and would halt railway development, particularly in the South. On May 2 the insurgent-Democratic combination in the Senate struck out the sections relating to traffic agreements and to mergers. The adoption on May 13 of a drastic prohibition against a greater charge for a short than for a long haul, and on May 27 of a clause bringing telephone and telegraph companies within the scope of the act, came as sharp surprises to the "regulars," who had prophesied that such clauses, although added by the House, would not be considered for a moment in the Senate. In fact, the only radical feature contributed by the House and not by the Senate also was the demand for a physical valuation; and this was lost in the Senate by only two votes. The bill finally passed the Senate on June 3, fifty to twelve—the opposition being solidly Democratic. The House Bill having been passed on May 10, no time was lost in bringing both measures to conference. Representative Mann's valiant endeavor to put a stock-and-bond-regulation provision through the conference committee was not successful. Neither was any physical valuation clause satisfactory to the Senate conferees. In other respects, however, the wishes of the House were realized more thoroughly than is usual in conference. A commission was authorized to investigate alleged stock watering and the like, as a substitute for the provision originally demanded. The House wording was adopted for the long and short haul proposition, with an addition by the conferees prohibiting railroad carriers that have lowered their rates in competition with a water route from increasing said rates later, unless the Commission considers conditions to have changed. The House provision was retained that Circuit Judges shall form the Commerce Court, instead of Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, whose appointment the Senate had demanded.

*The Commerce
Commission
Strengthened*

One effect of the bill, through its provisions for a Commerce Court and for representation of the Government before that court by the Attorney-General, will be to shorten litigation over the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the other hand, the Commission is vastly strengthened in its control over the rates and facilities of common carriers; and its field is widened by the extension of the term "railroad" in the act to embrace terminals,



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HON. C. A. SEVERANCE, OF ST. PAUL

(One of the delegates to the railroad conference at Berne)

bridges, and ferries, as well as by the section including telegraphs and telephones, both wire and wireless, and cable companies. The new law makes it more difficult for the railroads to conceal rebating from the Commission. It requires all common carriers to keep an agent in Washington, whom the Commission may serve with papers. It withdraws from the Commission the burden of making many reports and analyses to Congress. It authorizes the Commission to suspend a rate increase, pending its investigation into the reasonableness thereof, and to keep on investigating as long as ten months if it wishes. Above all, it enables the Commission to proceed against a common carrier, not only after receiving complaint, but at any time, upon its own initiative.

*Railway
Progress
at Large*

In a little speech made at Parkersburg, W. Va., last month, President Taft called attention to one field of constantly improving railroad legislation that deserves more attention than it receives. He dwelt upon marked improvements made by the present Congress in the laws requiring the use of appliances that protect railway employees as well as the traveling public. He pointed out a steady improvement in these respects from President Harrison's administration down to the present time. Questions of this kind, as well as a variety of

other railroad questions more or less technical in character, will be considered this month by the International Railway Conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland. Our Government is to be represented by a delegation of nine well qualified men, among them being Messrs. Lane and Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Hon. C. A. Severance, who has served as the Government's special counsel in important railway litigation. There was a time when we believed ourselves so far ahead of European countries in all railway matters that we should have smiled at the idea of learning anything from the railroad men of England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Russia. But the time has come when every country must be willing to compare its practical transportation methods and its laws regulating railroads with those of other countries.

*The
New
States*

There was no surprise in any quarter when, last month, Congress voted to promote Arizona and New Mexico to the rank of statehood. A dozen years ago they were at the point of admission by virtue of an omnibus bill that would also have admitted Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as two States. A hard fight, led by Senator Beveridge in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Territories, gave us the present State of Oklahoma, with suitable population and boundaries. Arizona and New Mexico ought to have been united and brought in as one State with a proviso that after fifty years the State might be divided into two if it had population and wealth equal to twice the average of the rest of the States of the Union. In nothing else have our political parties more perniciously obstructed statesmanship than in the shaping and admission of

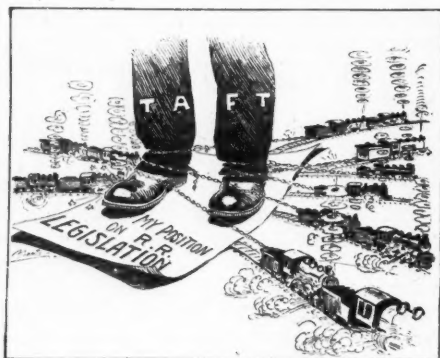


TAFT'S NEW FRIENDS
From the Press (New York)

new States. Under the bill as passed it will be some time before State constitutions can be adopted, and four new Senators can be seated at Washington. Meanwhile, this chapter of our history being closed, we must all unite in wishing Arizona and New Mexico a great and honorable future. Let us also hope that their four United States Senators may prove to be men of sound character, even though of limited public experience.

*Roosevelt's
Home
Coming*

The return of ex-President Roosevelt, who arrived in New York Bay on the morning of Saturday, June 18, was remarkable chiefly for the character of the welcome accorded him. There was widespread enthusiasm over his safe home-coming, and great spontaneity in the expressions of good-will manifested on all hands regardless of party. A large reception committee met Mr. Roosevelt at the quarantine station, and after a somewhat informal parade of water craft the distinguished citizen was landed at the Battery, where Mayor Gaynor greeted him in well-chosen words and where he replied in a five-minute speech of eminent suitability. Hundreds of thousands of people welcomed him as he drove up Broadway and Fifth Avenue as far as Central Park. Many organizations were massed along the sidewalks, the parade itself consisting of the reception committee in carriages, about a hundred Rough Riders on horseback, and a few bands. Simple and informal as was the whole arrangement, it



THEY CANNOT BUDGE HIM
From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)



Photograph by the American Press Assn.

MR. ROOSEVELT SPEAKING IN RESPONSE TO MAYOR GAYNOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME



Photograph by Brown Bros.

THE WELCOMING CROWDS ON BROADWAY, JUNE 18



MR. ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR GAYNOR IN THE PARADE

was perhaps the most impressive reception of an individual that has ever been known in this country. Admiral Dewey's arrival was marked by a magnificent demonstration; yet that occasion was not the Admiral's alone, but the return of our fleet from the Philippines. "Roosevelt Day" was not marred by any unhappy incident.

A Perfect Acknowledgment
Mr. Roosevelt's little speech at the Battery, which was carefully prepared and frankly read from the manuscript, consisted of these paragraphs:

I thank you, Mayor Gaynor. Through you I thank your committee, and through them I wish to thank the American people for their greeting. I need hardly say I am most deeply moved by the reception given me. No man could receive such a greeting without being made to feel both very proud and very humble.

I have been away a year and a quarter from America, and I have seen strange and interesting things alike in the heart of the frowning wilderness and in the capitals of the mightiest and most highly polished of civilized nations. I have thoroughly enjoyed myself, and now I am more glad than I can say to get home, to be back in my own country, back among the people I love.

And I am ready and eager to do my part, so far as I am able, in helping solve problems which must be solved if we of this the greatest democratic Republic upon which the sun has ever shone are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities.

This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty; for any man who has ever been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people, and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life, so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head.

The Political Atmosphere
There was a widespread feeling that Mr. Roosevelt's return would emphasize factional differences in the Republican party and minister to the triumph of some leaders and the humiliation of others. Mr. Roosevelt himself, however, is not on record as having said or done anything to entitle anyone to regard him as a controversial asset. It is fair to say that his coming home seems to have had a stimulating influence upon the Republican party as a whole, so that it appears less divided and more homogeneous. Coinciding with Roosevelt's return, the House of Representatives by general consent reformed its rules in one very important particular; the pending railroad legislation came to a focus with the Republicans solidly behind it; the postal savings-bank bill, for which President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Meyer worked valiantly but in vain in the last Congress, was brought to the point of assured com-



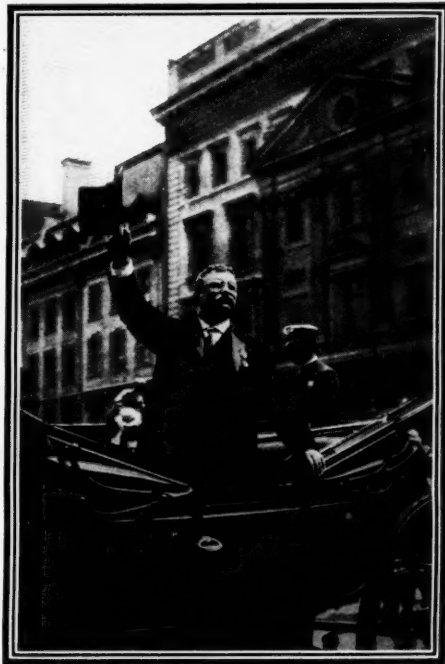
Photograph by Brown Bros.

THE ROUGH RIDERS GREETING THEIR COLONEL

pletion; the Taft conservation bills, giving practical effect to foremost Roosevelt policies, were also made part of this session's program of things actually achieved; there even seemed some good prospect of passing the bill for giving publicity to campaign contributions. In short, Mr. Roosevelt found the great Republican party saying and doing very much what he might reasonably have expected of it.

*What He
Found in
New York*

In the State of New York Mr. Roosevelt found the Legislature assembling in special session, at the mandate of Governor Hughes, in order to face definitely the question of a primary-election law. He found the atmosphere a good deal cleared by the Allds investigation and by the defeat of George W. Aldridge. He found Governor Hughes under appointment to mount the Supreme bench at Washington in the autumn. He found a Democratic Mayor administering the city of New York with remarkable efficiency. He found his former secretary, Mr. Loeb, administering the port of New York with ruthless energy and with exposure of long-continued corruption and fraud. He found, in short, a political condition in both State and city that had developed hopefully out of his



Photograph by the American Press Assn.

RECOGNIZING FRIENDS EN ROUTE



Photograph by the American Press Ass'n.

ENTERING A CARRIAGE AFTER HIS SON'S
WEDDING, JUNE 20

own earlier efforts for reform, and that gave signs of promise quite regardless of party. Under these circumstances, there was no reason for him to take a narrow, partisan view of New York politics. The thing for a great man, a disinterested lover of his country, to desire was that each party this year should put up the best man it could possibly bring forward for Governor of the State, with a view to making secure all the progress of the past and to carrying the good work still further on. With a moderate form of primary-election law granted at the extra session, and a thoroughly good State ticket, the New York Republicans would find themselves in fighting shape.

*The
Prospects
in Ohio*

It was obvious that the chances for Republican harmony and success in the State of Roosevelt and Hughes were brighter than in the native State of President Taft. Governor Harmon's renomination on the Democratic ticket had become a certainty, and the Republicans were still casting about. Mr. Taft's preference was

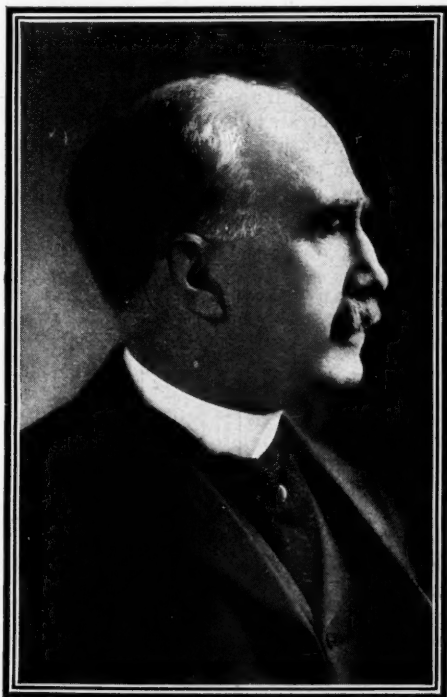


Photograph by the American Press Ass'n.

AT THE DOOR OF THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AFTER THE WEDDING OF
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., AND MISS ELEANOR ALEXANDER, JUNE 20

clearly for his friend, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law. Mr. Longworth is popular as a man, and his choice might readily harmonize Republican factions in Ohio. But Governor Harmon will be very hard to defeat at the polls this year.

Lining Up in Indiana In the State of Indiana, attention will be focussed upon Senator Beveridge's plucky personal fight for reelection. The State convention, which was held early, gave him a most ardent indorsement, but his success depends upon the election of a Republican Legislature in what seems to be a Democratic year and a Democratic State, Gov. Marshall having made John W. Kern the Democratic candidate. Mr. Beveridge has not spared himself in helping to fight Republican battles in other States, from Maine to California; and the failure of any Republican party leader to give him aid and support just now in his own contest would merit the frown of the Republican rank and file.



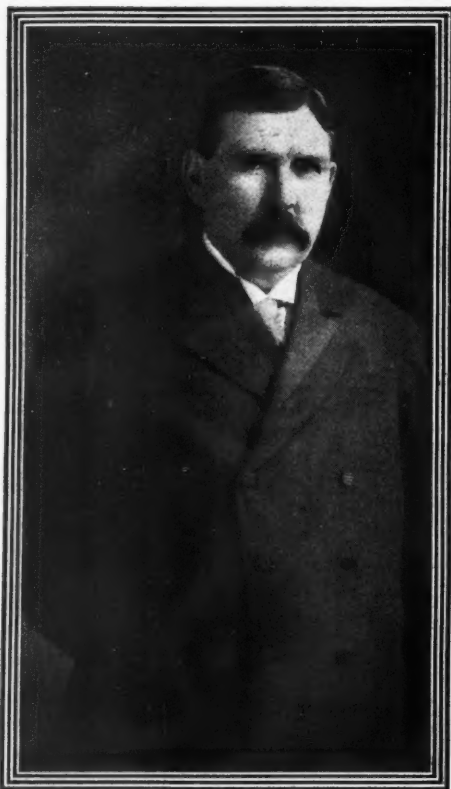
GOVERNOR HARMON, OF OHIO

Iowa and Its Insurgents The so-called "insurgents" of the States farther west are simply the representatives of the sentiment they find in their own communities, and they need no help or encouragement from Mr. Roose-



MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH AS SEEN AT NEW YORK, JUNE 18

velt or anyone else, though doubtless they expect no unkindness from the returned hunter. The insurgent Congressmen in Iowa were all indorsed at the primaries in their own districts. Congressman Hull, a conspicuous figure in the House and one of the foremost of the so-called "stand-patters" and anti-progressives, failed to secure his renomination. The differences of opinion in the party at Washington had no direct bearing upon the Governorship, and Governor Carroll was renominated. He came very nearly losing his nomination, however, through having been perhaps somewhat needlessly identified with a faction. The two Iowa Senators are strong in the support of their own State, as they are more than ever strong and influential with the Republican party of the whole country. Senator Cummins has had much to do with the shaping of the new Railroad bill, and Senator



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SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA, WHO SPOKE LAST MONTH WITH GREAT EFFECT ON THE TARIFF

Dolliver has had as much as anyone to do with the present strong trend of public opinion that will eventually give us an honest, scientific tariff.

Eberhart
and
Moses Clapp

In the State of Minnesota the Republican nomination for the Governorship will go without opposition to the present incumbent. It will be remembered that Minnesota elected a Democratic Governor and a Republican Lieutenant-Governor. On the death of Governor Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor Eberhart took the vacant place for the remainder of the term. He is serving well, and will be placed at the head of the State ticket this fall. Senator Clapp, whose stand with the "progressives" has been as unfaltering as that of Mr. Bristow, of Kansas, will have full Republican support in Minnesota for reelection.

Senator LaFollette's term expires next March, and there will be a determined effort in Wisconsin to prevent his reelection. But the recent attempts

to exhibit the Republicans of Wisconsin as highly conservative, and out of sympathy with the aggressive leader who has won so many single-handed victories, are not quite convincing. Wisconsin will not allow Mr. LaFollette to be read out of the Republican party, even if it takes the solid Democratic vote of the State to keep him in control of the Republican organization. It does not seem to be written in the book of fate that Mr. LaFollette is to retire from the United States Senate on the same day with Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Hale, of Maine.

Nothing to
Worry "the
Colonel"

It will not take Mr. Roosevelt many days to become thoroughly familiar with the work of the present Congress, the achievements of the present administration, and the political situations in the several States. If the voters of the country intend to elect a Democratic House of Representatives in November they will do so with as little regard for Mr. Roosevelt's Republican sensibilities as for Mr. Taft's. A Democratic Congress would conveniently shift the burden of responsibility for the organization of the House and for the committees, and might be a very good thing all around. It would encourage the Democrats to behave well in the States as well as at Washington, with a view to finding favor at the polls in 1912. It would put the Republicans on their best behavior, and help



"VAGRANT CHILDREN LEFT IN WILLIAM H. TAFT'S INTELLECTUAL HOUSEHOLD AND ADOPTED BY HIM"

From Senator Dolliver's Speech on June 12.

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

them to write a little more consistency into their principles, and to be a little more fastidious in their selection of local and general leaders. To sum it up, there is nothing in the political situation that should disturb Colonel Roosevelt in the least, or interfere with his having a pleasant summer in ways that would naturally please him best. He has few public engagements for the present, and has declared that he will not speak until he had been home for more than two months, his first speech being at the John Brown celebration in Kansas City in August, after which he will attend the Cheyenne frontier gathering, and the Conservation Congress at St. Paul in September.

*Direct
Primaries
Again*

The New York Legislature having failed to pass any primary bill which he could approve, Governor Hughes called a special session. When the members reassembled at Albany, on June 20, there was a marked disposition to question the Governor's right to construe the legislative situation regarding direct primaries as an "emergency" justifying the calling of a special session. The Governor himself maintained that since the Senate had passed (at the regular session) the so-called Cobb bill, while the Assembly had refused to pass it, there was at least a possibility of the two houses getting together on some measure for primary reform, if their attention could be concentrated on that particular subject, without the distractions that made adequate discussion impossible during the closing hours of the regular session. As to public sentiment in the State at large on the question of direct nominations, there has been no conclu-



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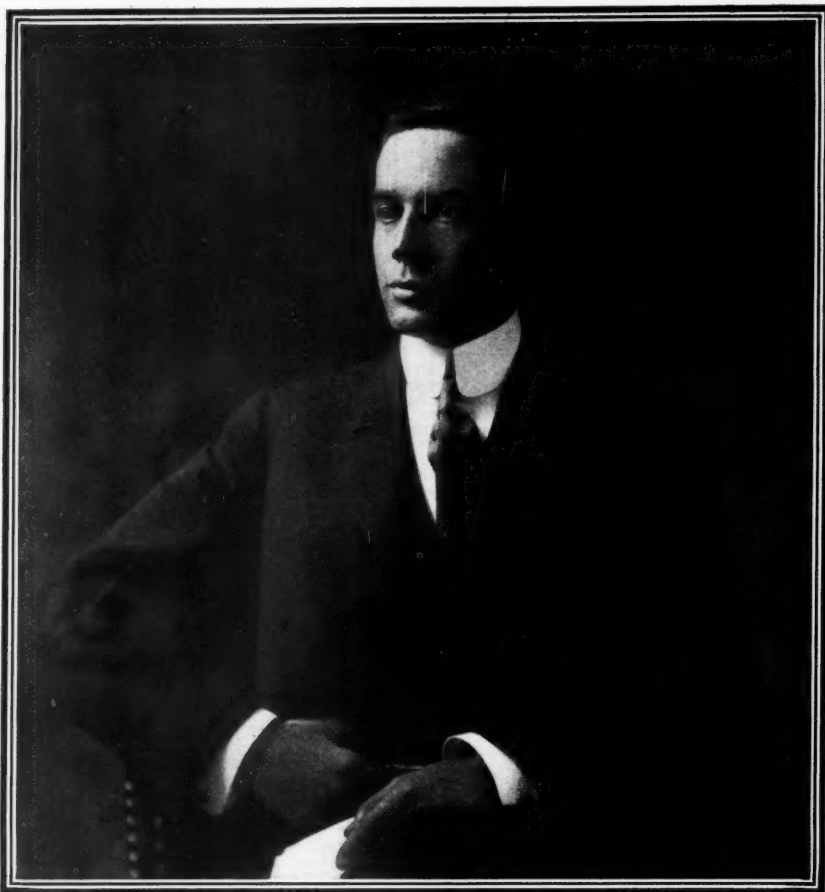
SENATOR CLAPP, OF MINNESOTA



LEADING HIM TO WATER AGAIN
(Governor Hughes calling the New York Legislature
in extra session to act on Direct Primaries)

From the World (New York)

sive test and one man's opinion is as valuable as another's. The "Old Guard" Republicans, who succeeded in passing the bill that was vetoed by the Governor, hold that the people have not asked for any legislation that would eliminate the party convention. The Hughes Republicans and a few Democratic members in both houses maintain that nothing less than a radical change in the method of choosing the party committees, as well as all nominees for elective offices, will satisfy the popular demand. Those legislators who have the courage of their convictions will have an opportunity to test the sentiment of their districts when they go before their constituents next fall and ask for an approval of their course. Besides the assumed need of a new primary law, Governor Hughes gave as an added reason for recalling the legislators to Albany at this time the State's financial condition, which requires immediate attention inasmuch as the receipts are falling far below the budget estimates. He recom-



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HON. CHARLES D. NORTON, SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

mended that the deficit be made up through the inheritance tax. He also urged a thorough-going investigation of the graft charges made during the past six months.

*Other
New York
Legislation* Credit should be given to the New York law-makers for several very wise and beneficent enactments. The bills for the amendment of the laws concerning employers' liability for industrial accidents attempt to remedy some of the most serious evils arising from the attempt to apply the old common-law rules to the conditions of modern industry. In the next number of this REVIEW we hope to present a carefully prepared summary of the situation respecting compensation for accidents in this country, with special reference to this new legislation which places New York at the forefront of the movement for industrial betterment. Important amend-

ments to the anti-race-track gambling bills, prohibiting oral betting, were passed, and a scientific method of dealing with inebriates was authorized for New York City. A law was enacted which enables the State to accept the noble gifts of lands for a State park made by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and others, and the necessary bond issues will be referred to popular vote. Governor Hughes vigorously pruned the appropriations, making a net reduction of about \$5,000,000.

*The Secretary
to the
President*

It takes two Presidents, nowadays, to make it possible for one President to do his work efficiently. It was Mr. Cortelyou in the Spanish War period, always at Mr. McKinley's right hand, who showed Washington and the country how the office of Secretary to the President might be so filled as to quadruple the capacity of a Presi-

dent to dispatch business. When Mr. Cortelyou became chairman of the national committee and a member of the cabinet it did not seem possible that another man could compare with him for discretion and ability in the more laborious and more important office of the President's secretary. Yet Mr. Loeb fully justified his promotion and played a great part in the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Carpenter, who had been Mr. Taft's private secretary for many years, brought high character and intelligence to the work of his new office, but lacked the physical strength to bear the strain. He has been appointed Minister to Morocco and Mr. Charles D. Norton is now Secretary to the President. The Taft administration has brought many capable and well-trained young men to Washington, but it is the verdict of public men in the capital that Mr. Norton ranks first among them all. Secretary MacVeagh had secured his appointment as First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and during a service of only a little more than a year he had already made a high record in that office. Among Chicago business men the position he had earned by his talents, character, and usefulness was so important that he made great sacrifices to go to Washington. The office of Secretary to the President requires executive ability of the first order, a wide knowledge of men, sound judgment, an unselfish nature, and a blending of kindly tact with firm decision. Mr. Taft is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of the Hon. Charles Dyer Norton. Professor Andrew of Harvard, who had for a year been Director of the Mint, takes Mr. Norton's place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Dr. Andrew is an authority in monetary science and finance, and a strong administrator.

*The Task
of the
Commission*

When President Taft "called off" the threatened litigation against the railroads on condition that they should wait for the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon the proposed freight rate increases, there was a sudden rebound from the lowest point of Wall Street's depression. But "the market" soon relapsed into a hesitant sluggishness that betokened some doubt as to the course of industry. After the conference between the railroad heads and President Taft on June 6 and 7, and the agreement then reached, there was speculation as to when the Interstate Commerce Commission could manage to settle this imminent question of freight rates. Its work will be complicated by the fact that Commissioners Lane and Clark have gone abroad to attend the International Railroad Convention at Berne,

Switzerland. But, fortunately for the railroads, the Commission will not have to pass upon hundreds of individual rate advances,—a task which might consume years,—but upon collective advances. If factors of capitalization and physical value were to be considered; if the Commission had to decide on the merits of individual rates as justified, on the one hand for the impoverished Erie Railroad, or, on the other, for the opulent Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the outlook would be a sad one for the railroads, which began their increased wage schedules, as a rule, on June 1. The far more simple question, whether the increased cost of supplies and the larger pay of their employees justify the railroads in increasing certain class rates, should easily be decided in a very few months. It is by no means to be taken for granted that the railroads have no good ground for their demands. Their position will have fair treatment both by the Commission and also by the intelligent public.

*Can the Rail-
roads Make
Ends Meet?*

In the meantime, the reports of earnings of the railroads indicate that they can wait for the decision without disaster, even if they do suffer some inconvenience and anxiety, and find some fresh obstacles to their work of raising needed capital in Europe. Gross earnings have, in fact, attained unexpectedly handsome proportions, which is the more surprising and the more gratifying in that the movement of grain and raw commodities has been at a low ebb. This leaves the increased gross earnings to be made up largely of manufactured articles. The last monthly report of the Pennsylvania Railroad showed an increase in gross earnings over 1909 of \$2,071,900, and a gain in net of only \$75,100,—figures that are eloquent of the "increased cost of living" which had set in even before the wage increases began to take effect. The Rock Island Lines in April had an increase in gross earnings of \$416,146 and a loss in net of no less than \$676,415. The Southern Pacific gained \$906,927 in gross and lost \$108,453 in net. The Louisville and Nashville, the most prosperous and one of the best managed Southern lines, gained for the month \$774,612 in gross, yet increased its expenses so rapidly that it lost \$17,353, as against 1909, in net. When it is considered that net earnings are given before bond interest is deducted, that this bond interest is in numerous instances greater than in 1909, and that the item of increased wage payments is yet to come,—it appears that the railroads will have a formidable exhibit of figures to show the Commission in defending their freight rate increases.

*The Latest
Crop
News*

The Government's report of June 1 on the crop situation was, on the whole, favorable. It has been a cold spring, and the spring wheat has suffered somewhat from this cause. There has been, too, a deficiency of moisture in certain sections, and an excess in others. But the average figure for winter wheat, the most important crop to be watched at this season, was 80, only a fraction below the condition reported on June 1, 1909, and with about three quarters of a million more acres under cultivation than last year. This would promise a crop of winter wheat larger than last year's and one perhaps second only in size to the bumper yield of 493 million bushels in 1906. Our farmers have, also, largely increased their operations in spring wheat, the average this year being 19,742,000 acres, which is 1,349,000 acres more than was planted in 1909. As the weather in June, subsequent to the Government's report, has been quite favorable, there is promise of a larger spring wheat crop than last year, and even of the largest on record. With the oat fields indicating the largest yield in the history of the country and rye and barley at least as good as in any previous year, we seem to have come through the "crop scares," chronicled in this department in the spring months, with flying colors, and to have before us all the industrial prosperity that abundant harvests of cereals can ensure.

*Stock
Prices
Hard Hit*

In the first days of June, Wall Street came to the most troublous condition it had seen since the recovery from the panic of 1907. The Government's injunction restraining the twenty-five railroads of the Middle West from raising their freight rates came at a moment of distrust and anxious hesitation in industry and finance. There had been a well-defined slackening in trade; crop conditions were as yet uncertain; the railroads and other great industrial enterprises were finding it difficult or impossible to persuade American investors to furnish the money absolutely needed for extensions and improvements; the rate of wages had been largely increased, especially in the case of the railroads, which had added, it is estimated, no less than \$150,000,000 to their operating expenses through increased pay to their employees. Even before these wage increases had begun to be operative the "increased cost of living" of the railroads had begun to cut largely into their net income. So when this sudden and unexpected blow came to the one discernible helping factor in the railroads' economic problem, security prices gave way as they had not done for more than two years before.

*Decline
in Railroad
Quotations*

Those railroads which have been most courageous and energetic in extensions and improvements suffered most, as was natural, since they would be hardest hit by the increased difficulty of raising funds. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which was struggling already with the problem of maintaining its net earnings and dividends through the callow days of its great new Pacific Coast extension, lost nearly ten points in the market value of its stock in a single day; the stock has through June ruled at a figure more than twenty-five points below the price reached in the recovery from the panic. The Great Northern Railway's stock, which sold at 348 in 1906, and as high as 157 since the panic, fell to 126. The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation, which was quoted as high as 94½ when it paid 4 per cent. dividends, fell in June, when it was on a regular 5 per cent. basis, to 74. There were numerous rumors of cancellation of orders given by the railroads for equipment, and a general feeling in financial circles that industry had received a paralyzing blow. Yet, in fact, business enterprises were in normal activity.

*Lower
Savings
Bank Rates*

Several of the large New York savings banks are reducing the rate of interest paid to depositors from 4 per cent., the rate which has been customary during the past few years, to 3½ per cent. The reduction is a direct result of the lower prices now quoted for bonds,—state, municipal, and high-grade railroad bonds,—of the type in which it is permissible for savings banks to invest their surplus. Thousands of people are not only disappointed but much puzzled as well, by this. If these bonds in which savings banks may legally invest their funds are cheaper to buy, and pay the same rate of interest as before, they argue that the logical step would be to raise the rate paid depositors, instead of lowering it. The truth is, of course, that the savings banks have already invested their funds in these bonds in past years, and at the higher prices. To be sure, their interest return is the same as it was when the bonds sold at the higher prices; but their surplus has diminished by just the amount of shrinkage in the quoted value of the securities they hold.

*Principles
Involved*

A savings bank must be, before all other things, safe; and its safety is measured by the surplus it would have if it wound up its affairs, selling all of its securities at market prices and paying all of its depositors the amount of its deposits. It is a fact of importance bearing on the present situ-



A VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF MARIETTA COLLEGE (OHIO)

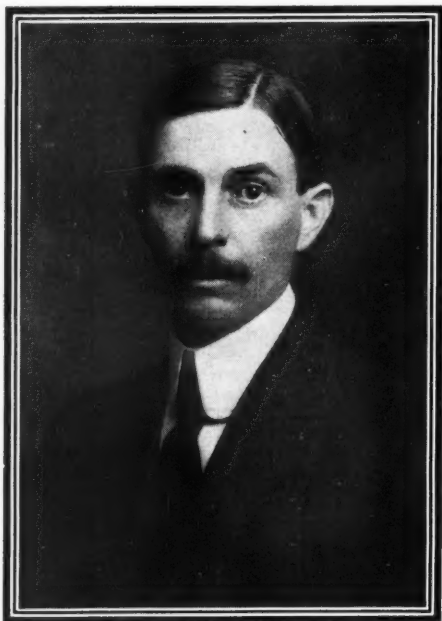
ation that the surplus of the New York savings banks has been steadily diminishing for twenty years, and is now barely one half what it was in 1890. Some of the banks are in much stronger condition than others, and it is a matter of individual judgment and management as to whether any particular institution should take the conservative step or not; but the State banking authorities much prefer to see uniform action in such a matter, as it is not considered a good thing for the community at large for certain banks to pay larger interest than others, and weaken those others still further by attracting the deposits that would normally come to the less prosperous institutions. How the situation strikes a savings bank trustee and leading writer on the subject, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, is told by himself on page 88.

Marietta's Celebration

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Marietta College, Ohio, was celebrated last month, in a manner and spirit befitting an historic commemoration; for the name of Marietta is associated with the Ordinance of 1787 and the creation of the old Northwest Territory, from which in process of time were organized the great free States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. President Taft made reference to this fact in his address at Marietta on June 15. He also commended the zeal of the pioneer community for education and he had words of praise for the American small college as typified at Marietta and in many other institutions which are to-day doing useful and stimulating work in their respective States. The Marietta celebration was the occasion of a gathering of the representatives of such colleges from far and near. Degrees were conferred and important gifts were announced, including \$60,000 from the General Education Board. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of an amount that is now assured.

University Endowments

Princeton University has received by the will of Mr. Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass., a munificent bequest for its proposed graduate school. The amount of money that will become available for this purpose is not definitely known, but it is believed to be a least \$3,000,000. The announcement of this gift led to the renewal of the offer, made a year ago by Mr. William Cooper Procter, of Cincinnati, to endow the graduate school with \$500,000, on condition that a like sum should be provided for the preceptorial system of the college. Mr. Procter's offer had been further conditioned on the erection of a graduate building at a distance from the college campus, and this condition had brought on a discussion that led, last winter, to the withdrawal of the original offer. The Wyman gift so changed the situation that the university trustees were able to come to an agreement regarding the site of the graduation school, and Mr. Procter renewed his gift on its original terms. This is a happy outcome, and higher education in America will undoubtedly be the gainer, but while Princeton is acquiring beautiful buildings to house her graduate school, we should not overlook the needs of the one institution in the country that had the courage, a generation ago, to undertake university work. It is at least doubtful whether Princeton's ideal scheme of graduate institutions would ever have been worked out if Johns Hopkins had not led the way thirty-four years ago. The university at Baltimore started almost without buildings and with little material equipment, but with high enthusiasm and an energy that within twenty years brought great things to pass in American academic life. As the work done by Johns Hopkins has been from the beginning a national work, the means to continue and expand that work should come from the nation rather than from the city of Baltimore. The \$2,000,000 required for addi-



DR. W. P. FEW, PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
NORTH CAROLINA

tional endowment would serve the highest ends and should be speedily contributed.

*Other Gifts
and
Education*

Another recent benefaction of importance is the endowment of the Ranken School of Mechanical Trades of St. Louis, by David J. Ranken, Jr., the founder of the school, who has deeded to the institution his entire fortune of more than \$3,000,000. This endowment will probably make the Ranken School one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. One of the announcements of the college commencement season just closed was that of a gift of \$250,000 made by Mr. H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, to the endowment fund of the medical department of the Western Reserve University. This sum makes the first quarter of the additional endowment fund of \$1,000,000 which the university now plans to obtain for its medical college. At its last meeting, the General Education Board voted \$538,000 as a conditional appropriation for the endowment funds of eight colleges. The board also appropriated \$113,000 for demonstration work in agriculture in the South, and \$31,450 for the salaries and expenses of special professors of secondary education in the several State universities in the South. This latter sum will be spent, as previous appropriations have been, in fostering

the growth of high schools. Among the Southern colleges one of the notable events of the commencement season was the election of Dr. William Preston Few as president of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., to succeed President John C. Kilgo, who has been called to the office of Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Few has, for many years, been dean of the college, and has served as one of the editors of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, a journal which well represents the progressive spirit of the new South. Announcement was made at the commencement exercises that Mr. B. N. Duke had given Trinity College \$100,000, in addition to an earlier gift of \$50,000, for the continuation of building plans.

*Water for
California
Cities*

The story of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, as told by Mr. Lippincott on page 65 of this REVIEW, is truly impressive. Here is a municipal work costing millions of dollars, and requiring the services of thousands of employees, which is being pushed to completion with an actual saving on at least one section of 40 per cent. from the estimated cost. The physical barriers encountered make the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct for New York City (with the possible exception of the tunneling under the Hudson) seem an easy task by comparison. Yet this trenching of two hundred miles of desert, with all the difficulties of housing and caring for employees, goes bravely on. The country has had no finer example of municipal efficiency than this. While Los Angeles is assured of a water supply that will meet the needs of a million people, San Francisco is even now forced to practise the most rigid economy in the use of her limited supply, and the outlook for the future is not altogether promising. It will be remembered that vigorous opposition arose some months ago to the proposed acquisition of the Hetch-Hetchy valley in the Yosemite Forest Reserve for the purposes of the San Francisco water supply. So powerful was this opposition that an order was secured from the Secretary of the Interior directing the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch-Hetchy valley and reservoir site should not be eliminated from the permit to the city that had been granted by Secretary Garfield in 1908. A continuation of this order until June, 1911, has now been secured, in order to enable the city to furnish necessary data and information to enable the Interior Department to determine whether or not the Lake Eleanor Basin, together with other available sources of water supply, will be adequate for the needs of San Francisco and ad-

jacent Bay cities without the inclusion of the Hetch-Hetchy valley. The decision of this question is virtually left, however, to a board of army engineers, and there will be no dispute as to the impartiality and competence of such a board to deal justly with the city of San Francisco on the one hand, and the friends of conservation and scenic preservation on the other, in this somewhat complicated matter. Meanwhile, the city is at the mercy of the water company which controls the present supply, and declares itself absolved from responsibility, since steps have been taken to secure a municipal plant. Whatever the decision of the board of army engineers may be, it will be necessary for San Francisco to act promptly and with the utmost possible expedition, if her population is to be kept adequately supplied with water in her enlarged future.

Happily the movement for a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day has been widely endorsed and promoted. The many articles in the magazines and newspapers, like that by Dr. Huber in the JUNE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, accompanied as they have been with an array of startling statistics of the loss of life as the result of the use of dangerous fireworks on the Fourth of July, have helped to awaken the people to the necessity for reform in our methods of celebration. Many communities have accordingly taken steps to prohibit the use of dangerous fireworks on the Fourth of July, and will substitute a celebration less harmful and more inspiring. The programs will generally consist of parades and public meetings, with patriotic songs and orations, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and band con-

certs. The fireworks that will find a place in these celebrations will be of the harmless, display type, and will be under the supervision of experts. The city of Washington had a successful "sane Fourth" last year that furnished not a single patient for the hospitals, whereas on the preceding Fourth of July there were 104 accident cases. New York City is also taking up the idea of an improved Fourth of July celebration, and the Independence Day Committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor has arranged an interesting program for the day. The centennial of the New York City Hall will be celebrated, and there will be civic and military parades, with patriotic societies in costume, as well as exercises for the children in the recreation centers and athletic contests for the boys. At night there will be displays of aerial fireworks in the parks.

*For An
Old-Fashioned
"Fourth"*

*A Military
Tournament
for Chicago*

Chicago's "safe and sane Fourth" will be participated in by a full army division of United States troops, including infantry, cavalry, field artillery engineers, signal corps, hospital corps, and army aviators with a Wright aeroplane. An historical pageant has been planned, with floats emblematic of important national events, and a parade in which will be represented the various foreign nationalities that go to make up the population of Chicago. After taking part in the Fourth of July celebration, the troops will remain in camp at Grant Park for ten days, where they will give daily military exhibitions illustrating the routine work of an army in actual war. The work of the various branches of the service will be exemplified, among the most interesting features of which will be the pontoon bridge building by the Engineer Corps, the operation of the field telegraph and the wireless stations by the Signal Corps, army aeroplane flights, and cavalry feats. The arena will be large enough to permit the various evolutions pertaining to a pitched battle, and will have a seating capacity of 40,000, three-quarters of which will be free to the public. General Frederick D. Grant will be in personal command of the encampment and tournament.



DOES THE BIG FELLOW WANT CONSERVATION?—
WELL! DOES HE?

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)

*Curtiss's
Flight Down
the Hudson*

America saw some remarkably fine aeroplane flights during the past month, and the art has accordingly been given a decided impetus in this country. Up to this time the long cross-country journeys through the air have been almost exclusively monopolized by foreigners. Now, however, the Albany-to-New York flight, for which we looked in vain during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, has been suc-

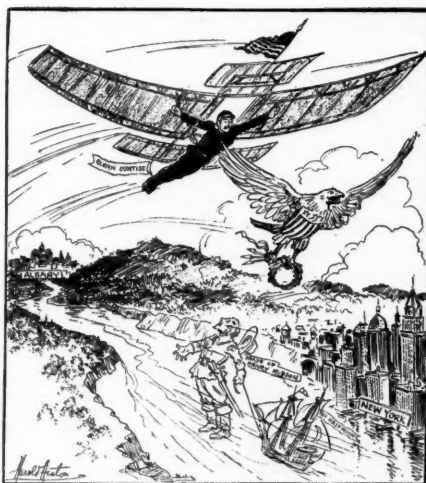
cessfully accomplished, Glenn Curtiss having, on May 29, won the \$10,000 prize offered by the *New York World* for this achievement. It took him exactly three hours and thirty-two minutes to get from Albany to Inwood, in New York City, including one stop of an hour at Poughkeepsie. The distance, according to the course followed, was 128 miles, the average speed of the machine having been a little over fifty miles an hour. After officially ending his flight at Inwood, Curtiss again rose and proceeded to Governor's Island, making these last fourteen miles in twenty-two minutes. The prize for this feat was valuable and the glory of the achievement great, but the trip was by no means without its moments of extreme hazard to Curtiss and his machine. Flying as he did over river, mountain, and valley, he several times encountered contrary currents of air that threatened him with disaster, but his skill and coolness brought him through in safety.

**Hamilton's
Great
Flight**

The great hero of aviation last month, however, was Charles K. Hamilton, a pupil of Mr. Curtiss, who had been doing more or less preliminary flying in the recent past. Hamilton, on June 13, made the round trip from New York to Philadelphia, over an uncharted course, covering the distance of 172 miles in three hours and twenty-nine minutes of actual flight. Starting from Governor's Island at 7:43 in the morning, he made the eighty-six miles to Philadelphia in a flight of two hours and forty-five minutes without a single mishap. An immense crowd, including Governor Stuart and various other officials, gave the daring aviator an enthusiastic reception when he arrived at Philadelphia at 9:28. After examining his machine and taking some lunch, Hamilton began his return trip at



Copyright, The Pictorial News Co., New York
GLENN CURTISS IN HIS AEROPLANE AT GOVERNOR'S
ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR
(After his successful flight from Albany)



"THE WORLD DO MOVE!"

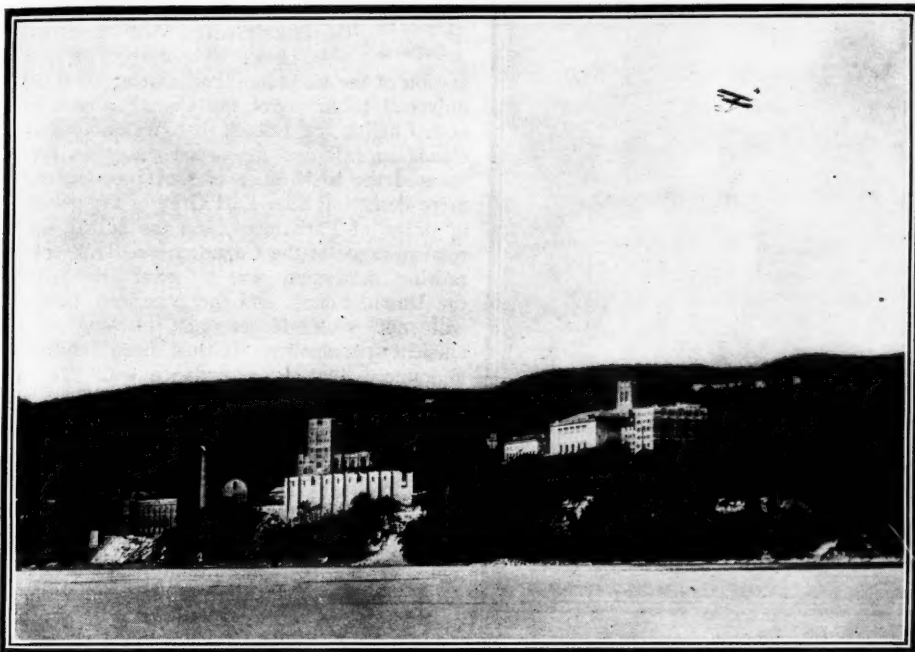
(Apropos of Glenn Curtiss's aeroplane flight from Albany to New York.)

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)

11:30 and got as far as South Amboy, N. J., when some defective spark plugs and an accident to his propeller delayed him for five hours and twenty minutes. He finally dropped down at Governor's Island at 6:40 p. m., well within the conditions set for the *New York Times* prize, which allowed twenty-four hours for the trip and an unlimited number of stops.

Count Zeppelin's aerial passenger service, announced some time ago, has at last become an actual fact. The huge dirigible, the *Deutschland*, piloted by the Count himself, made the initial trip of its regular schedule from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf on June 22. The route lay over Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Cologne. Six passengers were carried, as well as seven other persons. Not a single hitch or accident marred the success of the trip. The distance of 300 miles was covered in nine hours, at an average speed of thirty-three miles, the passengers occupying a luxuriously appointed stateroom and being served with food and drinks while enjoying the beauty of the passing scenery. The people of the towns along the route displayed the greatest enthusiasm at the successful progress of the monster dirigible. Jacques de Lesseps, on May 21, duplicated Bleriot's historic cross-Channel flight, and on June 2 the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls properly capped this feat by flying from Dover to France and back without a stop. Captain Marconnet and Lieutenant Fequant, of the French army, on June 9, flew in an aeroplane from Chalons to Vincennes, a distance of 110 miles.

**The First
Air Route
for Passengers**



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GLENN CURTISS FLYING OVER WEST POINT, MAY 29



Copyright by The Pictorial News Co.

WATCHING THE FLIGHT OF HAMILTON FROM THE SPECIAL TRAIN, JUNE 13



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, WHO WILL SUCCEED
EARL GREY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

*Agreeing Upon
Boundaries
With Canada*

A few days before the tribunal at The Hague had begun to listen to the first speeches of the British and American counsel in the great fisheries case now before it, Secretary Knox and the British Ambassador at Washington signed a treaty agreeing upon the boundary line, in dispute since 1783, between American and Canadian territory in the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. This action, only awaiting the approval of the United States Senate, settles the one remaining boundary question between the United States and the Dominion. The present era of good feeling, following the recent tariff agreement, was particularly auspicious for the settlement of this last point at issue between the two countries. Early in March, it will be remembered, the Waterways Treaty was ratified. This not only fixes the Great Lake water boundaries between the United States and Canada, but also provides for an equitable disposition of the waters to be withdrawn for power purposes. Finally, Ambassador Bryce has now been given authority from London to affix his signature to the Pecuniary Claims Treaty with Great Britain, which provides for disposing of, by means of arbitration, any questions at issue, now or in the future, between the United States and any British colony.

*Retirement
of
Earl Grey*

The term of office of Earl Grey, as Governor-General, will have expired before the opening of the next session of the Canadian Parliament. It is the universal testimony of the Canadian press in both English and French that (we quote from *Canadian Life and Resources*) "no man ever vacated the high office of Governor-General more deserving than Earl Grey of the tribute of praise of Parliament, and the affectionate remembrance of the Canadian people." The retiring statesman was a good friend of the United States, and the American people will not soon forget his pleasing and efficient personality. It has been officially announced that, in accordance with one of the latest expressed wishes of his brother, the late King Edward, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and uncle of the present British King, will succeed Earl Grey, although it is not expected that he will take up his official duties before the autumn. The Duke is sixty years of age and has seen more than forty years of service in the British army, both at home and abroad.

*Arbitration
on a
High Plane*

More important even than the settlement of the venerable fisheries problem now before the Hague Tribunal, is the very high conception of the dignity and future possibilities of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration, which is set forth in the opening speech of Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, the president of the tribunal and the umpire of its deliberations. Upon assuming the presidency Dr. Lammasch, who is a professor of law in the University of Vienna, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament and an eminent authority on jurisprudence, delivered a brief but noteworthy speech to the court and the counsel for the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Through every sentence of the address runs the idea of a permanent and truly judicial tribunal and a very high conception of the judicial function to be performed by this court in this and future cases, quite distinct from the ordinary diplomatic ideas of ordinary arbitral tribunals. The greatest powers of the world, said Dr. Lammasch, have submitted of their free will to this court, and "nations of minor forces have found their protection before it."

Matters of great importance have been adjusted in these modest provisional rooms, some of them involving the most delicate questions of sovereignty and national pride, all implicating intricate problems of international law.

Characterizing the fisheries case as one of great gravity and complexity, Dr. Lammasch continued in these words:

And now these two nations, to which the world is indebted for so much of its progress in every sphere of human thought and action, have agreed to submit their long standing conflict to the arbitration of this tribunal. . . . In so doing, these governments have set an example for the whole community of nations and have acquired a new merit in the sublime cause of international justice and peace.

As to the intentions and spirit of the court, Dr. Lammasch said:

Be assured, gentlemen representing the litigant parties, that all we arbitrators are imbued with the sense of our responsibility, not only to the governments which honored us with their confidence and to the two great nations they represent, but also to the noble idea of international arbitration so dear to all of us. . . . Every sentence rendered by this court ought to be, by virtue of its impartiality and equity, a new marble pillar to sustain the ideal palace of justice and peace.

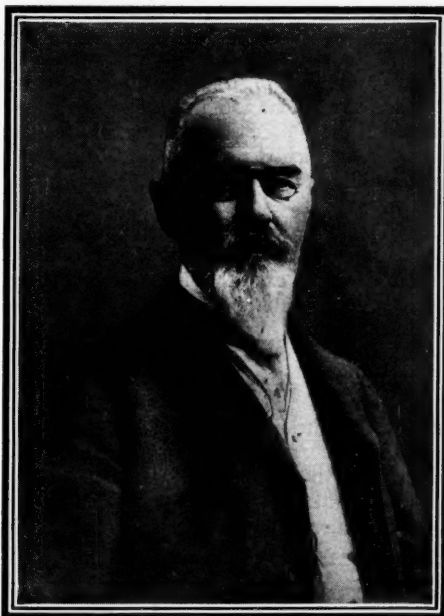
*The Spirit of
American
Diplomacy*

The remarks of this Austrian jurist will be particularly gratifying to all American lovers of peace and justice. Never before, it may be said, have we approached an arbitration court in just the spirit in which we are submitting this case of ours to The Hague. The American people are not asking their representatives at the Dutch capital to conduct the usual game of diplomacy. The American case, in common with the British and Canadian contentions, consists of a dignified presentation of facts to a friendly, impartial and upright tribunal, for the sake of securing an upright, accurate and just settlement. Secretary Knox, in his address on "The Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy," delivered on June 15, at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, gave felicitous expression to this general idea and its inevitable results upon the future of the world. "The history of American diplomacy," said Mr. Knox, "the history of the conduct of our relations with all other nations plainly indicates the just and peaceful purposes animating our government." Undoubtedly the Secretary of State voiced the sentiment of many successive administrations and of the great body of the American people when he said:

If this Government can help to upbuild its neighbors and promote the thought that the capital of the more advanced nations of the world would be better employed in assisting the peaceful development of those more backward, than in financing wars, it is such a deviation from traditions as the American people will approve.

*The Civil
War in
Nicaragua*

Several new developments in the seemingly endless civil war of Nicaragua have marked the progress of the past few weeks. Late in May there were reports of a serious defeat of the armies of Provisional President Madriz by the generals of Estrada. Almost immediately following came the news that the gunboat *Venus*, coöperating with the Madriz forces, was attempting to blockade the port of Bluefields, then under the domination of the Estrada faction. By the authority of Secretary Knox, Commander Gilmer of the American gunboat *Paducah*,



DR. HEINRICH LAMMASCH, PRESIDENT OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL WHICH IS HEARING THE FISHERIES CASE

at once notified the *Venus* that future interference with American vessels would not be tolerated, and that, considering the extent of American interests in Bluefields, a bombardment of that town would not be permitted. The attitude of the United States, said Secretary Knox, in his instructions to Commander Gilmer, remains the same as set forth in the letter from the Department to the Nicaraguan Minister in December last.

Inasmuch as this [the United States] Government recognizes neither faction as Government of Nicaragua, but merely as in *de facto* control of portions of the country, proclamations on either part which are inconsistent with this attitude are without effect on the United States and its

citizens. . . . This Government denies the right of either faction to seize American vessels or property without consent of and recompense to the owners.

President Madriz at once despatched a long telegram to President Taft protesting against the attitude of the United States as unfair.

Early last month the American delegates to the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which is to begin its sessions on July 10, set sail for Buenos Aires. They are all gentlemen of experience, attainments in diplomacy and modern views as to the larger aspects of trade. The Hon. Henry White, chairman of the delegation, has been Ambassador of the United States to France and also to Italy. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, now assistant to the Judge-Advocate-General of the United States Army, headed the commission which revised the code of the Republic of Cuba, and is an eminent authority on Spanish language and law. Mr. Lewis Nixon, a business man of large and varied interests, has built a number of battleships for the United States, and is an expert in international trade relations. Prof. John Bassett Moore, a publicist of international fame, was First Assistant Secretary of State in 1898, Secretary and Counsel to the Peace Commission at Paris, and agent of the United States before the American-Canadian Arbitration Tribunal in 1904. Dr. Bernard Moses, professor of history and political science in the University of California, was a member of the Philippine Commission under President, then Judge, Taft, and one of the

delegates of the United States to the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. Dr. Paul Reinsch is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. He was a delegate to the third Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The Hon. Lamar C. Quintero is a well-known lawyer and journalist of New Orleans, and particularly conversant with Latin-American affairs. Prof. David Kinley, director of the school of commerce at the University of Illinois, is author of several works on financial and economic subjects. Mr. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, will also attend the conference as head of that institution, but not as a delegate. Three secretaries have been selected, the first being Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University.

Lord Curzon, in his speech made a few days after the funeral of the late King Edward, suggested that

each of the two great political parties in England should nominate five of its leaders and meet under the presidency of the speaker of the House of Commons for the purpose of recasting the constitution of Great Britain, with a view to changing radically the character of the Upper House and its relation to the other branch of Parliament. Several weeks later Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, in a number of private meetings agreed to commit the decision in this matter of the veto power of the House of Lords to such a conference. The conferrees are the Premier, Lord Crewe, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Birrell, representing the Government, and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor and Mr. Austin Chamberlain on behalf of the opposition. The meetings of the conference which were secret were begun on June 17.

Such a compromise was inevitable. The Liberals were intent on the urgent business of the session, that is to say, the budget and the enactment into law of such legislation as has arisen from the change of sovereigns. Under this head are included the proposed modification of the royal coronation oath regard-



THE VETO GAME IN ENGLAND

MR. ASQUITH (to Lord Lansdowne): "While you're thinking out your next move, I'll just see to a few little domestic details."

From *Punch* (London)

ing Roman Catholic beliefs, the provision for a regency and the increase of the King's civil list. The Government, therefore, does not desire to rush matters. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are not quite sure of the future actions of the new King. Their political agents report, almost with unanimity, that the prospects of the Liberals have improved since the passing of the Budget. They believe that a new dissolution of Parliament, instead of improving their own position, would result in a loss of from 20 to 30 seats. The Conservative journals, therefore, welcome the pause necessitated by the King's death, and refer to it as the "Truce of God." They intimate further that the part in the campaign to be played by their party would be, in effect, the support of the Government "in all non-contentious legislation" including in that term future budgets on the principle of the one just adopted, with the question of the House of Lords in abeyance. Naturally the Irish Nationalists and the radical Labor men would oppose such an agreement. They are intent upon forcing, by parliamentary strategy, the enactment into law of measures deeply concerning their own political faiths. The early days of the present month, however, should see some more or less workable compromise agreed upon by the Government and Opposition leaders.

*Roosevelt
on
Egypt*

Colonel Roosevelt's London Guildhall speech praising the work of British administrators in Uganda and the Sudan, and warning the British Government against "over-sentimentality" in Egypt, was delivered on May 31. The first indication of the spirit in which the ex-President's strictures were received by official Britain was the news that the Foreign Office had decided to increase the military force in Egypt by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. Only a few days later, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arose in the House of Commons, and declared that he had seen and approved of Mr. Roosevelt's address before it was delivered, and that the British Government understood and "did not take exception" to Mr. Roosevelt's point of view. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, followed with a statement to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had said "nothing that was not sensible," and that he, Mr. Roosevelt, realized more clearly the actual state of affairs in Egypt than most of the English radical critics of his speech. The Foreign Secretary then, in answer to an interpellation, discussed at length

the assassination of the Egyptian Prime Minister, Boutros Pasha, whose death, it will be remembered, was the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's rigorous and much discussed address, last March, before the University of Cairo. Sir Edward admitted that there had been delay in punishing the murderer, an unavoidable delay, he said. He then added:

The British occupation must continue in Egypt. It is not a question of British interests in Egypt. It is simply this: We have gone on in Egypt, doing more and more good work year after year, and we cannot now abandon Egypt without disgrace. Agitation against the British occupation can lead to but one result—to more assertion of our authority.

*How Britain
Came into
Egypt*

Has Britain a right to be in Egypt, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, and if so, what is she doing to demonstrate that right? First of all, it will be useful to recount how Britain got into Egypt. After the ejection of Napoleon's administrative force by the British, in 1801, Egypt remained for more than half a century a Turkish province, its political status clear, but its economic and social condition uncertain and rapidly retrograding. French influence again became important in the early fifties of the past century, and the Khedive, Said, favored the Suez Canal, which was then being built, and other French enterprises. His successor, Ismail, a brilliant, reckless man, almost ruined the country by his extravagance and borrowing. By the year 1875, with a public debt of close on to \$500,000,000, the country was bankrupt, and Great Britain and France stepped in on behalf of the bondholders.

*Guaranteeing
Egyptian
Finance*

A European "Commission of Control" over Egyptian finance was established, and two Comptrollers General were appointed, one by France and one by England. In 1879 Ismail was forced to abdicate. Under his son, Tewfik, a serious rebellion, led by the famous Arabi Pasha, would have hopelessly split the country had not England intervened and restored the authority of the Khedive. Not participating in this intervention, France was, as the result of a decree published in 1883, omitted from the "control," and the government was reorganized. An English financial advisor was appointed "without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken." Egypt remains a tributary state of the Turkish Empire, and is governed by a Khedive, the present ruler being Abbas Hilmi. It has been said that since 1882, Egypt has been under the nominal autocracy of the Turkish Sultan, the legal



SIR ELDON GORST, GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT

autocracy of the Khedive, but the actual autocracy of Lord Cromer. The present British agent is Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeded Cromer in 1906. Six years ago the Anglo-French agreement recognized the status quo, the French government declaring that it would not obstruct the action of the British government in Egypt in any way whatsoever. This agreement also simplified the handling of the Egyptian debt, provided for the raising of the necessary funds, and may be said to have legalized internationally Britain's position in Egypt.

There can be no doubt that under British domination Egypt has greatly benefited. The system of justice has been greatly improved by the establishment of courts composed equally of British and native judges, although in the lower grade courts the weakness for delay and corruption has made the administration of justice very difficult. The British régime has been marked by the completion of many public works and the inauguration of others. It has been recognized that the financial solvency of the country could be best obtained by developing its natural

resources through irrigation. The well-organized system of irrigation by which the river Nile is made to fertilize a larger portion of the country than ever before, noteworthy features of the system being the immense dams at Assuan and Assiut, has vastly increased the economic efficiency of Egypt. Education has been organized and improved. The army has been put on a better footing, there has been considerable railroad building during the past few years, and the foreign trade of the country has steadily bettered since British occupancy began. Half of Egypt's trade is with Britain, the greater part of her exports being made up of the famous Egyptian cotton.

The gradual progress of education and general economic betterment has, during the past decade, made inevitable the rise of the Nationalist movement. The Nationalist party, which is a growing faction, demands a greater participation in the government. For several years it has conducted an anti-British agitation, which has not always stopped at violence. In all fairness, it may be said that, as yet, Egypt can not stand by itself. Some power must guarantee its solvency to its European creditors. This is what Britain is doing. But the British authorities have hesitated to apply severity in cases of misgovernment and violence. Eastern peoples are quite prone to misunderstand indecision, even if caused by the best intentions. It was this to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his addresses on Egyptian affairs.

A Weak German Chancellor

Almost immediately upon his return to Berlin, after attending the funeral of King Edward of England, upon which occasion he made a deep impression by his kingly dignity and the vigor of his physique, the German Kaiser found himself confronted by more than one serious national and personal problem. We have been recording in these pages, from month to month, the progress of that highly unpopular measure, miscalled a franchise reform bill, which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his capacity of Prussian Minister of State, some weeks ago succeeded in getting passed through the upper house of the Diet. This measure, while it proposed changing the present franchise qualifications, still reserved many exclusive privileges to the propertied classes. It was vigorously and persistently opposed not only by all the radical political elements of Prussia, but also by the great mass of the people. Before and after its passage by the upper house of the Diet, it was made the subject of vast, well-

How Britain Has "Made Good"

ordered popular demonstrations, engineered chiefly by the Socialist party at many widely separated points throughout Germany. When the bill was introduced in the Landtag (the lower house of the Diet) it occasioned a long-drawn-out and bitter debate. On the final vote, the deputies threw out the measure, and then the Chancellor announced that the Government had abandoned it. This failure of the Minister to carry out a real reform measure has occasioned a great deal of adverse criticism in the press. The Kaiser himself, moreover, is reported to have expressed himself as "bitterly disappointed" over the "bungling" of his Chancellor. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has not been generally successful in his policies, and reports of his early resignation were persistent in the German press last month.

*Other Troubles
of the
Kaiser*

While the Prussian Diet was rejecting the Chancellor's reform bill, the Kaiser was listening to the resignation of Dr. Bernhard von Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary. Dr. von Dernburg, who is a modern, progressive statesman, has always opposed the government policy of taxing the German colonies in South West Africa to pay the expenses of the war of their subjugation. But he has been unable to convince the Reichstag, and now, apparently, finds no alternative except resignation. He has been succeeded by Dr. Friedrich von Lindequist, formerly Under-Secretary. Personally, Kaiser Wilhelm has not been well during the past few weeks. Certain blood troubles that have made his people anxious more than once during his reign have reappeared, and late last month his physicians reported that severe though not serious abscesses on his knee and arm prevent his appearing in public or following his favorite exercise of horseback riding. The birth of several royal babies during the past year in Germany has severely taxed the Kaiser's purse, and he has asked the Prussian Diet for an increase in his civil list. The legislators have responded by authorizing an increase of two million marks (\$500,000) a year.

*Premier
Briand's
Problems*

When the French Parliament meets in the early autumn, Premier Briand, who remains the strongest political personality in France, will have ready his program of legislation. This will include a measure for the reinstatement of the "scrutin de liste," a modification of what is known to the rest of the world as proportional representation, with a six-year term and the election of one third of the deputies every two years.

It will also advocate the consolidation and protection of the State school system and propose a number of labor laws, some dealing with the making of collective contracts, and others providing for the extension of a credit system for workmen. The novel provision of making one third of the members of the lower house returnable every second year for a term of six years will result in transforming the French Parliament into a continuous body. This will radically affect the future course of French politics, since the partisan character of a body thus constituted is very unlikely to be changed by a single election. Almost all the legislation in France during the past decade has given evidence of the stability of the Republic. Under the premierships of four men of such radically different personal dispositions and political inclinations as Waldeck-Rousseau, Combes, Clemenceau and Briand, uninterrupted progress along the same lines has been evident. Far from being a revolutionary and fickle people, the French, politically and socially, are among the most stable of nations.

*The Reaction
in
Russia*

Striking evidences of the decided reactionary tendencies that are now, and have been for some time, dominating in Russian politics, are furnished by two



THE MODERN DIOGENES

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG: "What are you looking for, your Majesty?"
THE KAISER: "I seek an Imperial Chancellor."
From *Ulk* (Berlin)

publicly announced decisions of the imperial government at St. Petersburg. These are to complete the Russification of Finland, and to rigorously apply the anti-Jewish laws, passed more than a quarter of a century ago, by expelling from Russia proper, and from all the imperial domain, except the so-called "Jewish Pale," all persons of the Hebrew race. Early in April, it will be remembered, Czar Nicholas issued a manifesto ordering the Duma to pass a bill applying to Finland "all the laws of imperial importance without the consent of the Finnish Diet." This measure, although unconstitutional according to the historic, legal relations between Finland and the imperial crown, was enacted into law by a substantial majority on June 10. This means the end of Finnish autonomy. It is not quite clear just what has been the immediate instigation of the present wave of anti-Jewish feeling. The facts, however, as they are reported from many sections of Russia, indicate that the Jews are being expelled, in many cases with great cruelty, from most of the Russian cities, and even from some of the so-called settlement districts, where, by law, Hebrews are permitted to reside unmolested. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *London Times*, "there is no longer any doubt that the persecution movement has the support of the highest and most responsible authorities."

*Progress
in
China*

Political changes in China since the death, nearly two years ago, of that remarkable woman, the Empress Dowager, and her weakling son, the Emperor, Kwangsiu, have been more radical than has been realized in the west. A series of changes in administrative procedure were begun immediately upon the accession of the present infant Emperor, that is to say, upon the establishment of the regency under Prince Chun. These changes have been in the direction of increased participation in government by the people. Promises were made some years ago of the granting of a constitution and a real parliament as soon as certain reforms had been fully established. Some of these reforms are now accomplished facts. Provincial Assemblies have been in working order throughout the Empire for a year. An edict abolishing slavery was recently issued from Peking. Newspapers have multiplied until China now has a daily press conducted with ability and dignity. Immense interest is being taken in education. In spite of many setbacks and much confusion and waste the general educational status of China is undoubtedly being steadily raised.

*New Attitude
Towards
Foreigners*

With this improvement in modern training and the acquisition of knowledge, there is coming a better understanding of the place of the empire in the modern world, and a more reasonable attitude towards foreigners. The Chinaman now hates the reigning Manchu dynasty more than he hates the greedy, overbearing foreigner. For years the opposition to the alien reigning family at Peking has been growing, until to-day (as Mr. Adachi points out on another page this month) it is the principal cause of the revolutionary movement, which, increased by oppressive economic conditions and ignorant superstition, has attained ominous proportions during the past few weeks. Much has been done toward making the Chinese understand western ways by the International Institute of China, a unique organization founded in 1897 by an American missionary, Dr. Gilbert Reid. The institute publishes a number of periodicals in Chinese, gives courses of lectures and will, in the near future, bring out a series of modern histories of modern western nations designed to give the Chinese a proper idea of the Occident. This organization is managed by a board of directors composed of equal numbers of Chinese and foreigners. Its work has the official sanction of the government at Peking.

*Railroad
Financing*

The final settlement of the much discussed Hankow-Szechuen Railway loan was made late in May, a definite agreement being signed by representatives of groups of British, French, German and American bankers. Provision was made for a loan to the Chinese Government of \$30,000,000 for railroad construction "on a basis of absolute equality between the four groups." Formal approval by the Government at Peking is all that is lacking to make this effective. There may be some difficulty in securing such approval, as the provincial governments, saturated as they are by the new spirit of reform and nationalism, may refuse to authorize the taxes necessary to meet the obligations of a new foreign loan. The Hankow-Szechuen railroad is intended to develop the Yangtse valley. It will be 600 miles long and will tap the very heart of China. In the North, Russia and Japan still control the vast resources of Manchuria and Mongolia, despite the unwillingness of Peking and the more or less concerted opposition of western Europe and the United States. Immense, almost incredibly vast mineral and agricultural riches await the exploiter of these ancient but as yet undeveloped regions.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From May 21 to June 20, 1910)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 23.—The Senate passes the Naval appropriation bill (\$134,000,000), providing for the construction of two first-class battleships.

May 24.—The House adopts an amendment to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, providing \$250,000 for the work of the Tariff Board.

May 26.—In the Senate, the Cummins amendment to the Railroad bill, requiring approval of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is rejected.

May 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) denies the charges of corruption in connection with his election.

June 1.—The Senate rejects amendments to the Railroad bill re-enacting the commodities clause and providing for physical valuation.

June 3.—The Senate passes the Administration's Interstate Commerce (or Railroad) bill, as amended, by a vote of 50 to 12.

June 4.—The House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill (\$110,000,000).

June 6.—The House passes a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate employer's liability and workmen's compensation.

June 9.—The House passes the Postal Savings-Bank bill by vote of 195 to 101.

June 13.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil bill, including therein an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Tariff Board.

June 15.—In the Senate, the Public Land Withdrawal bill is passed. . . . The House passes the bill providing new civil government for Porto Rico.

June 16.—The Senate passes the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

June 17.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the Railroad bill. . . . The House adopts a rule whereby a majority of its membership may recall a bill or resolution from committee.

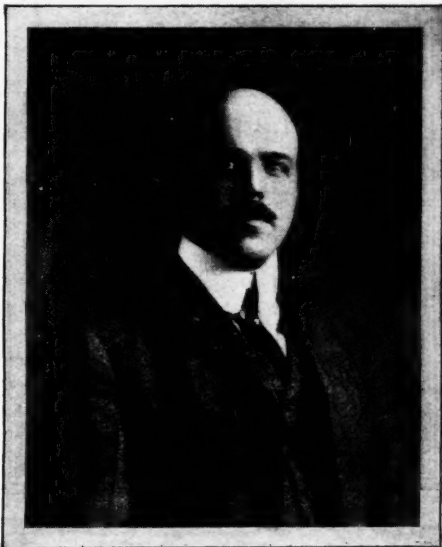
June 18.—The House adopts the conference reports on the Railroad and Statehood bills.

June 20.—In the Senate, a resolution is adopted to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) The House passes a bill requiring ocean-going vessels carrying more than fifty passengers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

May 27.—President Taft appoints his secretary, Fred W. Carpenter, to be minister to Morocco. . . . The New York Legislature adjourns; Governor Hughes issues a call for it to meet in special session on June 20.

May 28.—D. W. Holstlaw, a Democratic member of the Illinois State Senate, confesses before a grand jury that he received \$3200 for voting for the election of United States Senator Lorimer. . . . Final argument by counsel in the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional inquiry is ended.



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HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO

(Mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility)

May 31.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering freight-rate reductions in the Missouri and Denver rate cases; the corporation-tax cases are ordered reargued. . . . Increases in Western freight rates are halted by an injunction obtained by the Attorney-General in the United States District Court at Hannibal, Mo.

June 1.—Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is appointed Secretary to the President.

June 2.—John A. Dix is chosen chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee.

June 3.—The Louisiana House approves the income-tax amendment, the Senate having rejected it.

June 4.—Congressional primaries are held throughout Pennsylvania; Representative Dalzell (Rep.) narrowly escapes defeat for renomination.

June 6.—Western railroad presidents, in conference with President Taft and other Government officials, agree to suspend increases in rates until the pending interstate commerce bill goes into effect.

June 7.—The presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the Southern Railway confer with President Taft and agree to suspend proposed rate increases until the Interstate Commerce Commission passes upon them. . . . Ex-Governor Broward (Dem.) defeats Senator Taliaferro in the Florida Senatorial primaries. . . . Governor Vessey, "progressive" Republican,



GOV. A. O. EBERHART, OF MINNESOTA

(Now serving out the unexpired term of Governor Johnson, and who will be the Republican candidate for Governor next fall.)

is renominated in the South Dakota primaries. . . . Governor Carroll (Rep.) is nominated for reelection in the Iowa primaries; Congressman Hull (Rep.) is defeated for renomination by S. F. Prouty, "progressive" candidate. . . . President Taft appoints William D. Crum (a negro), of South Carolina, to be minister to Liberia.

June 8.—Governor Hughes vetoes the primary bill passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature.

June 9.—Wisconsin Republicans, in convention at Milwaukee, strongly indorse President Taft's administration.

June 10.—Arkansas Republicans nominate Andrew I. Rowland for Governor. . . . Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, is convicted in New York of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

June 13.—A special committee appointed to investigate the management of the *City Record*, the official publication of New York City, reports waste amounting to more than \$400,000 annually.

June 15.—Pennsylvania Democrats nominate Webster Grim for Governor. . . . Frederick W. Plaisted, Mayor of Augusta, is nominated for Governor of Maine at the Democratic State Convention.

June 20.—President Taft signs the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico. . . . The New York Legislature convenes in special session to consider direct nominations and legislative corruption.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

May 22.—Elections are held in half the Belgian districts; a combination of Socialists and Liberals fails to overthrow the Clerical majority in the parliament.

May 23.—The Danish cabinet resigns, owing to the severe defeat of the Radicals in the recent general election.

May 24.—An edict issued in Peking orders decimal coinage.

May 29.—It is reported from Bluefields, Nicaragua, that the Madriz forces have been repulsed, with great loss, by General Estrada.

May 30.—General Botha, as Premier and Minister of Agriculture, forms the first cabinet of United South Africa.

May 31.—The royal proclamation of the Union of South Africa is read at Pretoria.

June 2.—The Hungarian elections result in increased Government majorities over the parties headed by Kossuth and Juth.

June 3.—Juan Vincente Gomez is inaugurated as president of Venezuela.

June 6.—Bernhard Dernburg, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigns.

June 7.—Troops are dispatched to quell the Maya Indian uprising in Yucatan, Mexico.

June 8.—The British Parliament reassembles at London.

June 9.—The Duke of Connaught, it is announced in London, will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

June 10.—Sir Charles Hardinge is appointed Viceroy of India, succeeding the Earl of Minto.

June 17.—The Da Veiga Progressive cabinet in Portugal resigns.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

May 21.—Ecuador and Peru accept the offer of mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

May 22.—A treaty between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington, settles the disputed coast boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

May 23.—Serious anti-foreign rioting recurs near Changsha, China.

May 24.—The Hankow & Sze-Chuen Railway loan agreement is signed at Paris.

May 25.—France and Great Britain submit a proposition to Russia and Italy which would, in effect, restore Turkish suzerainty over the island of Crete.

May 31.—It is announced at Washington that the mediators in the Ecuador-Peru imbroglio have requested the withdrawal of troops from the frontier. . . . Chinese warships and troops are sent to Nanking, where an anti-foreign outbreak is feared.

June 1.—Dr. Lammasch, as president, opens the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

June 3.—Ecuador and Peru agree to withdraw their troops from the common frontier in order to facilitate arbitration.

June 8.—It is announced at Tokio that complete agreement has been reached between Russia and Japan on Far Eastern matters.

AERONAUTICS

May 21.—Jacques de Lesseps, a Frenchman, crosses the English Channel in a monoplane. . . . Maurice Farman, with a passenger, flies from Beauce to Etanges, France, a distance of fifty miles.

May 26.—Louis Paulhan ascends to a height estimated at 4800 feet at Verona, Italy.

May 29.—Glenn H. Curtiss flies from Albany to New York, with one stop; distance, 137 miles; time (excluding stop), 2 hours and 32 minutes.

June 2.—Charles Stewart Rolls, the British sportsman, accomplishes a flight across the English Channel and back, without stop, using a Wright machine.

June 9.—Two French army officers (Lieutenant Fequant and Captain Marconnet), with a Farman biplane, fly from Chalons to Vincennes without descent; distance, 110 miles; time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

June 13.—Charles K. Hamilton, using a Curtiss machine, flies from New York to Philadelphia, and back, with two stops; distance, 172 miles; time, 3 hours and 29 minutes. . . . Walter S. Brookins inaugurates the Indianapolis aviation meet by ascending, in a Wright machine, to a height of 4384 feet.

June 17.—Walter S. Brookins ascends at Indianapolis to a height of more than 4500 feet.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 21.—The Erie Railroad grants wage increases to conductors and trainmen amounting to about 9 per cent.

May 23.—Receivers are appointed for the Chicago Railways Company.

May 24.—The General Education board distributes \$538,000 among eight colleges and appropriates \$113,000 for agricultural demonstration work in the South. . . . Twenty-four lives are lost in the sinking of the British freight steamer *Skerryvore* by a German bark in the English Channel.

May 25.—An issue of \$10,000,000 Big Four railway bonds is subscribed in full at Paris.

May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University. . . . John W. Gates pledges \$250,000 toward the establishment of a university at Port Arthur, Texas. . . . The French submarine *Pluviose* is sunk after a collision in the English Channel; her crew of twenty-six are drowned.

May 27.—The new battleship *South Carolina* makes a world's record for accuracy with 12-inch guns.

May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt delivers an address at the Guildhall, London, on receiving the freedom of the city, in which he urges a continuance of good government in Egypt.

June 1.—The British Antarctic expedition, headed by Captain Scott, starts from London on its journey to the South Pole.

June 5.—Howard M. Hanna, of Cleveland, gives \$250,000 to the medical department of Western Reserve University.

June 6.—The International Horse Show is opened in London with a fair number of American entries.

June 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt lectures before the University of Oxford on "Biological Analogies



From the American Press Association, N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT WITH CAPT. HANS RUSER OF THE "AUGUSTE VICTORIA" ON THE RETURN VOYAGE TO AMERICA

in History" (see page 100). . . . Severe earth shocks are felt in southern Italy; scores of persons are killed by falling buildings.

June 9.—William Cooper Procter's offer of \$500,000 for a graduate college is accepted by Princeton University; Mrs. Russell Sage offers \$150,000 to complete the Sage Dormitories. . . . The corner-stone of the New York Military Academy's new building is laid at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

June 12.—David J. Rankin, Jr., gives more than \$3,000,000 to the School of Mechanical Trades, in St. Louis, which he founded.

June 13.—Thirty-two persons lose their lives when a water tank on the roof of the Montreal *Herald* building falls through to the cellar.

June 14.—The World's Missionary Conference is opened at Edinburgh.

June 14-17.—The destruction of life and property in Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary from cloudbursts and torrential rains exceeds all records; more than 600 persons are known to have been drowned in Hungary.

June 17-19.—Swollen rivers cause much property loss in the valleys of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

June 17.—James A. Patten and seven others are indicted by federal grand jury in New York City for conspiring to monopolize the raw-cotton industry.

June 18.—Ex-President Roosevelt is enthusiastically welcomed in New York City on his return from his African and European trip.

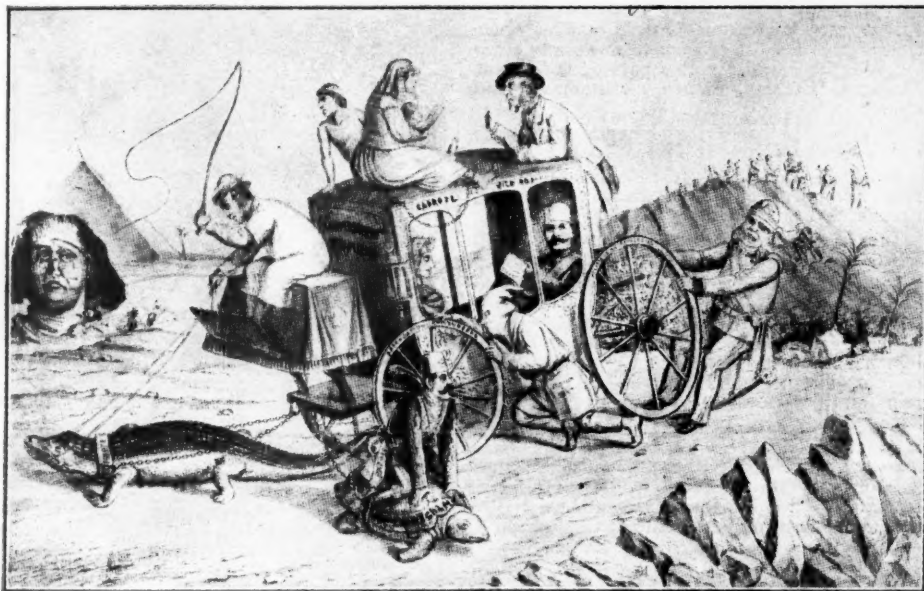
OBITUARY

May 21.—Jules Renard, the noted French dramatist, 46.

May 22.—William Phipps Blake, the geologist, 84.

May 24.—Charles C. Dickinson, the New York banker, 39. . . . William Grey, Earl of Stamford, 60.

May 25.—George Frederick Barker, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, 70. . . . Capt. John Pembroke Jones, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 85.



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT

(The Italian cartoon shows the Sphinx weeping over the vanished peace of the Pharaohs! England is represented as humble and feeble, but the British army is tugging with might and main at the "Policy of Repression" wheel of the vice-regal coach of the Egyptian Government. Meanwhile the driver, Anarchy, is doing his utmost to arouse the Egyptian Crocodile by vigorously lashing it. Probably he will next turn his attention to the Egyptian army riding on the tortoise.)—From *Il Papagallo* (Bologna).

May 27.—Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, 66 (see page 42)....Ex-Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, 50.

May 28.—Page M. Baker, managing editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, 70.

May 29.—Brig.-Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, 79....Ex-Mayor George A. Hibbard, of Boston, 44.

May 30.—Charles H. Treat, formerly Treasurer of the United States, 68....Sidney Webster, of New York, an eminent authority on international law, 82.

June 1.—Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the noted English etcher, 91....Elizabeth Blackwell, a pioneer woman physician widely known in Europe and the United States, 89.

June 2.—Joseph S. Harris, formerly president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 74....Ex-Gov. John H. Mickey, of Nebraska, 64.

June 4.—Edward Jenkins, the English editor and writer of political pamphlets, 71....Edward J. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, playwright and dramatic critic, 62....Mary Elizabeth Dewey, of Boston, a well-known author, 89.

June 5.—William Sidney Porter ("O. Henry"), the writer of short stories, 43.

June 6.—Jonathan C. Royle, a well-known Western jurist, 82.

June 7.—Goldwin Smith, the Canadian publicist, 86 (see page 41)....Sir William F. Butler, a distinguished British army officer, 72.

June 8.—Stephen W. Dana, D.D., a prominent Philadelphia clergyman, 70....Dr. Henry G. Piffard, of New York, an expert on skin diseases, 68.

June 9.—Sir George Newnes, the English publisher, 59.

June 10.—Charles A. Dickey, D.D., of Philadelphia, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, 72.

June 12.—Hermann Vezin, well known in England as an actor and teacher of elocution, 81....Benjamin F. Manierre, a prominent New York banker and former city official, 88.

June 14.—John P. Borgquist, a naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 83.

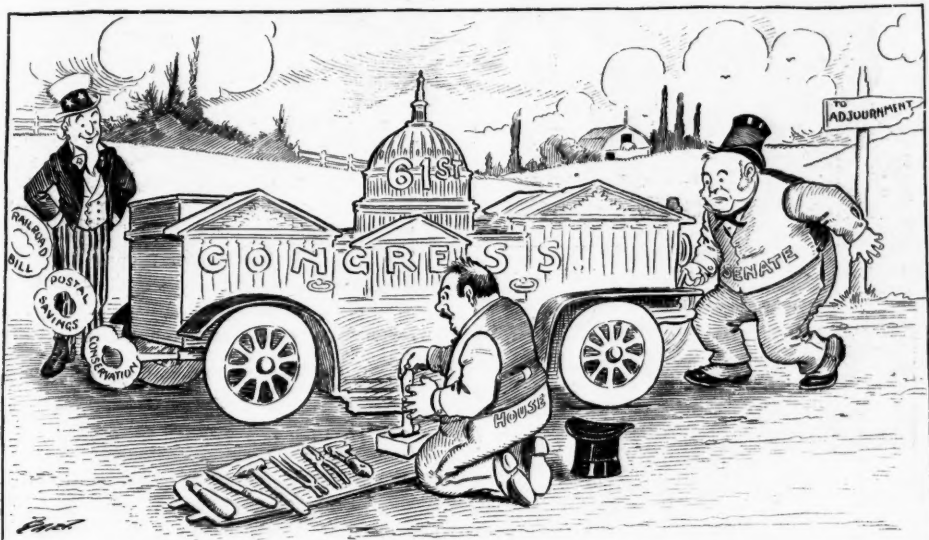
June 16.—John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution, 83.

June 17.—Samuel W. Pratt, D.D., well known as a writer on religious subjects, 71.

June 20.—Thomas Hitchcock, of New York, a well known writer on financial matters under the name of "Matthew Marshall", 78.



SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



"SHE STARTS, SHE MOVES—SHE SEEMS TO FEEL—THE THRILL OF LIFE, ALONG HER KEEL"

(Congress getting active as the time for adjournment approaches.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



TWO VIEWS OF THE "INSURGENCY" MOVEMENT

THE OSTRICH

(Apropos of some "conservative" speeches by Vice-President Sherman)

From the *Traveller* (Boston)



QUITE A GROWING LAD

"Master Insurgency" seems to have attained quite manly proportions.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



POINTED REMARKS

President Taft, in a recent address paid his respects to "muck-raking" journalism.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



A NEW BUSINESS VENTURE!

Thanks to the President's determined stand postal savings banks will doubtless soon be an assured fact.

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



PRESIDENT TAFT made a number of college commencement addresses last month.

From the *State Journal* (Columbus)



ORGANIST TAFT: "I COULD PLAY A GRAND PIECE IF THEY WOULD ONLY STOP FIGHTING AND BLOW THE ORGAN."

(Referring to the differences between the "regulars" and "insurgents" in Congress)

From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago)

CONGRESS



DIFFICULT RAILROAD LEGISLATION

With one "Insurgent" skate and one "Regular" skate the Republican elephant has had some hard going in the Congressional Rink.

From the *Herald* (New York)



FATHER CONGRESS, to the President: "What, busted again? It seems to me, William, you have been keepin' mighty fast company."

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)



"SPLITTING"

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

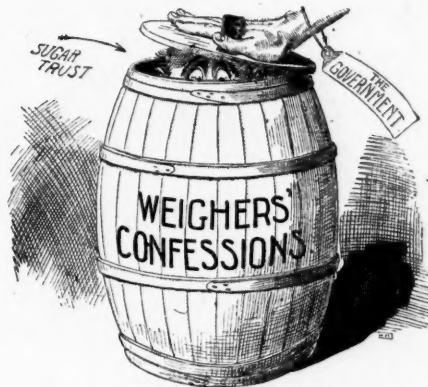


A PROMISING CHILD—THE WHEAT CROP
From the *Herald* (New York)



(Governor Gillett, of California, sending the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight out of the State, in order to secure the Panama Canal Exposition for San Francisco.)

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



IN A TIGHT PLACE

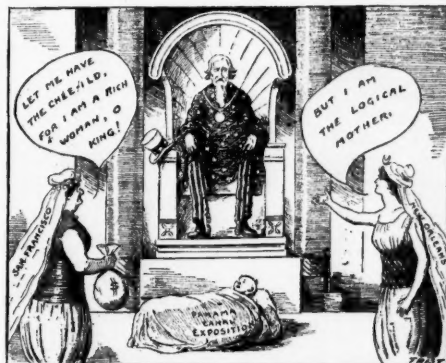
(The confessions of some of the Sugar Trust employees have strengthened the government's case against the company.)

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



UNCLE SAM: "That's a remote-looking cloud to cost so much—but I guess I'll be on the safe side."

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



UNCLE SAM, as King Solomon, being petitioned by the rival mothers (San Francisco and New Orleans) for possession of the Panama Canal Exposition babe.

From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)



THE COMING ABSORPTION OF KOREA

Japan and Korea are already married; all that is needed is for them to be formally registered.

From Puck (Tokyo)



FOUR EQUAL PARTS

From the Evening News (Newark)

(Referring to the decision to allow the four nations, United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, to participate in the loan to China.)



THE GREAT ISSUE IN CHINA

Greedy capital corners the rice crop.

From the National Review (Shanghai)



MULTUM EX PARVO

FILIPINO (reading Mr. Roosevelt on the proper management of Egypt): "Splendid! There's nothing he don't know about empire! And to think that he picked it all up from me!"

("I advise you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted in dealing with the Philippines")

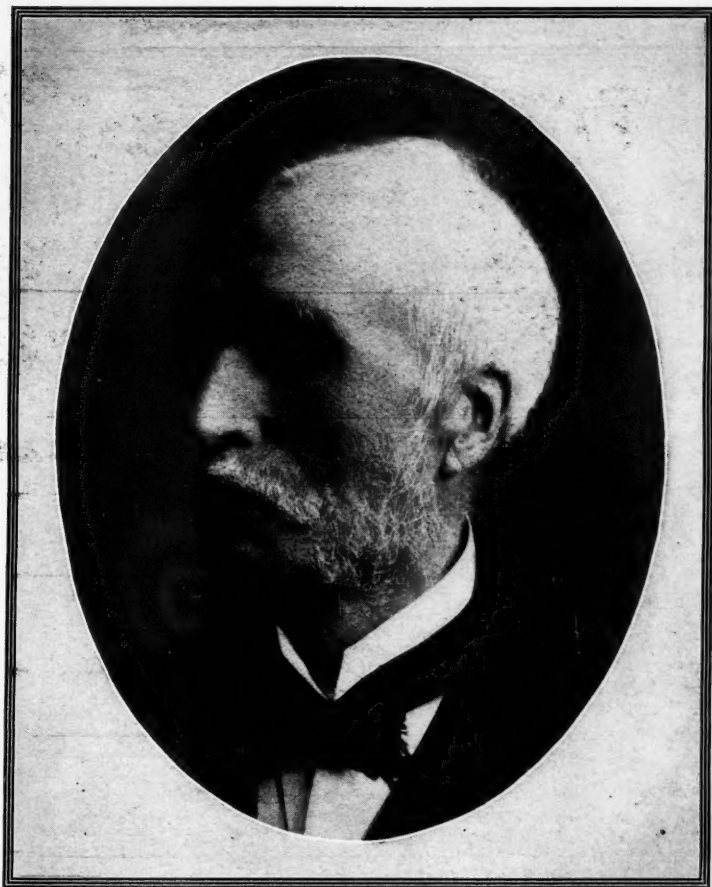
—Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall

From Punch (London)



"MY BOY"

Uncle Sam's welcome to Ex-President Roosevelt.
(Copyright, 1910, by Harper and Brothers)



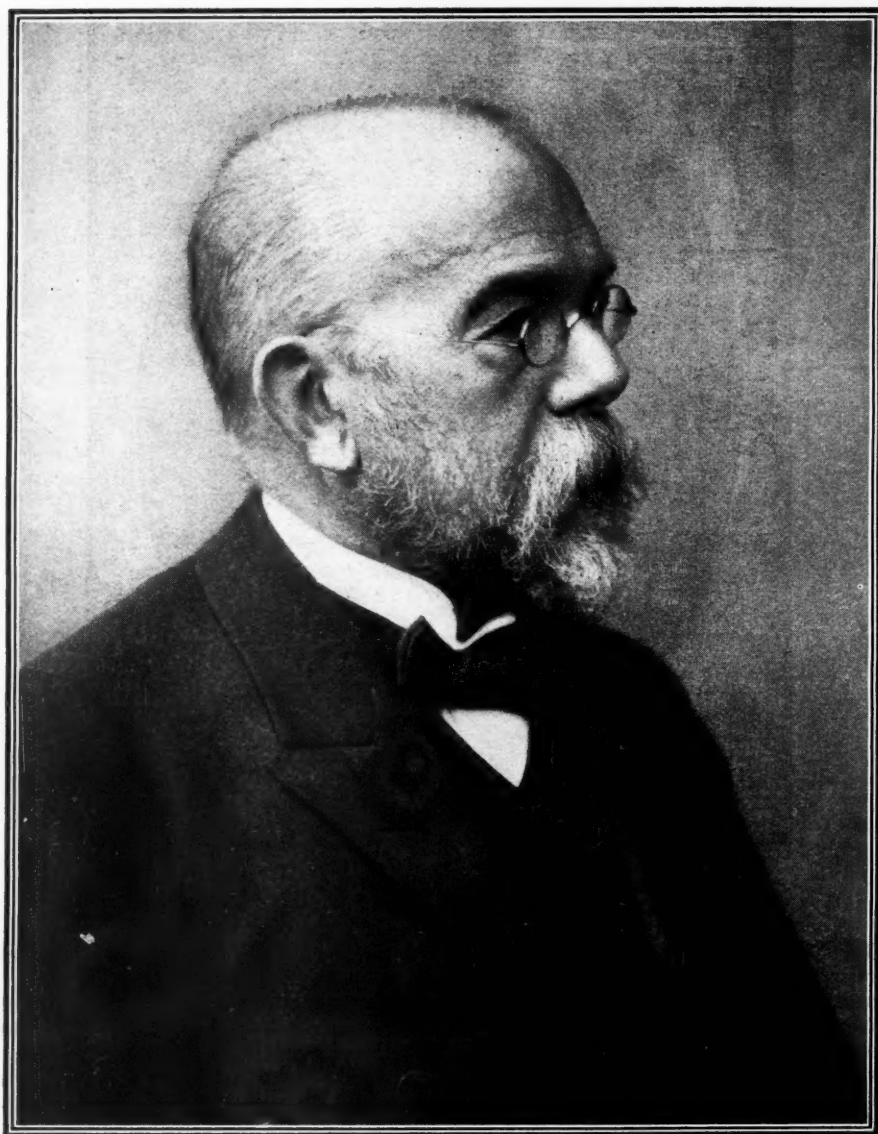
GOLDWIN SMITH, 1823-1910

Goldwin Smith, who died at his Toronto home on June 7 at the age of eighty-seven, has been called a philosopher, a scholar, a publicist, an educator, an historian, a philanthropist, and a seer. He was all of these and more. The world of letters during the past half-century has recognized in him an international figure.

English by birth, a prizeman and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, he championed the cause of the North and the Union in our Civil War and in middle life came to this country and became one of the founders of Cornell University, where his lectures on modern history at once created an academic atmosphere that for America was distinct and unique. Although he removed to Canada after a few years he continued to hold a non-resident professorship at Cornell and declared more than once that he felt it an honor to have been permitted to serve the institution. In the earlier years of Goldwin Smith's residence at

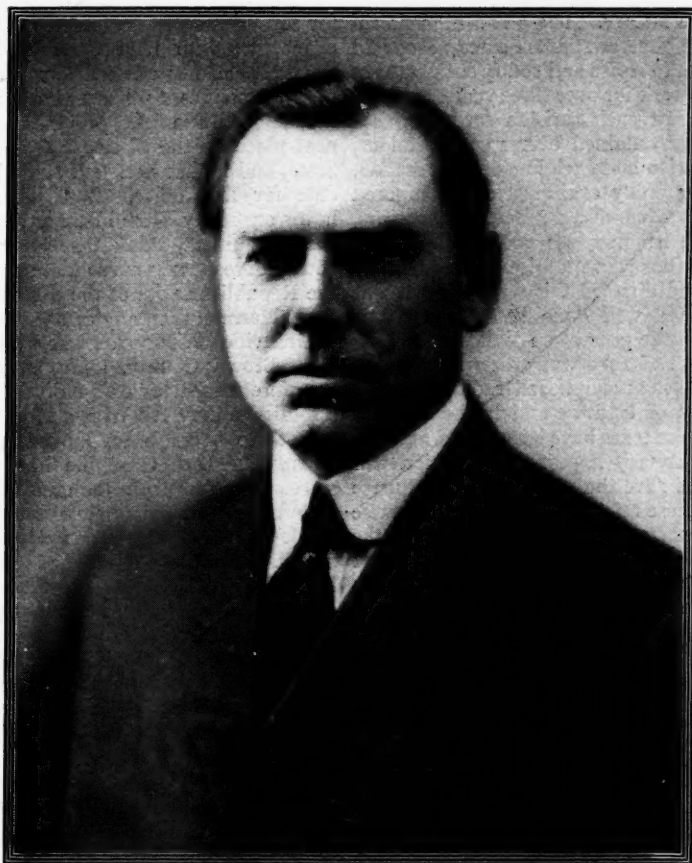
Toronto he became an ardent advocate of a union of Canada with the United States, although there were features in our politics that he criticized, believing that we were attempting to run our government without statesmen.

Goldwin Smith represented the highest type of English university culture. In philosophy he was ranked as an agnostic, although some of his latest deliverances were devoted to the one object of showing, as he said, "before I went out of the world that I was not without religion." He was a hater of cant and provincialism, whether in politics or religion, a valiant fighter for the truth as he conceived it, and a master of vigorous, lucid English style. A great part of his work was done under the limitations of journalism. "The last of the pamphleteers" he has been called. In the Western hemisphere there was no sturdier defender of fundamental democracy and tolerance of opinion.



DR. ROBERT KOCH, THE BACTERIOLOGIST (1843—1910)

In the advance of bacteriology one of the most honored places is filled by the career and achievements of the late Dr. Robert Koch. It was he who developed and elaborated the theories and discoveries of Lister, Pasteur and others and vastly improved the methods and technique of bacteriological investigation, until this has become the veritable science of preventive medicine. The career of this eminent, typical German man of science began in 1866, when he graduated from the University of Göttingen. In 1876 he succeeded in isolating the germ of anthrax, and worked out its life history. Preventive inoculation, as a method, really originated with Dr. Koch, and although his tuberculin (generally known as "Koch's lymph") did not fulfill certain popular hopes, it is a medicinal agent of proved value. Professor Koch's investigations and discoveries with regard to the cholera bacillus and the germ of the African "sleeping sickness" have been the foundation of much of our knowledge of these diseases and their remedies. His best known works are (titles in English) "On Cholera Bacteria," "On Bacteriological Investigation," and "The Investigation of Pathogenic Organisms."



HON. GRANVILLE W. MOONEY
(Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives)

A NEW PERSONALITY IN OHIO POLITICS

A NEW and very promising figure in Ohio politics is that of Speaker Granville W. Mooney, of the Ohio House of Representatives. He was elected to that body in 1908 to fill a vacancy, and during only part of a session so impressed himself upon the members that he became the unanimous choice of his Republican associates as candidate for Speaker of the next House. He was the unanimous choice for Speaker of the Republicans elected to the House in 1909, and was duly elected. His choice was remarkable for two reasons: (1) He had only the legislative experience of part

of one session of the House; (2) he was so chosen without any pledge or promise of chairmanships, or other places on committees, or pledges or promises, or understandings with any outside interests,—something which had not occurred in the preceding forty years of the State's history. As Speaker he was so fair and impartial that during the late protracted session, when so many important measures were considered, no ruling of his was ever questioned. He won and held the entire confidence of every member of the body over which he presided.

The late session of the legislature was notable

in the State's history. There had been no revision of the general statutes since 1880, and a commission to revise and codify such statutes had been at work for over three years, and was ready to report such revision for enactment into law. It contained over 13,000 sections, and each section and each line of each section, had to be carefully examined and compared with former sections and statutes, so that errors, and possible irregularities could be detected.

Speaker Mooney, with wise forethought, so organized and directed this work that it was thoroughly and well done before the House entered upon the general work of the session.

The session of 1910 was otherwise remarkable in that it accomplished radical reforms in the system of taxation and in the methods by which excise taxes have been levied and collected. Other very important legislation was enacted. He gave the weight of his influence in favor of these reforms, and of all other wise legislation enacted, and was recognized as the wise and level-headed leader, not the boss, of the body over which he presided. His aim seemed to be solely the public welfare, and his modest and wise counsels lifted legislation above partisanship, and commanded support from members, regardless of their politics. This rapid rise has turned attention to him as one well fitted for higher political place, and

for several months he has been considered in connection with high State office. An intimate friend has advised him that he is too new in politics to become a candidate for Governor, but might properly aspire to the next place on the ticket, that of Secretary of State, and he has been announced as a candidate for that office. Notwithstanding this, however, many Republicans, some of them very prominent, think that Speaker Mooney could more nearly consolidate and command the Republican vote of the State against Governor Harmon than any candidate yet named.

Granville W. Mooney was born in Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, in 1869, and is therefore forty-one years old. His father was a soldier in the Civil War, and when Granville was three years old removed to Ashtabula County. There Granville has resided ever since. He grew up in the atmosphere of ideal Republicanism which gave us Giddings and Wade and Garfield. He attended the common schools and Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, from which he was graduated in 1888. He learned his father's trade, that of a carpenter, and followed it, and while so employed entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1895. After that he taught school and became president of Grand River Institute, holding that position for seven years.

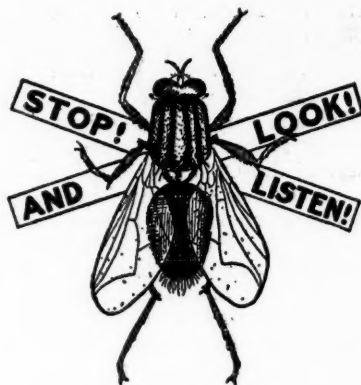
THE DISEASE-CARRYING HOUSE-FLY

BY DANIEL D. JACKSON

(Bacteriologist for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of the City of New York)

MOSES must have had some realization of the danger from flies, for he witnessed their dreadful ravages among the Egyptians at the time of the captivity of the Israelites. But probably even before, and certainly many times since, have thinking people suspected the malevolence of this plague. It was not until very recent years, however, that specific evidence has been gathered which has convicted the fly of guilt beyond a doubt, and only during his recent trial have the extent and enormity of his crimes been established.

The chief specialties of the fly are now known to be the transmission of intestinal diseases, typhoid fever, cholera, and diarrhea. It has also been pointed out in recent studies by the Local Government Board of London that he may very possibly carry tuberculosis, anthrax, diphtheria, ophthalmia, smallpox, staphylococ-



cus infection, swine fever, tropical sore, and the eggs of parasitic worms.

Hence the vigorous campaign now being carried on against the house-fly by civic associations and health boards throughout the country. In many cities placards have been posted warning the people in terse text and graphic pictures of the danger from flies, and giving rules for protection against them; lectures on the subject are also being widely given, and even that new popular fad, the moving-picture show, has been brought into service to educate the public to the dangers of the *musca domestica*, as the house-fly is scientifically termed, or, as Dr. L. O. Howard has aptly named it, the "typhoid fly." Over 98 per cent. of the flies that visit our homes and surroundings belong to this dangerous species.

MILLIONS OF BACTERIA ON A SINGLE FLY

The form and character of the fly's body is particularly adapted for carrying the infectious material, and as it breeds in fecal matter almost exclusively and at the rate of thousands for each individual fly, the consequent facility for the spread of disease-breeding germs is apparent.

To prove by experiment, captured flies were thoroughly cleaned and then allowed to walk over infected material. They were again examined and the material which they carried analyzed. In one instance, a fly captured on South Street, New York, last summer was

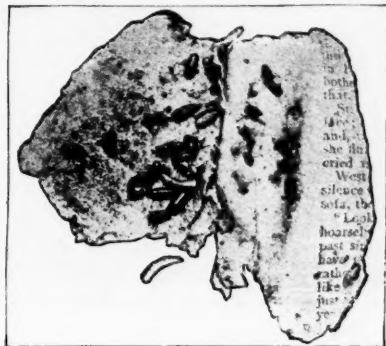


A BREEDING PLACE FOR FLIES
(Refuse pile in Mulberry Park, New York)

found to be carrying in his mouth and on his legs over one hundred thousand (100,000) fecal bacteria.

In fact, it has been shown that the number of bacteria on a single fly may range all the way

from 250 to 6,600,000. This fact becomes even more startling when one considers how rapidly this insect multiplies. It is estimated that one fly laying 120 eggs at a time will have a progeny mounting up to the sextillions at the end of the season.



FLY LARVAE

(Showing size compared with newspaper type)

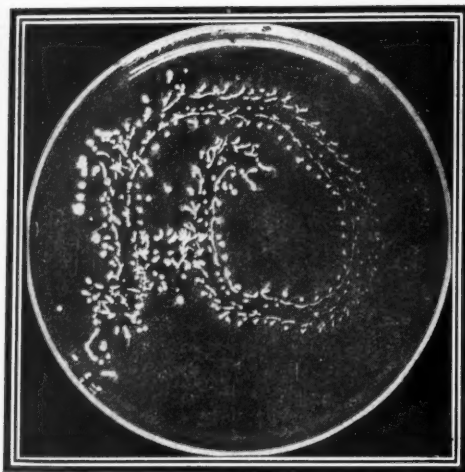
We are spending considerable time and money in a war on mosquitoes. The cases of malaria reported in Greater New York in 1905 were but 359 and the deaths only 52.

Much more to be feared is the common house-fly. This so-called harmless insect is one of the chief sources of infection, which in New York City causes annually about 650 deaths from typhoid fever and about 7000 deaths yearly from other intestinal diseases. The statistics in practically all American cities—and in many foreign cities, too, for that matter—show a marked rise in the number of deaths from typhoid fever and intestinal diseases during the fly season.

In cities where flies are the chief cause of intestinal epidemics the other seasons of the year show comparative freedom from the disease, while in cities where water and milk epidemics exist these epidemics may occur at any season of the year. The milk epidemic, however, often takes place during the fly season because of the infection of milk by flies at the farm or in the local milk depots.

The danger to health is greatest in parts of the city where sanitary precautions are most neglected; but even if you live in a comparatively well-cared-for part of town do not receive the fly into your home as a harmless visitor, for he may come in a carriage or on horseback from the filthiest spot in the city.

Hitherto the fly has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance and considered to be an annoying creature with great persistence and excessive familiarity. Regarded in the



BACTERIA LEFT ON A GELATINE PLATE
BY A FLY'S FEET

Light of recent knowledge the fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. Worse than that, he is, at least in our climate, much more to be feared than the mosquito, and may easily be classed, the world over, as the most dangerous animal on earth.

BABY'S DEADLIEST ENEMY

The fly which you remove from your milk pitcher may or may not have had a life history connected with all or any of the diseases named at the beginning of this article; but depend upon it, he has been wallowing in filth before he took his milk bath. The falling of infected flies into milk on the farms or in the dairies has made possible many a local epidemic of typhoid fever. This same propensity of the fly for milk baths has made the child's "second summer" a thing to be dreaded by all

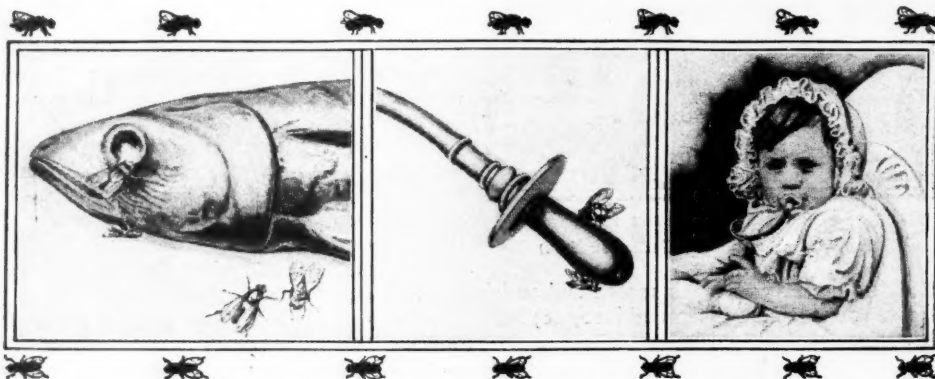
mothers. How few parents realize that were it not for the fly the child's second summer would be no more to be feared than his second winter. The very high death rate of children from diarrheal diseases abruptly rises and falls with the prevalence of flies. This great mortality among young children from diarrhea and enteritis causes a greater decrease in the human span of life than does any other preventable disease.

Governor Hughes has aptly said that "our most valuable natural resource is our children." When we consider that the fly is the chief disseminator of the disease to which children are most susceptible, and which heads the list of preventable causes of death, the necessity for a relentless warfare upon this domestic pest is apparent.

It is conservative to estimate that the diseases transmitted through the agency of the house-fly cut short the average span of human life in the United States by at least two years. (Insurance companies take notice.) During a generation this means a loss of 170,000,000 human lives, or 4,000,000 lives of the present average length, or a money loss of \$20,000,000,000.

FLIES KILL MORE THAN BULLETS

Enormous as these figures seem they are only a part of the story. We have not figured the cost of the sickness produced by the flies. The pay of the doctor, the nurse, and the druggist have not been reckoned, nor has the loss of time through illness been considered. The Spanish War taught us what a powerful agent of death the fly could be when open latrines were accessible to flies; for it has been estimated that out of 2197 deaths in the Spanish-American War, 1924 resulted from typhoid fever communicated by flies. The large number of deaths caused by unsanitary conditions in



THE DISEASE-CARRYING "FLY-LINE" FROM THE DEAD FISH TO THE LIVE BABY

military life has thus led to a more careful study of similar conditions in civil life, resulting in the discovery that accumulations of filth in open city lots, alleys, and about school sinks, as well as in exposed country outhouses, is the source of typhoid fever, and of intestinal diseases of children through the agency of the fly. The chief health officer of one of our largest South-

stances the source of infection was shown by the actual isolation of the bacillus of typhoid fever directly from the flies.

HOW FLIES CARRY TYPHOID

In South Orange, N. J., a number of cases of typhoid fever occurred which seemed to radiate from one point. The original case occurred at this point, and the flies were found to be traveling in and out of the open and unscreened windows in large numbers. A fly cage was placed in the room and the specific germs of typhoid fever isolated from a number of these flies. There is no question whatever as to the source of the secondary cases, and



A FLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CAKE
(Magnified)

ern cities recently informed me that he was satisfied that 90 per cent. of the cases of typhoid fever contracted in his city had been transmitted by flies.

Several specific instances of fly infection have been investigated where the seat of the infection was an unscreened patient or a vacant lot containing infected feces. In such in-



ANOTHER POPULAR FLY-ROUTE—DISGUSTING,
BUT ELOQUENT!



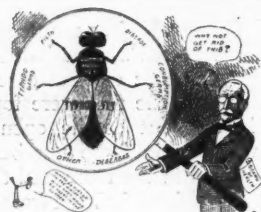
A FLY'S FOOT, (MAGNIFIED) ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CARRYING GERMS

there is also no question but that further cases might have been prevented had proper screening and disinfection been originally employed.

In New York City over one hundred cases of typhoid fever occurred almost within the limits of one block. This block was a model tenement, with the proper plumbing and up-to-date sanitation, but close to the block were two stables—one in filthy condition—and two open lots, each at the beginning of the outbreak containing many accumulations of objectionable matter, much of which harbored disease germs. These deposits were swarming with house-flies, and the same flies were going in and out of the tenement-house windows and lighting on the exposed food of adjoining shops.

The attention of the health department was called to the condition of affairs, and it was recommended that all exposed filth in this neighborhood be disinfected continuously until

DEATH'S MESSENGER



NIP HIM IN THE BUD

CLEAN UP THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Cholera - Infantum and Consumption
May be carried to Your Home by the
FLY, if Your Neighbor is CARELESS!

FLIES Breed in FILTH, Live on FILTH,
and are Evidence of Neglected Filth
in the Neighborhood.
CLEAN UP THE NEIGHBORHOOD!

DESTROY THE FLY AND PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

Don't Allow Flies in Your House—Screen and Poison.
Don't Permit them Near Your Food—Especially Milk.
Don't Buy Food from a Merchant Who Tolerates Flies.
Don't Allow a Breeding Place for Flies on Your Premises.
THIS MEANS Uncared-for Manure Piles, Horse Stables,
Garbage Barrels and Privies. Keep Your OWN Garbage Cans
Screened and Disinfected, YOUR Stable Manure in Fly-Tight
Receptacles, and if Necessary Apply to Police for Protection
from Your Neighbor's Carelessness.

The best of Asheville people like this. Buy 100. Place where children of your town are born shall not receive it. Buy 100. Some money shall not be required for more than 100. Buy 100. To give you with "understand" there must be personal "talk" at home 1902. Every one likes and all should read it 1902.

THE ASHEVILLE BOARD OF HEALTH

A TYPE OF FLY POSTER

the epidemic had ceased. The department, still believing that the probable source of the epidemic was water or possibly milk, did not disinfect the open lots, so far as could be learned, and the epidemic continued throughout the fly season.

Inasmuch as the milk supplied to this section was the same as in several other sections of the borough where little or no typhoid occurred, and, also, inasmuch as the water was from precisely the same source as in the rest of the borough where the conditions were normal, it seems almost incredible that any other source of infection than flies could have been even considered. A canvass of the neighborhood showed that the people were all boiling their drinking water, and most of them boiling their milk, but that none of them had been in any way instructed to guard against flies.

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a vigorous campaign against the house-fly, has gathered a large body of convincing testimony from physicians and health boards all over the country, citing specific instances, as to the direct transmission of dangerous diseases by means of house-flies.

HOW TO FIGHT THE FLY

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to wake up to the fact that all this can and shall be stopped? With a full realization of what it means we should certainly take care of our own nuisances and see that our neighbor does the same.

In hospitals and at home flies should be kept away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases.

We should abolish open privies and properly dispose of our sewage and other waste products.

Our sanitary inspectors in cities should be instructed first to disinfect and then remove all exposed filth wherever found.

Stable manure should be thoroughly screened or kept in tight, dark receptacles and removed at regular intervals.

Laws should be passed in all our States, as they have been recently passed in several, requiring the thorough screening of all public kitchens, restaurants and dining-rooms. All food—particularly that which is eaten uncooked, exposed for sale during the fly season—should be screened. The same care should be taken with all food in the home. Dealers who allow their food products to be exposed to flies should be carefully avoided.

By rigorously following these precautions much can be done toward removing the conditions which breed the house-fly, thus helping materially in the extermination of one of the most dangerous pests in the world.

RULES FOR DEALING WITH THE FLY NUISANCE

KEEP THE FLIES AWAY FROM THE SICK, ESPECIALLY THOSE ILL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. KILL EVERY FLY THAT STRAYS INTO THE SICK ROOM. HIS BODY IS COVERED WITH DISEASE GERMS.

DO NOT ALLOW DECAYING MATERIAL OF ANY SORT TO ACCUMULATE ON OR NEAR YOUR PREMISES.

ALL REFUSE WHICH TENDS IN ANY WAY TO FERMENTATION, SUCH AS BEDDING STRAW, PAPER WASTE AND VEGETABLE MATTER SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF OR COVERED WITH LIME OR KEROSENE OIL.

SCREEN ALL FOOD.

KEEP ALL RECEPTACLES FOR GARBAGE CAREFULLY COVERED AND THE CANS CLEANED OR SPRINKLED WITH OIL OR LIME.

KEEP ALL STABLE MANURE IN VAULT OR PIT, SCREENED OR SPRINKLED WITH LIME, OIL OR OTHER CHEAP PREPARATION.

SEE THAT YOUR SEWAGE SYSTEM IS IN GOOD ORDER; THAT IT DOES NOT LEAK, IS UP TO DATE AND NOT EXPOSED TO FLIES.

POUR KEROSENE INTO THE DRAINS.

COVER FOOD AFTER A MEAL; BURN OR BURY ALL TABLE REFUSE.

SCREEN ALL FOOD EXPOSED FOR SALE.

SCREEN ALL WINDOWS AND DOORS, ESPECIALLY THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

BURN PYRETHRUM POWDER IN THE HOUSE TO KILL THE FLIES.

DON'T FORGET IF YOU SEE FLIES, THEIR BREEDING PLACE IS IN NEARBY FILTH. IT MAY BE BEHIND THE DOOR, UNDER THE TABLE OR IN THE CUPBOARD.

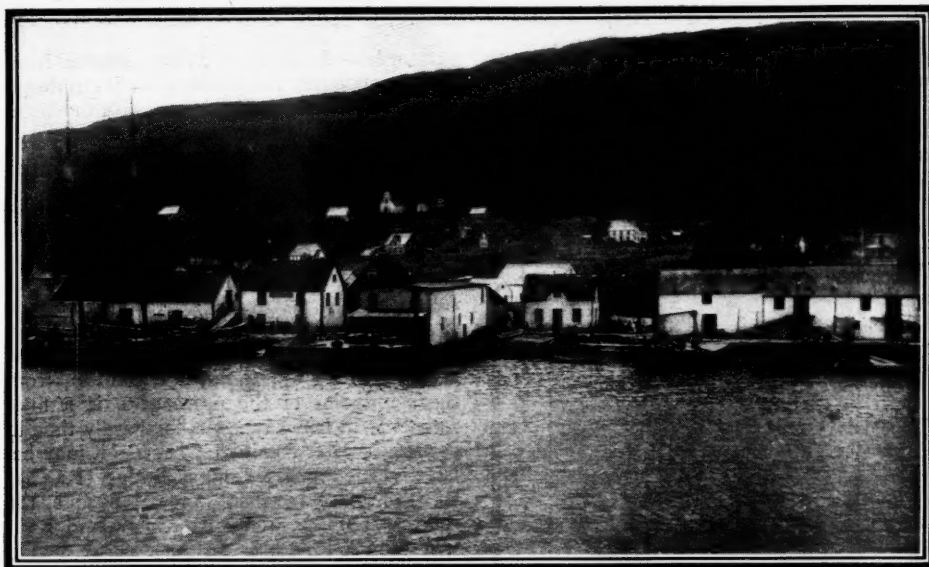
IF THERE IS NO DIRT AND FILTH THERE WILL BE NO FLIES. IF THERE IS A NUISANCE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WRITE AT ONCE TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ISSUED BY

The Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution of
the Waters of New York

EDWARD HATCH, Jr., Chairman
J. HENRIOT BORDAN JOHN V. COOPER, C. E.
ALBERT YANDER VEER, R. S. DANIEL S. JACKSON

JULY, 1906.



A TYPICAL FISHING STATION ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE DOING TO OPEN UP NEWFOUNDLAND

BY HON. SIR EDWARD MORRIS, K.C., L.L.D.

(Prime Minister of Newfoundland)

RAILROAD building in Newfoundland had its birth in the year 1880, when the first legislation was introduced for the purpose of constructing roads in that island. Like similar enterprises in other countries, it had its misfortunes, and after about eighty miles was constructed the company broke down. This pioneer railway company was an American corporation known as the Blackman Syndicate, but the money was found by British capitalists, to whom the road was mortgaged. Between 1881 and 1888 only eighty miles had been constructed. In that year an additional branch line of about thirty miles was built to Placentia, the capital of the district from which the town takes its name. Placentia was once fortified and occupied by the French, and has yet many interesting relics of French rule. In 1890 a contract was entered into by the then government of Sir William Whiteway, Premier, for the construction of a road across the country from St. John's to Port au Basque. This road was finished in 1897, and mainly to its developing agencies the present prosperity in Newfoundland may be attributed.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE RAILS

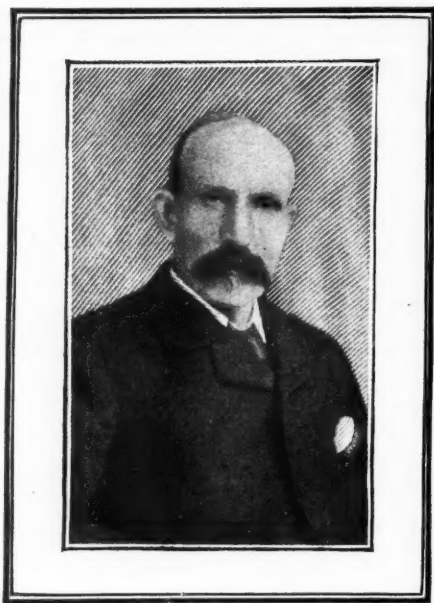
This road, beginning at St. John's, touches nearly all the important settlements on the north and west coast of Newfoundland. Along its whole line of six hundred miles, industry after industry is springing up. When the railway was built there was hardly a human habitation in Newfoundland five miles from the sea coast. Some idea of the character of the country may be had when it is known that this island, larger than Ireland, possessed its whole primeval forests and minerals up to that time practically undeveloped and unexplored.

Twenty-five years ago you could count on your fingers the number of tourists visiting Newfoundland from abroad. To-day there are over seven thousand, principally from the United States, who visit the island annually.

THE WORK OF SIR ROBERT REID

The undertaking by the Newfoundland Government to construct this road was a heroic policy, in that for years it could not be ex-

pected to pay for its operation. The government was fortunate, however, in securing at the close of its construction a contractor, in the person of the late Sir Robert Reid, of Montreal, who undertook to operate the road for fifty years without any cost to the Colony, save



THE LATE SIR ROBERT REID

a land grant of five thousand acres per mile of railway taken in alternate blocks along the line. That was in 1898, and since then industries have multiplied through the country.

In addition to the operation of the road, the Newfoundland Government entered into an agreement with Sir Robert Reid for the construction and operation of nine steamers that ply in the various bays of Newfoundland on the north, south, and west coasts of the island that are tapped by the railway, another steamer to ply on the Labrador coast, and another across the Cabot Strait, the waters of which divide Cape Breton from Newfoundland. All these steamers are of a first-class type and steam from twelve to sixteen knots an hour. These steamers all act as feeders to the railway.

GROWTH OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

It is almost inconceivable that in so short a space of time the operation of this road and steamers could have developed the large industry now carried on by them. Last year nearly a million dollars was received from freight and

passengers—the steamer *Bruce*, running from Port au Basque, the terminus of the railway, to Sydney, having carried twenty-five thousand passengers. This is probably as many passengers as were carried by any passenger steamer in Canada engaged in similar work. What makes this route attractive to American travelers and tourists is that the *Bruce* is only six hours at sea. Leaving New York and the sweltering heat behind in June, July, and August, the passenger is on the deck of the *Bruce* at North Sydney forty hours after leaving. Six hours at sea in the *Bruce* (which, in point of fitting up, speed, and comfort, from the standpoint of the passengers, is a little *Lusitania* in her way), one has hardly time to get settled after coming on board—it may be, have a little lunch, a game of bridge, or a chat with the officers—when Port au Basque, the railway terminus of the Newfoundland Railway, is in sight.

The tourist, the fisherman, the sportsman, the health seeker, the hunter, or the traveler may take his choice along this whole line of railway for the spot where he is to pass his summer holiday. Every mile of the road has its own special attraction. An hour from Port au Basque and you are at a salmon pool. Here the fisherman, like Selkirk, if he desires solitude, is monarch of all he surveys, and will find (unlike Selkirk) all the charms in that solitude which sages have seen in its face.

At Little River, thirty miles from Port au Basque on the line of railway, several houses, little hotels, are situated where the traveler is carefully looked after, the very best of food provided, and a comfortable bed. These houses are but a few minutes' walk from the railway station, and not a hundred yards from a salmon pool. Thousands of American tourists are brought here every year, and these people fish and hunt between Port au Basque and Howley, a station a little beyond Grand Lake, reached in about six hours by rail from Codroy.

THE FISHERIES

All along this western seashore the American tourist and traveler will find much to interest him territorially and politically. Every mile of it is included, so the Americans say, in the liberty given them to fish under the Treaty of 1818. The Newfoundland Government, however, claims that under the Treaty of 1818, Section One, inhabitants of the United States are only allowed to come to the coast—that is, the outer coast—and that the treaty does not give them the liberty to come into the bays, the harbors, or the creeks. Of course they have no

rights whatever on the shore, nor have they ever asserted any rights to the rivers. They are not even allowed to land. The Newfoundland Government claims that the distinction was drawn in the framing of the treaty between the concession given to the inhabitants of the United States on the Newfoundland coast and that given to them on the Labrador coast.

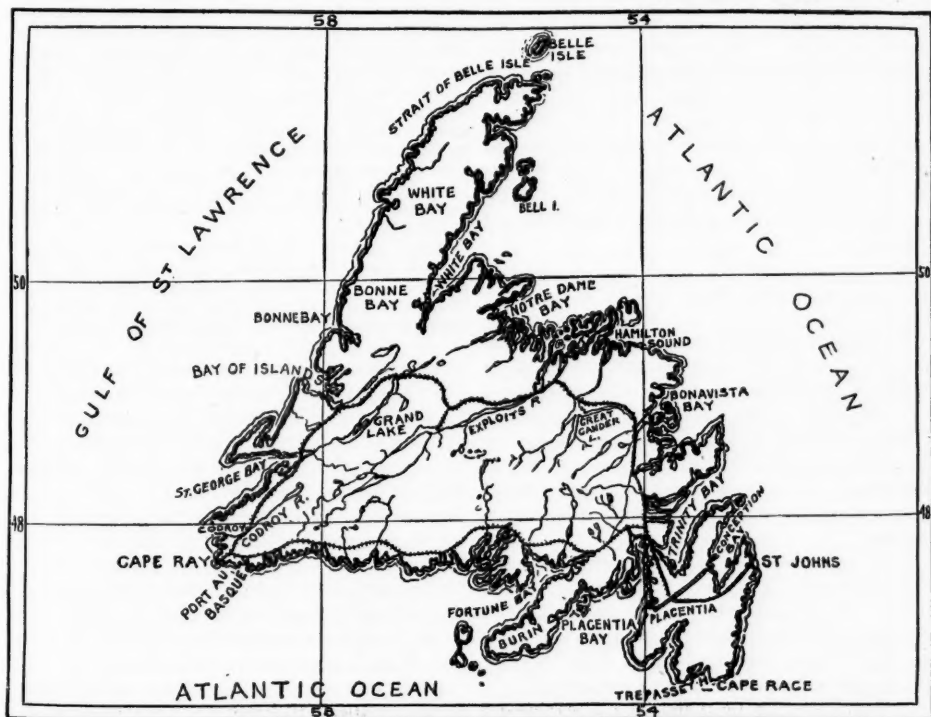
Other questions, such as the right to make laws to regulate the fisheries, the right to pay light dues, the right to enter at the custom house, and other minor points arise in relation to this question; but this will be sufficient to suggest to the tourist—the American tourist interested in this country—that here is a part of the world in which he may combine health and pleasure with great historical interest. For instance, along the railway from Port au Basque to Howley he will pass through all the scenes which are now familiar to American citizens, and which have formed the subject of correspondence of late years in relation to the Bay of Islands Herring Fishery. This is really the only fishery prosecuted by the Americans under the Treaty of 1818, and although there is abundance of cod, lobster, halibut, smelts, and whales along this whole coast, Americans have never fished for them. They come to New-

foundland in October and fish for herring up until the month of January. Over two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of herring are taken out of Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and Bay St. George every year by American schooners. Something like one hundred sail of schooners come down from Gloucester and other New England ports, and take away a load of herring to their respective homes. Here the herring are smoked or salted and cured in various ways for the American and Canadian markets. Over fifteen hundred American fishermen take part in this industry, and for the working out of the industry they very often avail themselves of the Newfoundland Railway.

Until 1905 hardly any dispute had arisen in relation to the taking of these herring by American fishermen. But in that year the Newfoundland legislature enacted certain laws, the enforcement of which to some extent has brought about the arbitration to be held at The Hague this summer, to determine the right of Americans in relation to the Treaty of 1818.

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

Apart from the fishery interests along this piece of the Newfoundland Railway, this sec-



MAP OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM

tion of the country is destined one day, and in the very near future, to be the home of great industrial operations, embracing the quarrying of marble, slate, and gypsum, the manufacture of paper and pulp, a great fishing development, and the centre of a great tourist traffic. The whole of the Codroy Valley—what is known as "The Rivers"—is a great human dock where men and women come year after year to build up, recuperate, and be reclassified. Those who work in the great cities, who live the strenuous life, who are fagged and jaded and worn out, come here year after year and drink in the health-giving air, which in a short time restores nature and restarts them again. The records of the restorations that have taken place here are truly marvelous. There is something in the air, something in the scenery, that gives back tone and vigor and strength with a rapidity unknown in any other clime. Fog or cold is unknown here from April to December. The temperature for the summer months will average about 65, rarely going over 80, and seldom under 50—beautiful warm, bright, sunshiny days, with pleasant, cool evenings. This is the land for an outing, because it combines everything that makes an outing pleasant. You can travel by the railway from settlement to settlement; you can go for an hour, or for two hours or three hours. You can get on and get off when you like. You can get accommodation in the farm-houses and little hotels all along the line. You can get a good clean bed, lots of fresh air, good food, plenty of fresh mutton and lamb, fresh butter, beautiful rolls, coffee, tea, fresh cod, fresh cod tongues, and fresh salmon and trout every day out of the pools, and all this for a dollar and a half a day, including lodging.

PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRIES

Then to the speculator, the man who desires to invest his money with certainty of good returns: great areas of primeval forest stand waiting for the axeman and the pulp and paper mills to make his fortune. Mountains of marble and gypsum and slate are here, marble as fine as any from Carrara, and slates quite equal to anything ever produced from the Penryn quarry.

A Welsh syndicate is just beginning operations right at the mouth of the Humber, Bay of Islands, on a marble and slate quarry, and an American company has practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of a timber area which will be the site of a large paper mill.

It was only this year that the Harmsworth Company—the great London Syndicate at

whose head Lord Northcliffe is—exported for the first time from Newfoundland paper and pulp. They have over three thousand square miles of timber area at Grand Falls, a few hours' run from Bay of Islands, and to-day the paper upon which the *London Times* and *Daily Mail* are published is made at Grand Falls, Newfoundland. Their territory is the Red Indian Lake country. Red Indian Lake is thirty-seven miles long and there is a magnificent belt of wood all around it, and the whole region is unequalled in any part of the world.

A recent writer on the Newfoundland paper industry summarized the reasons why the Harmsworth Company came to Newfoundland as follows:

First, Newfoundland's comparative proximity to the British Isles, Newfoundland being not more than 1700 miles from Ireland, while the nearest American or Canadian centre which could be chosen for the manufacture of pulp and paper would be at least 1,500 miles further west.

Second, the possibility of securing area in Newfoundland far more extensive and better timbered than are now to be secured on the Western Continent.

Third, the opportunity of obtaining legislation of a character to effectively safeguard such areas as compared with the facilities obtainable in more populated countries, as laws which would cause no injury in Newfoundland would operate very detrimentally in regions more thickly populated.

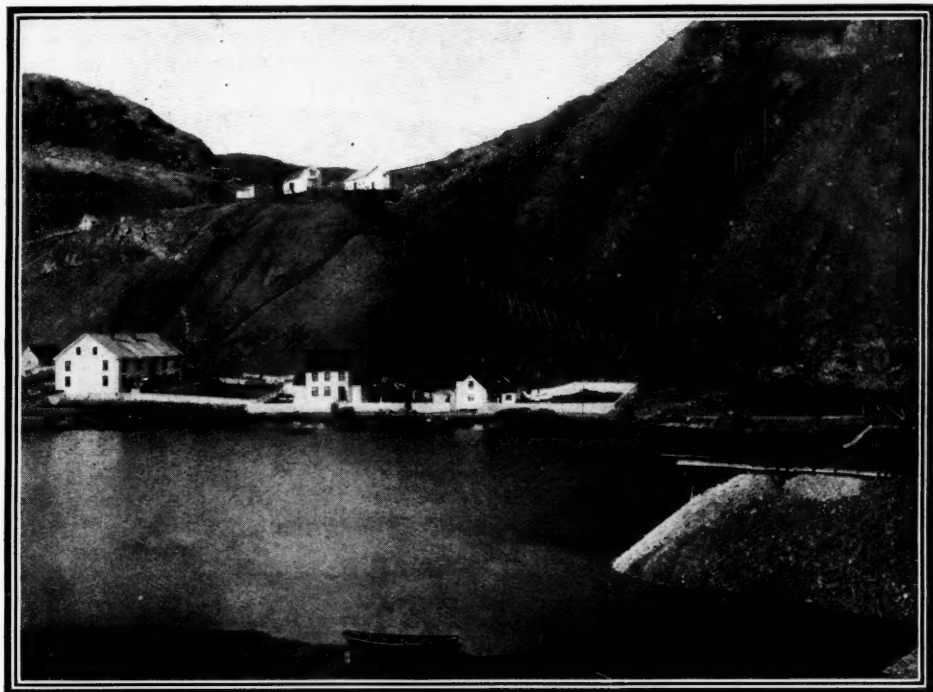
Fourth, that cheaper, though equally efficient, labor could be obtained in Newfoundland than is obtainable in Canada or the United States.

Fifth, the fact which previous experiments have demonstrated and the practical manufacture has now proved, that the Black Spruce of Newfoundland has no superior in the making of pulp and paper, and that a cord of it will produce one-eighth more paper than the spruce of the American Continent.

Sixth, that timber can be secured more cheaply, logging done more rapidly and economically, and the whole operation of converting forest growth into pulp and paper carried on much more advantageously in Newfoundland than elsewhere.

The railway may be said to be the father of this enterprise. If the railway had not penetrated through the interior we could have had no pulp mill at Grand Falls, and the four millions dollars' worth of paper which will be shipped by the Harmsworths to England this year will all be drawn over a portion of the Newfoundland Railway. To-day it is being hauled on the Newfoundland Railway from the paper mills of Grand Falls to the terminus of the railway at St. John's, Newfoundland: and from there the paper is shipped by the Furness and Allen Line steamers to London.

Only ten miles further down the Exploits River, on which the works of the Harmsworths are built, the Albert Reed Company of London



THE BELLE ISLAND MINE, NEWFOUNDLAND

is also constructing its paper mills. This company will also ship largely over the Newfoundland Railway, and it is not unlikely that within the very near future a branch line of railway may be built by these two companies to deal entirely with the carriage of their pulp and paper; so rapidly is this industry likely to develop.

The history of the Newfoundland Railway is like the history of all other railways. What was said of the Canadian Pacific, the great Canadian line which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was said also of the Newfoundland Railway—that it would never pay for the axle grease. The pioneers of the Newfoundland Railway had to meet all the objections and all the difficulties which lie in the road of all who are in advance of their times. But to-day is their justification. Not alone is the present railway more than fulfilling its mission, but the needs of the country, the demands of traffic are calling out for more railways. The late session of the legislature in Newfoundland saw the introduction of a measure by which five new railway branches will be built. One will run from Grand Lake to Bonne Bay. This branch line will connect two great industries just in the initial stage of development. At the Grand Lake terminus are the

great forest areas owned by the Reed Newfoundland Company, 2,000 square miles. These areas or tracts have never yet heard the sound of the lumberman's axe, and they constitute an ideal pulp and paper territory in every respect. Grand Lake itself is fifty-six miles long, an inland sea, with an island in its center thirty miles long, and is open all the year round. It is possible to bring booms of pulp wood to the paper mill every day, while the cutting of the extensive area within this zone can be continued indefinitely without even any special method of re-forestation, so well-wooded is the country and so strong the growth. A splendid water power, known as Junction Brook, will generate the power which will be necessary to operate this pulp and paper industry. Here in a very short time a large settlement will spring up giving labor to thousands, and creating freight and traffic far more than this branch line will be capable of handling.

PETROLEUM FIELDS

At the other end of the branch is situated Bonne Bay, one of the settlements on the American treaty shore. This is the home of the petroleum or oil fields of Newfoundland. Only recently an English corporation, known



AN OUTLOOK OF THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S, AS SEEN FROM THE CITY

as the Newfoundland Oil Fields, Ltd., which recently acquired large areas of oil in this country, was floated in London for a million dollars, which was subscribed three times over.

The Newfoundland Legislature has agreed to grant this company free entry for machinery and equipment, and to undertake the imposition of a duty on imported petroleum, as soon as the local deposits can supply enough for the domestic needs at prices as low as the foreign article is offered. This means an assured market, worth probably a half-million dollars a year. The prospects of the successful development of the Newfoundland petroleum are further increased by the fact that the British Admiralty has recently decided upon the extensive use of oil fuel in the navy, and is desirous of securing petroleum supplies within the empire.

While in London last summer, representing Newfoundland at the Imperial Defense Conference, I had the advantage of discussing the whole question with the Admiralty,—that is the utilization of Newfoundland's petroleum areas,—and I received the assurance that every encouragement would be given toward the development of those oil fields. This industry will serve as a great feeder to the railway branch already referred to. Another branch will run from St. John's to Trepassy near Cape Race,

the point on the south coast of Newfoundland where all the large ships running between the United States, Canada, and England pass within signalling distance nearly every day. What the future may have in store for this branch, apart from its local developing advantages, would be impossible here to foretell; but with the advance of the aeroplane, the development of wireless telegraphy,—a station at Cape Race assists in furnishing the daily bulletins for the morning paper published on the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*,—it is quite conceivable—and not at all impossible—that passengers may land at this terminus within the next decade from the decks of the great liners and continue their journey to New York over the Newfoundland Railway, reducing the sea voyage two days and the time spent on the passage to New York at least twenty-four hours.

The other three branches will go through mineral and timber country, and not alone serve as industrial development agencies but as feeders to the general railway system of Newfoundland.

THE SNOWS AND FOGS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

I have been amused when in New York recently by being asked the question how we

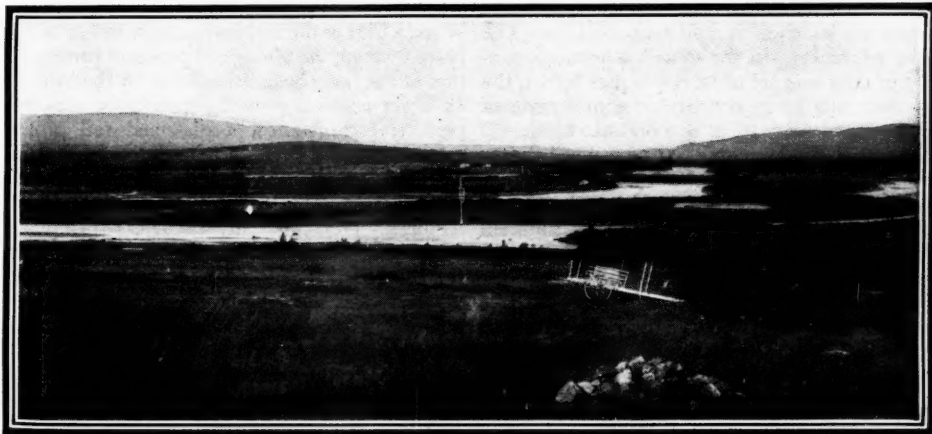
managed our railways in the winter season in Newfoundland? Your readers, I have no doubt, will be surprised to learn that our railway across country (and all its branches) was operated the past winter on schedule time. I came over the road on the 18th of last April, on my way to New York. There wasn't a sign of snow along the whole railway line, and only once or twice during the late winter was a snowplough used. At St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, we usually have snow after Christmas and up to the end of March, but we rarely average more than one snowfall a week for the three months. Sometimes a

whole month will pass without a snowstorm. Last winter from Christmas till April we had one week's sleighing, and carriages were used instead of sleighs all over the country. There is also a misconception about the fog. We have very little fog in Newfoundland; but the unfortunate thing about it is that we are identified with the fog because the fog happens to be out on what is called the "Banks of Newfoundland." These banks are situated 200 miles from the coast of Newfoundland, and it is as unjust to identify Newfoundland with that fog



A DAY'S CATCH OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

as it would be to identify her with the frost and snow of the far northern Labrador and Greenland, which lie thousands of miles away. The very best proof that the railway is a paying concern in Newfoundland as an industrial agent is that the Reid Newfoundland Company, operating the main trunk railway across the country, has made a contract with the Newfoundland Government to operate these new branches for forty years without any cash subsidy, and merely for grants of land of 5,000 acres for each mile of railway built.



THE GREAT CODROY VALLEY

CANCER AS KNOWN TO-DAY

BY ISAAC LEVIN, M.D.

(Of the Department of Pathology, Columbia University)

THE history of human cancer is probably as old as the history of the human race. The famous "Papyrus Ebers" of the Egyptians and the writings of Hippocrates contain descriptions of the disease. The early theories of the nature of cancer, as all early notions of medicine and natural science, were based on abstract speculation, and not supported by actual facts. The abnormal growth, the tumor itself, which is the principal manifestation of the disease, was considered as something foreign to the organism, something that attached itself to it from without, as fungus to a tree.

The first great step towards a rational explanation of the nature of the disease was made not more than seventy years ago. In 1838 it was demonstrated by Schleiden for plants and soon after by Schwann for animals, that the tissues of the body in higher forms of life, the skin, the brain, the blood, etc., are composed of structural units, known as *cells*. By a cell is meant a minute mass of living substance, which in size appears under the microscope to be only a small fraction of an inch, and is actually a few hundred or even a thousand times smaller. This microscopical unit of living matter, or *protoplasm*, usually contains within itself a round body, the *nucleus*. This unit may exist as an independent organism, capable of digestion, locomotion, and reproduction. The lowest forms of life, the so-called *protozoa*, consist of only one cell. In the higher forms, the *metazoa*, the body consists of a multitude of such cells associated in one organic whole.

Another fundamental law of the cell-theory was enunciated by Virchow in 1859, namely, that no cell can be originated from lifeless matter, but that it must be born by a parent cell. In a unicellular organism-protozoan the process of reproduction is accomplished by the division of the body of the parent cell into two perfectly equal cells. In order to insure the equality of distribution of all the characteristics of the parent to both daughter cells, the nucleus undergoes a series of changes, preliminary to the actual division.

This process of reproduction is the most obvious and striking demonstration of the immortality of the primeval organism, since the parent passes out of existence only through division into offspring.

The development of the complex multicellular organism also begins from one cell, the egg, or the so-called *germ cell*. This cell divides itself into two, each of them in its turn again into two, thus forming four cells and so proceeding in geometrical progression. In the early stages of the formation of an organism, in the "embryo," all cells have the same form and character, but subsequently they arrange themselves into three layers of cells, called *germ-layers*. At this stage of development each cell of the growing organism (foetus) is differentiated and begins to perform its own specific function. The function of proliferation still persists in each cell. Each germ-layer forms definite tissues and organs until the development of the organism is completed and the foetus is transformed into an adult organism. In the adult the majority of the body cells preserve only a limited capacity for propagation, but all have acquired definite functions. The function of reproduction at this stage is vested in the germ cell, and its process continues to be one of cell division. Thus the protoplasm of the germ cell preserves its continuity and its immortality.

In mature life a perceptible new formation of cells takes place only under unusual conditions, as a reaction to injury or disease. When a part of the body is lost, restitution takes place through the intensified power of proliferation of the body cells, stimulated by the injury. In lower animals such a regeneration may be perfect; for instance, a dissected tail of an earthworm may be fully rehabilitated. But in highly developed organisms, such regenerative power is very imperfect, and lost tissue is seldom restored. Generally only a scar is left in place of the original structure. The same holds true for the cell regeneration which takes place in various diseases. This regeneration or restricted propagation usually ceases after a certain time either with the formation of a scar or in some other manner and is consequently limited in its extent. Occasionally such a proliferation of cells takes place without apparent need to the organism, and the superfluous mass of cells then forms a tumor. If after a time a propagation of the tumor cells is arrested, the tumor is called *benign*, harmless. Under other conditions the cells of a tumor persist in their

proliferation unrestrictedly, until the new growth renders the normal function of the organism impossible and ultimately leads to death. A tumor with such unlimited power of growth is called *malignant*, or *cancer*.

The causes which change a normal cell into a cancerous are not yet well known and may be due to external or internal irritants, or even to a parasite. However, modern research has definitely established that the harmful effect of cancer and the symptoms of the disease are brought about not by the original injury that gave rise to the growth, but by the unrestricted growth of the cancer cells.

DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER

All these considerations make it extremely probable that cancer may occur in any multicellular organism. Indeed recent observations have shown that cancer occurs in every species of vertebrate animals. And even in lower animals tumors have been discovered, as, for instance, in fresh-water mussels and oysters. Plants also seem occasionally to develop abnormal growths, similar in structure and behavior to animal cancer. The frequency of the occurrence of cancer in the different species of the animal kingdom varies to a great extent. It is of interest to note that the disease occurs more frequently in domesticated animals than in wild species. Thus it was found in England that 2.8 in 1000 of slaughtered cattle showed the presence of some form of malignant tumors, while on the other hand in the Zoological Garden of New York, out of 2647 wild animals, only one case of malignant tumor (in a wild raccoon dog) was found during a period of five years.

The same great difference in the frequency of the occurrence of cancer is noted among the different human races. This matter was the subject of a special investigation instituted by the George Crocker Research Fund of Columbia University, New York. The colonial possessions of the United States, consisting as they do of insular territories of comparatively small dimensions, lent themselves readily to the study of the distribution of cancer among different races. The investigation was conducted simultaneously in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Isthmian Canal Zone, and among the American Indians of the United States.

While the work is not yet completed, most significant results have already been obtained from the investigation among the Indians. The Indian population, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, is 199,-

184. The entire population is confined within reservations under control either of government agents or of superintendents of Indian schools. In each reservation or agency there also resides a government physician. There are in all 130 physicians thus employed by the office of Indian Affairs of the Department of

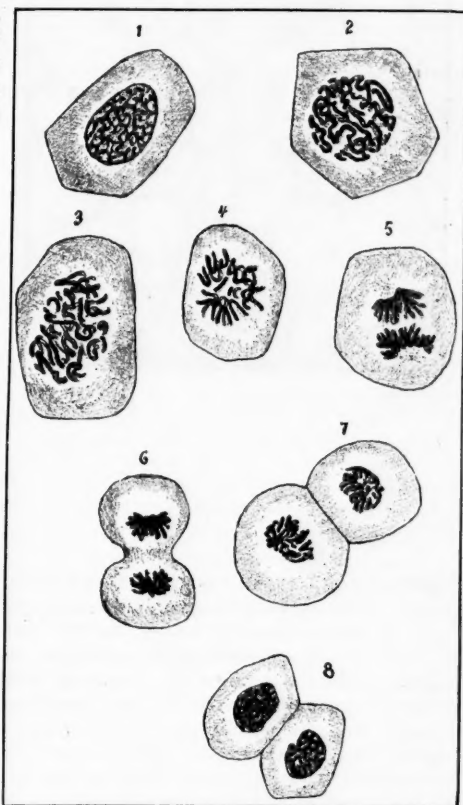


FIGURE 1: SHOWS THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE CHANGES WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE NUCLEUS OF A DIVIDING CELL¹

(1) The cell with a normal, resting nucleus; (2) beginning of the change.—the whole substance of the nucleus is changed into a clump of contorted threads, and the membrane, which usually surrounds the nucleus, has disappeared; (3) the threads are broken across, forming rod-like bodies; (4) each rod is split up lengthwise into two, one for each daughter cell; (5) the rods are separated into two parts, to form the two nuclei; (6) body of the cell begins to divide, the two nuclei having the same form as in 5; (7) division of the body of the cell is complete, nuclei having the same form as in 4; (8) division of the cell complete, the nuclei resting

the Interior. With the aid of these physicians data were obtained from a population of 115,455 Indians, extending over a period of twenty years. Only twenty-nine cases of cancer were encountered. The Indians are under the strict

¹ Drawing after Sobotta. The drawings, photographs, and microphotographs reproduced in this article are the property of the Museum of Columbia University.

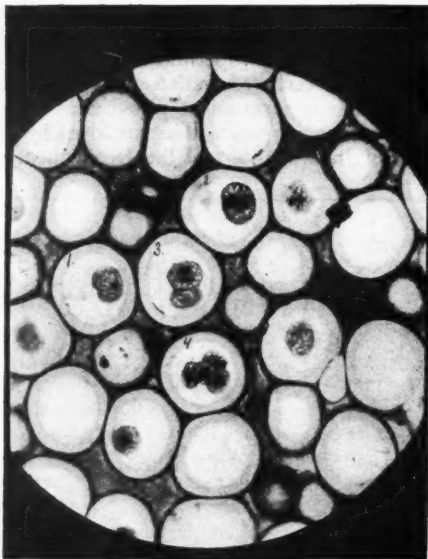


FIGURE 2: EGGS OF ASCARIS (ROUND
INTESTINAL WORM)

(1) Germ cell—nucleus resting; (2) germ cell—nucleus preparing for division; (3) germ cell divided into two cells; (4) each of the two cells again divided into two, forming four cells

Microphotograph (direct photograph of a microscopical specimen) Museum of Columbia University, Department of Anatomy

supervision of the agency physicians, so that the disease could not have been overlooked in any case. Thus it is justifiable to assert that cancer is of rare occurrence among the American Indians. The investigation did not reveal any difference in the longevity between American Indians and their white neighbors. Consequently this infrequency of cancer cannot be accounted for on the assumption that the Indians do not reach the cancer age.

The cause of the rare occurrence of cancer in primitive races is to be found in the racial characteristics, which comprise not only the ethnological differences in the structure of the body, but also differences of environment and mode of life. Apparently it is modern civilization and the conditions created by it which cause the great frequency of cancer among modern nations. This seems to be the only plausible explanation of the growing frequency of cancer in every civilized country. It is hoped that the work conducted at present under the auspices of the George Crocker Fund among the Indians of the Latin-American republics will throw additional light on the conditions within civilized life which favor the occurrence of cancer. In these republics, especially in Mexico and Brazil, Indians of pure blood, leading a

primitive life, are met side by side with those living in civilized communities and the half-breeds, *i.e.*, mixtures of Indians with other races.

CAUSATION OF CANCER

The most important problem in the study of a disease is the discovery of the causes of its origin. Effective treatment and prevention of a disease can be hoped for only after this information is obtained. While no specific treatment has as yet been found for tuberculosis or yellow fever, the causes producing these conditions were discovered and consequently prevention has become possible.

The difficulties in the investigation of the causes of cancer are numerous and manifold. In recent years the parasitic origin of cancer was the subject of much discussion and research. Many efforts were directed towards the discovery of a parasite responsible for the new growth. However, it was impossible to isolate from cancerous tissue a microorganism capable of giving rise to a tumor when introduced into another organism. Moreover, the characteristics of cancer differ essentially from those of any parasitic disease.

The malignant character of cancer is determined by the power of proliferation of a group of body cells. Through this proliferation the tumor cells invade or "infiltrate" the neighboring tissues. This proceeds until the tumor causes the death of the organism, either by destroying, "eating away," a vital organ or else by poisoning the organism through the products created by the new growth. There is still another way in which the tumor attacks the health of the organism. Some of the proliferating cells become separated from the original tumor, enter the general blood or lymph stream, and wander until they become lodged in some organ and there form a secondary, or *metastatic*, tumor, which in its turn grows indefinitely. For instance, a few cells of a cancer of the stomach may in this manner find their way to the liver and there form a secondary growth. Such a metastatic secondary tumor, though formed in a distant organ, consists of the cells of the original tumor. This condition is not met with in any parasitic disease.

Cancers formed in different organs differ not only in the form of their cells, but also in the clinical character of the disease. The difference between an *adenocarcinoma of the stomach* (cancer formed from the cells of the secreting glands of the stomach) and *sarcoma of the leg* (cancer formed from the cells of the bone or other connective tissue of the leg) is as great as between measles and scarlet fever.

It is thus apparent that the term "cancer" stands for a group of different diseases all characterized by the formation of a tumor possessing an unlimited power of growth, and we are consequently warranted in assuming

cient to warrant the great dread of inheriting the disease. The statistical work of the George Crocker Fund forcibly points to the conclusion that the increased vulnerability and lessened resistance of the organism, caused by the ever increasing strain of modern life, play an important rôle in the causation of cancer. But in order to gain clearer information into the mechanism of this relationship there will be required years of work extending to thousands of cases in both Caucasian and alien races.

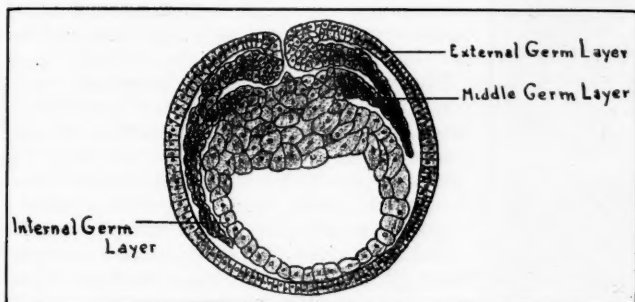


FIGURE 3: CROSS SECTION THROUGH AN EMBRYO OF A TRITON (A SMALL LIZARD), SHOWING THE THREE GERM LAYERS

Drawing after O. Hertwig. Museum of Columbia University, Department of Pathology

that the primary causes creating these cellular disturbances may vary in each case. Hence it becomes necessary to ascertain the characteristics, the mode of development, and the peculiarities of every form of cancer.

This information can be obtained only through the clinical study of a great number of patients who have been under careful observation. Research with this aim in view has been conducted in many European countries for some time. In this country it was initiated by the George Crocker Fund of Columbia University. The work was begun only one year ago. The clinical histories of 4000 cases were analyzed. This analysis brought to light some points of considerable importance. It became evident that the disease is more frequent among women. This fact is due to the prevalence of the cancer of the womb and the female breast. However, the frequency of cancer of the other organs, as, for instance, the stomach, the face, the mouth, or the kidney, is greater among men; the ratio being three to one. This finding can be explained by the greater exposure of man to injuries brought about by work and habits peculiar to him, particularly the use of tobacco, alcohol, etc. The results have further shown that certain kinds of cancer now attack younger people than in the past. This is perhaps one of the indications that modern civilization is bringing about old age at an earlier period of life. Hereditary disposition according to the investigation does not seem to have a very direct influence on the occurrence of cancer, and surely this influence is not suffi-

still greater are the achievements of the last nine years, during which a method has been found to study the disease experimentally on lower animals. No actual "cure" for cancer has as yet been discovered. Experimental cancer research is as yet largely a pure science as distinguished from the applied sciences. But from that it should not be inferred that the work has been without practical value. Not one of the great modern achievements in engineering could have been accomplished without the pure sciences of mathematics and mechanics, nor the marvelous inventions

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The last seventy years, as shown above, thus accomplished more for the understanding of the nature of cancer than all the ages previous to that period. But

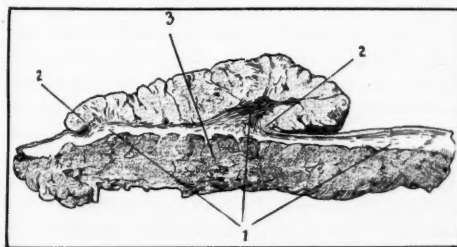


FIGURE 4: CANCER OF THE SKIN, COMPLETELY LOCALIZED

(1) Shows the folds of skin which go over into the cancer; (2) subcutaneous tissue; (3) fat under the skin (both 2 and 3 are perfectly free of cancer)

in electricity without the pure science of physics. If we consider further that the best practical results were reached in those diseases which could be reproduced artificially on lower animals and then studied experi-



FIGURE 5: METASTASIS (SECONDARY CANCER)
IN THE LIVER

(Round nodule in the center of the figure is the cancer, surrounded by healthy liver tissue. Microphotograph)

mentally, as in diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis, we cannot but feel that we have arrived at the beginning of the solution of the cancer problem.

I have already mentioned that cancer frequently occurs in certain species of lower animals. In 1901 Jensen in Denmark and Leo Loeb in this country showed that in white mice and rats the disease occurs not only spontaneously, but also that it may be induced artificially in a previously healthy animal. This discovery immediately stimulated investigation of cancer to a degree unheard of before. Special institutions for cancer research were organized in London, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Copenhagen. In the United States the Gratiwick Laboratory of Buffalo was organized for the study of the disease, and Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia Universities and the Rockefeller Institute created special departments for the same purpose. If we consider the progress in the work on cancer made in so short a period, we have good reason to look with hope to the future.

The experimental research is conducted mainly on white mice and rats, though occasionally dogs and hares are used. In order to induce the growth of cancer in a healthy animal

a very small particle of the tumor of another cancerous animal is inoculated under the skin of the first. If the inoculation is successful the piece begins to grow and becomes visible to the naked eye in a few weeks. This inoculation is not more painful than a hypodermic injection of morphine, and the subsequent growth of the tumor is not connected with any discomfort to the animals.

Minute and painstaking studies of these artificial growths have revealed facts of great interest. The inoculated piece grows through the reproduction of its own cells, without the addition of the cells of the animal into which it was inoculated. When a part of the artificial tumor thus developed in the second animal is introduced into a third animal, and a cancer growth takes place in the latter, the cells of this third cancer are the direct offspring of the cancer cells of the first animal. This transfer of the original cells may be continued indefinitely. Indeed the cancer cells of the tumor first discovered by Jensen in a white mouse eight years ago are still being transferred into thousands of other mice, and eight years are four times the lifetime of a mouse. Thus experimental research has shown, first, that the cancer growth is always due to the reproduction of a living cancer cell (if the cells of the inoculated piece are destroyed by heat or poisons, no tumor growth takes place), and, further, that cancer cells are immortal: that they live and propagate indefinitely. This capacity for indefinite propagation is the main feature which distinguishes a cancer cell from a normal body cell, and underlies all characteristics of the disease. Many details in the relationship between the cancer cell and the organism that carries it, details which are of fundamental importance for the understanding of the nature of the disease, are obtained by the aid of this experimental method. But it is impossible to enter here into all the minutiae of the subject.

One of the most interesting and practically important phenomena observed during these experimental investigations consists in the "immunity" or resistance of certain animals to the growth of an inoculated cancer. A cancer which grew originally in a white mouse cannot be transplanted into an animal of another species closely allied to it, as, for instance, a rat. Moreover, it does not grow in a white mouse raised in a different locality. Even when animals of the same race or locality are inoculated with tumor, the latter does not grow in all of them, but a certain number appear to be resistant to the growth of cancer. There exists consequently in certain animals a condition of *natural immunity* to cancer. Research has

proved further, that the same kind of immunity may be induced by artificial means.

Immunity may occur in animals and men against a great many intoxications and infections, and the nature of this immunity varies with different conditions. It may be inborn, as, for instance, the immunity of the negro race to malaria, or acquired, as the immunity to smallpox in persons cured of one attack of the disease. Immunity may also be induced artificially in one of the two following ways: either, as in vaccination, by the artificial production of a mild form of the disease, which the organism easily overcomes (such artificial immunity is called *active*); or by injection of blood-serum or other fluid taken from an animal previously rendered immune to the disease. The latter is called *passive*, and as an instance of it, may be cited the immunization with diphtheria antitoxin.

Artificial immunity to growth of cancer seems to resemble most the active immunity induced by vaccination. Until recently the methods of immunization of an animal against the growth of cancer consisted in a previous injection of an emulsion of living cells taken from a weakly growing tumor. Similar results were produced by the injection of an emulsion of normal body cells. It was thought, however, that no immunity could be induced unless the cells used for vaccination were alive.

The investigations conducted by the George Crocker Fund succeeded in demonstrating that it was possible to immunize animals by injection of extracts of dead cells prepared in such a manner as to leave intact the active substances. The advantage of this method consists in the opportunity it affords the investigator to study the chemical constitution of the substances which render the organism immune against cancer growth.

It must be borne in mind, that so far our positive knowledge of immunity against cancer is limited to lower animals. But evidence is gradually accumulating which points to the possibility of the existence of immunity from cancer in men. Several recent reports of spontaneous recoveries of cancer patients can be accounted for only on that theory.

RATIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

The question that naturally presents itself, first of all, is the bearing of all theoretical experimental work on the alleviation of human suffering—the treatment of the disease. To cure cancer in a radical manner means to create a condition in the organism in which a further proliferation of the cancer cell cannot take

place. The menace of cancer is not so much in the size or position of the formed tumor, as in its potential power for further growth, its dissemination and invasion into different organs and tissues. Unless these constant inroads of the disease are arrested, there is no cure. In other words, to cure cancer means to induce artificial immunity to further growth of the cancer cells. It is clear, then, that the experimental study on artificial immunity tends towards the ultimate discovery of rational

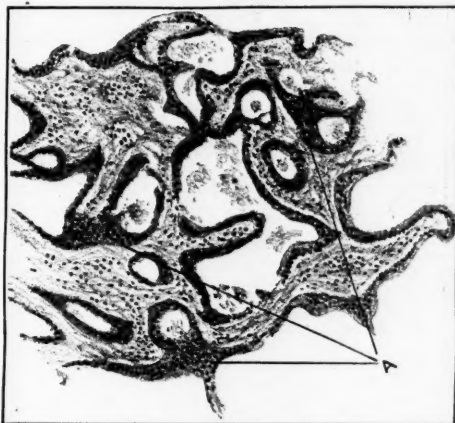


FIGURE 6: ADENOCARCINOMA OF STOMACH

(Points indicated by lines A show places where the cancer cells grew from the walls of the stomach glands into the surrounding tissue)

methods of treatment of the disease. In rats and mice the study is comparatively easy, since the whole lifetime of the animals is two years, and cancer frequently kills the animal in two months. Still, even in experiments on these animals, there is an immense amount of work yet left undone. Both the chemical constitution of the immunizing substances and their exact mode of action must be discovered before the search for similar substances in human pathology may begin.

The difficulties in the way of the proper estimation of the value of any curative agent on man are far greater than in small animals. Human cancer is not an acute disease, and even without any treatment a cancer patient may live two or three years, and a metastatic relapse may take place in three, five, or even twenty years after an apparent cure. To prove the value of any remedy, a test must be made on a large number of cases, and for a period of at least five years. Nevertheless, the anxiety of the medical profession to help the patients, and the hopelessness of the so-called inoperable cases is such that any proposed remedy finds

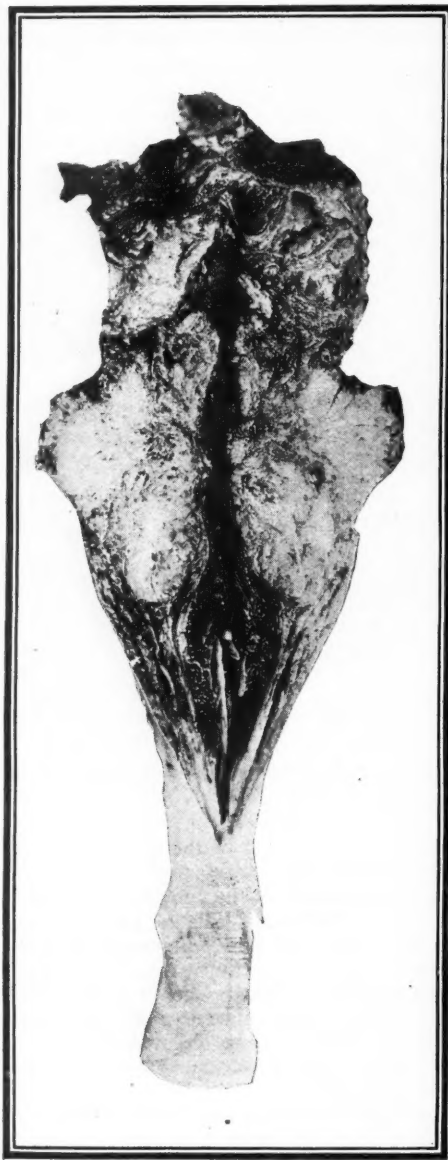


FIGURE 7. SARCOMA OF A LEG

(The foot and ankle are seen to be healthy; the rest of the limb is changed into a cancer. It is split open, to show the appearance of the growth, and photographed)

ready acceptance. It is certainly perfectly legitimate for a physician to report at a medical society the preliminary results of an incomplete investigation in order to hear the opinion of his colleagues, and possibly to induce a parallel investigation. But the lay press is eager to get news about cancer. The experi-

ment is reported in an incomplete and distorted manner, and the unfortunate cancer patients clamor for the new remedy, often refusing an operation. A volume might be filled with the titles of all the remedies proposed during the last two or three decades, but we shall consider only a few of the latest methods of treatment which seemed to be most promising.

It was noticed on several occasions that a patient suffering from sarcoma (cancer consisting of connective tissue cells) contracted erysipelas, and when the erysipelas was cured the sarcoma also disappeared. In view of this Dr. Coley, of New York, proposed some fifteen years ago to cure sarcoma by the injection of toxins derived from erysipelas bacilli. A large number of patients submitted to the treatment, but the cases which appeared to be improved were so very few that they were probably accidental. The investigations of Dr. Bloodgood, of Baltimore, completely disposed of the matter by showing that certain cases of sarcoma are a great deal more innocent than they were previously considered.

A few years ago, Dr. J. Beard, of Edinburgh, reported on the curative influence on cancer of the local application and injection of trypsin—a juice which is secreted by the pancreas, a digestive gland. Subsequent tests showed that the method was absolutely valueless.

A great deal of hope seems to center around X-ray and similar electric current treatments and the activity of radium, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that these agents act only on small localized tumors of the skin, as the one shown in Figure 4, on page 59, which could be even more radically removed by a knife.

Very recently a great deal of prominence was given in the lay press to a new remedy discovered by the late Dr. E. Hodenpyl, of New York, a scientist of high repute, whose untimely death the entire American medical profession mourns. Dr. Hodenpyl encountered a patient who was cured of cancer but developed an accumulation of fluid in the abdomen, for which she had to be repeatedly tapped. The idea suggested itself to Dr. Hodenpyl that this fluid might contain some of the immune substances, through which the patient herself had been cured, and he decided to experiment with it, first on mice and then, with all the caution that his scientific training taught him, on patients. On May 1 last, at the meeting of the American Surgical Association in Washington, and also at the meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research reports were made of the treatment with this fluid, and it was found that the patients who had been con-

sidered completely cured, had already had a recurrence of the disease.

The reason for the temporary influence of these modes of treatment of the disease may be found in the following facts: Cancer cells proliferate so rapidly that the formation of new blood and lymph vessels, which are the channels for the distribution of food to the cells, cannot keep pace with the process. The cells in the center of the tumor frequently die for lack of food, the mass becomes liquefied and is absorbed by the organism, the tumor decreases in size. All active agents serve to stimulate this increase of the dying cancer cells, and consequently diminish temporarily the size of the tumor, but the cells at the periphery continue proliferating, invading tissue and disseminating, until they kill the organism.

In connection with this relationship between a tumor and its blood-vessels, another "cure" of cancer may be mentioned. In 1903 Dr. Dawbarn, of New York, published a book entitled "Starvation Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths," in which he advised to arrest the flow of blood to cancer in the mouth or on the neck by tying the two main blood-vessels on the neck. His purpose was to diminish in this way the size of such cancers and make them more amenable to subsequent operative treatment. Now a few weeks ago there appeared on the first page of a New York daily an article entitled "Cancer Cured by Starvation." To the lay mind the proposed method may appear as another general cure for cancer, while in fact it has only a narrow application in a small number of cases.

THE ADVANCE IN SURGERY

Thus it is clear that not one of these empirical, non-operative methods of treatment of cancer is of any actual value, and many of them are extremely dangerous to the patient, who thereby often loses the opportune time for a surgical operation.

It must be emphasized at this point that notwithstanding the complete absence of a specific cure for cancer the condition of cancer patients is not necessarily hopeless. While the experimental workers are paving the way for the discovery of a rational general treatment, surgery has accomplished a great deal within the

last generation in the operative treatment of the disease. In the first place, great progress has been made since the beginning of the era of aseptic surgery. Thirty years ago no surgeon dared to attack a cancer of the stomach or intestines. At present nearly 20 per cent. of the operated cases of cancer of the stomach remain cured. Further progress has been made in the operative treatment of cancer, since surgeons learned to know better the roads through which the formation of secondary (metastatic) tumors takes place. For instance, in the operative treatment of cancer of the breast by the old methods there was hardly a case of a complete cure, while by the new methods of operation, devised by Dr. Halstead, of Baltimore, and Dr. Willy Meyer, of New York, about ten years ago, 42.8 per cent. remain positively cured; so likewise by the aid of the new method of extirpation of the cancerous womb, devised by Wertheim, 59 per cent. are permanently cured. These results compare very favorably with the results of the treatment of lobar pneumonia, typhoid, or tuberculosis, not to mention Bright's or similar chronic diseases.

Why, then, is the disease still fatal in such a large proportion of cases? The reason is very apparent. The onset of the disease is very insidious and in the majority of cases the patients seek the surgeon too late for a radical operation. This is very frequently true of cases of the cancer of the womb, for instance. But even in cancer of the breast, where the disease could be noticed easily, 29 per cent. of the cases that came to Halstead were too late for the operation.

The greatest difficulty in the treatment of cancer thus consists not in the lack of proper methods, but in the fact that the disease is not recognized early enough to be amenable to radical operative treatment. The public must be made to realize that the diagnosis of cancer does not mean a death warrant. But what is of greater importance, all men and women, especially those past the age of forty, should be on the alert for the discovery of any unaccountable new growth, and should consult a physician immediately upon its appearance. The early diagnosis and early radical operative treatment is the real remedy for the patient until the laboratory workers discover a specific treatment.



LIVE STOCK AND LAND VALUES

BY A. G. LEONARD

(Vice-President and General Manager, Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago)

EIGHTY per cent of the corn raised in the United States is fed to live stock, according to calculations by the Department of Agriculture based upon the average experience of American farmers, investigations by the different States, and reports from various Government departments showing the amount of corn used for other purposes and exported.

The following table shows approximately the disposition of a ten-year average corn crop of the United States:

DISPOSITION OF ANNUAL CORN CROP (Average 1899-1908)		
HOW USED.	BUSHEL.	PER CENT.
Exported.....	106,000,000	4.4
Milling, distilling and various other manufactures.	300,000,000	12.6
Fed to live stock in cities and towns.....	68,000,000	2.9
Fed to live stock on farms	1,910,000,000	80.1
Total	2,384,000,000	100.0

Since the last census, the yearly average farm price of corn in the United States has advanced from 31 cents per bushel in 1900 to 67.7 cents in 1908 and 68.2 cents in 1909.

In the meantime, land in the corn belt has advanced in value almost exactly in proportion to the advance in the price of corn, and the increased value of land in the corn belt has been the chief cause of the increase in value of other lands.

Naturally, the higher price and higher rentals for farms in the older States would make the newer lands of the West more desirable, especially for young farmers and renters who wish to become owners of farms, while the advance in the value of the former is a strong inducement to invest in the latter.

But the significant point is that the growth and maintenance of land values rests chiefly upon the presence of live stock upon farms. The price of land is high mainly because the price of corn is high, and the price of corn is high chiefly because so much of it is in demand for the purpose of feeding live stock, while there is a world shortage of live stock, which keeps up both relative demand and prices for meats in all countries, because population everywhere is growing faster than the supply of meat animals.

Take away from the farms a considerable share of their live stock, and it would follow that such enormous quantities of corn would be thrown upon the market as to reduce its price below the cost of production, and such a general drop in the value of corn would surely lower the value of lands all over the corn belt, and hence would affect seriously the value of all lands.

It follows, therefore, that if the farmers of the United States would continue to receive remunerative prices for their annual corn crops, and if they would maintain the present general values of farm lands throughout the country, they must keep up or increase the supply of live stock on farms.

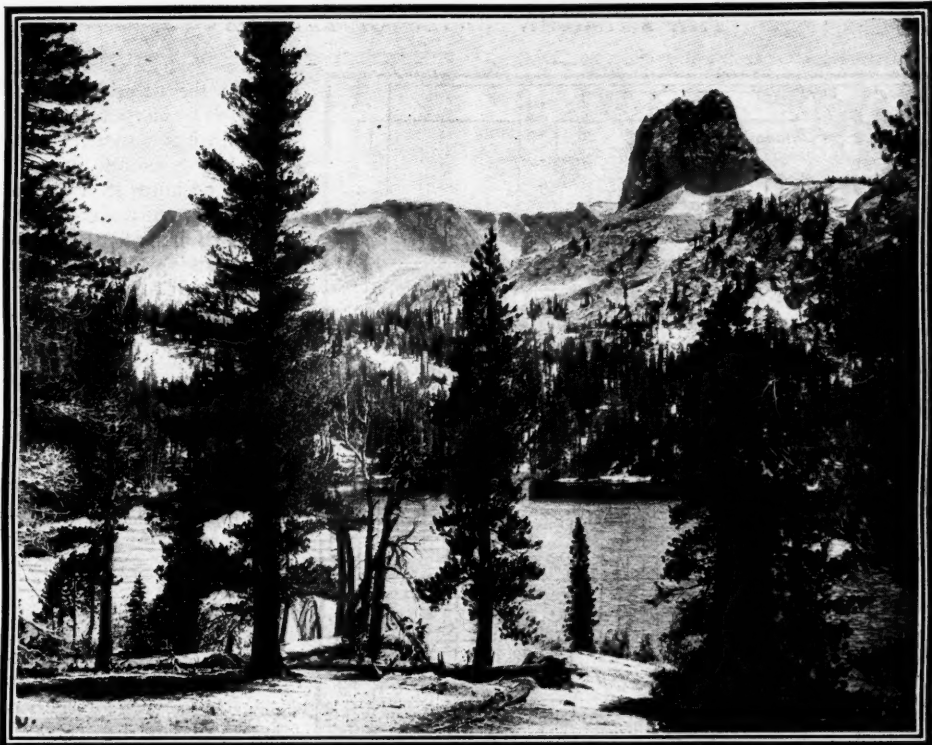
Of course there is always the added and very important consideration of preserving land values by preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil, which can be naturally and permanently done only by raising plenty of live stock on the farm, as every up-to-date farmer knows.

The above is a serious subject for thoughtful study by all who are interested in land values, including railroad managers, land dealers, colonization and irrigation companies, and others besides the farmers themselves.

In short, to increase and improve the supply of live stock in the country, especially of meat animals, is absolutely essential to keeping up the production and price of corn; to maintaining the value of lands, and to preserving the fertility of the soil; while all of these are necessary to continued agricultural prosperity, which is now well recognized as the basis of the general prosperity of all classes and of all business interests throughout the nation.

These facts cannot too often be impressed upon the minds of all those who are engaged in farming to-day, for upon their policy in the conduct of their farms must depend in large measure not only the welfare of themselves and their families and the value of their possessions, but also the national welfare and development of the nation's resources for both the present generation and the generations to come.

In conclusion, it should be borne in mind that the limited area of the corn belt, together with the world shortage of live stock as compared to the growth of population, makes it certain that low values for corn and live stock will never again prevail in this country.



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HEAD WATERS OF THE OWENS RIVER, SOURCE OF THE LOS ANGELES WATER SUPPLY

THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT

BY JOSEPH BARLOW LIPPINCOTT

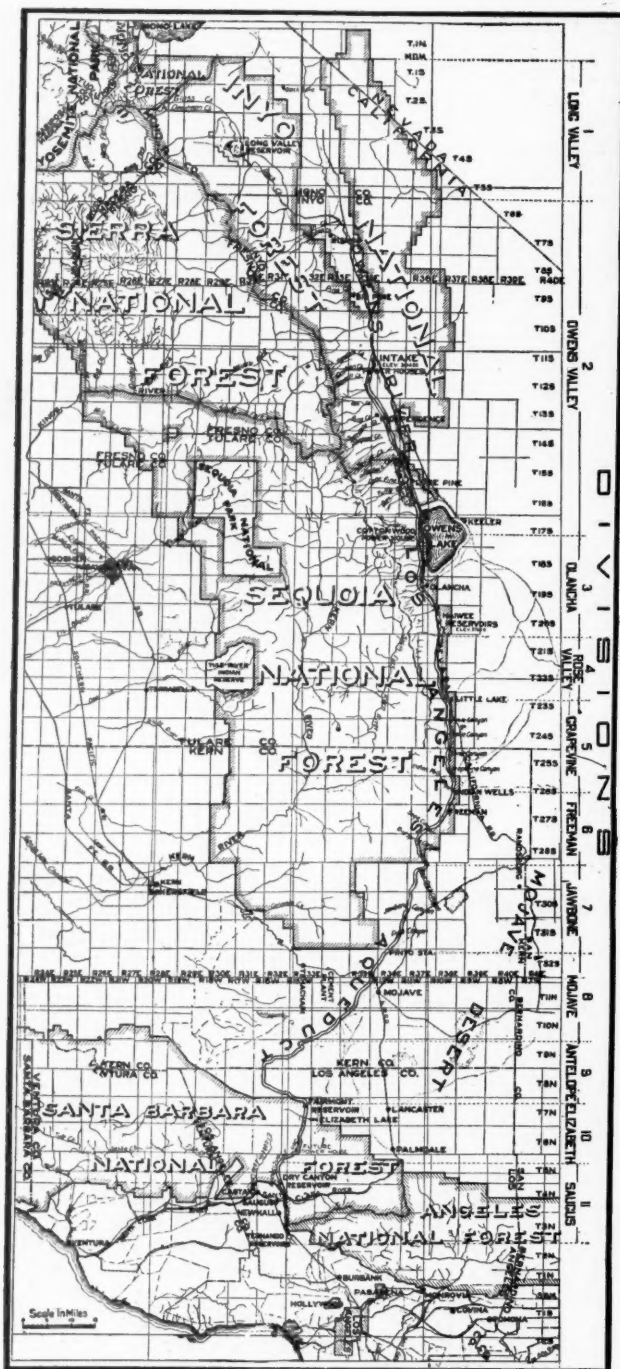
(Assistant Chief Engineer)

IN thirty years the small Mexican pueblo of Los Angeles, with 11,000 inhabitants, has grown into a modern American city of 330,000 souls, increasing its assessed valuation during that period from \$7,259,000 to \$289,279,927. In this wonderful coastal plain, lying between a mild sea and snow-capped mountains, the magic touch of water is all that is required to transform the desert. Here has been created the playground of the United States, with a delightful winter and an equally pleasant summer climate. Those in moderate circumstances are as much attracted as the wealthy, for there are to-day 1,850 manufacturing plants within the city limits, using power and employing labor. The horticultural districts are free from the isolation and privation of ordinary farm life. By intensive cultivation, an inhabitant is supported to each two acres of irrigated land, and average gross crop values of \$200 per acre

annually are obtained from lands with sufficient water. Telephones, electric cars, and beautified streets follow as a natural sequence in these agricultural districts. This development is measured by the available water supply, for the climate is semi-arid, no rain falling between April and October.

All the available water in the immediate vicinity having been utilized, it became necessary for the city of Los Angeles to go to far-distant mountains for an adequate supply to meet her rapidly growing needs.

The Los Angeles River was granted to the pueblo of Los Angeles by the king of Spain in the year 1781. The Franciscan friars, reared in irrigated Spain, with wisdom limited the boundaries to an area which this river could properly serve for purposes of irrigation. By a fortunate coincidence, the amount of water required per acre for irrigated farming is the



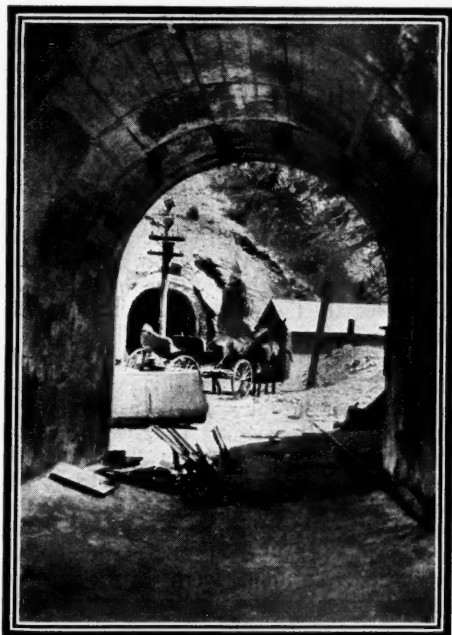
MAP OF THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT
(Two hundred and fifteen miles long)

same as that for urban uses, so that the transition from farm to city has been accomplished without shock. This fact has economic importance, because it will be possible to put under highly beneficial irrigation the suburban lands which will later be occupied for urban purposes. Water rights in Southern California are becoming more difficult to obtain each year, and it was necessary for the city to act in a comprehensive way in order to provide broadly for the future. The only certain security for the retention of a water right in the West lies in its beneficial use.

A MOUNTAIN SOURCE

It might have been possible for the city of Los Angeles to invade neighboring irrigation districts and, by exercising her right of eminent domain, to take irrigation water for domestic uses, but this would have destroyed fruit farms worth a thousand dollars or more an acre, tributary to the city. The alternative adopted was a remote mountain source where there would be a minimum interference with existing communities, where large quantities of water were unused, and from which they could conduct to the city a volume of water as great as the bonding resources could safely pay for, keeping in mind that adequate provision for all future needs must now be made.

The eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada range, situated in Central California between Owens and Mono Lakes, for a distance of 125 miles drains through the Owens Valley into Owens Lake, which has no outlet and which covers an area of 100 square miles, from which



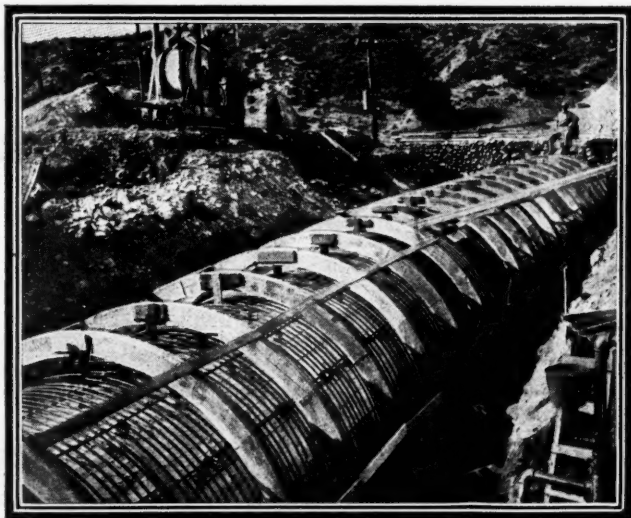
TWO OF THE FINISHED TUNNELS IN THE
SAUGUS DIVISION

there is an annual evaporation loss of seven feet in depth. The northernmost point of this basin adjoins the Yosemite National Park. Along the crest there are forty peaks having an elevation in excess of 13,000 feet, of which the highest, Mt. Whitney, attains 14,500 feet. There is no range in this country more spectacular. The precipitation occurs in winter snows of great depth, which are liberated into the streams by the summer sun. The floor of this valley has an elevation of 3,800 feet, while the crest, rising to its imposing height within a distance of ten miles, is covered with snowbanks well through the summer, abounding in lakes, clear trout streams and occasional small glaciers. It is part of the Sierra National Forest Reserve. This is the source of supply selected four years ago by the city of Los Angeles to be tapped by the longest aqueduct in the world.

A RIVAL OF NEW YORK'S CATSKILL SUPPLY

The aqueduct consists of a series of six storage reservoirs and 215 miles of conduit. The largest reservoir site is on the main stream at Long Valley, with an elevation of 7,000 feet, about fifty miles above the point where the aqueduct diverts the river. Here, with a dam 160 feet in height, 340,000 acre feet of water may be impounded, or enough water to cover 340,000 acres one foot deep, which is 28,000 acre feet less than the capacity of the Ashokan reservoir now being constructed by the City of New York. Its province will be to hold over waters from years of plenty to groups of years of extreme drouth, such as occur only three or four times in a century. An artesian well district, approaching fifty miles in length, has been outlined by well borings in the floor of Owens Valley. This water can be conserved for the same purpose.

Fifty miles below this Long Valley reservoir site, the main canal, with a capacity of 900 cubic feet per second and a width of sixty-five feet on the bottom, diverts the river and various tributaries as they are passed, discharging into the Haiwee reservoir sixty miles below the intake. This 900 second-foot canal will carry all ordinary summer flood waters caused by the melting of the snow. The Haiwee reservoir, with a capacity of 64,000 acre feet, will regulate these flood waters into a uniform flow of 400 cubic feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons daily,—a truly vast supply.



THE WHITNEY SIPHON, REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE TEN
FEET IN DIAMETER

The first twenty miles of the canal, situated in the moist artesian lands of Owens Valley, is being excavated by hydraulic dredges, and forms practically a modified river course which is not lined. A large number of springs occur in the floor of the valley, which will augment the flow in this section. For the next forty miles to the Haiwee reservoir, the canal is concrete-lined, but not covered. Below the Haiwee reservoir to the suburbs of Los Angeles, the aqueduct will be completely lined and covered with concrete. This portion skirts along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, crossing the extreme western arm of the Mojave desert near the town of Mojave, and then passes under the coast range with the Elizabeth Tunnel, 5.1 miles in length and sixty miles north of the city.

TUNNELING THE SIERRAS

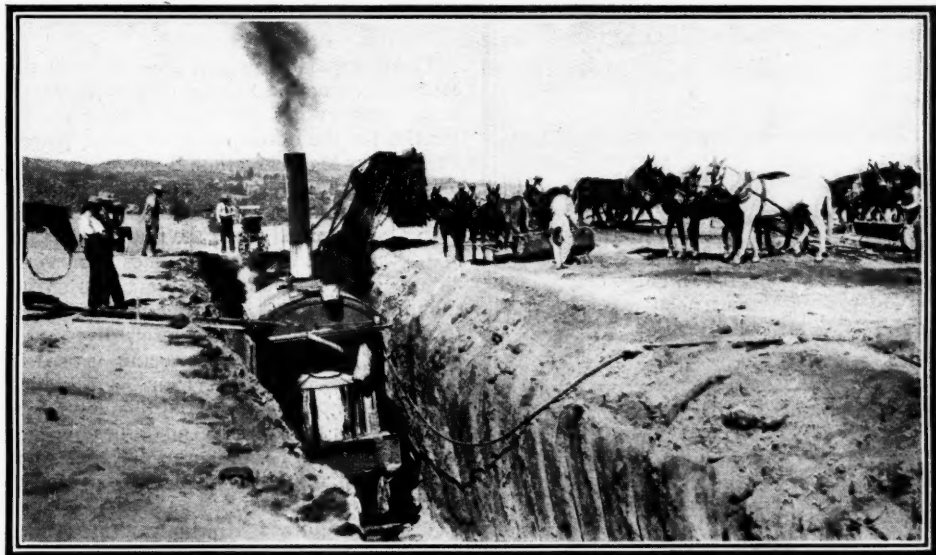
For fifty miles, in this part of the aqueduct, the line is forced into regions of great topographic severity along the eastern face of the Sierra. Tunnel follows tunnel for mile after mile. Frequently, on the steeper and more threatening slopes, the tunnel line does not come to the surface at all, but is reached for construction purposes by side drifts or adits, through which the excavated material and the concrete for lining are conveyed. Canyons are

crossed with steel pressure pipes ten feet in diameter, and with pressure heads varying from 200 to 900 feet. The materials for construction are conveyed up the mountainsides by aerial trams, and in these districts the engineering work is bold and imposing. The next section of seventy miles is "cut-and-cover" construction through the desert plain. Here steam shovels excavate a deep trench about twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, in which the aqueduct is built, the cover being kept constantly below the surface of the ground so as to offer no obstruction to the occasional "cloud-bursts" which rush down the desert slopes.

When the crest of the coast range is pierced, the grade drops from an elevation of 3,000 feet to 1,000 feet in the San Fernando Valley, immediately commanding by gravity all the suburbs of the city. From the Elizabeth Tunnel to the San Fernando Valley, the line is boldly located in a rugged country. As the work has progressed and the efficiency of the organization has developed, the cost data have shown that the tunnel work was being done with surprising cheapness, and consequently the amount of tunneling has been increased from twenty-eight miles, originally contemplated in the location of the line, to a total of forty-three miles. Tunnels are the most secure and permanent form of construction possible. Thirty-eight miles of tunnel has been exca-



ONE OF THE CONCRETE FLUMES IN THE JAWBONE DIVISION OF THE AQUEDUCT



STEAM SHOVEL WORKING IN DEEP CUTS

vated in the past two years. The Western mines have yielded to the Los Angeles Aqueduct a most efficient tunnel organization.

THE CITY BUYS 80,000 ACRES OF LAND

The Federal Government had investigated the Owens Valley as one of the regions where an irrigation project might be constructed under the Reclamation Act. However, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock adopted the Yuma and Klamath projects, which would require all the funds available for reclamation work in California at that time. Therefore, when the City of Los Angeles presented its arguments to the Federal officials, it received the support of President Roosevelt and Congress. Secretary Garfield, Forester Pinchot, and Director Newell of the Reclamation Service all aided the city greatly. An act was passed by Congress on June 30, 1906, granting all necessary rights of way for the aqueduct over the public domain. The city proceeded with marked diligence and ability to acquire the necessary private lands and water rights. The City Board of Water Commissioners assumed grave responsibilities in entering into contracts to make these extensive purchases before any public announcements were made, and before funds were available for full payment. When the public was informed, it endorsed their action by a vote of 9 to 1, and this ratio of public confidence has been sustained through two subsequent campaigns, the peo-

ple voting first \$1,500,000 for the purchase of lands and water rights, then \$23,000,000 for hydraulic work and \$3,500,000 for water-power installation. Not one acre of ground has been condemned by court procedure, but 80,000 acres have been purchased, covering a distance of sixty miles along both banks of Owens River from the point of diversion to Owens Lake, carrying with them many local water rights.

BUILDING ACROSS A DESERT

It is difficult to explain to those inured to Eastern humid conditions the obstacles that have to be surmounted in order to conquer a desert sufficiently to build across it a great public work of this nature. Without water, towns, railroads, telephones, post offices,—the country had to be made habitable and comfortable enough to induce a migrating laboring population to remain five years on the work of its completion. Nearly every spring on the mountainside in the desert portion of the line, for a hundred and twenty-five miles, has been connected with a system of main pipe lines which is practically continuous along the conduit, for the purpose of furnishing water for construction work and domestic uses for the 4,000 men employed. The Aqueduct Bureau has erected upwards of 500 buildings, installed a telephone system 240 miles in length with local connections to all construction camps, and completed 227 miles of roads and trails. The Southern Pacific Company, under contract with the



A VIEW OF THE CONDUIT IN THE DESERT,
LINED AND READY FOR COVER

aqueduct to transport 20,000,000 ton miles of freight north of Mojave, has built the Nevada and California railroad from Mojave to Owens Valley. This railroad system has rendered great aid to the enterprise, as it recognized its importance in sustaining and developing Los Angeles and its tributary country.

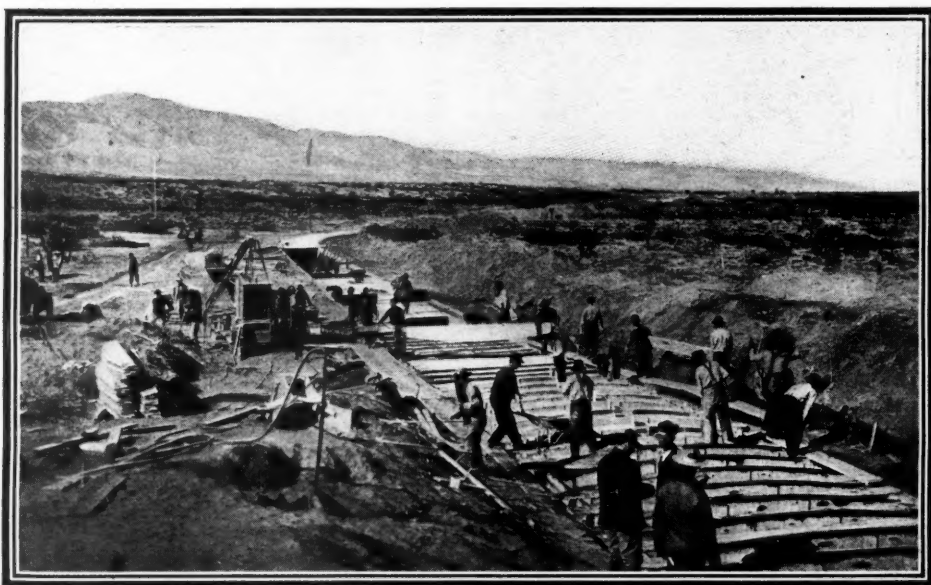
UTILIZING WATER POWER

The mountain torrents proceeding from the eastern face of the Sierras in Owens Valley have heavy grades and offer unusual opportunities for the development of water power. Preliminary to construction, three water-power plants were built on these streams, having an electrical output of 3,500 horsepower. This power has been led along the route a distance of 165 miles on high tension lines, furnishing all the energy required in the construction, running air compressors, power shovels, hoists, rock crushers, and electric locomotives. All power not required for construction is used in operating the municipal cement plant, which forms the southern terminus of the power line. Electricity for the southern end of the aqueduct is purchased from the Edison Electric Company and conducted to all these construction camps for similar uses.

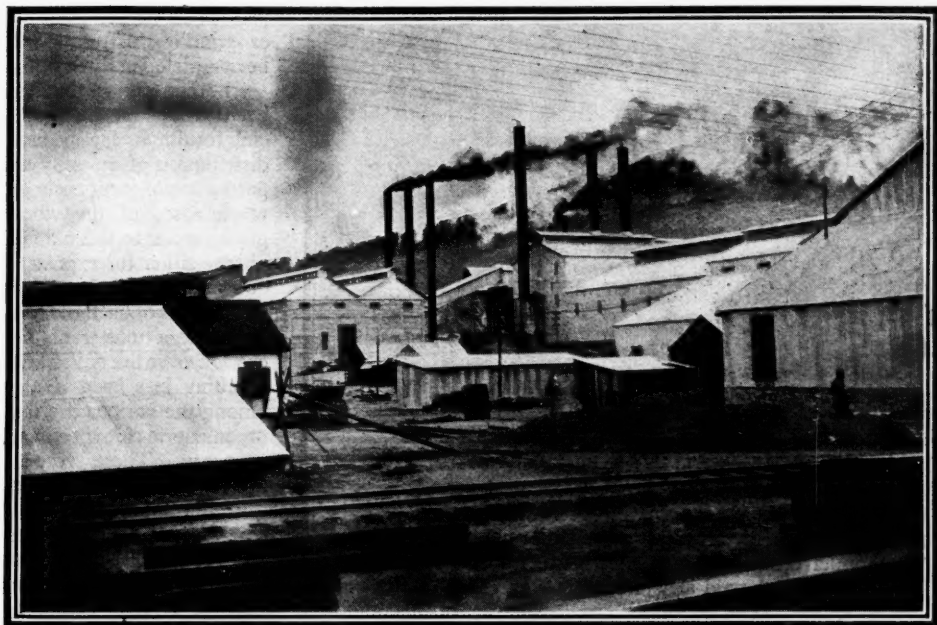
A cement mill has been built by the city at Tehachapi, near the center of construction operations, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day. The cement manufactured is of a high grade.

THE CITY AS BUILDER

It was decided to open the most difficult section of the work first, and the Jawbone Division, twenty-two miles in length and containing 65,000 feet of tunnels, was selected. An estimate was made of what would be a



PUTTING THE CONCRETE COVER ON THE CONDUIT IN THE MOJAVE DESERT



AQUEDUCT CONCRETE PLANT BUILT BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

reasonable contractor's bid. Seven bids were received from reliable firms in widely different parts of the United States. All of these bids being substantially higher than the engineers' estimates, the Board of Public Works, which has jurisdiction over aqueduct affairs, rejected them and the engineering department was instructed to proceed to do the work by day labor. The time fixed for the building of the division was two years, which period will expire on the first of next September. This division is now 85 per cent. finished. Careful cost data have been kept on all features of the work, and these going figures applied to the remaining 15 per cent. unfinished. To this has been added all sundry expenses that have been incurred on this division, and after making full allowance therefor, the indicated saving is \$990,000 over the lowest bid received, which was \$2,294,201.

ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION

The experience of the board in this work is their justification for undertaking other portions in a similar manner, and with the exception of minor contracts for wagon hauling and the building of eleven miles of foot-hill work, the engineering department of the aqueduct has constructed by day labor the entire project to date, including power plants, cement mills, telephone lines, and pipe lines. The

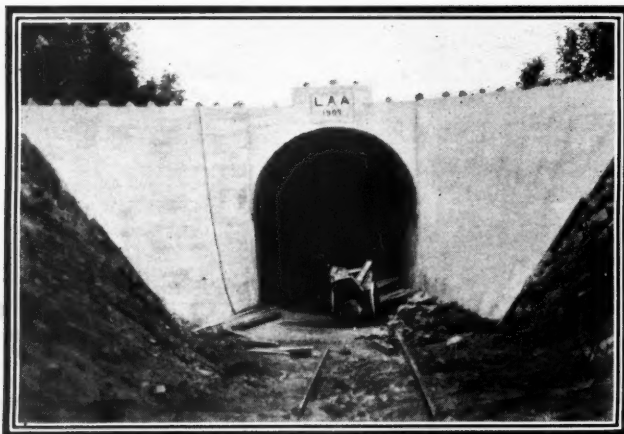
present indications are that the aqueduct will be built both within the five years' time and the \$23,000,000 specified by the original board of consulting engineers.

One of the important advantages gained by this method of doing work by day labor or "force account" has been the freedom allowed the engineers to modify plans to meet conditions as they develop, and to change the location of the route as their cost data indicates possible economies. It is frequently stated that it is impossible for municipalities to do work as cheaply as contractors, but apparently the real question is whether the enterprise is large enough to justify the purchase of equipment and whether the organization can be maintained on a business basis. It is possible for a city to employ men of equal efficiency and to buy materials as cheaply as a contractor.

The Aqueduct Bureau has been organized under a civil service provision in the city charter, and while embarrassments frequently occur both in the employment and discharge of men, the net result is beneficial and there is not one political appointee in the organization.

BONUS TO LABORERS FOR INCREASED SPEED

An interesting feature that has been developed, particularly in the tunnel work, has been the establishment of a bonus system for



OUTLET OF THE AQUEDUCT INTO DRY CANYON RESERVOIR

the laborers. Each tunnel is inspected and a reasonable rate of progress estimated upon. The tunnel crews are then informed of this base rate and are paid a bonus for any excess footage that they can accomplish in driving the tunnel, each man from the foreman down sharing in the bonus. The city practically divides with the men any saving resulting from the increased speed. As the daily charges approximate a fixed amount, the cost per foot varies closely with the speed. The impetus given the work by this bonus system has resulted in the aqueduct organization capturing the American records, both for hard-rock and soft-rock tunnels. In April last a run of 604 feet was made at the south end of the Elizabeth Tunnel in granite, Mr. W. C. Aston being the superintendent in charge, and in August, 1909, a run of 1061 feet was made at one heading in a soft sandstone in the Jawbone Division under A. C. Hansen, division engineer. The second place for hard-rock tunnel records in the United States is held by the Gunnison Tunnel in Colorado, where 449 feet was excavated in one month. The miners in the aqueduct tunnels are nearly all Americans or Irish and they enter into their work under the bonus system largely from a sporting impulse to beat the pace set. Drums are driven out, and the foreman's duty is almost entirely confined to getting necessary supplies and equipment. Their method of work resembles a snappy base-ball contest. The miners are a distinct class, worthy of the pen of a Bret Harte to chronicle their naive eccentricities.

The Elizabeth Tunnel was supposed to have been the controlling factor in determining the time for the completion of the aqueduct, five years being allowed for this work. From

present indications the excavation of this tunnel will be completed in three years.

Another feature that has been productive of beneficial results is the general distribution of monthly reports showing unit costs on all features of the work, giving credit to the man in charge either for expensive or economical work. Thus the records of each division are made a matter of discussion over the entire line, resulting in a keen rivalry among the various division organizations for speed and economy. These records are made the basis of pro-

motion or discharge. Under this system the entire organization has been made most efficient.

The aqueduct consists of 43 miles of tunnels, 98 miles of covered conduit, 41 miles of lined open conduit, 21 miles of unlined canal, 12 miles of steel siphon, and 882 feet of concrete flume, a total of 215 miles. In addition, there is the Haiwee reservoir, 7 miles in length, and the power conduits to be constructed in the San Francisquito canyon, 11 miles long, which will serve the combined purpose of conveying the water towards the city of Los Angeles and of developing two drops aggregating 1600 feet for the generation of electric power. The terminus of the aqueduct system will be the Fernando reservoir, about 14 miles north of the boundaries of the city of Los Angeles. From this point the water will be delivered to the city in pipes. The aqueduct is designed to deliver 400 cubic feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons per day.

Large storage reservoirs will be built in the San Fernando Valley in which such portion of the winter flow can be accumulated as is not required during the rainy season, and from which can be drawn a supply in the summer to augment the summer flow of the aqueduct proper, thus permitting the use of the full capacity for twelve months in the year, both as a conduit and for the generation of power.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

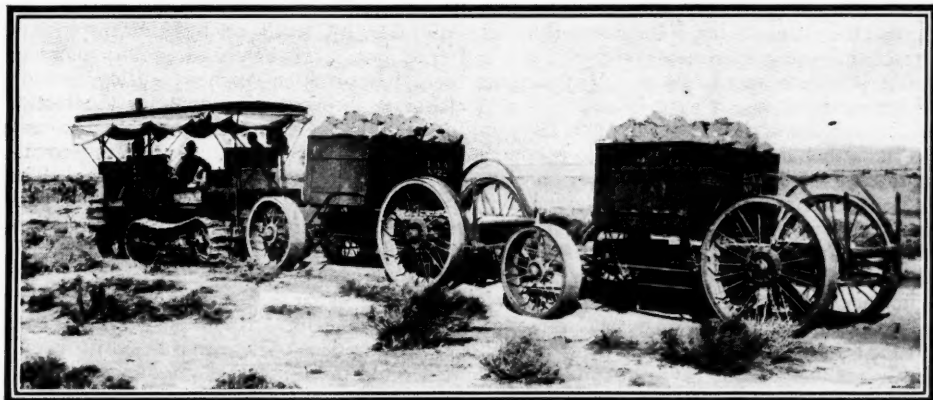
The rate at which power is consumed in a city varies greatly with the hours of the day, the load being light from midnight until six o'clock and heavy in the early evening for purposes of street lighting and transportation. The ratio between the average hourly consumption of power in Los Angeles and the maximum

hourly consumption is about 40 per cent. This is called the load factor. To develop a power output which varies with this demand, the line has been so located that a reservoir site of substantial capacity is available at the intake of the power plant and another near the tail-race of the lower power plant in the San Francisquito canyon, and between these two points the conduit is built of a size adequate to carry 1,000 cubic feet per second, or two and a half times the mean flow. With this hydraulic combination it will be possible to vary the flow of water through the power houses in the same ratio as the demand for power varies in the city, thus enabling the city to enter into contracts for the delivery of power to meet "peak load" conditions. In addition to the drop in the San Francisquito canyon, there is available for power development a fall of 270 feet at the Haiwee reservoir and 215 feet at the point where the aqueduct discharges into the Fernando reservoir. The possibilities of power development have been passed upon by a board of eminent electrical engineers who report the feasibility of generating 120,000 horse power on the peak load without interfering with the continuous delivery of 400 second feet.

The policy of the city has not yet been defined for the distribution of the power and the surplus water. The city charter has been modified so as to provide that no water or power can be sold except to actual consumers without submission to the qualified voters of the city. However, this water and power probably will be used for the building up of the suburban communities and the encouragement of manufacturing industries.

PERSONNEL OF THE MANAGEMENT

It is estimated that the aqueduct is now 60 per cent. completed. The success of the enterprise to date is fundamentally based upon an organized good-citizenship. It would have been impossible for the engineers, no matter how able and ambitious, to accomplish these results without the businesslike support of the city administration. The Board of Public Works, having jurisdiction over the Aqueduct Bureau, is composed of high grade men of established standing. Albert A. Hubbard is president of the board and associated with him are Lieut. General Adna R. Chaffee and William Humphreys. General Chaffee has been detailed as the executive head of the Aqueduct Bureau. This selection has been most fortunate for the city, as General Chaffee is a man of recognized ability and is used to the handling of great enterprises. No employee spends longer hours at his desk than he. The guiding genius of the work is William Mulholland, the chief engineer. He has been connected with the Los Angeles water system for thirty years, starting with the corporation which first constructed the water works and being retained in charge when the city obtained possession in 1902. This water system under municipal management, in addition to delivering water for nine cents per 1,000 gallons, yields a net annual profit of \$600,000. It is this splendid record of the city water department, recognized by the citizens of the town, that originally inspired confidence and engendered continued support for the greater undertaking of building the longest aqueduct in the world and a monument to applied conservation.



CATERPILLAR TRACTION ENGINE HAULING ROCK FOR CONCRETE ACROSS THE DESERT

THE CASE OF PALADINO

BY JOSEPH JASTROW

(Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin)

THE case of Paladino finds its origin in interests as old and as widespread as humanity; its closest affiliation is with the time-worn and crude practices and beliefs of primitive peoples. Its survival into these science-saturated days makes it notable; and the venture to parade in academic dress and take a place among the accredited representatives of latter-day research is astounding, whether regarded as shrewd bravado or as a sincere propagandum, and remains so in whatever temper we review the successes and reverses of its checkered career. The woman in the case attracts attention. Though in the main a willing instrument of a movement that gets its headway from motives and interests that far transcend her personality, she cannot be dismissed as a lay-figure upon which the products of an eager imagination have been skilfully draped. The *affaire* Paladino might have been the *affaire* Smith or Jones; but the combination of circumstances that gave it name and more than a local habitation is unusual in complexion, and has become international in its setting.

The notorious Eusapia of New York in the year 1910 is a surprisingly unprogressive replica of the obscure Eusapia of Naples of the period of 1890. Under the encouragement of convinced votaries one and another phenomenon has been added to her repertoire; yet her stock in trade has undergone little alteration beyond the artful cutting of the garment to suit the cloth,—the requirements of her clientèle being sufficiently met by the standard patterns of her productions. It must be definitely and clearly grasped at the outset that *what Eusapia does* affords but the slightest clue to her fame or to the attitude of her sponsors, lay or scientific. The story will be blind and its meaning lost if thus read. The case of Eusapia, like a divorce suit or an embezzlement, gets its prestige from the standing of the parties concerned. The incidents are about as sordid, about as commonplace, and carry about the same lesson in one set of circumstances as in another. But when the proceedings move in intellectual high life, Mother Grundy, enterprising editors, and all sorts and conditions of men and women take notice. This heightened interest in the personnel of defendant, prosecution, and wit-

nesses must not be permitted to obscure or distort in any measure the simple findings of the case, which alone form the subject-matter for the jury's consideration.

A sifting of the personal evidence in the case of Paladino discloses that Eusapia was born in 1854, of lowly origin, and was early left an orphan without relatives or resources; that her girlhood was uneventful save for the chance discovery, in a spiritualistic circle, of her powers as a medium. It appears that her debut was in the form of a letter in 1888 from Professor Chiaia, of Naples, to Professor Lombroso. The latter was firmly convinced of her supernormal powers as early as 1891; and quite a group of men of science investigated her case in 1892 in Milan, among them Professor Richet of Paris, who, at first sceptical, later became an enthusiastic convert to the "genuineness" of the manifestations. The years 1893, 1894, and 1895 brought forward new and distinguished converts to her clientèle, in Italy, in Russia, in France. Two English observers, Professor Lodge (now Sir Oliver Lodge) and Mr. F. W. H. Myers, took part in the séances held at Professor Richet's house on the ile Roubaud in 1894; and through their interest Eusapia paid a visit to England in 1895, and there met her first serious reverses. Those who have subscribed to the occurrence of supernormal phenomena in her presence, through agencies inexplicable by fraud or by known physical forces form a distinguished group; many of them have written learned articles framing elaborate theories to account for the motive forces responsible for the phenomena; and quite a few have contributed volumes recounting the marvels of the case of Paladino. The most accessible volume devoted to her phenomena is that issued by Mr. Hereward Carrington in 1909. It is his opinion that "Eusapia is genuine; but she is, so far as I know, almost *unique*." "That in her may now be said to culminate and focus the whole evidential case for the physical phenomena of spiritualism." If it could be shown that "nothing but fraud entered into the production of these phenomena—then the whole case for the physical phenomena would be ruined—utterly, irretrievably ruined."

It thus appears that, if we are to decide the case of Paladino according to the extent of the evidence,¹ the distinction and the scientific as well as personal reputation of the witnesses, there can be no doubt of the verdict in her favor; that phenomena occur in her presence independently of her initiative, and accordingly indicate some unrecognized force, presumably that of spirits. But the case does not stand alone; it is part of an historical development; it is full of psychological complications; the step from the data to the verdict is beset with subtle difficulties. These circumstances of the settings are of commanding importance in all such issues; indeed, they make the case of Paladino, make it or mar it. From Eusapia herself we obtain no aid. In part she emulates the diplomatic reserve of Bre'r Rabbit—a wise procedure—and permits the Eusapian facts and the Eusapian legends to take their course; in part she confesses to a faith in the spiritualistic interpretation, and calls upon her trance-control (one "John King" of spiritualistic origin) to stand by her. In brief she adopts the lingo of her cult and adapts her attitude to the atmosphere of her sitters. In addition she commands larger and larger compensation for her services with the extension of her fame, and yields to the importunity of interviewers to provide the reputation favorable for a remunerative specialty. Besides, she admits that she tricks if she gets a chance, and suggests that all mediums do; hence the need of control. The only clue to the case lies in the close logical analysis of the situation, in the intimate study not so much of the evidence as of the conditions of men and events out of which the evidence grows. The case of Eusapia is a case for the logician, for the sturdy reasoner with common sense, fortified as well with some special knowledge of the psychology of the atmosphere in which the case moves and has its being.

It is fortunate that legal procedure has familiarized the public with the emergence of truth—

¹The roll of Eusapia's sponsors includes many men of scientific professions; of these the more enthusiastic show unmistakable tendencies to accept supernatural explanations. The Italians, Professors Lombroso and Morselli, and the French writers, Professor Flammarion, Col. De Rochas, Dr. J. Maxwell, and M. de Fontenay have contributed the most elaborate and extravagant accounts. The two most important reports are those of the "Institut Général Psychologique" (Paris, 1908), and of the Society for Psychical Research, 1909. The standard phenomena are signals and raps at command; table levitations; movement of objects in and from the cabinet; touches by invisible hands; the apparition of a hand above the medium's head; and a cold breeze issuing from the medium's forehead. The more unusual phenomena include the change in weight of the medium's person, and her levitation to the table; the moving of heavy bodies, and the approach of light ones in distant parts of the room; the appearance of arms, heads, and faces, often recognized; the mysterious impression of hands and faces on plaster or putty; the creation of an additional arm; the disappearance of the medium's legs, and others too remarkable to mention. While these several documents are worthy of different attention in terms of their reliability, the perspective of this review makes unnecessary any more specific reference. An admirable brief review appears in *Putnam's Magazine* of January, 1910, by Professor Leuba.



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EUSAPIA PALADINO

(As she appeared in New York recently)

that is, of substantial truth for practical purposes—from a glaring contradiction of testimony. Juries promptly learn that evidence must be weighed and not measured by its superficial area; and that it may be necessary to decide upon complex probabilities, which party is lying or finessing or is hopelessly incompetent, or pitifully self-deceived. Whether Eusapia is a monster or a martyr, a marvel or a mountebank, a medium of the unknown or a manipulator of the undetected, is just the kind of a verdict that our common sense is quite capable to reach, if only we hold fast to the inalienable right to light, logic, and the pursuit of deception.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A PALADINO "TEST"

A helpful procedure in the case will be to call attention to exhibit A as reported by eye-

witnesses. At a séance¹ held at a residence in New York City on April 17, 1910, there were so far as Eusapia was concerned the usual arrangements: the chairs of sitters about the table, the curtained corner called the cabinet, containing the paraphernalia affected by spirits (tamborine, taborette). The unusual arrangement was the concealment of observers beneath the chairs of the sitters within closest



THE WOBBLING OF THE TABLE

(The medium rested her right foot obliquely with the heel upon the toe of one sitter and the toe upon the toe of another—giving the impression of using both of her feet. Then, working her left foot under the leg of the table, she was able to make it gyrate)

range of the medium's person. The detectives were smuggled to their positions under cover of a screen of the bystanders, while Eusapia's attention was engaged in the attempt to influence by her supposed supernormal power an electroscope brought to the séance to serve as a psychological decoy. They escaped under cover of the darkness at a later stage of the proceedings, wriggling their way along the floor and carrying with them a knowledge of the motive power of table levitations that should make others wiser if not happier men. To understand their testimony, the ceremonies of the table must be familiar. The decisive evidence of the belief that the medium does not move the table is that her hands and feet are controlled by the two sitters on her right and left respectively. She gives the control of her right hand to the left hand of her right sitter,

and the control of her left hand to the right hand of her left sitter; the latter is the post of honor, since Eusapia is left-handed. Similarly her left foot (at the outset) is secured (?) by contact with the right foot of her left "control," and the like for the other foot.

To prove an unknown force, all that is necessary is to slip away the left foot, make the right foot serve to keep contact with one foot of each "control," and to apply said agile and versatile left member to the leg of the table. The unobserved but observing observer under the table reports that "a foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed the toe underneath the leg of the table of the left side of the medium, and pressing upward, gave it a little chuck into the air. Then the foot withdrew, and the leg of the table dropped suddenly to the floor. More wobbling of the table occurred. [This is done by pressure of the medium's hands.] Again the foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed itself underneath the leg of the table, forced the table upward from the floor about half a foot, held it there for a moment and repeated the 'phenomenon.' Each time after a levitation, the medium would appear to rest her left foot upon the top of the right, which remained constantly in an oblique position upon the feet of Davis and Kellogg [the left and right controls]. At no time did she have her left foot hampered in any way. It was constantly moving in the space about her chair; and I was lying with my face on the floor within *eight inches* of the left leg of the table; and each time that the table was lifted, whether in a partial or a complete levitation, the medium's foot was used as a propelling force upward."

Next, let it be noted that the "controls" on this occasion were well versed in the tricks of mediums and in the observation of significant details in this elusive sleight-of-hand (and foot). Knowing when to expect action on the part of the released foot, Mr. Davis cautiously probed the space with his own foot and "was unable to touch her left leg from the knee down, at the place where it should have been." The phenomena of the cabinet were similarly disclosed. The motive power proved to be partly the released foot and partly the released hand. The substitution of the right hand to do duty for both hands is effected under cover of the curtain, which is first flung over the table by the left hand; this too was perfectly apparent to the skilled "controls," to whom such tricks were stale and unprofitable. Mr. Kellogg on her right was in the favored position to detect the movements of her released left hand during the later cabinet feats that require desperate

¹The account appeared in *Collier's Weekly* of May 14, 1910. With it should be read the full report of a group of test sittings held in New York as submitted by Professor Dickinson S. Miller in the *Times* of Thursday, May 12; and a more formal report based upon the same sittings in *Science* of May 20, 1910.

The public owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Miller (to whom belongs the credit of the plan and the execution of the campaign) and to his associates, for this aid to a saner view of this remarkable case.



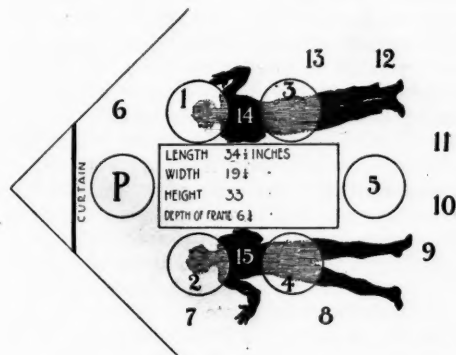
From *Collier's Weekly*

THE SÉANCE HELD AT THE HOUSE OF PROFESSOR H. G. LORD, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, APRIL 17, 1910

darkness. He says: "She took my left hand and placed it over her right shoulder, far enough to let me feel her left shoulder-blade, where I exerted some pressure with the fingertips. With my hand in this position it was

almost impossible to know whether she were moving her left arm or not; hence I took the liberty of placing the ball of my left wrist where the tips of my fingers had been [in other words a little substitution-trick of his own], and this gave me ample opportunity to feel with my fingers thus freed, the movements of the sleeve of her left arm without her knowing it. Then it was plain that whenever the curtain was sharply 'blown' forward, it was done by her throwing it forward with her left hand in a quick impulsive jerk. It was also plain that the hand we saw at the parting of the curtains was none other than hers."

These details indicate how circumstantial was the detection of the simple and tricky fraud that underlies the standard performances of Paladino; and they indicate the training and insight which the detection requires. Had this type of cross-examination been drastically administered early and often, it seems unlikely that there would still be a case of Paladino. Having thrown upon the situation these illuminating side-lights, it will hardly be necessary to rehearse the further corroboratory testimony. The performance was suggestive through and through of the medium's working for conditions favorable to the evasion of the control. To fortify the conclusion, a second séance was



A DIAGRAM OF THE SITTING

(The table, cabinet, and chairs are here outlined, with the two detectives lying on the floor. The position of Paladino is indicated by P. Reading by the numbers, those in attendance were: (1) W. S. Davis, (2) J. L. Kellogg, (3) Mrs. Fabian Franklin, (4) Mrs. Herbert G. Lord, (5) J. W. Sargent, (6) Prof. Dickinson S. Miller, (7) Prof. Herbert G. Lord, (8) Prof. A. A. Livingston, (9) Prof. Joseph Jastrow, (10) Prof. J. B. Fletcher, (11) Mrs. F. D. Pollock, (12) Miss E. R. Olmsted, (13) Miss Carola Woerishoffer, (14) Joseph L. Rinn, (15) Warren C. Pyne)

arranged (Eusapia being ignorant of the outcome of the first) at which there were no concealed observers, and at which the usual phenomena took place so long as the "controls" exercised such lax guardianship as the amateur attains. But upon signal the control was made real and effective; and the result was decisive. *From that moment on, nothing happened.* The medium grew excited and irritable, complained of the holding which was in reality gentle but properly directed, tried again and again to throw the observers off their guard, but all to no avail. Expert control stopped the phenomena under the precise conditions under which a half-hour before, with complacent and ordinary control, they had occurred in profusion. The "forces" required the use of Eusapia's hands and feet.

The case of Eusapia puzzles many a candid inquirer. If this crude deception lies at the basis of a career that has acquired a literature of its own, why has it not been discovered before? The first answer is that it has and repeatedly; and the strange fact remains that those who detected Eusapia in fraud continued to believe in her genuine powers.

As early as 1893 Professor Richet of Paris commented on the general suspiciousness of the whole proceeding, and said, "To the extent to which the conditions were made rigid, the phenomena decreased"; and yet the same distinguished scientist attests physiological miracles in the presence of Eusapia that require larger credulity than many a sympathetic layman can command. Both Dr. Moll and Dr. Dessoir of Berlin detected the precise substitution-tricks that were used in New York. "The main point is cleverly to distract attention and to release one or both hands or one or both feet. This is Paladino's chief trick." Dr. Moll records the throwing out of the curtain to cover the hand substitution; and notes that, by watching for it, he could detect the exact moment when the hand or foot was freed. "She boldly raises her left hand above her head, and this is accepted as a spirit hand. In spite of the nine-tenths darkness, I distinctly saw the movements, as she raised her arm."

In the séances in 1895 in England, Dr. Richard Hodgson repeatedly detected Eusapia in fraud, and the verdict of his committee was "systematic fraud from first to last." The temper of that day is worth recalling. Mr. Myers, though a thorough believer in supernatural phenomena, was unwilling to connect his convictions with the Eusapian phenomena. Eusapia was for seven weeks a guest in his house and gave twenty séances. "During all that time Eusapia persistently threw obstacles in the way of proper holding of the hands. She

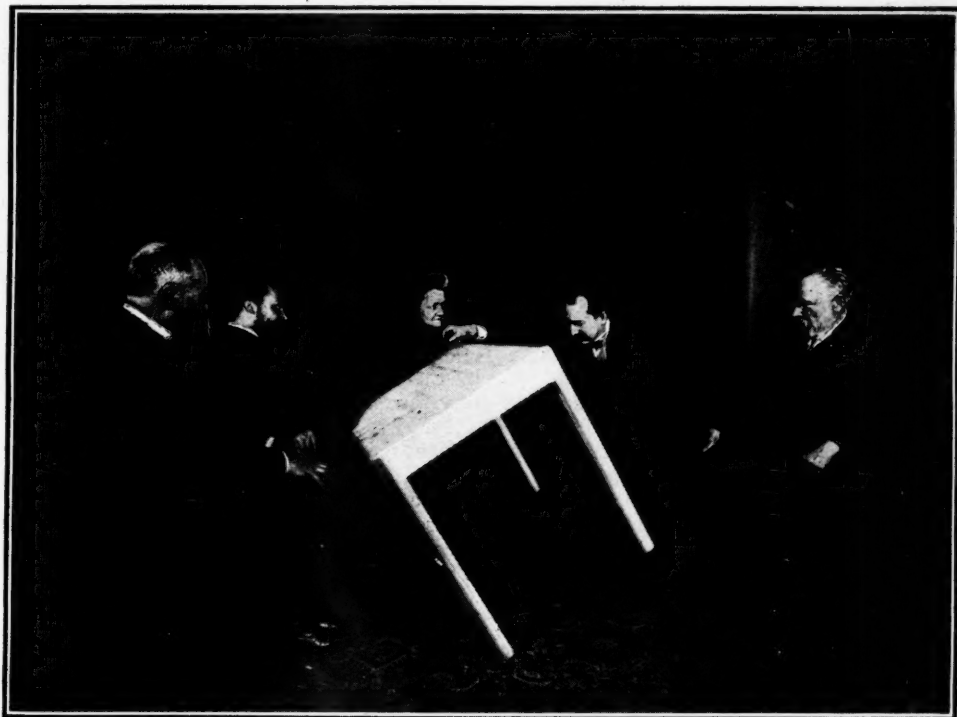
only allowed for a part of the time on each occasion the only holding of the feet which we regarded as secure, i. e., the holding by the hands of a person under the table. Moreover she repeatedly refused any satisfactory test other than holding. Generally we endeavored to make the holding as good as she would allow us to make it; although towards the end we occasionally left her quite free to be held or to hold as she pleased;—on which occasions she continued the same frauds, in a more obvious manner. The frauds were practised both in and out of the real or alleged trance, and were so skilfully executed that the 'poor woman' must have practised them long and carefully."

Professor Sedgwick likewise discarded Eusapia. The investigations "placed beyond reasonable doubt the facts that the frauds discovered by Dr. Hodgson at Cambridge had been systematically practised by Eusapia Paladino for years. In accordance, therefore, with our established custom, I propose to ignore her performances for the future, as I ignore those of other persons engaged in the same mischievous trade." Professor Le Bon has recently presented an admirable survey of the significance of this "Renaissance of Magic" (*Revue Scientifique*, March 26 and April 2, 1910) in the course of which he records: "We saw on several occasions in quite good light a hand appear above her head; but when I had my assistant observe her shoulders illuminated from behind without her knowledge, one could follow all her movements, and readily secure proof that the materializations were simply the natural hands of the medium freed from the control of her observers. As soon as Eusapia began to be suspicious, the apparitions of the hand ceased altogether and did not reappear until, yielding to the desire of some credulous friends, I consented to help them by withdrawing." To return to the earlier attitudes (again 1895), Sir Oliver Lodge's conclusion is curious: "I am therefore in hopes that the present decadent state of the Neapolitan woman may be only temporary and that hereafter some competent and thoroughly prepared witness may yet bring testimony to the continued existence of a genuine abnormal power existent in her organism."

Since this decadent state has endured for another fifteen years it is idle to consider it temporary; and it seems unfortunate for the case of Paladino that the presence of competent and thoroughly prepared witnesses so regularly induces attacks of decadence.

THE MEDIUM IMPOSES THE CONDITIONS

The case of Eusapia Paladino is peculiarly a case for the logician, for the incorruptible ad-



PALADINO "LEVITATING" A TABLE

(A photograph taken without warning shows, according to Professor Leuba, the medium lifting the table by natural, muscular means)

vocate of a sturdy common sense. Thinking straight is essential to seeing straight. The evidence grows out of the attitude far more than the attitude results from the evidence; and this tenet forms the cardinal principle of any judicial review. The conditions attaching to the inquiry present our first concern. Mediums form a privileged class; they place themselves beyond the range of scientific procedure; and challenge the contempt of court. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if those who profess to influence physical objects without contact were willing to submit to the experimental rules of the laboratory, the investigation would be a matter of minutes and not of years. The reply to impatient critics, private and editorial, who ask why the investigators do not bring the matter to an issue by introducing obviously decisive tests, is uniformly simple: They are not permitted to.

However shrewdly it is made to appear to be the contrary, the fact is that *the medium imposes the conditions* and the conduct of the performance. Like the performing conjurer, the medium yields to inquiry graciously and eagerly

within the limits of the trick, but is most adroit in gliding over the critical moments at which examination would be inopportune. But the incomparably great advantage of the medium¹ is that he is posing as the minister of the unknown, not as an illusionist, and must be accorded the privileges of his cult. Likewise he has ready excuses, which, like good intentions, are as common as paving stones, and serve their purpose more generally in unsanctioned than in holy causes. Light diminishes the force; passing the hand between the medium and the leg of the table *at the critical time* breaks the circuit; skeptical and inquisitive observers interfere with the conditions; and as much more as the accepted cant or the clientèle will uphold.

It is waste of time to point out the glaring inconsistency of mediums who profess and print the proofs of their performance of the most

¹ A medium, recording his confessions, says: "A medium of experience can always outwit a looker-on even more than a conjurer, because a conjurer would not be allowed to play the antics which we can." A French conjurer corroborates from his side: "Mediums use tricks so coarse that no prestidigitator would dare to show them in public; so they are reserved for the scientists."

marvelous prodigies in complete light and yet object to light as interfering with their power. These apologies are distracting; the all-essential fact is that the medium sets the conditions and refuses decisive tests. Mr. Carrington,—for whom Eusapia has become the black swan of spiritualism,—in an earlier volume bears evidence: "In the first place, it must be stated that the medium never allows himself to be placed *absolutely* under control, i. e., held in various places by several sitters, at the same time, as an escape from such control would be an obvious impossibility." All really effective conditions are refused, as Mr. Myers' statement in the case of Paladino sufficiently illustrates.

And this is Mr. Carrington's advice to investigators of mediums in general: "Instead of binding the medium with ropes, tapes, etc., and sealing them so profusely, suggest that the medium employ, instead, a simple piece of white thread, and see how quickly your offer is rejected."

The most practical method of bringing the matter to a test seems to be to transform the issue from an investigation to a contest; for then he who offers the prize naturally determines the conditions of the award. Sport commands greater loyalty than science. So Professor Le Bon, with the assistance of Dr. Darieux and of Prince Roland Bonaparte, arranged a prize of 2,000 francs for any one who would make an object move without contact (say a light block of wood lying upon a table), but under conditions determined by a scientific commission,—surely the merest child's play for Eusapia and the other "physical" mediums, in whose presence these phenomena occur so regularly that their learned sponsors have invented a term for the effect and call it "telekinesis." Professor Le Bon received several thousand letters from persons ready to admit that they exercised this power; but less than half-a-dozen came to learn the conditions; they all promised to compete for the prize, but none appeared. In New York an offer of \$1,000 or even \$2,000 for a like proof of Eusapia's powers under simple but rigid conditions was evaded, and then declined upon the usual irrelevant grounds. It would indeed be tantamount to a conviction of imbecility for a physicist not to be able to determine whether an object can be moved without contact, *provided he determines the conditions of the experiment*; but between this and the issue of a challenge on the part of the medium to discover how the said medium accomplishes his alleged "telekinesis" under conditions arbitrarily set by him, there is more difference than between the equator and the

pole. It is because the medium will not consent to play the game according to the rules of science that the scientist is forced—in the interests of maintaining the sanity of the community—to demean himself by meeting the medium on the latter's ground, and outwit him or expose him as best he can. For this travesty public sentiment is responsible.

It thus appears that the reputation of Eusapia and the voluminous documents in the case, and the widespread tendency to credit her with rare powers unrecognized by contemporary science, all find their support in a single momentous circumstance: that this and that group of observers witnessing effects arranged by Eusapia were unable to account for what they saw, or that Eusapia, under these conditions, was able to bring about the phenomena without revealing her methods, whatever they might be. The evidence is essentially negative up to a certain point, which is the critical one of direct exposure; and beyond that point, the flimsy support of the supernormal hypothesis is at once laid bare.

The lesson thus enforced is a very simple one in elementary logic, within easy grasp of every one who exercises and cherishes his common sense,—that the flimsiness of the support of the hypothesis should have been perfectly apparent quite independently of the covering under which it took refuge. It really *should not have required an exposure* to lay bare what should have been recognizable by the general suspiciousness of its appearance. It was public sentiment, not the needs of science, that required the exposure.

MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE OBSERVER

Since what Eusapia does affords but partial enlightenment, the further clue must be sought in the attitude of the witnesses in whose behalf the effects are produced. Professor Le Bon considers the national temperament a fair index of the degree of marvel with which the Eusapian performance will be reported. In England (and let us add in our own Anglo-Saxon land) there was no mystery, but plain fraud; "in France the success varied according to the *milieu* and the intellectual status of the sitters,—it was considerable in polite circles and in general very limited in a scientific atmosphere"; "In Italy, the land of poets . . . effects appeared more marvelous than the magicians of legend ever achieved." It is the personal qualification of the observer that determines the quality of the performance; it is reported as marvelous or as moderately puzzling or commonplace or transparent, according to the tem-

perament of the spectator and his susceptibility to "take stock in" strange powers that he knows not of. This is a most familiar psychological principle but one by no means obsolete. Eusapia's tricks are correspondingly time-worn, but still serve, and will continue to do so just so long as eager or complacent witnesses are inclined to interpret their inability to discover how the effects are produced as a presumption in favor of unknown forces.

Everything depends upon the degree of caution with which the first step is taken; it is the first few hair-breadths that irrevocably determine the direction of a straight line. If you pause at the threshold long and resolutely, and refuse to be impressed with any effects, however apparently marvelous, until the fact that they are produced independently of the medium's initiative has been definitely established, your report will be brief, and, if we may judge by the past, stupid and depressing. If you are decidedly critical you may record (as some of the French observers have done) that the phenomena are in part suggestive of fraud, in part inexplicable, but that it would be premature to regard them as supporting any super-scientific hypothesis; if you assume the typical amateur attitude, and have the usual high confidence in your powers of observation, a successful séance will leave in you a vague and mixed impression of bewilderment and paradox; if you treat the control yet more charitably and are half-convinced that the effects support beliefs already cherished, you will get distinct marvels, and as your conviction grows, the medium grows in boldness, your critical faculties are dulled, and mysteries multiply; the last stage of all is that of perfect conviction due to repeated indulgence in uncritical séances, to the full-fledged devotion to irregular theories, to the abandonment of all caution, and the eager awaiting of novel miracles, determined by the ingenuity of the medium and the depth of your logical intoxication:—sans sense, sans eyes, sans reason, sans everything. It is at this stage that a considerable portion of the literature of the case of Eusapia has been composed. The secret of it all is not in the performance, not in the miracle, but, as the French neatly say, in the *miraculé*, in the mental susceptibility of the subject to the marvelous.

IMPERFECT OBSERVATION

The great bulk of such testimony is accordingly quite valueless except in illustration of the workings of the prepossessed mind. Yet it is not prejudice alone that is responsible for the fertility of the evidence. A fallacy of observa-

tion is operative. It is almost impossible to make the uninitiated realize how difficult it is to demonstrate fraud when decisive tests are barred, and how deceptive is the evasion of what appears to be a rigid control. The average sitter, ignorant of the inadequacy of the uneducated sense of touch, replies: "I *know* that her hand was on mine all the time; I *am sure* that she could not have released her foot without my feeling it or have brought out that taborette without my seeing it; my senses are not so easily duped." This overweening confidence is responsible for many a ruined mind. Professor Miller asks us to look upon Eusapia and her tribe "as the incarnation of specious evidence, a symbol of sophistry." "When you go to see her, she really sees you to better purpose. When you want to 'control' her, that is make sure where her hands and feet are, she controls you. That is, she gets you to sit in the circle at the table, touching your neighbor's hands, and thus forming what she calls 'the chain.' It is well called the chain, for by it the sitter is bound. By dint of 'substitution' her own hand is soon free and you do not know where it is, but she knows very well that your hands are in full view on the table. You cannot be exploring in awkward places. The reason she gives for the chain is, of course, that it enables the current to flow round the circle."

"Her greatest accomplishment of all is this, that she knows where everyone is putting his attention. If you should look at the critical place nothing would happen there. But she is a consummate mistress of all arts to direct your attention away from the critical place. If she wants to do something with the hands, she bids you be careful that you have good control of the feet. If she wants to slip her foot on yours so as to get the heel where the toe has been and put the toe on another foot, she will make mystic passes in the air in front of your eyes, and at each stroke of her hand, slip goes the foot—a slight motion which it is virtually certain that you will not notice. A jerk in one place covers a lesser jerk in another. She is a supreme eluder." And the medium's table adds insult to injury. The very instrument that serves to prove the existence of the unknown serves as a screen to render the movements of the medium secure from observation. It is the aggravation of that kind of a situation that makes frontier communities so pitiless in the punishment of horse-thieves: the thing stolen becomes the very means of escape.

There is no need to draw any invidious distinction between those who are able to detect Eusapia's tricks and those who are not. It is still a cause for gratitude that the world is not

so degenerate as to make a course in detective-work an essential of a liberal education. What education should bring about is that saner attitude of mind which is satisfied with the disclosures rendered by the competent; and, yet more, the attitude that is sufficiently impressed with the general suspiciousness of the whole affair to require but a few ounces of exposure to add to the pounds of damning circumstance. Dramatically the exposure has value in compelling attention, and this because ears have become deaf to the still, small voice of reason. The journalistic megaphone then has its uses. Consider the hollowness of the support on which this evidence of the unseen is made to hang; and the fact that a situation so loudly advertising itself as fraudulent should still require detailed exposure to impress the public mind does not speak well for the logical value of the diet on which that mind is nourished.

While it is too late to enforce this saner attitude, one concession is still possible. It surely is hardly necessary to demand the discovery against these unfair and degrading odds of every minute detail of every variation of Eusapia's repertoire. Surely the proof of so much fraud, and the presumption that the rest of the performance carries with it the same type of procedures as have been disclosed, should satisfy even those most charitably disposed towards Eusapia's claims.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BELIEF

But there is another and larger significance of the case of Paladino. There must be some deep reason for the weak logical response to this type of issue; some real force to throw the observation out of function so seriously, and produce such widespread mental disaster. The distorting influence lies in the psychology of belief. Were there not some strong pull urging one on to the acceptance of the effects as transcending known experience, we should not be so ready to overlook or scantily attend to the requirements of the premises. It is the attraction of conclusions, often subconscious and subtle, as well as slight and seemingly feeble, that throws reasoning out of its orbit and dulls the vision. Small forces, if applied at the critical point produce notable disturbances, and particularly in the case of delicate instruments like the average human thinking machine. For that instrument has a most complex psychology. It is logical in part only, and often in small part, and by virtue of severe and protracted training. Men are interested in conclusions and unwittingly select and shape the evidence to meet the foreseen purposes of cher-

ished beliefs; that is why, in the case of Paladino, the evidence is far more the result of the attitude, than the attitude of the evidence. The psychological is pitted against the logical make-up; and the issue is uncertain.

Belief is not a coldly objective attitude. Beliefs are cherished; they sustain life and make life worth living. Yet we also cherish our rationality and the honor of the definition of a man as a rational animal; and the educated man remains decently rational so long as there is not too strong temptation to depart from the conclusions which logic indicates. The temptation is strongest when the conclusion is unwelcome; so it behooves us to exercise large constraint upon that complex set of motives which make conclusions welcome or the reverse. It becomes clear, when one thinks below the surface of the Paladino situation, that perhaps the largest single fact contributing to her reputation and to the excitement which her very simple and vulgar performances aroused, was this strong inherent tendency to believe the hypothesis which she encouraged in regard to her "manifestations." It is not the plausibility of that hypothesis, but the *tendency to credit it*, that is the really efficient motive in Eusapia's favor. Hypotheses attract belief according to their power to console, to satisfy, to remove uncertainty; hypotheses are plausible according to their conformity with the established system of consistent truth, which we call science.

IS THERE EVIDENCE OF A NEW "FORCE"?

Just a word as to the value or the legitimacy of the hypothesis that some rare and unrecognized force is responsible for the Eusapian phenomena. There is no intention to rule it out of court arbitrarily. We are far from having boxed the compass of knowledge. But when any such evidence of a new force appears, we may be certain that it will invite and meet the criteria of logic and the conditions of a fair and unreserved examination. It will not appear as a new game or as a challenge or emerge shrouded in the darkness of a curtained corner with "hands off" displayed on it in large letters. It will appear as an effect, obscure and vague possibly, but seeking definition and illumination in the same clear light of observation and experiment, avoiding arbitrary or suspicious precautions—as now pervades every laboratory experiment and conditions the success of every inquiry. By all means let us cultivate an open mind; but not one so perforated with loopholes that much that should remain out drifts in, and much that should be rigidly retained

drops out. There is sanity in the perspective of retention and exclusion here as elsewhere.

If it be urged that the conditions imposed on the manifestations may be the means of their prevention, that darkness is not intended to conceal the medium's movements but happens to be inimical to the display of his "force," the issue is again one of logical consistency. Not alone would the interference of this capricious "force," as set forth by its discoverers, make nonsense of many chapters of science, and require the abandonment of laboratories as so much misguidedly accumulated junk, but the behavior of this "force" is completely consistent with the psychological interests of the medium in outwitting his victims. It is just such issues that expert and lay juries must decide. Nor may refuge be had to the plea that you cannot disprove the existence of the rare powers. The logic of evidence places the burden of proof on those who maintain the hypothesis. One imaginative mind can propose more hypotheses than ninety-nine men can disprove. And similarly in regard to the argument that Eusapia's recourse to cheating does not disprove the possession by her of genuine powers. Were the existence of such powers made probable by other evidence, Eusapia might be dismissed. But since the evidence is all affected with the same suspicion as surrounds this case, it is flagrantly illogical, not to say foolish, to build your house on the sand in the hopes that if it stands it will prove the sand to have been rock. To attempt to shift the burden of proof to the other side is mere jugglery and evasion. To accept it places the law-defying claimant face to face with his law-abiding rival. Does it not seem more rational and illuminating to agree with Professor Le Bon: "I believe with the mediums, that darkness is more favorable to the development of—credulity."

THE ATTITUDE OF SCIENCE

The concluding considerations belong to the larger interests of the public. Juries must on many issues decide by general appearances. They know that many scientific wonders have been produced in this day and generation; they know that men of science indulge in a good deal of remote speculation. They are also aware that in the history of science some fruitful trees have sprung from rejected seeds. It is natural that these analogies of truth and error should mislead. Why should not the age that has brought forward wireless messages and x-rays have discovered as well telepathy and "telekinesis"? The one sounds as learned and to the uninitiated is just as mysterious as the other.

Most of us must be content to go through the world pressing buttons and reasonably ignorant of the force that does the rest. But it is a logical duty, and one within reach of all, to hold rational notions of the nature of these unseen forces. Eusapia at her cabinet calling upon the dematerialized "John King" to help her lift a taborette to the table, and the "wireless" operator signalling for aid on a distressed vessel may appear to present analogous and equally dramatic situations. They may have occurred on the same night; but in units of culture they are centuries apart. And similarly of the arguments: the entire logical trend, the intellectual temper in which the man of science speculates is indefinitely removed from the mode of approach of those who fly to capricious systems based on the undetected movements of tables, or the acrobatics of cabinet properties, or the insipid drivel of materialized spirits. It is the most flagrant abuse of intellectual charity to ask, under the guise of the tolerance which science approves, that the like consideration be extended to candidates that present such different credentials, such unlike qualities in their appeal.

Public opinion is tremendously influenced by prestige. Great names properly carry great weight; but glitter also blinds. The endorsement of a great statesman may make the popularity of a novel; the assurance that a captain of industry has regained his health by the use of this or that patent medicine or is addicted to a certain breakfast food is posted as a convincing advertisement. The problem is ever the same, that of drawing distinctions rightly. The argument from prestige is within its field wholly legitimate, but is likewise subject to abuse. The pursuit of science vouches for honesty (except in rare instances); and that itself disposes to faith. But the largest factor of the suggestion of prestige is the assumption that the same qualities which have been exercised in the labors which have brought men their scientific standing, have fitted them for this particular problem and have been used in trying to trace it to its source. Now, the latter supposition is very far from true. How one will acquit himself in such an inquiry depends far more on one's personal temperament and general logical attitude in the smaller affairs of life, than on the value of one's scientific memoirs. Some scientific men happen to be peculiarly well suited for such inquiry; and many more are doubtless peculiarly unsuited. Their fitness is more likely to be the outcome of other qualities than those which have contributed to their scientific expertness; and possibly those who hold back may be better suited to the

task than those who seek it. Yet this consideration, important as it is, is not quite as important as the converse, which is that even the testimony of a small group of perfectly sincere, able and well-trained observers, despite their reputation, cannot be of such supreme weight as to overturn well-established principles and particularly to overturn them on the basis of a mere negative inability on the part of these men to detect the particular *modus operandi* of some peculiarly shrewd individual.

It is part of the very objectivity of science that facts are true and important independently of the personality of their advocates. Science demands proof and sincerity; just the same criteria that the law or society cherishes. The scientific man gets his reputation from the confirmation of his discoveries, and not the discovery from the man. It is not in the main that Eusapia is so superior in attainments to many another of her guild or is so peculiarly original; she is exceptionally fortunate. Instead of living and dying obscurely with a local reputation in her Neapolitan home, she has, through the advertisement of men of distinction, who have failed to detect her deceptions, become an international figure. The most significant lesson of the story is the necessity of examining data objectively, of freeing them at once from the suggestion of prestige and from the prejudices of individual observers, and of realizing that scientific principles and common sense alike are more enduring and more important than the apparent exceptions thereto.

The social and moral aspects of the case of Paladino fall outside the scope of this review. The spirit of the laws and the rigor of their enforcement, the social condemnation of dubious practices, sufficiently illustrate the familiar inconsistency with which we look upon the pursuit of wealth by false pretences and shrewd deception. As a logical product, fraud is usually so sordid and so stupid that we are inclined to look upon it leniently when it is interesting; and we must remember that those who paid large sums to see Eusapia's table move, paid it by reason of their susceptibility to the psychology of the situation as above duly

set forth. They could have attended quite as good a "show" for a much smaller admission fee. Public interest has put money in her purse, as it brought reputation to her name. There may even be some compensating service performed by distinguished "fakirs" in that they stimulate dormant critical faculties. Too much intellectual security makes for a complacent and lazy confidence. The well-to-do are apt to bestow their beliefs, like their alms, indiscriminately. Even though science serves as a faithful watch-dog of our logical interests, we should be equal to a little watchfulness on our own account. Business relations and political strife keep men wide-awake and bring them in direct contact and conflict with others whose motives and moves they are quite prepared to suspect; but the traffic in beliefs seems a safe speculation. The mental organism, like the bodily, seems to require occasional sources of irritation to keep it in normal condition. It may be a good thing from time to time for large groups of people to be shaken out of their lethargy and realize that their rationality is still exposed to attacks of this kind. It may not have been wholly a misfortune for the American public to realize that a Dr. Cook may appear to arouse their enthusiasm and their credulity and demonstrate the untrustworthiness of the lay mind in dealing with matters a little out of the usual range. This may be a very costly way of gaining experience, and of regulating public mental health, but when it is done on so conspicuous a scale, it is likely to be effective. Large bodies require strong doses drastically administered. It will be well if the discredit that has retired Dr. Cook likewise attends the report of the discoveries in unknown regions of Eusapia Paladino. A clever satirist has placed the two in a common setting. Will it serve as an epitaph for both?

"If I were Paladino,
And you were Dr. Cook,
We'd fool those learned ninnies
And gather in the guineas,
Investigation keen—Oh,
Evade by hook or crook—
If I were Paladino
And you were Dr. Cook."



THE COMING CRISIS IN CHINA

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

A LITTLE affair at Changsha—a mere riot." Decidedly nothing of the sort. In these cable dispatches from China which the newspapers have been publishing since the middle of April, the world is, in reality, invited to read the opening paragraphs of the closing chapter of a big and very human story. These "riots" all along the great Yangtse Valley and throughout central and southern China are surface indications,—nothing in themselves,—but they tell of the cancer within.

These disturbances are taking place at Changsha, that is to say, in the capital city of the province of Hunan. "If only Hunan's crop be fruitful,"—so runs an old saying in China, "the Under-Heaven [China] will be blessed with plenty." Hunan is one of the richest provinces of agricultural China watered by the Yangtse. Its capital, Changsha, with its half a million people, is counted among the richest and most powerful of the cities of central China.

This region is the home of the Han—as the pure-blooded Chinese call themselves. When the Chinese speak of the Middle Kingdom, of the Land of Central Bloom, they do not mean Manchuria or Mongolia. They mean the homeland of the Han—Hunan and her sister provinces to the east, and west and south.

Upon the throne of China to-day sits an alien dynasty—an invader, the Manchu. The true sons of Han—more especially the Hunanese—hate this reigning dynasty. For the men of Hunan have always been famous for three things: their wealth, their bravery, which has often been tested, and their hatred of the Manchu. These good people of Hunan, moreover, have done so many things in the past, serious things, that doing things is getting to be a habit with them. And this is what makes Peking nervous. The very city of Changsha is the native home of one of the two famous leaders of the revolutionary party in China to-day. Changsha also was one of the first strongholds occupied by the Taiping rebels half a century ago.

FAMINE AND FLOODS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN CHINA

As if these things were not enough to worry Peking, Nature has, during the past three or four years, added a few finishing touches.

In 1905 floods rioted over the Yangtse valley, and Szechuan was the chief sufferer. Hunan and Kwantung suffered most in the flood of 1906. In the following year, the failure in crops covered the provinces of Hunan, Shantung, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and four others with starvation; and again in 1908 there were floods in Kwantung and in Hunan and Shantung, and failure of crops. In the first half of last year, the fields of Shantung and Kiangsu and other provinces were burnt up by drought and in the latter part of the year what little crops they had were washed away by the flood.

In America, a flood is a flood and a bad crop is a bad crop, a hardship to be sure, but there they stop. It is different in China. To the Chinese mind, they speak of something more than the empty stomach—serious enough in itself.

They speak, first of all, the wrath of Heaven and of the departed spirits. For it must not be forgotten that the greatest potentate in China and the most despotic of all the powers that be is the graveyard. In this year of grace, 1910, there is something more than flood and famine—a comet. To the American mind the picture of the old Chinamen shooting off Halley's comet with a lot of firecrackers is funny. In truth, it is a heartrending picture. To the pious imagination of the Chinese the appearance of a comet, or any unusual signs in the skies for that matter, is the handwriting on the wall. So deeply do they feel these things that the Emperor, the Son of Heaven, according to the imperial tradition, performs religious exercises, offers sacrificial feasts to the gods, and prays for the propitiation of their wrath.

Such, then, is the stage; such the motives; the empty stomach and the wrath of the gods and spirits which the comet is blazing through the sky. It would be difficult to find two more effective and despotic master drivers of men than hunger and superstition.

But why should the gods be angry and the venerable shades of honored ancestors offended? Why have the flood and the famine come in these days?

Because the children of the Han are no longer men. For what men worthy the name would be herded like so many pigs in a prison

pen—and that, too, by the Manchu invaders, of all the barbarians of the earth? The Han, the far-vaunted heirs of the classic glories of the Land of Central Bloom are wallowing in shame and humiliation at the feet of the Manchu despots! Is this not enough to make the gods weep and the ghosts of the ancestors rise from the grave?

The logic of this reply cannot be denied; its appeal is wider than China. The Japanese, the American, or any one else, can understand it. Small wonder, then, that it fires the Han of central and southern China.

Of such a stage and in such environments what happened in Changsha when the month of April was still young was this:

GENESIS OF THE CHANGSHA AFFAIR

A woman came to a rice merchant outside of the south gate of Changsha. She was poorly clad and haggard of looks, and with her was a baby who was peaked and ill fed. The woman was the wife of a coolie. She asked for a peck of rice. The merchant measured it out to her. She put down a handful of small iron and copper coins. The merchant carefully counted the pieces, and found that a few pennies were lacking to make up the price. Then the woman told the merchant a fresh version of the hard-luck story. It had rained some twenty days at a stretch and her husband could get no work. They had been almost starving. That was all the money she had. But if the merchant would let her go home with the rice, she and her man and the family would eat of it and work and bring back the few pennies which were wanting to make up the price. But "a merchant's a merchant," and this one turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the starving woman. She said nothing more. Neither did she buy a single grain of rice. She gathered up her coins and with her baby went down to the river bank. There she gathered her baby close to her bosom and leaped into the water. A little later, hearing of the death of his wife and child, her husband followed them into the river. Then the sad tale spread throughout the city.

Why should this coolie and his family die? Every Chinaman knew. I have already given the answer. There was no proclamation necessary, no learned, many-articled declaration of contentions. Those things are read by the wise and scholars; not every coolie can understand them. The appeal of a drowned mother with her baby is instant and unmistakable; there is not a street gamin too dull to understand the full eloquence of its pathos.

The result was the gathering, in a marvel-

ously short time, of desperate men. They marched to the official yamen of the governor of Hunan and set fire to it. When they had made a conscientious job of this, they turned their attention to other government and official structures. These men never touched a building belonging to a foreigner or to a foreign mission before they had looted and destroyed the official yamen. This simple fact should be emphasized a little more—especially by some American newspapers which speak of the Changsha affair as "an anti-foreign riot."

NOT AN ANTI-FOREIGN RIOT

To be sure, they did destroy three churches, the Standard Oil Company's warehouse, the Japanese consulate, the post office and a number of the offices and some of the properties of the Japanese commercial houses, and of both the British and Japanese steamship companies. But all this was a mere side issue, an afterthought with the mob. And, even then, it spared the Yale University Mission, because it did not forget—even in the height of its destructive fever—that the dispensary in connection with the Yale Mission had done much for the sick poor of Changsha. Neither did it burn the property of the Japanese steamship company, because it had always patronized Hunan labor. There was a good deal more method in the madness of this riot than is supposed.

But why did they destroy foreign property at all? For two reasons. In the first place, it must be confessed that the good Hunanese have no special love for the foreigner. Why, forsooth, should they? It is a matter of history how the foreigner has robbed and ill-used them. Moreover it would not displease them particularly to see the Peking Government in an unpleasant tête-à-tête with the foreign powers which can frighten it a bit.

WHY THESE RIOTS ARE SERIOUS

But why should one be so troubled over this Changsha affair? Is it the first Chinese disturbance of which the world has heard? The significance is this. First of all, Changchih-tung is no more. The great and famous viceroy at Hankow served, for more than a generation, as the political anchor for central China. Viceroy Chang was a pure-blooded Han; one of the mightiest and most honored among his race. The Manchus at Peking did him honor because the Viceroy was too powerful for the Manchus to ignore; because the usurpers at Peking were afraid of him. It was largely his

prestige and tremendous influence which have kept China proper at peace with the "Northern Barbarians" at Peking. When last year, he joined his ancestors in the ripeness of a long and wonderful life, his mantle did not fall upon any Chinese shoulder. To-day, there is none in central or southern China whose voice could still the revolutionary tumult.

The second reason is the marvelous awakening of "Nationalism" in Young China. The very word is new to the Chinese lexicon. Nevertheless, it is the magic spell which is to-day transforming a Chinese villager and tribesman into a citizen and soldier of the Empire. In the schools of Tokio, there are about 6000 Chinese students. For more than ten years, the Chinese youths have been crossing the sea into Japan. Their schooling over, when they return to their home province in China, every one of them becomes a leader of the anti-Manchu propaganda.

Then there are newspapers—an alarming, ever-increasing number of them. They are a new-born power in classic China; they are as radical as their youth. And they are, to-day, the most powerful among the prophets of the new order of things. To add a touch of finality to the gray gravity of the situation, there is the country-wide fashionable fever among the Chinese for the establishment of common schools in every village and town. It was the late Empress Dowager who gave the initial impulse for the establishment of girls' schools.

In these days we hear a good deal of the progress toward constitutional government in China. The fact is that the Manchu dynasty has thrown out the promise of a constitution to the restless people, as all panic-stricken despots have done since the beginning of time. They all seem to think that a constitution is a panacea for every political ill. Perhaps they are right; and it may work the miracle after which the Peking Manchus are hungering and thirsting infinitely more than after righteousness. If it does, there will be no revolution. It is rather difficult, however, to see how a constitutional government in China would put a Han, instead of a Manchu, upon the Dragon Throne.

The third reason, not a whit less serious than the other two, is the weakness, the utter, absurd uselessness, of the much-advertised new army

of the new China in bolstering up the might of Peking.

When the Changsha disturbance began, there were, according to trustworthy reports, in that capital city of Hunan, nearly 6000 soldiers. What were they doing while the mob was burning and looting the government buildings? Nothing. Worse, much worse than nothing. For most of the soldiers and guards threw away their rifles and ammunition as they ran—not from cowardice, but it would seem from a deliberate idea of giving to the rioters the benefit of up-to-date fighting equipment. Indeed, many of the men of the Hunan Brigade were brothers, uncles, and sons of the rioters. They, too, were the Han. To be sure, there is nothing startlingly new in all this. In 1908, in the province of Yunnan and in the south the same sort of thing happened. It will happen again whenever the children of the Han rise against the alien dynasty now in power. For this reason, the more efficient the new army of China, the graver the crisis.

SUN YAT-SEN, THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

The rumor of the disappearance of Sun Yat-sen (one of the two recognized leaders of the revolutionary party in China) from Singapore is current among the Japanese newspapers. It gives an added meaning to the unrest through the Yangtse Valley at present. In January, 1909, Dr. Sun was interviewed at his villa in the aristocratic section of Singapore, "within a stone's throw of the residence of the British Governor of the Straits Settlement." He was living with a number of his fellow revolutionists—some of whom were men of letters devoting their entire time to the production of revolutionary pamphlets. He has his trusted lieutenants all over Japan and America and England. His idea is that, in the end, China will be an ideal republic. After the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty—which he thinks not at all difficult—he predicts a long strife among the Chinese aspirants to the throne; all of which in time will end in the establishment of a republic in China. His idea is supported by a distinct national characteristic of the Chinese: they are democratic. It is a fact that China, with all her despotic form of government, is in many phases of her communal life the most democratic country of the Asiatic continent.



REDUCING INTEREST RATES ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

BY JOHN HARSEN RHOADES

IT is extremely unfortunate that the savings banks of New York State are reducing interest rates from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at this particular time, when the cost of living is so great. But to postpone such action would be to sacrifice safety of principal to income, an unpardonable blunder. In the final analysis, the difference between interest rates of 4 and 3 per cent. is not such a hardship as many would suppose. The average deposit in the State is about \$500. The reduction in the rate from 4 to even 3 per cent. would mean a difference of \$5 annual income to the depositor, and what is \$5 a year if the retrenchment is made for the purpose of securing his principal beyond the shadow of a doubt? Those who contest a reduction are making a mountain out of a molehill.

The sad but true philosophy involved is this: While the rich man may venture for income, the poor man must safeguard his principal.

The general concurrence in this proposition is brought home when our attention is called to the low rate of income or interest, varying from 2 to 3 per cent., credited upon savings deposits throughout the world; and it is to be observed with regret that the men and women of to-day who, instead of exercising economy, are seeking income at the expense of principal, are but sowing the seeds of financial adversity.

In the savings deposit, we have a non-fluctuating, tangible security—cash—the banks' liability, and the depositor surrenders a fraction of income for the privilege of having his principal ever intact. The government bond, gilt edged beyond question, but subject to market fluctuation, is a rash investment when compared with the deposit in a well governed savings bank. The impregnable institution for savings ready and certain to pay 100 cents upon the dollar differs distinctly from the security investment which can promise but full payment at maturity.

In the State of New York for several years our savings institutions, basing the dividend solely upon revenue, and disregarding increasing deposits and the waning strength of

their resources, have been crediting an interest rate of 4 per cent., actuated, let us hope, by an erroneous conception of liberality, for in many instances safety of principal has been made subordinate to income, the very antithesis of sound savings bank management. The folly of this extravagant rate now manifests itself in the startling discovery of a 50 per cent. shrinkage in the ratio of surplus to deposits.

The fundamental strength of our savings institutions, or their ability impartially to meet their obligations, whether they be called upon to do so or not, is measured by the ratio of surplus to total deposits, or, in other words it is gauged by the potential cash excess in resources, as represented by investments, over and above cash liabilities, as represented by deposits.

With the trustee savings bank, this surplus or potential cash excess belonging to depositors, yet under the control of the trustee for his and their protection, can be ascertained only by estimating the market or selling value of its investments. Consequently the trustee has two important duties. First, he must invest the moneys entrusted to his care in the highest grade securities; second, he must keep his institution as an institution to the best of his knowledge and belief technically solvent. That is, he must be able to demonstrate to himself and to others and primarily to the Department of Banking that at all times the principal of each and every depositor is intact beyond fear of impairment.

It is freely conceded by conservative bankers, that, to meet any contingency or loss in business through the depreciation of securities or otherwise, that might jeopardize the principal of the depositor, the trustee savings bank should aim to store away a surplus fund, computed upon the market or selling value of its investments, equivalent *at least* to 10 per cent. of total deposits, and the mere fact that the trustee bank is a non-stock corporation, where net earnings in their entirety accrue to the benefit of depositors, does not alter the case one iota.

If it be agreed that a surplus equivalent to 10 per cent. be requisite, and only commen-

surate with the bank's guarantee,—the safety of principal,—statistics warrant the inference that dividends must be reduced, in many cases to as low as 3 per cent., and much larger sums be credited to surplus, for if we are to keep the principal of each depositor intact, increasing deposits must be protected, and falling security markets neutralized. The older and stronger banks which deprecate such reduction are, with few rare exceptions, but postponing the inevitable, and by their delay may drive many a younger institution to the wall, thus crippling our savings system and doing untold injury to the community which it was supposed to serve.

The average surplus of the 140 banks in the State on January 1, 1910, was only 7.20 per cent. of total deposits; 100 showed a surplus of less than 7.20 per cent.; 25 a surplus of less than 3 per cent.; and only 12 a surplus of 10 per cent. and over.

It must be borne in mind that no trustee savings bank in its beginning can be the immediate possessor of any surplus. It is then that philanthropy guarantees security, and that the trustee is directly responsible for the safety of the institution. But, can anyone say that in the course of years this self-assumed pecuniary responsibility, moral if not legal, should not be lightened through the accumulation out of earnings of an adequate surplus fund?

Until the year 1887, the savings banks of the State of New York were progressively growing stronger, and the personal responsibility of the trustee as a factor in their safety was progressively diminishing. Since that date they have become, not irretrievably, fundamentally weaker, as shown in the ratio of surplus, which stood in 1887 at 17.74 per cent. and now, in 1910, stands at 7.20 per cent.

Much has been said concerning the effect of the declining bond market upon the surplus. That its effect has been detrimental goes without saying. But, as a matter of fact, the shrinkage in the ratio over a period of years has been due less to declining bond markets than to the growth of deposits. From 1887 to 1905 the waning percentage was caused wholly by increasing deposits, for the ratio was shrinking despite the fact that the security market was experiencing a moderate rise. The severe decline in the bond market since 1905 has simply aggravated an already existing condition.

Few people realize that the great growth of savings deposits has been due only in small part to the excess of deposits over withdrawals, but largely to the credit of interest, a growth from within. This increase has been fostered by the excessive rate of 4 per cent., which has not only built up deposit liabilities too fast from within,

but has acted like a magnet in attracting undesirable deposits from without. It is instructive to note that this automatic addition to principal or deposit liability, through interest credited, will be larger or smaller, as dividends are raised or lowered. Statistics covering many years clearly indicate that, generally speaking, our savings banks cannot credit as much as 4 per cent. and maintain any fixed ratio of surplus to deposits. The percentage is certain to dwindle. At those periods in the past when $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was credited, the ratio was but kept stationary, although in many instances a rising bond market prevailed. It must be remembered that with a rising bond market the earning power of the savings institution is lessened, for rising bond markets occur coincidentally with lower rates for the use of money. In a falling security market, under the present earning power of the banks, the 4 per cent. rate is virtually suicidal, for, generally speaking, until past investments, purchased upon low income bases, mature, a sufficient amount cannot be earned above 4 per cent. to offset the effect of increasing deposits through a 4 per cent. rate credited, and the shrinkage concurrent with a falling security market.

The present reduction in the opinion of the writer is but a deferred reduction, one that should have been made many years ago. With rare exceptions, the institutions should never have credited as much as 4 per cent., because by so doing they have cumulatively weakened their power of resistance, the surplus constituting the very essence of their vitality. The most resourceful bank has only a surplus of 14.93 per cent. of deposits, and none show any conspicuous embarrassment of riches; and the older and stronger banks on the average are but as strong to-day as the younger and weaker banks were strong twenty years ago.

Is it not wiser and far more considerate to deprive the depositor now of a fraction of his income than at some near or distant date through the temporary closing of the institution by reason of weakened resources to suspend the payment for a greater or lesser period not only of all income but of principal as well.

There is nothing to prevent the stronger banks from continuing a 4 per cent. rate, if they choose to ignore "the greatest good to the greatest number." There is nothing to prevent the weaker institutions from following suit, for within the law at the expense of stability, they have earned it, and herein lies the weakness of the law and the danger to the community.

IRRIGATION SECURITIES AND THE INVESTOR

BY E. G. HOPSON

(Supervising Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service)

A VERY few years ago—not more than four or five—it was almost impossible to finance a new irrigation project with Eastern capital. Too many failures were fresh in the minds of investors. Too many abandoned canals and ditches in the West were fast falling into ruin or filling with drifting sand. There had been an extraordinary amount of blundering and incompetency and lack of system in the engineering and financing of irrigation works.

To-day the situation is just the opposite. The fault had lain not with irrigation enterprises as such, but with the methods of the promoters—the bungling and swindling that had been foisted on the public. The entire change of opinion that has taken place may be gauged by the fact that upwards of \$300,000,000, mostly from east of the Mississippi, has recently gone into private irrigation projects. And, unquestionably, it is to the operation of the Reclamation Act that this flow of Eastern capital into Western irrigation projects is due.

An explanation is called for to those who know that the projects built by the Government do not make use of private capital, nor may private capital share directly in the benefits created by them. The influence which the Government has exerted has been one of example. At the time it commenced work in 1902 and 1903, the existing irrigation works were, with few exceptions, poorly designed, cheaply and flimsily constructed, and often uneconomical in maintenance and management, or hampered by difficulties and complications of the law.

The Government irrigation works, however, were vigorously prosecuted and built by the best talent and with the best of material. Capitalists soon began to notice that a Government work, though permanent in character, would pay for itself in a year or two, frequently several times over—in increased value to property.

Here was a conspicuous object lesson of the good field of enterprise the government had struck upon—of the great and certain profits that could be expected by the judicious use of private capital on similar lines. The result has

been an enormous development. In daily increasing force private enterprise is endeavoring to reap legitimate and illegitimate profit in the way which the government has so clearly indicated as possible.

Hence, all but one or two of the well-built and well-managed irrigation projects of magnitude now being operated under private capital, are subsequent to the Government projects. Many have been modeled on Government plans or even built by ex-officials of the Reclamation Service. I do not mean to belittle the many highly competent irrigation men who have never had anything to do with Government work. It is true, however, that the Government practically set the pace in the development of these large enterprises. It is also true that the field exploited by the Reclamation Service through the use of Government money had been practically closed to the private irrigation man by reason of the lack of confidence in capitalistic circles, due to irrigation failures in years previous.

This opinion is by no means a personal one; it is common knowledge to all responsible officers of the Reclamation Service and generally admitted by competent authorities outside the service. Now what is the correct interpretation of this situation as it affects the investor? First, that such cheap and nasty, short-sighted, incompetent development as was in vogue during the eighties and nineties must always be a failure, both from a financial and physical standpoint; but that development on well conceived, carefully executed lines offers one of the most attractive fields for capital to exploit. Mark the difference.

A NEW CROP OF UNSCRUPULOUS SCHEMES

Lately, however, there have cropped up a much greater number of private projects little better than mere swindling schemes. They have been launched and are masquerading in the guise of their betters. In view of their rapidly increasing numbers the inference may be justified that conditions of a few years ago

may soon be duplicated, and a serious blow struck a legitimate enterprise.

The irrigation schemes brought forth by unscrupulous promoters, and dished up to the public under the cover of elaborate, highly colored and illustrated prospectuses and circulars, in which the rankest falsifications are seriously proffered, are the scourge not only of the innocent investor, who is generally in no position to differentiate, but to all who are identified with substantial and legitimate development in the irrigation field. It is therefore with no scruple that I enter the field against this class of roguery, which I consider dangerous to my especial line of work as well as to the interests of the investor.

It is an unquestioned fact that well considered western irrigation enterprises offer the most attractive features to capital by reason of permanency, substantial margin of profits and the natural satisfaction that attends the promotion of a worthy object. The rapid increase in land values in good localities provides to those with speculative instincts an additional incentive. Many great private enterprises have reaped the most substantial rewards. There seems to be no limit in sight to the legitimate field, if the investor will not lose his head and will use the business discretion and foresight as to irrigation properties that he uses with railroads, industries or municipalities.

It has been my privilege during the past few years to have charge of a number of government projects, some of which have been the means of increasing property values fourfold, and some even sixfold, of the actual expenditure made by the Government in works and administration. A few have not been quite so successful. But in no cases have any of the projects failed fully to pay for themselves in increased values incidental to their construction. In every case permanent types of construction have been used when practicable so that maintenance and operation will in future be kept at a minimum. Most of these projects would, had they been owned and operated by well directed private capital, have yielded immense returns on the original investment. Under the Government system, however, the "unearned increment" does not go to the Government, but to the settler, or to the land owner. There are to-day on some of these projects lands being opened for free settlement that three or four years ago would have been dear at \$2 per acre, but to-day would be readily sold at \$200 to \$400 per acre. The chief line of profit in an irrigation enterprise necessarily lies in land sales, not water sales; the investor should bear this strongly in mind. He should be sure that the company he

is proposing to invest in carries a goodly proportion of its irrigable land on its list of assets and also that he will have his pro rata share on a division of the profits.

In going over the accounts of one of the most successful irrigation companies of Washington, in perhaps the richest apple orchard section of that state, I found the company was exacting a charge of close to \$150 per acre for a water right for all lands to which it supplied water, and in addition an annual charge of \$2.50 per acre for maintenance and operation of the system. Capitalizing the latter charge at 6 per cent. will give \$40 per acre, so that the lands under this project practically paid almost \$200 per acre for water alone. The average annual value of the crop was probably about \$700 to \$1000 per acre, so the settler could well afford the price of water. The company, however, in spite of its heavy charges, made little profit on its water sales, since the works were very difficult and costly to maintain and build. I give this as an illustration of the fact generally admitted by irrigators that profits lie in land and not in water.

NECESSITY FOR INVESTIGATION

Usually a brief investigation by an experienced party will fully reveal the value of the claim advanced. The investor will do well to disregard the circulars, affidavits, photographs and "expert testimony" of any promoting company not personally known to him as established and reliable.

A case came to my notice not two weeks ago where a company now developing or proposing to develop an immense area of land in one of the Pacific states has issued a set of these advertising traps. It happens that I am thoroughly familiar with the entire proposition and the water right of the company. The statement is brazenly made that the company controls and will guarantee to supply water in sufficient quantity to develop this great area of land. The literal fact is that it actually controls only a very limited supply, wholly inadequate for the purpose claimed! This concern is openly trading upon the ignorance, first of the investor who relies upon the firm's reputation for business sagacity and honor, and secondly of the general public to whom it is proposed to sell land and water.

Two other cases within the past month were also brought to my attention. Both companies were proposing to organize under the Carey Act and had made application for segregation of lands—one for 50,000 acres and the other for 10,000 acres of irrigable land. In both

cases the highest official expert authority in the state certified that the water supply was ample. In both cases the certificates were absolutely false, the obvious intent being fraud, with the investing public as victims. Fortunately, both these rank enterprises received their quietus for the time but they will probably bob up serenely later on, when their promoters imagine their rankness has been forgotten. These are merely samples of what kinds of propositions are dangled before the public, dressed in all the tinsel of soil analyses, engineering opinion and affidavits as to productivity.

WHAT THE INVESTOR SHOULD LEARN

The investor should first satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the available water supply from a physical standpoint. This should require advice from a qualified engineer and irrigation expert, because the points to be determined are not only measurements of water that may be diverted, but knowledge of the proportion possible to be conveyed by canals to the land in spite of seepage and other losses, and the amount necessary to apply to the land. The quantity of the supply being assured, the legal aspect of the water right should be scrutinized. In this scrutiny the doctrine of prior appropriation should govern. The investor should therefore be satisfied that no attempt is being made to pirate the rights of others or interfere with their legitimate development. The rights of all prior appropriations must be respected by the new enterprise, otherwise disappointment and disaster are inevitable.

It goes without saying that the investor should satisfy himself as to the character and value of the land to be irrigated. This will involve considerations of location, transportation facilities and nearness to markets. The average business man will appreciate the importance of these and should be able to form a reasonable judgment thereon. Other considerations, such as character and depth of soil, subsoil, topography and probable productiveness, are matters on which expert advice should be obtained. The effect of elevation, vicinity to cold elevated mountain masses, air drainage and subsoil drainage on the productivity of the land is so marked and necessarily so important in fixing land values, that the inexperienced would be well advised to refrain from attempting to pass unaided judgment, in cases where nice discrimination appears necessary.

CONDITIONS SELDOM IDEAL FOR FRUIT

It may be generally accepted that ideal conditions for fruit culture are seldom found, even in the more favored sections of the Western States. The choice spots capable of producing the high-value crops so widely advertised exist only in very limited areas and at infrequent intervals. In one of the most famous of the Yakima Valley projects, where sometimes a 40-acre ranch will yield net profit of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum, you will find immediately adjacent great tracts of comparatively low value land. Unless the investor has exceptional opportunities of knowledge he will discount promoters' statements of high value fruit land and base his calculations on standard staple crops like grain, fodder, sugar beets, vegetables or the like.

The personnel of the management should receive much attention, as, after all, the ultimate success of the enterprise must rest on the judgment of the men in local charge. No confidence should be placed in enterprises in which the management can not produce good credentials as to past success or widely recognized ability. In a work involving investment of hundreds of thousands or millions the management must be large-minded as well as economical. Pettiness should have no place. The executive talent in business, legal and engineering matters must be of the best. I know of no irrigation project where the very highest professional skill and judgment is not required. The preparation of economical designs and their execution, even for such apparently simple matters as earth canals, may call for the best engineering talent obtainable. The best is generally the cheapest in the long run. The effective defense of the company's right from encroachment will probably require the highest degree of legal judgment. Ripe experience on the part of the general manager may save the company thousands a year in maintenance. Unless the personnel is such as would inspire confidence by record of past achievement it would be well to pass the enterprise by.

In conclusion I would advise an investor to use, first of all, his own good sense, coupled with some little exertion and trouble in ascertaining facts that are within the scope of his training and ability to judge. These as I have endeavored to show really comprise the great bulk of the main considerations of interest in connection with any specific case.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES— TWO FRIENDS

NEARLY two years ago this REVIEW said concerning Australia:

It is often remarked that Australians and Americans are more alike than any other of the great groups of the English-speaking race; yet as a rule Americans know very little of Australia. The spirit of the Australian Commonwealth resembles that of the American republic. In Australia one finds the same activity and independence, the same originality and self-reliance. . . . As in America the spirit of democracy is in the ascendant. Wages are high, public education is widely diffused, and the Australian women have the same freedom from conventional control which their American sisters enjoy.

Noteworthy corroboration of this view is found in the latest pamphlet issued by the Association for International Conciliation, the writer being Dr. Percival R. Cole, (Columbia University), who is now vice-principal of the Teachers' College at Sydney, New South Wales. Writing of the United States and Australia, he says:

There are many citizens of the United States to whom Australia is but a name, denoting an island in outlandish seas, a home perhaps of convicts or the descendants of such, a hunting ground of unintelligent aborigines, a prey of outlaws and bushrangers, a seat of vague terrors and alarms, a synonym for adventure and insecurity.

Australia with her three million square miles of area is really a continent. Besides this element of noble spaciousness she and America have many characteristics in common. Dr. Cole remarks:

Both have their traditions of work and heroism in the face of untamed and primitive nature, their experiences of success and disaster where disaster and success have meant so much more than in the conventional circumstances of every-day life. Both are experienced in the charm of the wilderness, the loneliness and melancholy of unlimited empty wastes, the feeling of the kinship of animal and vegetable life to the mind and heart of man. Both have the vigor, both the morality that dares and suffers all things; the manliness that is the pledge of progress and the promise of success. Under these conditions America and Australia are the lands of tall, large-minded, clean, free manhood and womanhood.

While declaring that there is no need to apologize for Australia, Dr. Cole addresses to

those "who like but do not comprehend her, to those of her American friends who would be courteous, but whose ignorance leads them to offend," this final word:

There is no trace of criminal descent in her population of four and a half millions of white inhabitants. The last convicts reached her shores in 1840, few in the midst of a free population, forgotten in the floods of immigration of the golden fifties, exiled mainly for petty or political offenses, serving long terms and rarely founding families, though their children were as good as those of other men. There are no outlaws in Australian wilds; no animals dangerous to man.

Economic factors bring moral and cultural elements in their train; and commerce is a means whereby nations may gradually come to know each other better. In 1907 the trade of the United States with Victoria amounted to \$13,000,000; with New South Wales, \$17,000,000; with the other colonies smaller amounts. All of these figures might be largely increased, if the conditions of the Australian market were more fully studied by Americans. The possibilities of commercial relations with Australia are, according to Dr. Cole, almost unbounded.

Her total imports in 1906 amounted to \$207,000,000, and of specie and bullion \$11,000,000; while exports of merchandise were estimated at \$248,000,000, of specie and bullion \$75,000,000. These figures are a reminder that when all is said and done, America owns a greater proportion of the heart and imagination of Australia than of her trade.

Dr. Cole speaks in glowing terms of the warmth of the welcome extended by Australia to the American fleet on its cruise round the world. At banquets and wherever else the hosts and visitors fraternized, the standard toast was "Our Allies, Friends, and Brothers—the American Nation."

Australia has more traditions in common with America than with any other country. The two are "neighbors, united rather than divided by the vast emptiness of the Pacific."

But the most conspicuous element of community is the universal prevalence of the democratic spirit and democratic institutions. In Australia an American finds institutions even

more democratic than his own. Then, too, if Australia has adopted from America systems of education, agriculture, irrigation, and manufacture, she has also given to America the bal-

lot and the Torrens title for land investments. There is "a real, living organic community between America and the young white power that faces her across the southern seas."

BASEBALL AND THE LAW

THE national game of baseball seems to gain in interest with each succeeding year. Though a favorite team may fail to secure the pennant in a particular season, the following one finds its patrons as full of confidence in its prowess as ever, and the shouts of enthusiastic "rooters" make the welkin ring with undiminished ardor. And while the game has contributed so largely to the pleasure of the baseball public, it has also been an increasing source of profit to players and promoters. As players advance in skill they become additionally valuable to the clubs that "own" them; and ties that bind are drawn as tightly as possible to prevent rival clubs from securing their services. From time to time breaches of contract are aired in the courts; and to-day there is a considerable body of baseball jurisprudence. On this a paper was read at the last meeting of the Arkansas Bar Association by Mr. John W. Stayton, of Newport, Ark., who publishes it in the *American Law Review* for May-June.

In 1901, he tells us, representatives of all the important leagues of the country got together and formed the National Agreement of Professional Baseball Clubs.

This Agreement, which to-day is the means by which every ball team in the country is not only governed, but the personnel thereof is kept together, at the will of the club owner, was created for ten years. . . . This amalgamation was born of a desire to create an artificial body which should govern and control itself by its own decrees, enforcing them without the aid of the law and answerable to no power outside its own. . . . The object of the National Agreement is "to perpetuate baseball as the national game of America, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

There was created a governing body called "The National Board of Arbitration," consisting of five representatives selected by the National Association of Baseball Leagues, and such other members as might be admitted to membership on the board thereafter by the board itself." The board's duties are to "hear and determine all disputes and complaints between associations and clubs, between one club and another, between clubs and players or

managers," etc. It also has extensive powers in regard to the imposition of fines and penalties, assessments for necessary expenses in performing its duties, etc. Any baseball association desiring to be protected by the Agreement is required to enumerate the cities comprising its circuit, to state its monthly salary limit and to give a pledge for its maintenance; and, having once been admitted, no change can be made in a club's officers, playing grounds, salary limit, or constitution, without the express consent of the Board of Arbitration.

All players work under a form of contract prescribed by the board; and it is provided that

if, at the close of the contract, the player's services should be desired for any period of time after the date mentioned in the contract for the expiration of the term thereof, or mentioned in any renewal of said contract, the employer shall have the right to the same upon paying compensation to the player at the rate of one-thirtieth of the amount therein specified as the monthly salary of the player.

Any player under reserve contract who may contract with or play with any other club without his employer's written consent, is "disqualified from playing ball with any club, member of the agreement, and all members are barred from playing with him." This question of reserve has given rise to most of the baseball litigation during recent years. Mr. Stayton cites several cases which aroused great interest in the baseball world. One of these was that of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company versus Ward, the ex-shortstop of the New York club, and now a practicing lawyer in that city. Ward had signed a contract with the New York club which gave the latter the right to "reserve" him for the next ensuing season. At the close of the season of 1889 he declined to play with the plaintiff, who brought suit to enjoin him from playing with any other club. The plaintiff claimed that the word "reserve" was used in the contract "in the ordinary sense of to hold, to keep for further use." The defendant maintained that it had always been used in baseball contracts in a certain sense, and that it meant that his services were "reserved to the exclusion of any other member of the league of ball clubs." The contract pro-

vided for discharge on 10 days' notice, in regard to which the Court said:

We have the spectacle presented of a contract which binds one party for a series of years and the other party for 10 days, and the party who is itself bound for 10 days coming into a court of equity against the party bound for years.

Ultimately Judge Lawrence dismissed the case "for the reason that the contract was not such an one as equity would enforce."

Another case cited by Mr. Stayton is the celebrated one of the Philadelphia Ball Club against Napoleon LaJoie. The latter had played a part of the season with the Philadel-

phia club and had then joined a rival organization. The action was to restrain him from playing with the latter during the life of his contract with the Philadelphia club.

The court below refused the injunction, holding that to warrant the relief prayed, the defendant's services must be unique, extraordinary, and of such a character that it was impossible to replace him, so that his breach of contract would result in irreparable loss to plaintiff, and found from the evidence that his qualifications as a player did not measure up to this standard.

The court on appeal, however, took a different view, and an injunction was issued.

TRADE TRAINING AND THE CHILD-LABOR PROBLEM

FIVE million deserters from the army of twenty million public-school children in the United States in a single year is the estimate of a leading educator cited by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in the *North American Review*. The same writer, in offering an explanation of this state of things, quotes the report of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, according to which there were in the State of Massachusetts alone "25,000 children between fourteen and sixteen not in school, five sixths of whom did not complete the grammar school course, one fifth did not complete the seventh grade, and one fourth did not complete the sixth grade."

It was found that these children seldom receive over \$5 a week before they are seventeen, and reach the maximum wage of \$8 to \$10 at twenty years of age. It is estimated that for every one going into an occupation advantageous to the employee, four enter a cotton-mill or become messengers or cash-girls. Moreover, it is rare that one goes from an unskilled to a skilled trade. Out of the fifty cases between seventeen and twenty years of age employed in skilled industries in Cambridge, only one had formerly been employed in unskilled labor other than errand and office work. Boys were rarely found in printing-houses who were formerly employed at other work, and this was true of mechanics, plumbers, painters, glass-workers, plasterers, masons, and stone-cutters.

The important question to be answered is, "Why do so many children leave school for such poorly paid employments?" Among the reasons given are "positive dislike of school life," and "a wish to be active." Then again, "children, influenced by their companions, have

a strong ambition for money of their own. But, whatever the causes may be, one thing is certain, namely, that a compulsory education which results in such distaste for school that children prefer to enter some unskilled labor, which wastes from two to four years of adolescence for an insignificant wage and leaves them stranded at twenty, has missed the purpose of education. Doubtless it is equally true that many of these children would be in school if the school promised preparation for some life pursuit. According to the census of 1900, among the 1,750,189 child-workers not less than 688,207 children under sixteen, 186,358 of whom were under fourteen years of age, were in industries other than agricultural." But these figures are not accurate. The census showed but 668 newsboys, whereas in thirty-three of our cities to-day "not less than 17,000 children are engaged as newspaper carriers, many of them as young as six or eight years." It will thus be seen that the problem under consideration is an intensely vital one.

Mr. Lovejoy holds that "every worker during his vocational training should have an opportunity to learn something of the demands and conditions of labor in other industries." It has been suggested by a well-known educator that "the last two years of vocational training should include specialized instruction in the trades appropriate to a given locality." Here, as Mr. Lovejoy rightly remarks, is the danger-point. Why, for example, should the child of a coal-miner in Pennsylvania, in which State coal-mining is a leading industry, be predestined to the life of a miner? Rather should he "have presented to him an industrial horizon

broad enough to enable him to choose for himself whether he will become a miner or follow some other calling.

The unskilled trade is "often more vitiating to women, from the social standpoint, than to men."

A boy at least looks upon industry as a permanent thing and rarely fails to have some regard for his fellow workmen. The girl is apt to consider it as a temporary occupation and hence does not respect industry and her fellow worker.

Mr. Lovejoy very properly maintains that "for every girl there should be adequate instruction in the subjects that affect the home." In the existing trade schools domestic science is not included, because, as it is claimed, girls do not desire to go into domestic service. But "it is preposterous that only those girls who are willing to enter such employment should

receive this training." To quote Mr. Lovejoy again:

Society, in order to serve its own ends, should expect each girl to be mistress in her own home, and, if industrial training is provided at all, should embody domestic science not as a fitting for remunerative occupation, but as preparation for home-making. . . . Let us give all our girls the idea that home-making requires scientific preparation, or else give up the theory that the home is especially woman's work.

Trade schools are multiplying, and this is something to be thankful for; but the education therein must be such as to help the child by its attractiveness, and to lead him into fields of skilled labor. Given such education it would seem that the results must be beneficial to employer and child alike, in the matter of labor, while the rising generation would be fitted for intelligent democratic citizenship.

PRINCETON'S NEW METHOD OF UNDER-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION

IN the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* for February 25, 1905, a new plan of instruction was announced; and this was ratified by the Board of Trustees in June of the same year, and in due course put into operation. The new method is known as the preceptorial system; and it has now come to be looked upon as a permanent institution at Princeton. A sketch of the origin, practical operation, and underlying principles of the system is given by Mr. Nathaniel E. Griffin in the *Sewanee Review*. He correctly assumes that "the problem of numbers has been one of the most vexed questions with which our larger universities have had to deal." The growing size of college classes "no longer permits the close association between student and teacher that used to exist when the classes were smaller. It has not remained possible to hold the individual student to account for daily performances." From various causes the healthful habit of daily study has too frequently sunk "into innocuous desuetude." The problem which Princeton undertook to solve was, how to "re-enlist the jaded interest of the student in the wholesome discipline of daily tasks, and the preceptorial system is her solution." Its essential features may be set forth as follows:

At the outset of the academic year students in all save the scientific departments of the university are distributed among the several preceptors assigned to each of these departments. Each pre-

ceptor then divides his men into small sections of not more than three to five members apiece. These men he meets for personal conference, either in a college room or, preferably, in the informal surroundings of his own study. To secure continuity of association the preceptor invariably retains the men originally assigned to his charge, so long as they continue in his department (usually from two to four years).

As a preceptor gives instruction only within his own chosen department, a student has a separate preceptor in each of the departments in which his work lies. The preceptorial conference takes the place of one of the weekly hours devoted to the recitation or lecture.

It is not always possible to differentiate precisely between the functions of the preceptor and the lecturer. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that the two cover the same subject-matter, but each in his own way and independently of the other, the two methods supplementing without overlapping one another. To insure the proper working of the new system the following precautions are taken:

The preceptor is forbidden to read examination papers or to report absences. Any disposition to slight preceptorial work is provided against by assigning more weight to the opinion of the preceptor than to the examination in the determining of standing. In case of neglect, the preceptor may recommend that a student be debarred from final examination and thus be obliged to take the course over again. At the end of the term the grades of a

student are determined by a joint conference of lecturer or classroom instructor and preceptors.

It must not be supposed that the preceptorial system has been organized solely for the purpose of more rigorous discipline. It is based on the very old conception that "all true teaching is personal and owes its efficacy to the direct impact of mind upon mind." The principle is "as old as Socrates, and was employed by Abelard at Paris, Arnold at Rugby, Jowett at Oxford, and Hopkins at Williams." Further, the preceptorial system is not a coaching system, nor must it be regarded as "a sort of intellectual go-cart, intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge with the least possible expenditure of energy on the part of the student." The preceptor is not "a drillmaster armed with the rod of pedagogic authority; neither is he, on the other hand, an intellectual wet-nurse appointed to feed predigested pabulum to queasy stomachs." He is really the "mediator between the student and his work." To convey an idea of the working of the system, Mr. Griffin gives the following illustration:

We will suppose that the conference is in English, and that the four men who normally compose the group are assembled in the study of the preceptor. On entrance they have found their instructor surrounded by scholastic tomes, brightened, it may be, by the blaze of an open fire, or mellowed by evidences of the humanizing companionship of a pipe. We will suppose that the subject for the hour is English literature of the eighteenth century. Hardly have the customary greetings been exchanged when one of the men will exclaim: "This stuff by Collins is not what I call poetry; it is simply rot." This frank avowal of dislike is vastly preferable to indifference, and at once gives the preceptor his cue. It now becomes

the latter's turn to delegate the adjudication of Collins' claim as a poet to other members of the group. Two of the remaining members, we will suppose, concur in somewhat milder language, with the opinion of Mr. A. The fourth, rather perhaps for the sake of singularity than from conviction, admits that the poet is not so awfully bad after all, and when called upon to support his admission with evidence, will recollect a felicitous phrase or striking audacity of conception which, he is willing to allow, may in some measure redeem the poet from the charge of unmitigated barbarity. Seizing upon this chance observation, the preceptor will then proceed to build up Collins' claims to respectful consideration. In this way the conference will, in an important sense, be taken out of the preceptor's own hands and proceed upon whatever line may be suggested by the chance observation of one of the group.

One very important result of the preceptorial system is that under it "the barrier that formerly separated the students from the faculty has broken down." As Mr. Griffin reminiscently observes:

Pleasant acquaintances often leading to lifelong friendships are formed between student and preceptor. Members of the faculty are frequently entertained at dinner by the students and students by the faculty. A student will frequently drop into his preceptor's room for a talk or take a walk or canoe trip with him in the neighborhood. Above all, a very substantial beginning has been made towards providing the means by which the student may be permitted to see that his instructor is not altogether devoid of human qualities and the preceptor that his pupil can give him many valuable hints in the art of teaching.

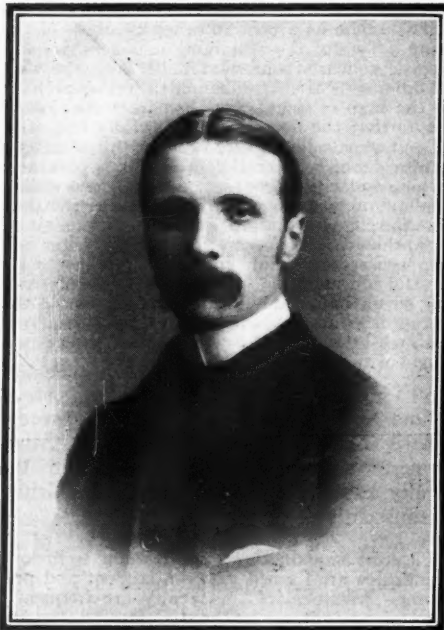
In other words both students and teachers are coming to realize, to their mutual advantage, that their interests are united and that they are both embarked on a common, intellectual quest.

FOR AND AGAINST THE AMERICAN CHEAP MAGAZINE

AMONG English writers who are decided favorites with the American reading public Mr. William Archer holds a firm place. However penetrating his criticisms, they never offend; and if we cannot agree with all that he says about us, it is seldom that he fails to leave some wholesome truth for our meditation. His latest utterance on things American is "all to the good." In the *Fortnightly Review* he compares the cheap magazines of America and England, his verdict being entirely in favor of those of the United States. He goes so far as to say that for English people "the contrast is most

humiliating"; and that though, when one looks below the surface, "there are reasons which diminish its significance, it remains, when all is said and done, a disquieting phenomenon."

Mr. Archer begins his examination of the magazines in question by "cancelling the factor of fiction," for the reason that, as he frankly admits, he "seldom reads magazine stories on either side of the water." Besides, he considers that in its present development, "there is not much to choose between the American and the English short story." His estimate of the Eng-



MR. WILLIAM ARCHER

lish cheap magazines is anything but flattering. Take, for example the following:

Apart from fiction, what do we find in the English sixpenny magazines? May not the rest of their matter fairly be described as magnified, and scarcely glorified, tit-bits? There are articles of cheap personal gossip, addressed for the most part to popular snobbery; articles of pettifogging antiquarianism, on Old Inn Signs, or Peculiar Playing Cards; articles on homes and haunts of the poets and on Royal Academicians, with reproductions of their masterpieces; articles on Indian snake-charmers and a woman's ascent of Fuji; articles on the Post Office and the Fire Brigade, the Bank of England and the Mint, all gossipy and anecdotic, with a careful avoidance of real information or criticism; articles on golf and billiards, "ski-ing," and salmon-fishing; articles on "A Day in the Life of a Call-Boy," or on "My First Speaking Part," by Miss Birdie Montmorency—articles, in short, on everything that can pass the time for an idle brain, and cannot possibly matter either to the individual or to the nation. The most serious papers ever admitted to these miscellanies are a few pages of illustrated statistics and an occasional peep into popular science. Nor, in the past ten years, does one notice any symptom of a drift towards better things.

Among the American magazines, he finds between the mediocre all-story magazines or "repositories of mere intellectual slush" and the conventional *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *Century* a group of "some half-dozen periodicals of extraordinary vital and stimulating character."

There is, he thinks, "nothing like them in the literature of the world." And he claims that the credit for the American cheap magazine "is mainly due to one man—Mr. S. S. McClure." Taking some five-and-twenty of these magazines, Mr. Archer classifies their special articles under seven heads. Under "Municipal Politics and Police" he cites Mr. Steffens' investigations of municipal corruption; Mr. Kibbe Turner's studies of Tammany and of Chicago and his exposure of the "white slave" traffic; Judge Lindsey's "The Beast and the Jungle"; Judge Gaynor's "Looting of New York"; General Bingham's articles on the policing of cities; and accounts of the "Black Hand," the shooting of Francis J. Heney, and the San Francisco's dynamite plots.

In the political sections are cited, among others, "The Pinchot-Ballinger controversy"; Miss Tarbell's "Where the Shoe Is Pinched"; "Hill against Harriman"; "A Tariff-made City"; "The Negro in Politics"; "The New Régime in China"; "The Terror on Europe's Threshold"; "Why Japan Does Not Want to Fight"; and "Barbarous Mexico."

Under Science, Social, and Miscellaneous topics are: "War on the White Death"; "The Vampire of the South" (the hookworm); "Pellagra"; "Eusapia Paladino"; "Our Undermanned Navy"; Ferrero's "Nero"; and "Cleveland as a Lawyer."

One thing Mr. Archer misses in these magazines, and that is the "literary essay, the esthetic appreciation, the article on painting, sculpture, or music."

As to the reasons why there are not in England "any such alive and cheap magazines," Mr. Archer thinks that "the social and political studies which form the strength of the American cheap magazine fall in England rather into the province of the great newspapers, 'there being in America no paper like the London *Times*, which has a national circulation. Another reason is that English political and social life is not so fertile as that of America in topics of dramatic or melodramatic interest. 'The United States is like an enormously rich country overrun by a horde of robber barons, and very inadequately policed. The cheap magazines find in this situation an unexampled opportunity.'" Many topics of importance could not be brought home to the sixpenny (12-cent) magazines in England owing to the law of libel. "The mildest of the progressive magazines, if its matter applied to England and were published in England, would beget such a crop of libel suits as would bring unheard-of prosperity to the legal profession." Then again the English cheap magazines can-

not attempt to follow the lead of their American fellows in social investigation, having "neither the circulation nor the advertisements to enable them to pay for it." Despite all these reasons, Mr. Archer expresses his opinion that the American cheap magazine in England "is not impossible at all."

The *Dial* (Chicago) of June 1 has a notice of Mr. Archer's article, which it terms "his latest contribution to our enlightenment upon our own affairs—and incidentally, to the enlightenment of his fellow Britons." It thinks that "our critic takes the entire manifestation [of American Magazine activity] a little too seriously," and continues:

It is true that these are all serious subjects, and it is also true that almost every article in the list is the product of an extended investigation and of an amount of labor far out of proportion to the ten or twelve pages that the article fills. But those of us who for a series of years have had these articles as a steady diet have come to realize that their fundamental note is sensationalism, and that the underlying motive for their multiplication is commercial rather than philanthropic. The instinctive common sense of the American people has labelled them as "muck-raking" productions, and an in-

stinctive optimism has discounted their lurid imaginings by about ninety per cent. They have stirred us up, no doubt, and often in profitable ways; but their bias and exaggeration, their determination to make sensational points at no matter what sacrifice of sobriety, have prevented them from having much influence over serious-minded people. They have aroused emotional rather than reflective natures; and this is a dangerous thing to do. Mr. Archer thinks that these articles have been "an incalculable force for good," of which we are by no means sure; but he admits that they exhibit the logical weakness of "an insufficient thinking-out of the fundamental ideas on which their crusade is based." To our mind a much more fatal weakness is found in their attitude of *parti pris*, in their assumption that everything is either black or white, and in their unblushing appeal to prejudice. Some of them are doubtless comparatively free from these faults; but since Mr. Archer seems to cover them with a blanket approval, we feel bound to suggest that the opposing point of view is likely to result in a sounder judgment.

The *Dial* would like to see supported in America a group of monthlies like the English *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, and *Nineteenth Century*, and weeklies like the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*. For these it would gladly exchange "the whole galaxy of our muck-raking magazines."

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SURGERY

IN few fields of science has advance been greater during the past century than in that of surgery. Seventy years ago the revolution wrought by the use of anesthetics had not been inaugurated by Horace Wells (with the introduction of protoxide of nitrogen, 1844), followed by Morton (with ether, 1846), and by Flourens and Simpson (with chloroform, 1847). Operations of the most delicate nature, which to-day are so frequently performed that they evoke no comment, were then unknown. Spencer Wells of London, Péan of Paris, Koeberlé of Strasburg, and Lawson Tait of Birmingham, had not astonished the world by their successes in ovariectomy, resection of the stomach, and similar daring operations. Lister had yet to "arrive" with his system of antiseptics; Charcot and Virchow had not, by their microscopical observations, fixed the anatomical character of lesions; Pasteur, Koch, and Bouchard had not announced the inestimable results of their investigations in bacteriology; and the rays named after Röntgen as well as the Curies' discovery of radium, had not yet taken their place among important aids to surgical science. Nevertheless, there were not wanting those who thought that surgery had

already attained its *ne plus ultra*. Dr. Léon Bérard, writing of the progress of surgery, in the *Revue de Paris*, cites the following passage from the preface to Boyer's *Traité des maladies chirurgicales*; which was published about 1814 and was the *vade mecum* of the French surgeons down to the middle of the nineteenth century:

Surgery has made great progress in our day. It seems to have attained the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. Nearly all the surgical maladies are to-day perfectly known. The operative methods are fixed and described with a precision that leaves little to be desired. Our instruments and our apparatus are of the most convenient kind. . . .

One wonders what the eminent Boyer would have said, could he but have read what Dr. Bérard has to say about modern surgery; for example:

To-day there is no living organ on which it is not considered safe to operate. Apart from the heart, the liver, the pancreas, the brain, and the spinal cord, there is none that has not already been totally extirpated or the extirpation of which is not considered possible.

It is only fifty years ago that the aphorism of Hippocrates, "Wounded heart, certain death,"

seemed still unquestionable. The heart, the "center of life" to adopt the scholastic expression, dwelt in an inviolable sanctuary. It was believed that a simple puncture of its walls involved death; that hemorrhages resulting from wounds were uncontrollable; it was deemed impossible to arrest the flow of the blood even for an instant; and no one dared to lay the heart bare for the purpose of seeking and suturing wounds. Dr. Bérard states that the early operators on the heart were much struck with the "tolerance by this supposedly delicate organ of surgical manipulations," and he cites a remarkable case in illustration:

A Russian girl of sixteen had received accidentally a revolver-shot in the breast. After four days of cardiac trouble the surgeon Podrese opened the thorax, incised the pericardiac sac, emptied it of the blood, and explored the entire heart with eye and finger. . . . A pointed needle was subsequently inserted and the cardiac walls carefully scrutinized. Nowhere could the ball be discovered. He then lifted the heart, palpated the ventricles and auricles, but could not discover the projectile. He therefore placed a stitch in the wound and closed the breach in the thorax. The operation had lasted about a quarter of an hour, and at its end the heart had lost its normal rhythmic contraction: it presented solely those undulatory movements which make one fear an approaching death. However, the patient survived both the wound and the operation: in

the course of a few weeks she appeared completely healed.

From 1896 to the end of 1908 there were in 158 cases of suturing the heart 59 cures.

Another operation in surgery that has produced some remarkable results is that of grafting—"a method known to the Brahmins for 2,000 years, in a country where mutilations were the ordinary punishments of many offenses." Dr. Bérard presents several notable modern cases which cannot, for lack of space, be reproduced here. He then proceeds to indicate some of the limitations of surgery; e. g., in regard to tuberculosis and cancer. Of the former he says: "To-day we have neither vaccine nor serum which permits us to act solely on the affected tissues, treating them at the side of those that are not profoundly altered." Of cancer he states: "Here we are still less advanced. . . . The close analogies of cancers with certain infectious maladies points to a parasitic microorganism as the cause; but it has not been possible to isolate this nor to reproduce it by culture. This parasite is as powerful to-day as it ever was. Caustics, X-rays, and radium seem to have a beneficial effect upon certain superficial cancerous lesions, but for deep-seated cancers all our conservative methods and means remain illusory."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON BIOLOGICAL ANALOGIES IN HISTORY

IN the first part of his address delivered at Oxford University, England, on June 7, just before his return to America, on the subject of "Biological Analogies in History," Mr. Roosevelt drew some striking analogies between the growth and decline of certain forms of animal life and the growth and decline of various civilizations, admitting, however, that such parallels are true only in the roughest and most general way. After pointing out several marked differences between the Roman civilization and that of Great Britain, notably the fact that unlike Rome "Britain has won dominion in every clime, has carried her flag by conquest and settlement to the uttermost ends of the earth, at the very time that haughty and powerful rivals in their abounding youth or strong maturity were eager to set bounds to her greatness and to tear from her what she had won afar," the speaker emphasized the importance of the ethical element in national supremacy.

What is true of your country, my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own households; and these enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. We Americans, and you people of the British Isles, alike, need ever to keep in mind that, among the many qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowledge and self-mastery. You, my hosts, and I may not agree in all our views; some of you would think me a very radical democrat,—as, for the matter of that, I am; and my theory of imperialism would probably suit the anti-imperialists as little as it would suit a certain type of forcible-feeble imperialist. But there are some points on which we must all agree if we think soundly. The precise form of government, democratic or otherwise, is the instrument, the tool, with which we work. It is important to have a good tool. But, even if it is the best possible, it is only a tool. No implement can ever take the place of the guiding intelligence that wields it. A very bad tool will ruin the work of the best craftsman; but a good tool

in bad hands is no better. In the last analysis the all-important factor in national greatness is national character.

That the "good old times" were better than the present Mr. Roosevelt vigorously denies. He is profoundly impressed, and he wishes his hearer to be impressed, by the moral superiority of successive national types in the history of civilization.

While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of to-day, it is yet mere perversity to refuse to realize the incredible advance that has been made in ethical standards. I do not believe that there is the slightest necessary connection between any weakening of virile force and this advance in the moral standard, this growth of the sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of reluctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which in-

sists that kindness of character only accompanies weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent national types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the intellect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage, rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression by others, will go hand in hand with a lofty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of Timoleon, of Hampden, of Washington, and Lincoln. These were as good men, as disinterested and unselfish men, as ever served a State: and they were also as strong men as ever founded or saved a State. Surely such examples prove that there is nothing Utopian in our effort to combine justice and strength in the same nation. The really high civilizations must themselves supply the antidote to the self-indulgence and love of ease which they tend to produce.

A SPANIARD ON THE UNITY OF SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

IN a recent number of *España Moderna* (Madrid) there appeared an article by Señor Pio Ballesteros, dealing with certain aspects of the respective relations of the United States and Spain with the South and Central American republics. The writer begins by calling attention to the gradual though belated awakening of Spaniards and Spanish-Americans to a sense of their close relationship. On this point he remarks:

Any observer of moderate intelligence who directs his view beyond our frontiers must note with genuine satisfaction, if he be patriotic, the tendency toward a moral approximation with our brothers across the sea. At first sight, it may seem strange that the production of so natural a phenomenon should have been delayed for so many years; but, strictly speaking, this has been due to the almost total ignorance among Spaniards regarding things American. He whom we do not know, we do not like. From the Spanish-American republics no news reached us except of occurrences whose striking importance caused them to be reported far and wide, and it has rarely happened that we learned anything regarding the moral or material progress of these lands, an order of facts too often disdained by those who only value what is sensational. Therefore, we have had news of wars, of assassinations, of disasters; but we have heard little or nothing of noble deeds, of political progress, of the advance of scientific culture, or of the elevation of the social level. In a word, we have known less of Spanish America than we have of the countries of Asia.

The writer proceeds to analyze the causes of this state of affairs, and attributes it in part to the frequent constitutional changes and politi-

cal vicissitudes in Spain, which have left Spaniards but little time or inclination to study the development of other lands. Moreover, Spain's administration of the colonies remaining to her after 1823 was of the same character as that which had induced the revolt of her South and Central American colonies. These circumstances at once prevented Spaniards from gaining an acquaintance with South American politics, and caused Spain to be viewed askance by the young republics.

However, in spite of all this, "deep down in the hearts of both Spaniards and Spanish Americans, there is a strong though undefined consciousness of the brotherhood of the Spanish race."

Of Spain's failure, during such a long period, to properly appreciate the true significance of this and its transcendent importance, Señor Ballesteros writes as follows:

Spain, all unconsciously, was neglecting the heritage that neither one nor a hundred insurrections could take from her, the survival of these three primal elements: community of descent, of traditions, and of language. The first of these produces like sentiments, passions, and ideals; the second comprises the most profound element of civilization; the third, the sum and compendium of the others, is one of the greatest and most potent stimulants to union. Through his language, the Spanish-American can look upon Spain as his own country, and the Spanish emigrant, in his turn, does not have to struggle with that painful sense of isolation which arises when a foreigner no longer hears the accents of his mother tongue.

In Señor Ballesteros' opinion, it is Spain's failure to appreciate the true value of these elements of union that has given the United States an opportunity to pose as the elder sister of the Latin-American republics.

The conception of Spanish unity offered by Señor Ballesteros is presented in a somewhat more philosophical form by Prof. Vincente Gay, in the same issue of *España Moderna*. Professor Gay sees in the future the development of a new phase of Spanish life and

thought, one that will include the Portuguese peoples of the mother country and of Brazil. This he denominates "Iberianism," and he indicates the necessary conditions for its evolution as follows:

A more intense spiritual current, traversing these peoples, a more active and generous effort, especially on the part of their representative intellects, will bring to light all that is now latent in the souls of the Iberians. Thus an ideal will be defined, which can only gain form by the constant and conscious effort of the race.

HUNGARY AND HER RELATION TO THE CROWN

MANY intricate problems await solution in Hungary. These include electoral reform, regulation of the finances, the question of nationalities, and the proper relation of the country to the Crown. Privy Councillor Pallavicini, in an article in the *Oesterreichische Rundschau* traces the course of events from 1905, when the Coalition party was founded, under the radical leadership of Francis Kossuth and defeated the Liberal party which had held uninterrupted sway for thirty years. The Councillor admonishes the Hungarians to preserve peaceful relations with the Throne, which in the last generation has done so much for them, and is the cement which keeps the realm together.

The result of the politics of the last few years cannot, the writer continues, be termed a success. Optimists hoped that the leaders would be able to adjust the differences between the various factions and keep the hot-heads within bounds. During the difficult negotiations concerning the *Ausgleich* (the agreement determining the economic relations between Hungary and Austria proper), harmony was, indeed, maintained in the Coalition ministry; and it may have been the part of wisdom for Austria to show a compliant spirit at that juncture.

Hardly had the *Ausgleich* been accomplished and the country favored with new tax and school legislation, however, when discord broke out in the ministry. Scarcely noticeable at first, it grew especially marked when it became clear that the leaders, notably Francis Kossuth, no longer fully controlled their parties. To put off the inevitable breach and to preserve appearances, a course of double-dealing was persevered in for months. That this could continue so long may be explained by the reverence of the Hungarian peasantry for the Dictator of 1848; a reverence which they have transferred to his son. The political situation grew steadily worse. In order to revive a waning popularity and cloak palpable shortcomings, the

stress of the throne and the realm was exploited to gain certain concessions,—an independent bank, the nationalization of the Hungarian army, etc.—all in the direction of loosening the common bond. But here the Coalition encountered in the Crown an invincible obstacle. As the sole guardian of the monarchy and of its position as a world power, the Crown took the just stand that negotiations could be conducted only if the fullest assurance of future peace and a stable majority could be given. The



COUNT ANDRÁSSY, HUNGARIAN STATESMAN
(Who began his political career as most prominent advocate of the *Ausgleich* with Austria)

leaders could not guarantee either, for they themselves were divided. The first great break in the radical faction occurred when Justh and his adherents seceded and demanded a Hungarian bank, to start January, 1911. The Coalition, deprived of leaders, came to a rapid end, and the old Liberals became influential once more.

It is to be hoped, the writer continues, that the people have become convinced that through the barren debates about prerogatives, economic development, which is far more important, was arrested. Actual personal losses have perhaps taught the people to cease "cherishing illusions and making impossible demands."

That rational sentiments are beginning to prevail is evidenced by the history of the new ministry, which, however, had a most unwelcome reception. It can already point to a number of successes and is a political factor of no small importance.

Credit for contributing to this favorable change must be given to Count Tisza, who began to win back his old popularity during his voluntary retirement. He is one of the political figures who will, in all probability, have to be chiefly reckoned with. Count Andrassy, one of the leaders of the Coalition, has most frankly

confessed the errors and the evil consequences of his policy. All these favors have favored Count Khuen, the head of the new ministry, and it may be assumed that he has taken a correct view of the situation and of the temper of the nation.

The writer remarks that he has studied the real Magyar people during the most varied crises and found them invariably calm and sober. "Skilful agitators, however, will try by all sorts of devices to throw the voters into a ferment."

A splendid victory may be recorded by the Crown, concludes Dr. Pallavicini, which, having as its single object the welfare of the realm, has displayed admirable patience and firmness.

All nationalities,—but, above all, the Hungarians,—have cause to be grateful to it. What an abundance of rights has been granted them in a single generation! It would be ungrateful to increase the political complication and the difficulties of the Crown, so weighted with responsibilities. Now is the time that Hungary should make peace with the Throne; and her example would undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon the other side of the Leitha, causing the unruly elements which find their advantage in the present tangled conditions to disappear from the scene.

THE NEW ERA FOR WOMEN IN ASIA

IN the REVIEW for September, 1908, and January, 1909, were printed articles relative to the awakening which was taking place among the women of Turkey, Persia, China, and of northern Africa. The movement has continued to gain ground; and from the *Englishwoman* (London) we learn that "the emancipation of the Asian woman is now proceeding apace." The man of Asia has awakened "to the realization that, in keeping his womenfolk secluded and in dense ignorance, he has robbed himself of the pleasure of association with an educated wife and female friends." These passages are from the pen of Saint Nihal Singh, who says further:

The very men who but yesterday kept the women shut up in harems, to-day are sending their daughters to schools specially designed for girls. In all parts of the continent academies meant solely for female children are springing up quite rapidly. Even co-education schools no longer are conspicuous by their absence. The Asiatic woman is stepping out from the dim shadows of her seclusion. She is casting aside her veil. She is sloughing off her erstwhile slavish attitude of mind, and is desirous of being man's genuine "equal half," working shoulder to shoulder with him, both at home and in public life.

It is in Japan that woman has advanced most rapidly; and this movement is separately dealt with in the second half of this article. Naturally the progression of woman in the Mikado's land was bound to inspire similar activity in the Dragon Empire. The late Dowager Empress "did much to mitigate the sorry condition of her women subjects: principally owing to her influence footbinding was done away with; and 'natural feet' are now fashionable in the Middle Kingdom." Education—free and compulsory—is "rapidly opening the eyes of the rising generation of Chinese girls to their limitations and possibilities.

Hindustan in matters of woman-emancipation is treading fast on the heels of China. The same writer, in the *Englishwoman*, says of India:

Already in the universities many Indian women are snatching the highest degrees from men, climbing to honorable places over the heads of hundreds of members of the sterner sex. Most of the old-time institutions that held women down in Hindustan are crumbling to pieces. Seclusion is going out of fashion. Child-marriage is being looked on with disfavor, and "choice" marriages—in contradistinction to matches arranged by the parents of the contracting parties—are coming to be more or



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A CLASS OF GRADUATES OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL IN PEKING.

(After the edict of the Empress Dowager, approving of female education, girls' schools were set up not only in Peking but through the whole Empire)

less common in the land of the coral strand. In India, of all Asian lands, widowhood has been enforced by society with the extremest rigor; but even this cruel custom is dying out. Here and there young widows are being remarried; and the intelligent, high-caste Hindus are setting a commendable example in this respect.

In Burma the position of woman is unique. She is "the virtual head of the family, the sole owner of her property, and the custodian of her children." We read further:

There is no limit to her activity outside the home. She may engage in whatever profession or business calling she may choose, from the mango-seller in the street to the operator on the stock exchange. Her income maintains the household and the children, and frequently the husband, who, clad in peacock attire, lolls around with a cigarette in his mouth. The Burmese woman does not seem to grudge her husband a life of ease and luxury; for frequently you find that a man in Burma has two or more spouses who, by dint of their labor, keep up separate establishments for him, and let him board in one or the other at his own pleasure. Probably Mrs. Burman enjoys being her own mistress—and that of the man.

Of course, she takes no part in municipal matters; nor, for that matter, does the man. The intelligent Burmese women want the vote, however; and they are anxious for educational advantages for their girls.

In Persia the emancipation of women has made great strides. The more advanced women are anxious to sit in the Persian parliament. They go to school and educate themselves. Several Persian editors have their wives and female relatives as fellow workers, looking after women's departments in the publications. The women of Arabia and of Egypt are also "on the high road to emancipation." The masses of Oriental women are of course still woefully illiterate; but the era of emancipation is dawning upon them. In proof of this may be cited the woman's press of Asia. Many large Chinese cities have women's journals; and in India there are several also, the best-known being the *Indian Ladies' Magazine*, printed in English, which has a woman editor.

Japan is in the van of the woman-emancipation movement. The education of girls is free

and compulsory; the girls go to school with the boys all through the primary grades; and "at least one half of the 6,000,000 school children are members of the fair sex." Japanese girls enter into any and every trade and profession, and "fill their positions to the satisfaction of every one concerned." To the same number of the *Englishwomen* Sarah A. Tooley contributes an exhaustive paper on "The Women of New Japan." She shows the advancement made by a comparison with former conditions. For example, under the feudal system "woman's inferior position was not even sugared with romanticism. The husband was at liberty to shape his sexual code of morality as he thought fit."

Under the new Civil Code a divorce law more favorable to women has been introduced. The advance made in education for women "amounts to a revolution." To-day there are Women's Ordinary Normal Schools, for the training of primary school teachers, and Women's Higher Normal Schools, for the training of secondary school teachers. The statistics for 1905 showed nearly 24,000 women en-

gaged in teaching, with 31,574 students. Hundreds of women are being trained for the medical profession; and the bravery and fine organization of Japanese nurses was sufficiently demonstrated in the Russo-Japanese War. The presence abroad of so many Japanese women of the higher class is explained by a decree of the Emperor, dating as far back as 1871, which reads:

It is commendable that those who go abroad from now onward should take with them their wives and daughters or their sisters. They would then see for themselves how in the lands they visit women receive their education, and would also learn the way to bring up their children.

But the crowning work of women's education in Japan is the Nippon Women's University of Tokyo, opened April, 1901. This institution now possesses an endowment of nearly 500,000 yen, is attended by 1,300 students, and has a teaching staff of over 80. Its curriculum is specially designed to fit the students for the national ideal of "good wives and wise mothers."

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

IN reorganizing her literary studies on Western models China has encountered difficulties which we of the Western Hemisphere can scarcely realize. Her civilization is practically founded upon her ancient writings, and the Chinese classics have been both religion and literature to the old-time Chinese student. After the "terrible year of the Boxers" (1900), "Young China abandoned the old university system and copied that of Europe; but some years later the Old China party endeavored to bring about a return to the studies of former times. From an article in *La Revue* (Paris), by Mandarin Ly-Chao Pée, we learn that quite recently the Chinese Richelieu, S. E. Chang, yielding to "the obsessions of the deserters," founded in certain provinces a sort of academy of "conservation of antiquities." There is studied literature that is purely Chinese without any borrowing from Europe. In the modern schools in China one of the European languages or sciences is always included in the curriculum. The *Revue* writer claims that Chinese literature is the first in Asia, by reason of its monuments, the number of which is prodigious. One may judge of the extent of it by the catalogue of the Imperial Library of Peking, which includes 12,000,000 titles.

In the principal catalogues Chinese literature is divided into four main sections, of which the first is that of sacred and classical works. Our Mandarin sets forth in detail the course of reading which the Chinese student of literature is wont to undertake. In substance it is as follows:

The first book that is put into the hands of the pupil is a sort of encyclopedia. It is a very old and very popular work, and was written by a disciple of Confucius. After this encyclopedia the student takes up the "Four Classics," containing the teachings of Confucius and of Mencius as developed by their disciples.

For the benefit of his readers the Mandarin introduces the following extract from Confucius, which has not lost its force even in these late days:

Those who govern a kingdom should not derive their private wealth from the public revenues; but their sole riches should be justice and equity. The administration of unworthy ministers brings upon the government the chastisements of Heaven and the vengeance of the people.

After the "Four Classics" comes the study of the *Wu-king* ("Five Canons"), the most ancient monuments of Chinese literature, which contain the fundamental principles of



TWO CARTOONS ILLUSTRATING THE BURDENS OF CHINESE SCHOLASTICISM

(A student trudges laboriously toward the bridge leading to the baccalaureate. On his back he bears the heavy burden of innumerable treatises, such as Introduction to the Japanese Language, Explanation of the Reform Edicts, European Gymnastics. He finds strength, however, to jest: "Do you not find that we are unoccupied? Doubtless this will not hinder the Imperial delegates to the examinations from noting in their reports the lack of aptitude for work of the present generation." The student falls, crushed by a heavy rock, symbolizing the programs of examination for the grades of bachelor and of doctor)

the old beliefs and ancient customs. The age of these books is to be reckoned not by hundreds but by thousands of years. They comprise:

(1) *I-king*, "Canon of Divination," founded on a system of sixty-four lines, some broken, others entire. (2) *Shu-king*, "Canon of History," from the first dynasties of China to the eighth century before the Christian era. (3) *Shi-king*, "Canon of Odes," containing more than 300 odes current among the Chinese perhaps 4000 years ago, and giving authentic accounts of the customs of the people of that time. (4) *Li-ki*, "Canon of Rites," a ritual of ceremonies for official acts and sacrifices. (5) *Ch'un-t's'iu*, "Spring and Autumn," compiled by Confucius to direct the princes of his time to their lack of respect for the ancient usages.

This course of study serves as a whole to inspire in the students a deep love for the ancient customs and a profound respect for authority,—two things which have always been the main pillars of Chinese society, and which of themselves serve to explain the duration of that antique civilization.

The second of the sections into which Chinese literature is divided is that of history; the third, of special works relative to the sciences and professions, according to the ancient system; the fourth and last, of light literature,—pieces for the theater, poems, romances, etc. It is interesting to note that the Chinese divide their dramatic works into seven branches:

(1) Historical dramas; (2) dramas of the sect of the Taoists; (3) character comedies; (4) comedies of intrigue; (5) domestic dramas; (6) mythological dramas; (7) judicial dramas founded on *causes célèbres*.

Our Mandarin claims that if there is one

kind of writing in which the Chinese excel, it is the novel and the story; and that in the art of the raconteur the Chinese has no equal.

The same writer has something to say about the Chinese press, suggested by the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese official journal, the *Peking Gazette*. This journal actually dates from the year 908 of the Christian era. Published at one time in a rudimentary form, it is now issued three times daily: in the morning on yellow paper (the imperial color), at noon on white paper, and in the evening on red paper. In it are published, among other things, the deliberations of the "Preparatory Chamber," established three years ago, and the collective petitions of the whole empire. For centuries it was the only journal published in the country.

The year 1900 opened a new era in Chinese journalism. Since that date, in most of the large towns, journals have been founded by Chino-European societies or by the municipalities. It may interest the readers of the *REVIEW* to learn that in Chinese literature there are seven species of style,—namely (1) antique; (2) literary; (3) flowery; (4) common; (5) half-literary, half-vulgar; (6) familiar; (7) epistolary. The popular or democratic journals are all printed in the common style.

But it is useless to publish many journals if the people cannot understand them. The ordinary Chinese knows nothing, for instance, of the signification of the "parliamentarism" which the government would institute; it has therefore to be explained to him. This is done by societies of lecturers established in the towns and villages expressly for the interpretation of the newspapers. Here our Mandarin

pokes a little fun at us when he says that "the lecturers explain why, for instance, in the Senate and in the House [in the West] members indulge in pugilism."

China has now even its satirical journals. They launch their shafts at such public questions as the new railroad concessions, the

peculations of high dignitaries, the exactions of functionaries, the overworking of students seeking degrees. Commandant Harfeld contributes to the *Revue* a number of quaint cartoons, two of which, as being germane to the early portion of this article, we reproduce on the opposite page.

CHINA'S FOREIGN OFFICE, THE WAIWUPU

TO the student of government, China's methods are as amazing as they are unique. For three thousand years all her official business was divided into six categories which became the prototypes of six *lin-pu*, or boards of government, and these in turn were succeeded by the corresponding divisions made in the administrative offices down to our own day. But all these had reference to internal affairs. As to a Foreign Office, no such thing was even thinkable in the old days; for the Emperor was regarded as the person who ruled the entire world by the decree of Heaven. It was not until 1861 that China would admit the necessity of having some fixed channels through which relations with foreign nations could be negotiated. In January of that year an Imperial decree authorized the creation of the *Tsung-li Yamen*, or Yamen of Foreign Affairs. This was merely a commission, and although its first president was the celebrated Prince

Kung, a brother of the reigning Emperor, yet for over thirty years after its organization the Yamen was not recognized by the official *Red Book*, or record of state departments. In 1901, owing to the pressure of negotiations with foreign powers, a new Board of Foreign Affairs was created, of the constitution and head of which an account is given in the *Far Eastern Review*, as follows:

By the terms of the Peace Protocol of 1901, the old *Tsung-li Yamen* was abolished and a new Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ranking above all other boards and called the Waiwupu, was established. The new Ministry was headed by the Prince of Ching, who had been the senior member of the old Yamen, and who is still the nominal head of the board, although the actual work is carried on by two assistant Presidents and two Vice-Presidents. . . . Prince Ching is undoubtedly the most interesting figure in Chinese politics, and under any other government in the world he would be the strongest statesman of his country. But, although he fills the most important posts, it can hardly be



HOME OF CHINA'S STATE DEPARTMENT. THE NEW WAIWUPU BUILDING AT PEKING

stated that his abilities are on a par with his elevated positions.

In the Waiwupu there are four bureaus, three of which are the Bureau of Accounts and Disbursements, the Bureau of Miscellaneous Affairs (missionaries, questions of boundaries, travelers, etc.), and the bureau for the questions arising out of the employment of foreign professors and advisers. The remaining bureau is that which has to do with the appointment of envoys, audiences to foreign ministers, and treaties, and it rejoices in the delightfully suggestive title of the Bureau of Harmonious Intercourse.

By those competent to judge, the next ten years are regarded as the crucial period of China's political existence; and the *Far Eastern Review* is of the opinion that "ten years from now the question as to whether China is to preserve her political entity will be settled one way or another." Her chief disadvantage is that she "has only one set of officials to direct her affairs."

Instead of political parties to which the Throne can turn as a remedy for the misgovernment of in-

capable officials, the only alternative is to shift them around from post to post, now degrading some and elevating others. Once in official life, above the rank of Taotai, there is no rest for the official, except the period of mourning or retirement. As the officials pass through the various grades to the higher executive posts of Presidents of the Boards, or seats in the Grand Secretariat or Grand Council at Peking, their provincial experience is so invaluable that retirement is rarely permitted until death finally claims them at their post. Many are degraded or dismissed on various good or trivial charges, but as long as the official fills his post with honor, and contributes his regular quota to the maintenance of the system, he is solid for life. So it is that at present the directing forces behind the government at Peking are all men well past sixty, who should long ago have retired from active life and made room for younger blood.

This would seem to be the only reason for retaining in office the present head of the Waiwupu, Prince Ching, concerning whose neglect of his high duties the following paragraph recently appeared in a prominent newspaper:

For years he has not visited the Waiwupu. He dwells in a sphere apart from his fellow Ministers, and, in his private residence, reluctantly accords rare audiences to the representatives of the Great Powers. They are rare audiences indeed.

A BUDDHIST "RETREAT" IN ITALY

BUDDHIST temples have been erected in several Occidental cities, but there has been as yet no Buddhist monastery in Europe, wherein those who have embraced the doctrines of Gotama Sakyasinha might have the opportunity to lead a life of pure contemplation, "gradually freeing themselves from all wishes and longings, and drifting away into the indefinite beatitude of Nirvana." It appears, however, from an article in the *Lettura*, by Signor Arnaldo Fraccaroli, that such a monastery will shortly be established near Lugano. The writer states that a Buddhist *Chikshu*, or monk, has come from Rangoon to superintend the erection and organization of this institution.

In spite of his Hindu name Nyanatiloka, which signifies "one who has mastered the science of the three worlds," this Buddhist monk is a German, born in Wiesbaden, who was until his twenty-fourth year a fervent Catholic, and who even designed to enter a Catholic monastery. However, the study of Oriental literature, and more especially of the Buddhist writings, convinced him that only in this faith could he find the peace and tranquillity he sought. He realized, nevertheless, that to secure all the benefits of Buddhism, it was necessary that those who accepted its tenets

should be brought together. In this connection the following extract from a letter he wrote two years ago is given:

It seems to me that in the Occident Buddhism exists only in theory, for so long as there is no *Sangho* (monastery) it is not possible for the European Buddhists to live the life of the *Chikshu*. With the foundation of such an institution, not only would this drawback be removed, but the sacred literature in Pāli would be made accessible to European Buddhists and with it a clearer understanding of Buddhist teaching.

Signor Fraccaroli visited the monk in his modest habitation, situated near the site of the projected monastery. According to the following description he must be quite a picturesque figure:

Nyanatiloka in his nine years' practice of Buddhism has succeeded in adopting not only the spirit and thought, but also the outward form. He has shaved his head and face completely, and with his slender body swathed in the ample yellow robe of the Buddhists, he has a very strange and exotic appearance. The *mise-en-scene* is perfect. . . . In the monastery the inmates will devote themselves to meditation and to the spread of Buddhism by means of the translation of texts and also by preaching.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

THE POLITICAL PRESS IN GERMANY

A RATHER keen, discriminating study of the political rôle played by the German press is contributed to the French review, *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, by Angel Marvaud.

The most noteworthy features of the German journal, remarks this French writer, are, first, its local character and, second, its general unattractive appearance.

The Gothic characters which are used are irritating and bad for the sight, and the news is not presented in a clear form. It takes much longer to grasp the contents of a German newspaper than it does for either a French or an English paper. An important item of information is sometimes quite lost in a modest corner. The political articles are too often heavy and diffuse, and it requires much effort to read them. On the other hand, the literary and other *chroniques* are written by the best writers. Another point about the German newspapers is the admirable arrangement of the advertisements.

On the political character of the German journals, M. Marvaud says:

A great many papers belong to no political party. Those described as "*unparteiisch*," or neutral, are run merely to make money, and so desire to main-

tain the best possible relations with the public. The most important neutral paper is the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, which dates from 1883, and was started as a weekly; in 1885 it became a daily, and since 1889 it has published two editions daily. It is said to have 300,000 subscribers at the present time. Its worthy rival is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, but as it has an advanced political programme it is one of the journals of the party press. The majority of the party papers advocate the advanced ideas of the groups of the Left—National-Liberal and *Fresinnige* or Democratic. Allied with the National-Liberals are the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, etc. The organ of the Radical (*Freisinnige*) party is the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which, however, has lost much of its interest since the party has lost its principal leaders. The People's party (Democrats of the South) is represented by the *Beobachter* (Stuttgart), the *Badischer Landsbote* (Karlsruhe), and the *Fränkischer Kurier* (Nürnberg), and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* was at one time its principal organ; to-day, though it defends the same ideas, it is independent and takes no part in local politics, but it remains one of the most live and active of German journals, and its reputation is universal. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Kölnener Tageblatt*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, the *Leipziger Zeitung*, and a number of other papers are generally considered National-Liberal in politics, and amongst the journals Democratic in poli-

tics may be named the *Berliner Volkszeitung*, the *Dantziger Zeitung*, etc. The *Berliner Tageblatt* occupies a place apart. Its political program seems to be influenced to some extent by that of the French Radicals, and its principal points are the fight against the *Junker* and the Conservative government, the institution in Germany of a real parliamentary régime, the introduction of universal suffrage in Prussia, etc.

Among the journals of the Conservative party are the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, which is most read at the court, and the *Reichsbote*, which passes as the organ of the Empress, perhaps because it publishes the announcements of the different philanthropic works of which she is director. It takes little part in politics. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is the organ of the agrarians, and the most reactionary of all German newspapers.

The Catholic press and the Socialist press are, like the two parties, the best organized.

The two great organs of the Catholic party are the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Germania*. The former is the most influential, while the latter, published at Berlin, is a fighting journal. Founded so recently as 1871, the *Germania* has been engaged in poignant episodes, and during the *Kulturkampf* five of its editors were in prison at the same time. Besides these two papers a number of others defend the policy of the Centre. They are published chiefly in the Rhine country. There are also many popular papers which are the natural allies of these political organs, and which circulate among the working classes. The German Catholics, too, have their special organs.

The organization of the Socialist press is no less remarkable than that of the Catholics. In September of last year it numbered seventy-four dailies.

The *Vorwärts* of Berlin has over 100,000 subscribers. The direction of it is now confided to a special committee, and its influence has never ceased to grow. The *Volkszeitung* of Leipzig follows in its steps; it has 42,000 subscribers. In one year it distributed no fewer than two and a half millions of pamphlets and leaflets. The *Münchener Post* is the organ of Vollmar, and the *Hamburger Echo* that of August Bebel, though neither of these leaders writes for the papers. Besides these, the party possesses a number of other journals, many being the organs of trade unions. Lastly, there is the *Sozialdemokratisches Press-bureau*. Its duty is to communicate to the journals of the party in the promptest manner possible the most important political, economic and social news.

In reference to the influence of the press on public political opinion, the writer says its importance does not in any way correspond to the enormous circulation of the papers. Many of the party papers are greatly taken up with the purely local affairs of the different states in which they are published.

The majority of editors lack equally the political sense, and even the necessary culture, to appreciate great events; and they accept the ready-made judgments of the famous Press Bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse, which itself is nothing more than a dependency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Government sees in the press rather an instrument than a guide or counsellor, and it makes admirable use of it. To realize it, it is only necessary to peruse the German press on the morrow of an international event of some importance. The reader will be stupefied to find in the political organs of the most different complexion the same ideas set forth in almost identical terms. Nevertheless, though the source of information is official, there are degrees in the "officiosity" of different journals.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE

A CALM, temperate, and illuminating review of Anglo-German relations since the Franco-Prussian war, with some significant references to the possible influence of the United States in bringing into better relationship the two European nations of Teutonic blood, is contributed to *McClure's Magazine* for June, by Dr. Theodor Schiemann, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, confidential friend of the German Kaiser, and beyond a doubt the most farseeing and well-informed representative of modern German imperialism. Repeating the common German impression that England has "put down every strong naval power that has arisen," Professor Schiemann enumerates what he characterizes

as the unjustified British animosity toward his own country. The life history of the German Empire, he tells us, demonstrates the necessity for Germany's military and naval expansion. This, however, should not in any way incur the enmity of England. Nor should competition in commerce be regarded as sufficient justification for the anti-German feeling in England. The Germans are England's best customers on the Continent, and England's merchant fleet far exceeds Germany's. The Professor proceeds:

This pre-eminence England maintains; although, as the population of Great Britain amounts to 41,000,000, while Germany's is 62,000,000, the share that falls to each individual English-

man is of greater value than the corresponding share to each German. Germany, which has 21,000,000 more persons to support, and must produce correspondingly more, bears, in addition, the burden of a policy of social insurance that no state in the world can match. England, on the other hand, lives on the interest of the vast wealth that she has inherited, and possesses the richest gold-fields on earth; in fact, she participates in every profit that the opening up of the world offers to civilized nations. It is difficult to understand how, under such conditions, she can decry an injury in the growing prosperity of other nations.

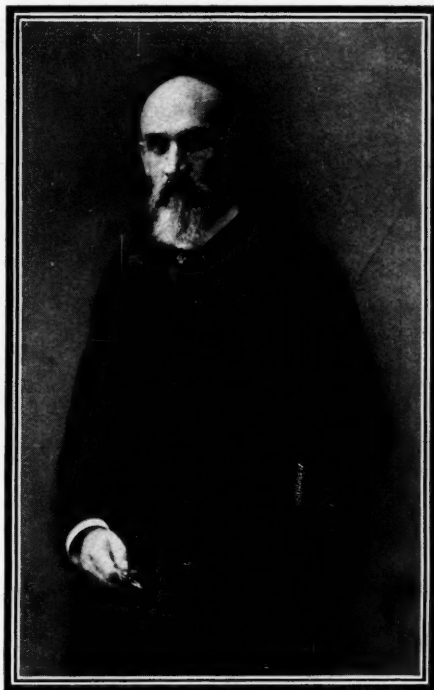
The only other reason worth considering for the enmity, says the Professor, is the fact that Germany has strengthened her navy. This navy, he reminds us, was originally designed to oppose the possible combination of the Russian and French fleets. Then he repeats the well-known utterances of the anti-German English press—the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *National Review*, the *Times*, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and the famous utterance of Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee of a few years ago. The Professor admits that it is only human that in "repulsing this menace" many a word should have been uttered and printed on the part of Germany that might better have been unsaid. But Germany has pursued her own course, and strengthened her navy without any great excitement. Even the recent constitutional crisis in England has not stirred her.

The Liberal victory in England, however, brought out a good deal of anti-German feeling.

It evoked on the part of the Unionists the emphasised repetition of all the arguments that have served for the last thirteen years to provoke the public opinion of England against us. But this time it was the English themselves who undertook Germany's defence. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd-George, have presented, with the greatest emphasis, proof that the "German Peril" is nothing more than a phantom. Now that the Liberal coalition has carried off the victory with this proof, the great moment has, perhaps, arrived, not only for concluding an honorable peace, but for realizing the ideal thought that looks toward a close understanding between the three great Germanic nations, England, America, and Germany.

The terrible possibilities of an Anglo-German war the Professor sets forth in these sentences:

A German-English war would be a calamity for the whole world, England included; for it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that simultaneously with such an event every element in Asia and Africa that is hostile to the English would rise up as unbidden allies of Germany. The great connections of the world commerce would be rent asunder, incalculable values would be destroyed, and every nation in the world would share in these losses. And all this for the sake of a phantom! The claim that one nation must be the sovereign Mistress of the Seas can no longer be defended. The motto of the future runs: "The sea is free,



PROF. THEODOR SCHIEMANN
(Confidential friend of the German Emperor)

free as the air, whose highways are equally not to be barred." Equally indefensible is the pretension of one nation to forbid another to decide for itself how strongly it must be armed in order to assure its peace. The control exercised by our Parliament offers a guaranty against foolish excesses.

And finally, in concluding his article, this German writer makes an interesting reference to the influence of the United States of America for world peace. He says:

We are far more vividly conscious of what binds us to England than of what separates us from her, and we are at all times ready to grasp the hand that is stretched out to us. It will be a happy day when this understanding takes place, but it is possible only on the ground of friendship with equal rights. I venture no suggestions as to the *how*. Perhaps the United States of North America, where German and English blood have been united in so happy a combination, will feel inclined to play a prominent and perhaps a decisive part in this matter. If America, Germany, and England were to stand in unenvious friendship toward one another, the most difficult problem of the future would be solved in the most advantageous manner.

The editor adds that Professor Schiemann's suggestion that the three great Teutonic nations combine for the world's peace may be accepted as the dream of imperial Germany.



THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD—PROCESSION PASSING OUT OF HYDE PARK

THE ROYAL SUCCESSION IN ENGLAND AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

IN the British reviews and monthly magazines of a general character, this one topic obscures all others. The death of King Edward VII., the accession of King George V., and the probable effect the change of sovereigns will have upon the present so-called constitutional crisis, are discussed at great length by many well-known writers.

The phase of the subject coming in for most consideration is the character of the late King Edward, and his unexampled popularity. From a great number, we select a few representative extracts.

KING EDWARD AS A DIPLOMAT

Dr. Dillon, in the chronique of foreign affairs in the *Contemporary Review*, explains from first-hand knowledge the part which the King has played in foreign affairs. He says that the King did play a leading, if not a prominent, rôle in Britain's and the world's affairs. Dr. Dillon refers to two instances in which the King exercised decisive influence. The first was when a certain line of action—technically a matter of courtly courtesy, essentially a stroke of political diplomacy—was submitted for his consideration, as likely to be advantageous to Great Britain and conducive to European peace. The King considered the question, but declined to undertake it. The hour, he said, had not yet struck:

On another occasion, a serious danger, hitherto, I believe, unrecorded, which menaced this country from a side then formidable, but now the reverse of unfriendly, was deftly warded off and its source sealed up altogether, by the benign influence of the King. True, it was only influence, not intervention, still less diplomatic negotiation. In fact, the special subject which evoked his solicitude was hardly touched upon in the exchange of views that passed between him and the personage on whom the final decision rested.

The article on the King in the *English Review* says that the personality of King Edward raised England to her present position in Europe; "so may his removal depose her." The formalism of the Victorian era had ended by eviscerating the stomach of the national endeavor; we had grown stern without sturdiness, dull of vision, overproud, overbearing." All that the King broke down. "Instead of the Juggernaut of a brutal and cynical Imperialism, our colonial and Imperial policy is recognized as a clean and sound one." For

the first time since the Crimean War foreigners are prepared to accept England as "a disinterested human and civilizing force, as a lamp in the twilight of progress." Without striking a blow our international power has crystallized into a magnificent supremacy.

EDWARD A TRULY PARISIAN KING

Laurence Jerrold contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article concerning the King in Paris. He lays great stress upon the fact that the French did not want the *Entente*, that King Edward by sheer force of courage and divination forced it upon them:

King Edward came like a man forcing his friendship upon a stand-offish family. The French did not want it; they would just as well have accepted (politically, and only politically, no doubt) the hand of Germany a few years before; they deliberately allowed England, through her King, to make all the advances, and they did not take one step forward towards meeting her. All this, which has never been said outright, can be said bluntly now. King Edward was not welcome when he came to Paris bringing the offer of the *Entente Cordiale*. We in Paris thought he very well might be hissed. Edward VII. had read Parisians with extraordinary perspicacity. The very thing to appeal to them was, as we acknowledged afterwards, what he had done, to come boldly, without asking by their leave, to them, then a politically hostile people.

This suddenly struck the Parisian imagination. With a few decisive strokes they drew for themselves the portrait of a King who was a real man, "Le Roi Edouard." In France, whenever he came, he not only always did the right thing, but he always did the real thing. He never missed an opportunity, and never seemed to go out of his way to create one. He always did the Parisian things naturally:

In fact, compared with him, not only Presidents of the Republic but Parisian aristocracy seemed provincial to the Parisian. That is why Parisians are not in the least gushing when they talk of "their national loss" and feel that they have lost the King of Paris.

"THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN THE WORLD"

This is the characterization of King Edward made by several writers, including Mr. A. C. Benson in the *Cornhill Magazine*. As to the late monarch's influence, Mr. Benson says:

It came from a frank and manifest love of life, not enjoyed in a selfish isolation, but with an open-

handed generosity, and a desire to share with others and to communicate to them his own enjoyment, his delight in existence, with all its interests, pleasures, and duties. May I be pardoned for relating a simple personal reminiscence?

All the qualities which underlie the British ideal of sport existed naturally in the King's temperament. He was ambitious without jealousy, modest under success, and good-humored under defeat. He was tranquil in anxiety, courageous in danger, and simple in prosperity. And in English public life he set an example to all politicians and statesmen of genial courtesy and unruffled *bonhomie*, which did not stand for an absence of conviction, but for a resolute subordination of all predilections to harmony and concord.

INFLUENCE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Special stress is laid by Mr. Arthur Ramsom, writing in the *Westminster Review*, on what he calls the Victoria-Edward influence on theological controversy. He says:

Perhaps there is nothing in the domestic policy of Victoria and Edward which has been more praiseworthy than the attitude of the Crown towards the ever-varying and exceptionally vigorous theological and ecclesiastical controversies of the last seventy years. Not only has the Crown always refrained from unconstitutional interference, and even from any suggestion of official partisanship, but it has constantly exhibited a recognition of the healthiness of this free and strenuous movement. The Prince Consort brought with him an atmosphere of theological freedom: and this atmosphere has marked the history of the whole of the royal family. No sect, no party, was ever—so far as I have been aware—made to feel that the Crown held any sentiment other than sympathy towards those who were honestly endeavoring to realize their own convictions. The policy has been that of wisely and, in a certain sense, sympathetically leaving alone.

THE CHARACTER OF GEORGE V.

As to the character of King George, it is generally conceded "that he has very strong convictions and no small ambition." To quote further from Mr. Sydney Brooks, who writes in the *Fortnightly Review*:

I look round and I see no statesman untrammelled, powerful, persuasive enough to turn to national account the propitious influences and emotions of the hour, to stop this dire drift towards a whirlpool of chaos and faction, to make a final stand for safety and sanity. I see none—unless, indeed, it be his Majesty, King George V. King George is in most respects as amply qualified to cope with the situation that lies ahead of him as was King Edward; in a few respects he is, perhaps, less qualified, and in a few others more so. Though he would regret the necessity of having to make a decision so early in his reign on so vital an issue, the responsibility would not frighten him. His training as a sailor taught him how to make decisions and meet responsibilities; he is probably already as well posted on the pros and cons of the

main question as the average Member of Parliament; and if the obligation were forced upon him of taking a definite stand, he would have no hesitation in facing it.

In the editorial summary in the *National Review*, there is some strong praise of the new monarch as a serious student of international affairs. We quote:

He is known to have disapproved Russophobia, which used to be the corner-stone of British foreign policy. He took an equally large-minded view of our relations with France, and in his famous speech on his return from his great imperial pilgrimage, he went out of his way to pay a graceful compliment to French genius in constructing the Suez Canal. Nowadays such an observation would pass unnoticed, because we are on the best terms with France, and public men on both sides of the Channel have acquired the habit of exchanging friendly allusions. But in 1901, when the Prince made his speech, Anglo-French relations were unfriendly, and his observation was noted and appreciated in Paris, where it is treasured as an early symptom of the subsequent *entente* inaugurated by his father. King George is, needless to say, a great admirer of King Edward's foreign policy, which he will scrupulously follow, and his friendship with the Russian Emperor will facilitate his task.

AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL SITUATION

The bearing of the change of sovereigns upon the political situation in the Empire comes in for a good deal of discussion. The influence of the crown, most of the writers believe, is bound to be decisive. In a vigorous article in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Walter Sichel says:

The Crown is no "estate" of the realm; it symbolizes the realm itself. It is now beyond and above the rancors of class or clique or party; it is an umpire with definite duties and discretionary rights, as well as delegated authorities. A despotic bureaucracy—a Jack-in-office dictatorship—so far from ceasing to be a menace, seems daily looming more largely; and it is this that the influence of a King secure in the hearts and wills of his people can check—not only by counsel, by persuasion, by example, but also by counteraction, by an unpartisan appeal to the whole nation and the wide Empire. He alone can bring the needs of empire into tune with the aspirations of democracy, for he is at once democratic and imperial. He alone stands for universality. He can respond to the true voice of public opinion.

Mr. Garvin and Mr. Brooks, also writing in the *Fortnightly*, agree that compromise is the duty of all parties in the present situation. Says Mr. Garvin:

The unhappy constitutional controversy shortened King Edward's life; and it is plain to all thoughtful men that unless a quarrel whereof none can see the end is not composed in time and settled by consent upon sane and honorable terms, it

may be fatal to all we care for. It is the duty of the country to insist that every resource of negotiation or mediation shall be tried before the constitution is torn to pieces by force, patched up by party majorities for immediate party ends, only to be torn up again by other majorities to serve other passing emergencies. If we were impotent to devise any

better issue, it would be a confession of mental bankruptcy, involving a political catastrophe and national discredit. All these conditions are so clear that the quarrel should be disposed of in advance by a voluntary arrangement between parties, before the Sovereign is constrained to follow the great precedent set by Queen Victoria in 1885.

SOME HINDRANCES TO PAN-AMERICAN HARMONY

AN illuminating view of the way cultured Latin-Americans interpret the attitude of the United States and the American people toward the countries of the southern continent may be obtained from two articles appearing in current numbers of European reviews, one by a Spaniard, long resident in Colombia, and the other by a Brazilian.

Senhor Oliveira Lima, a member of the Brazilian Academy, writing (at the request of the editor) in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart), maintains that, in spite of all the rapidly succeeding pan-American Conferences (which resemble each other in their "barrenness of practical results and their faint-hearted utterances"), the unity of the two Americas—the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin—is thus far "hardly more than a pretty theme for pan-American literature, and, particularly, for pan-American after-dinner speeches."

At bottom, continues Senhor Lima, an "apparently incurable mistrust prevails on the one side and a contempt which seems no less incurable on the other." Though but slightly separated by nature, the "moral separation between the continents has always existed."

The United States has always viewed the other American countries, with the exception of Canada, which is under the dominion of their own race, with an invincible disdain—a disdain which could not remain a secret to the Young Latins, since it can not be readily concealed; or, to speak more exactly, it has never regarded the nations of Spanish and Portuguese origin as really its equal. The Government may upon occasion flatter this or that country—yesterday it was Mexico, to-day it is the turn of Brazil—for purposes of its own. Nevertheless, the feeling of general disdain continues.

It must be admitted, continues this Brazilian writer, that the Latin-American has gained a

"sad and not altogether undeserved reputation by reason of his stormy temper in civil affairs and a lack of rectitude in administrative concerns nurtured by a peculiar militarism—a militarism which, in a certain aspect, verges upon the ridiculous, but, in another, is stamped with tyranny and tragedy; and it has not yet run its course. Argentina and Chile seem to have overcome it definitely,

but the other republics are still suffering from its baleful influence."

Although in the United States, we are told further, intellectual development is being constantly widened, life, on the whole, "is not characterized by the natural refinement that makes itself felt in such urban centers as Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Caracas." Life in Buenos Aires "pretty closely resembles that in the United States, owing to private wealth—the greatest in South America—and its peculiar civilization, which is rather material than intellectual, plutocratic than aristocratic."

After reproaching the United States Government for what he terms arrogance and ruthlessness in its attitude toward the Latin-American delegates at the latest Hague conference, Senhor Lima closes with a few gracious remarks about the clearing of the sky in the matter of international politics. He says:

The international situation in the New World has improved. There is more apparent, even if not real, cordiality; and an "American" international jurisprudence has even been contemplated—as though it must not needs be the same as the European; the same wherever a Christian spirit and civilization prevail. Secretary Root, under President Roosevelt, made a laudable effort to cast the threats of the "big stick" into oblivion; and if in the course of the past year the United States did not scruple to proceed against President Zelaya of Nicaragua, as, in the year before, to break with President Castro of Venezuela, it has, at least, yielded to Chile in the Alsop case, submitting to a court of arbitration.

The Spanish writer referred to, Señor Manuel Ugarte, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), has some very gloomy things to say about the Pan-American Conference which is to meet in Buenos Aires in the early days of the present month. The confidence and enthusiasm that call for "a continental manifestation of political solidarity" will, he thinks, be lacking. Some of the republics have failed to respond to the invitation to attend the conference, while others will, for courtesy's sake, assist at the inaugural sessions, but will abstain from taking

part in the deliberations. There is at the present time a spirit of unrest pervading the Latin-American countries generally; and it is claimed that the press of the United States has contributed to this unsatisfactory condition of things.

The "agenda" of the Conference, moreover, includes 15 items of which, says Señor Ugarte, "only three interest equally all the countries invited to take part in the discussions." Three others are "favorable only to the politics, prestige, and expansion of the United States." Two other "favor only the great republic of the north," and "confer on the United States at-

tributes which appertain exclusively to each republic," while a third (proposing an exchange of professors) would diffuse Anglo-Saxon ideas and methods in countries of Latin culture." Here, says the *Revue* writer, lies the root of the trouble. There are really two Americas, and between them there exists "no other bond than human solidarity." Origin, language, religion, all are different. "How is it possible to discuss in common the interests of two races and two civilizations? Pan-American congresses are based on a fiction, and on a voluntary forgetfulness of realities."

ARGOT: PECULIAR CLASS PHRASEOLOGY

WHEN people have been thrown together in any special class or in the pursuit of any particular kind of work or amusement, there has usually developed among them—so the student of sociology or philology would tell us,—a peculiar form of conversation quite unintelligible to the outsider. Sometimes this has been purposely brought about for the sake of secrecy, but more often it has been the natural creation of new words and phrases or the evolution of old ones. Since this is perhaps more common in France than in any other place, it is but natural that the French term for these "languages" is the one most generally in use.

"Argot," as they call it, is more than slang; it is a complete language of slang. Furthermore, it is common with student, lawyer, doctor, broker, sportsman, sailor, laborer, or law-breaker. The student, for instance, "bones" or "crams" in preparation for the coming examination. The lawyer often uses months of time and reams of paper to prepare his "brief." The broker's reference to "lambs" is easy to understand, but the meaning of "bulls" and "bears" is not so apparent. The sailor's right and left are "starboard" and "larboard" (or "port"), and his favorite weapon is a belaying "pin." The cracksmen's "jimmy" is a better door-opener than a skeleton key, and his "soup" will blow open steel safes. Those who are thrown into professional contact with the deceased habitually refer to them as "stiffs."

A French writer has set down in a recent issue of *La Revue* (Paris) a few observations and conclusions on this interesting subject. He, however, thinks that these are not merely technical languages of trades or professions, but

usually are means of concealing certain meanings from the uninitiated. To quote:

Biologists incline to the belief that man's close association with his fellows is first manifested by consciousness of a need of some means of communication in a manner incomprehensible to his opponents. Attracted to his fellows by similarity, standing with them in close, if unconscious, solidarity, the man of the under classes, moved by a feeling of natural dread,—not to say hostility,—creates a way of communicating with his class,—a way incomprehensible to all but his class. From the student of psychic philosophy to the criminal, all men use some form of argot: a private means of making their meaning clear to their fellows. And all forms of secret language are different forms of the great universal argot of humanity.

In this Frenchman's opinion, for instance, the lawyer intentionally dazzles his client with the casual reference, in learned mien, to a "writ of certiorari" or a "plea of *non vult*." Likewise the physician or the oculist invariably scares his patient with high-sounding designations for what may in truth be but slight afflictions, and hands him a formidable and awe-inspiring prescription.

In support of his contention the writer also refers to the custom of the tradesman to mark prices on his wares with letters instead of figures,—"*BE*," for instance, meaning 25 cents (or dollars). He alludes to the special argot of the tramp, who draws a circle, cross, or other hieroglyphic, on a gate-post or fence so that his brother vagabond, reading the message, may either enter confidently or hurry by. It is true, also, that denizens of the under world purposely converse with each other, in the back room of the saloon, in veiled language bearing not the slightest resemblance to the meanings conveyed.

But, on the other hand, the Bowery tough or the Parisian "Apache" hides nothing when he refers to his mate as his "moll", "rag", or "skirt", and often exhibits a great deal of sentiment when so doing. What pleasure or profit, furthermore, would the layman get from attendance at a physicians' convention or a football-rules-committee meeting? Here the conversation certainly is natural and not purposely misleading.

Argot reaches the lowest stage of its development in strength and complexity when created for the use of criminal society. There, in the struggle against law and order, the worst forms of secret language are heard. While this argot of the lower classes has no place in literature, it repays the student from a psychological, as well as from a sociological, point of view, because it gives a clue to the mental workings of distinct social groups. The greater the superiority of the upper or higher group, the more complex the argot of the lower or under group. The argot of criminals changes,

lowers, and degenerates with the human retrogression.

An article on this subject would not be complete without reference to the argot of the baseball "fan." The following example of this new language is taken from the New York *Evening Sun's* account of a ball game:

Olmsted gave Wolter transportation to the colonies. Chase did the Spartan thing by immolating himself and advancing his countryman to third. Then the chicken man, Laporte, smashed to center field for two bases, and Wolter romped across the hearthstone with a run. Roach did the Abraham act, and by his bunt sacrifice helped Laporte to third. Birdie Cree smashed a hot waffle into the midst of Olmsted. Austin then came up with his little pencil and wrote out a hit to right field and Birdie got a perch on third. Sweeney drove a flock of wild pigeons to center field. Block made a bluff to throw to second to frustrate a larceny and Birdie thought it was time to go home. He was caught outside the harbor bar.

HOW THE FRENCH "ORGANIZE" FOR FOREIGN TRADE

THE remarkable expansion in the foreign commerce of the French republic during late years is to a great extent due,—we are told by a writer in a recent issue of the *Journal* (Paris),—to the activities of the National Office of Commercial Organization, an institution established about ten years ago.

According to the facts set forth in this article the bureau takes the place of the consul, or foreign representative, and is able, of course, to carry on the work on a much broader plane than a single representative would be able to do. Furthermore, it strives to arouse commercial ambition in the rising generation and encourage young men to venture into new fields of activity. It seeks to inspire men of large means to form powerful companies, and urges men of small means to unite on the common-fund subscription plan to finance and send out into the world representatives of French commerce.

The office's first duty is to instruct the producer where to find a market for his goods and how to market them to advantage. He is told, either verbally or in writing, what countries are liable to accept his wares. This single department is covered by a legion of active students of foreign tastes, peculiarities, prejudices, and needs. With all sorts of minute, intimate information, the office issues warnings concerning solvency possibilities, present or remote, and specifies the extent of the risk

to be run, probable competition, etc. It also furnishes the addresses of buyers and detailed information concerning the commercial reputation of all with whom a man's business is to bring him into contact, and makes estimates of the costs of exportation from the moment the consignment leaves until the final payment is made,—including shipping, insurance, customs duties, and storage.

After the foreign business has thus been established the organization watches over the interests of the exporter. If need arises for a fixed, permanent representative abroad, the national office is able to tell him where he might best establish a branch office and whom to appoint as his representative there.

Several periodical publications are issued by the bureau, among them the *Official Monitor of Commerce*, the principle of which is said to have been copied by both Germany and Norway. Registers and different forms of commercial indexes complete the system of records from which the producer makes up the circulars which promote his business. For the whole service which the bureau renders a nominal annual membership fee is the only charge. Besides the direct information obtainable through the office itself, the subscriber is privileged to consult, at certain prescribed times, those officials of his government who might assist him in establishing foreign trade.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Our Real National Debt

NOBODY worries over the regular official debt of the United States Government, although it is more than a billion dollars. There will always be enough tariff and other taxes to pay all the "U. S." bonds in sight.

Our real "national debt," however, meaning the money that American citizens owe to citizens of other countries, is becoming a matter for decided anxiety. There can be no such thing as "prosperity" as long as that debt increases. Figures published last month showed a growth unprecedented. We have been exporting only \$145,800,000 worth of crops and merchandise per month, during the ten-month period that began last July; while imports have averaged \$131,800,000. True, this gives a balance in our favor of \$168,000,000 a year; but no less than three times that amount is rolled up against us by Europe every year in the nature of things. American tourists spend money abroad; immigrants here from Europe send money back home; interest and dividends must be paid on American stocks and bonds that foreigners own. Items like that give us a deficit to start with every year of something like half a billion dollars.

Two years previous, for instance, we exported at the rate of \$161,000,000 a month, while importing only \$101,000,000.

Our "high prices" seem to be responsible. Speaking internationally, America is the place to sell in, not to buy.

About \$175,000,000 of American bonds have been sold in Europe during the last couple of months. But postponement of a debt is not paying it. In fact, next year we shall have interest on those securities added to our fixed charges annually—an \$8,000,000 item.

Nearer to a Central Bank

IT was said of Mr. Harriman at one time that he was rapidly becoming the greatest argument ever advanced for Government ownership of railroads. That was when it seemed only the matter of a few years before most of the railroads in America would be "Harriman lines." At that point the people of the United

States would doubtless have arisen and taken into their own hands the operation and control of their railroads, through the very methods that Mr. Harriman was so brilliantly developing, whereby one entire organization can manage fifty thousand miles as logically as fifty.

Now a similar reduction to absurdity is going forward with banks. On the 11th of last month, for instance, it was announced that four of the largest banks of Chicago would, before August 1st, be doing business under one head, thereby constituting the second largest banking institution in the United States. Deposits would be no less than \$184,000,000. The high-water mark of the National City Bank of New York itself is only \$230,000,000.

This is highly interesting to spectators of the war raging around the proposition for an American central bank. Nothing has been more disheartening to well informed people with the interest of the country at heart than the attitude of a certain class of bankers, both "city" and "interior," who rage blindly and bitterly against the very thought of allowing banking power to become centralized under Government control—while, in the meantime, a number of strictly private individuals are putting into actual effect a centralization which becomes every day more and more powerful, and in which the citizens of the United States, as such, have no representation whatever.

For example, one reads that the new Chicago institution, which is to combine the "Commercial Trust," the Continental National Bank, the Commercial National Bank and the American Trust & Savings Bank, represents an alliance of some of the most important financial interests outside of New York City. Names appear that are eminent in the packing industry, the lumber trade, the steel business and the business of dealing in grain. Names also appear which definitely connect the institution with the National City Bank of New York. Now the total resources of these two single institutions alone are a little in excess of half a billion dollars—about 2½ per cent. of the total banking power of the United States.

Simultaneously, the same sort of thing was happening on the Pacific Coast. Under the title of the Bank of California, some of the

leading institutions in San Francisco were formally uniting their deposits, aggregating \$28,000,000—the largest single collection of deposits west of Chicago.

In these columns for January, 1910, it was noted that the financial institutions in New York City alone which were operating in harmony with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company represented the control of resources aggregating more than two billion dollars; some 50 per cent. more than all the financial institutions of every kind in America could have "cashed," had the notes and bonds all come due simultaneously.

Not "High Finance" But Nature

BANKS are flowing into combination, not only in the financial centers where money becomes congested along with traffic and morals, but also in the farming and other producing sections.

Early this year, the Banking Commissioner of Wisconsin begged the legislature for a law to stop the buying up of chains of small country banks. He very wisely foretold a complete monopoly of the banking business if such enterprises were not checked.

"One of these companies," wrote Commissioner Bergh, "with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., owns a controlling interest in more than fifty banks in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. In Wisconsin, eight or ten banks are now controlled by this one company; two other companies have recently been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., for the purpose of getting control of the banks either by buying up a majority of interest in banks now in existence or by organizing new banks. The same objection that has repeatedly been advanced against branch banking or chain banking, applies with equal force to this new method of manipulating the banking business."

The favorite method of these "chain" bankers is to elect their own representatives as president and cashier of the local bank. Some directors, of course, are chosen from the neighborhood. But the holding company's own stock usually carries the balance of voting power. Hence, many complaints from local tradesmen and farmers and other would-be borrowers, who find the deposits of themselves and friends being loaned out less in their own community than to friends of the management in other localities.

Nor is chain banking confined to the grain country. One company at Atlanta, Georgia, controls more than one hundred banks. Another was recently organized at Spokane,

Washington, with a capital of \$600,000, taking over twenty-one different banks at organization.

Now there is more to this phenomenon than the sign that rich men believe money will be fashionable again within two or three years, and want to surround themselves with as large and liquid a body of it as possible—in preference to putting their money into stocks that represent industries.

The lesson is a very big one, and a very real one. As long as the device of a holding company is legal, the combination of any bank with any other simply awaits the right time and the right man. In the final analysis, that means a Central Bank controlling enough resources to cast the balance in the company's financial policy.

The American citizen who can divest himself of political leanings, one way or another, long enough to study the actual record of one of the central banks of Europe—the Bank of France, for instance—is a particularly good citizen at present. Every voter should learn the methods which Europe has worked out during the last half century, whereby the merchants and the manufacturers and the farmers who want to borrow money at reasonable rates are allowed to elect somebody to represent them on the board of an institution which has a controlling say as to what those rates shall be.

Investment in Fiction and in Fact

INVESTMENT is a haphazard sort of business at the best; if you have a friend who will "let you in" on something good, you may succeed; but you can never hope for the comfort and freedom from worry of the rich folks who, by virtue of their modern magic, their reading of financial omens, and influence with the high priests of the golden cult, manage to make their money earn more money—at least that is what people think; witness can be borne by anyone whose correspondence with investors is extensive and national in its scope.

The popularity of this kind of superstition is one achievement of those newspapers that desire circulation greater than the sum total of intelligent people in the community; and thus deem it necessary to paint the doings of the wealthy in circus tints of red and gilt. In such pages, we have the millionaire satisfying a whim to invest by purchasing a railroad from another millionaire at dinner; or the great man, wishing to help a young friend, dropping a word, between cocktails at the club, as to a stock that will rise \$50 a share within the next month.

But given the taste and opportunity to descend from "Sunday paper" realms to the points where people are actually investing on a large scale, one finds the man of millions sticking to the same homely and humdrum precepts so often remarked in these columns.

Take the motto that advises against putting all one's money into one thing, or even one sort of thing. With this in mind, read the recently published report of the stocks of ten different railroads and one industrial, the bonds of nine different industrials, and of thirty different railroads, into which has been put forty-three million dollars of the "General Educational Board" funds:

STOCKS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (preferred)	New York Central & Hudson River Railroad
Baltimore & Ohio	Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (preferred)	Southern Pacific (preferred)
International Harvester (preferred)	Union Pacific
Manhattan Railway	United States Steel (preferred)
Missouri Pacific	

BONDS AND NOTES OF "INDUSTRIALS"

American Cigar	Interborough Rapid Transit
American Telegraph & Telephone	Union Steel
Central Leather	United States Steel
Colorado Industrial Company	Virginia-Carolina Chemical
Fairmont Coal Company	

BONDS OF RAILROADS

Alabama & Great Southern	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Louisville & Nashville
Atlantic Coast Line	Missouri Pacific
Beech Creek	Morris & Essex
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio	New York, New Haven & Hartford
Chesapeake & Ohio	Norfolk & Western
Chicago & Alton	Northern Pacific & Great Northern
Chicago & East. Illinois	Northwest Elevated
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Pennsylvania
Colorado Southern	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern
Cumberland Corporation	Seaboard Air Line
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	Southern Pacific
Erie	Southern
Fort Worth & Denver City	Union Pacific
	Western Maryland
	Wisconsin Central

Yet if anybody in America could feel independent of investment rules and limitations, it ought to be Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the donor of that money, and his closest agents and associates, such as Mr. Frederick T. Gates, who supervised the actual investing, aided, it is understood, by the advice of Mr. Rockefeller in person.

Indeed, it aids the moral of this note powerfully to remark that the most "personally selected" stocks and bonds on the list, those of various "Gould" railroads in the success of which Mr. Rockefeller is understood to have been largely interested, are the ones which average *lowest* in market value at the present time,—as compared with other items on the list more impersonal and scientific.

The Sum of French Experience

IT is striking to find the actual investment conduct of the gentleman popularly supposed to be the richest man in the world in harmony with the editorial precepts laid down by M. Alfred Neymarck.

During forty-one years this real financial authority has edited *Le Rentier*, the journal from which the widest inspiration and aid is drawn by the "little savers" of the greatest investment nation—France.

Not long ago M. Neymarck announced four "rules for the investor," which may be summed up something like this:

First, divide your risks up among a variety of securities. Even with as little as \$4,000, it is possible and decidedly advisable to buy no less than ten different stocks and bonds.

Second, do not invest without considering your *social position*. A retired business man should not accept the risks he did when he was active. The savings of long working years can not be handled as freely as the surplus of a property holder with other sources of revenue. To construct a principle: "Think of the risk you run—not of your possible gain."

Third, buy securities that you can sell readily, or else that can be borrowed on, or that you can offer the bank as collateral for a loan.

Fourth, keep a certain order or proportion in your purchases.

M. Neymarck works out No. 4 by an illustration that has less meaning in America. For instance, he advises two-fifths for government bonds and railway stocks and bonds, doubtless because the latter on the Continent are usually government-owned. He advises two-fifths more for industrial and insurance securities that have a "prize drawing" or lottery feature,—something not possessed, of course, by investments available to the American. And the remaining one-fifth he considers best in "foreign public funds"—things that also are scarce in this country. The bonds of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and even those of Mexico and Argentina, which include most of the foreign funds available to the American investor, are excellent for many purposes, but

have not the particular recommendation that Belgian or Swedish or Japanese bonds have to the Frenchman, namely, detachment from local industrial and political influences.

The American finds plenty of "variety" within his own country, which is so undeveloped as compared with France, and seventeen times as large.

Allowing for geography, the investing practice of well-informed Americans, small and great, is governed much less by inside "pull" or special mysteries than by the same common-sense exhibited by M. Neymarck's ripe judgment.

* Bankers Who Do Their Best

THE sight of a "Bankers and Brokers" sign calls forth cynicism from one type of investor—the wary variety. "Why should I go in there to ask about stocks and bonds?" he will object. "I know the securities they handle are honest—but those people won't tell me the right time to buy or sell, will they? If they know, they keep it to themselves." Herein is found one reason for the rapidly growing correspondence between investors and national magazines which have established departments to forward reports on securities to inquirers, uninfluenced by this "interest" or that.

Still, there are exceptions. A knowledge of them is the greatest asset of the investor with a wide financial acquaintance. How to tell one of these exceptions when one meets it isn't so difficult, either.

Not long ago, at a period when the average stock broker's office was imploring its customers by word of mouth and circular letter please to buy something, and calling attention to the undeniably cheaper prices of stocks as compared with a few months before, there was issued by one very well-known brokerage firm a circular which led off thus:

"Although the trend of the market has been downward since last summer, and security prices have suffered a severe decline, we are *still unable to modify our opinion* as to the great possibility of a still lower level being ultimately reached."

Most brokers would consider a statement like the above "bad for business." This firm did not. It believed that stocks in general, "although low in price, compared with four or five years ago, are not necessarily *cheap*, if we admit the validity of the considerations hereinbefore presented,"—said consideration relating to the too rapid recovery from the 1907 panic, the unprecedented increase in the loans by banks that take real estate as security, the great

amount of municipal and other bonds thrown upon the market, the advance of \$6 per capita in American currency within seven years, the loss in gold, and other reasons special to great railroad systems.

Since this circular appeared, railroad stocks have become a good deal cheaper. The broker's former opinion would be modified considerably. But they were not afraid to give it when they thought it was needed.

At about the same time, one of the most prominent bond firms made this official announcement to their clients:

"In the present somewhat unsettled condition of the security market, many of the shrewdest investors are looking for *short-time securities*, because their near maturity practically eliminates possibility of loss."

Another argument "bad for business"; most bond dealers make a greater profit on long-term securities, in the nature of things. But undoubtedly the action will be good in the long run for the business of this particular firm. The confidence of investors is an asset not to be despised.

"Amalgamated" As An Example

THREE and a half years ago, copper was much heard of as an investment. The most conspicuous stock, "Amalgamated," was in demand at a premium—\$120 a share. The stock had a checkered career, but in view of the increasing uses of copper, it was bought by many imaginative people. Last year, the stockholders numbered 17,500.

By last month, this stock had dropped to about half as much per share. Anxious inquiries flooded the offices of people supposed to know something about the copper business. As below explained, there is hope for the latter. But there are very good reasons for pronouncing "Amalgamated" to have been much overvalued in the past.

Originally, "Amalgamated" did not represent investment at all. It was a national craze, like "ping-pong." Thousands after thousands of people bought it, with no more knowledge of facts than were contained in the very novel, ingenious, and expensive advertisements, which is to say no knowledge of the essential facts at all. Not for nine years did the company publish the details of its business intelligibly. Three months ago, as a result of certain reforms on the New York Stock Exchange, an "Amalgamated" report at last appeared. Between its lines could be read a striking lesson—namely, that the owner of a mining stock would do

well to discover how much of the earnings the managers of the mine are writing off every year against depreciation of *the ore itself*.

In the case of the Amalgamated Company, no such item appears at all. Only against the replacement of machinery and plants was the safety fund applied. Yet ore reserves are assets not subject to replacement at all.

Remembering therefore that every dividend of a mine is paid out of principal, a mining stock is obviously not worth par, to say nothing of a premium, when its dividends over a period of years average only four per cent., with nothing written off for depreciation of ore reserve. Who would buy even a four per cent. railroad bond at par, knowing that the railroad was paying interest out of capital?

With copper metal at 13 cents, "Amalgamated" has been earning about 3.2 per cent. on its stock, which pays a 2 per cent. dividend. An increase of one cent a pound for the metal would mean about 1.6 per cent. on the stock.

The future of this particular stock depends intimately upon the price of copper metal. The experience to date of many thousands who have invested in it is a leading argument for more publicity in corporation accounting.

"Coppers,"—A Guide and Warning

ESPECIALLY in New England, fresh attention has been drawn to the general subject of investments in copper stocks. The appearance recently of the Stevens' unique "Copper Handbook," in its ninth volume,* makes it possible for every investor to form some up-to-date conclusions on the copper business for himself.

Nobody, after reading one of the 7551 descriptions of mines and mining companies, can remain in doubt as to whether that property is valuable, or may be valuable, or is "idle," "dead," or worthy of death. The manual is said to contain the largest number of titles of any mining reference work. It certainly does contain the frankest possible denunciations of fraudulent promotion wherever the author, himself an expert engineer, has found it. Indeed, the book is an insurance policy for any investor interested in coppers.

An astonishing comparison can be made by one browsing among the manual's profuse

statistics and history between the large number of titles treated,—7551,—and the insignificant number of companies that last year were paying dividends,—only twenty-nine!

Of course some of these, like Amalgamated or Phelps, Dodge & Company, Inc., are holding companies, each operating a number of mines. Even so, the disproportion will seem gigantic to the investors, who do not realize the different philosophy of any mining business as compared with railroads, manufacturing, and the like.

With no reproach against financing methods or management, more than one company that had paid big dividends for years,—Atlantic, with a total of a million dollars; Franklin, a million and a quarter; Tamarack, nine and a half millions,—have had to stop or postpone payments.

Another way one can get at it is to compare the lists of assessments with the lists of dividends. Of the seventy-one important Lake Superior stocks that were assessed, 1849–1909, only twenty-one ever did pay dividends, and only fourteen paid amounts in excess of their respective assessments.

The stockholder's chance in these mines, in other words, was no more than one out of five. Of course this conveys no reproach to the industry. The seventy-one assessments were less than \$68,500,000, whereas the dividends paid by the twenty-one lucky mines were more than \$183,000,000.

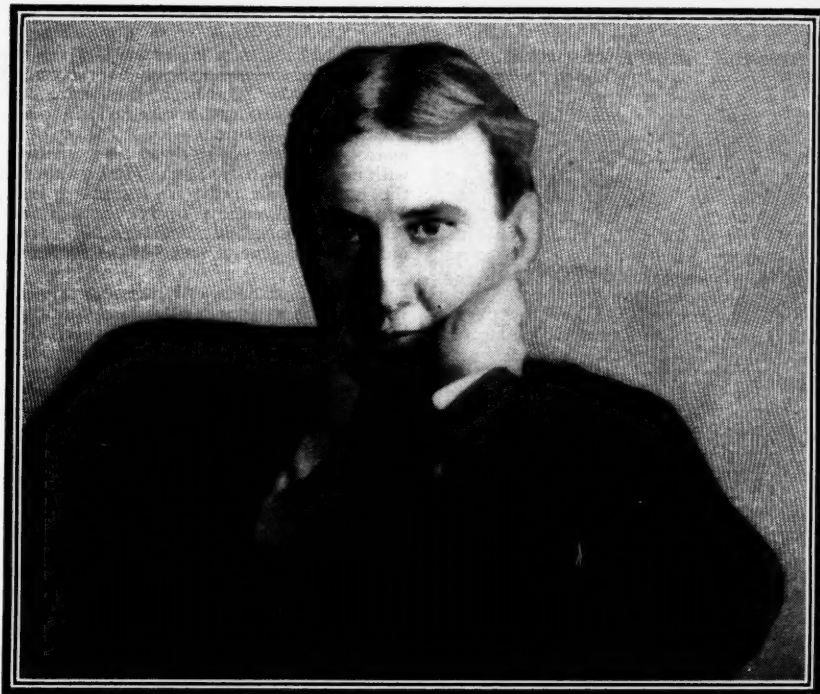
Why the price of copper was cut in half in the two years preceding 1908 appears at a glance at the American production by States. For many years most of the copper came from Michigan and Montana,—a couple of hundred million pounds from the first and, perhaps, three hundred millions from the second. Suddenly the Southwest moves forward. Within half a dozen years the Utah production is nearly doubled and that of Arizona passes the record of either Michigan or Montana.

Of the new Southwestern mines many did not survive the troubles of 1907. Many of the survivors have been operating at little or no profit in the owners' hope that consumption and prices will increase.

Boston has made more money out of Michigan coppers already than it could lose in a long time. But the wise, in Boston or anywhere else, will never confine their interest to any one stock.

*The Copper Handbook. Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich., \$5. Free on approval.





ROBERT HERRICK

(Whose new novel, "A Life for a Life," has just been published)

THE NEW BOOKS

REPRESENTATIVE FICTION

A REALLY remarkable power to typify in groups of highly individualized characters the ruling motives of social and political life in modern America has been evident in all of Mr. Robert Herrick's novels. A year or so ago we noticed in these pages Mr. Herrick's startlingly dramatic treatment of the theme, the American marriage, in his book "Together." His latest novel, which is entitled "A Life for a Life,"¹ is also a story of to-day in these United States. It is not, however, at all a transcript from life but a very powerful dramatic focusing of the conflicting political, social, and economic forces at work either to destroy or to regenerate society. Every thoughtful American will be stimulated by the way Mr. Herrick has expressed his views of the powerful tendencies and no less powerful ideals that are to-day at work among our people. Mr. Herrick's authorcraft includes power, subtlety, emotional appeal, and artistic workmanship. The only thing an admirer looks for in vain in the work of this author is humor.

After a silence of three or four years, the eminent Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz, has brought out another of his subtle psychological novels of modern life. The work of Mr. Sienkiewicz natur-

ally falls into two distinct classes: the purely historical novels which became so famous ten years ago ("Quo Vadis" and the Polish "Trilogy"); and the modern character analyses, among the most notable of which were "Without Dogma," "The Children of the Soil" and "The Family of Polanyetski." It was in commenting on "The Children of the Soil" that the late Charles Dudley Warner wrote: "This author I regard as the greatest of living novelists, both in range, in grasp of historical situations and in intuition and knowledge of human nature." Mr. Sienkiewicz's latest book, "Whirlpools,"² which has just been translated by Max A. Drezmal, deals exclusively with conditions of modern life in Poland. It is full of brilliant dialogue and keen dissection of human motives besides showing the author to be a very close observer of recent agrarian troubles and socialistic politics in Poland. The translation seems to be very well done, although a few of the purely Polish expressions are rendered, we think, into somewhat too literal English.

A brilliant satire upon those who call themselves insanity experts is the latest effort from the pen of that brilliant, if morbid, Russian author, Leonidas Andreiyev. This author has been aptly called the Edgar Allan Poe of Russian literature. In this story, which is entitled "A Dilemma: A Story of

¹ A Life for a Life. By Robert Herrick. Macmillan. 429 pp. \$1.50.

² Whirlpools. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Co. 390 pp. \$1.50.

Mental Perplexity,"¹ he has given us a study of the human mind before and after the commission of a murder, in such keen descriptive terms that even the reader is finally left in doubt as to whether he who committed the deed had really regained his reason, as he himself argues.

A new author, Miss Marian Cox, has brought out her first novel on "a mystical, symbolical theme such as is fitting a romance of the intellect." It is a story of two artists and a mysterious veiled woman whose existence, lying, as it does, midway between the physical and spiritual worlds, is maintained a mystery until the last few pages of the book. The novel contains much philosophizing upon the subjects of art and love and is entitled somewhat obscurely "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman."²

A year or so ago, in response to a prize offer in England, Patricia Wentworth submitted a manuscript entitled "Marriage Under the Terror."³ This, in the opinion of the three judges (Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Mary Cholmondeley and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture), was the best submitted and entitled to the prize of \$1000. While agreeing with the judges that this story is "full of dramatic situations and interesting from start to finish," the studious reader will not fail to gasp at the audacity of a new author in selecting the French Revolution, at its fiercest and most savage stage, as a setting for a piece of fiction. Historically the novel is an excellent piece of work, although it must be confessed that there is a certain often-recurring amateurishness of style.

The cheerful optimism and bubbling, delicious humor that have characterized all of Mr. William J. Locke's novels are preëminent qualities of the latest of his stories to appear in book form: "Simon the Jester."⁴ Mr. Locke's characters are individualists almost to the point of being freaks, but they are all so good and kind that we are quite ready to forgive them for being, at the same time, occasionally foolish and weak. "Simon the Jester," as it appears between covers, has been profusely illustrated by Mr. James Montgomery Flagg.

A charming story of a French girl who tries to escape from the restraint of the rigid traditions that hem in life in the Latin countries, to become an independent human being of the present age, is "The Education of Jacqueline."⁵ The author, Claire De Pratz, who is herself of French and English parentage, gives us, in the types represented by the mother and daughter, a study of the difference between the French and Anglo-Saxon ideals of rearing children. The daughter, Jacqueline, is interesting and modern; the mother, who clings to the old ideals, presents a character which is fascinating in its nobility of self-effacement.

A series of humorous sketches, written in a new vein, of life among the Hebrews on the lower East Side of New York, and full of a quaint humor and a strange, not unpleasant dialect, have been col-

lected into book form under a title which embodies the names of the two principal characters, "Potash and Perlmutter."⁶ The author, Mr. Montague Glass, has gained a wide reputation for himself as a writer of magazine stories of this region of the metropolis, which is midway between the Ghetto with its Yiddish language and foreign thought, and the home of the fully Americanized Hebrew of upper Fifth Avenue. The subtitle of this book: "Their Co-partnership Ventures and Adventures," indicates the general trend of the sketches.

For the past decade, it may be said, very few writers of short stories have been more welcomed by publishers and the public than the late O. Henry. Sydney Porter—for that was his real name—was one of the acknowledged masters of short story writing in this country. He had a gift for fine humor as well as a veritable genius for dramatic narration. Mr. Porter's career was a varied one. He had been ranchman, merchant, editor, playwright, extensive traveller, and, through it all, a brilliant newspaper man and writer of short stories. His best known collections of stories are: "Cabbages and Kings," published in 1905; "The Four Million" (1906); "The Trimmed Lamp" and "The Heart of the West" (1907); "Roads of Destiny" (1908); and "Strictly Business Options" (1909). The last named collection is typical of his work, containing the best stories written during the past three or four years. It was said of Mr. Porter that he knew New York City better than any other man of his generation. One of his recently written stories, a series entitled "Manhattan Nights' Entertainment," depicts, among scenes all laid in New York, ridiculous but appealingly human characters, moving about the city seeking adventure, as the people in Arabian Nights did in Bagdad. One critic has said of O. Henry's stories that "they are wonderfully good tales of men and women, tales which flash upon you things which your stupidity or inattention has missed when you have looked with your own uncoached eyes upon the identical common life they are concerned to picture."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Miss Katharine R. Crowell's history of America⁷ for young people is unlike other published works in this field. It is an attempt to give a survey of the nation's progress in the form of a bird's-eye view. The story is briefly told, but no essential element is neglected. While very little detail is given regarding the Revolution or other wars to which it has been customary to devote the greater part of our school histories, there is a consistent effort to picture the actual settlement and development of the country in its human aspect. In order to give to the children of to-day a vivid impression of the experiences through which the children of pioneer days were compelled to pass, extracts are given from the diary of one of the children who accompanied the pioneer Kentuckians on the Western trail. A series of ingeniously arranged map-charts gives a pictorial history of America's advance from 1513 to 1910.

The story of the Russian expansion eastward is almost as wonderful as that of American progress to the west—perhaps more dramatic, since it was

¹ A Dilemma. By Leonidas Andrejef. Philadelphia: Brown Brothers. 114 pp. \$1.

² The Crowds and the Veiled Woman. By Marian Cox. Funk & Wagnalls. 413 pp. \$1.50.

³ A Marriage Under the Terror. By Patricia Wentworth. Putnam. 284 pp. \$1.35.

⁴ Simon the Jester. By W. J. Locke. John Lane Company. 332 pp. ill. \$1.50.

⁵ The Education of Jacqueline. By Claire De Pratz. Duffield & Co. 347 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ Potash and Perlmutter. By Montague Glass. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. 419 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁷ Fair America. By Katharine R. Crowell. New York: George H. Doran Company. 166 pp., ill. \$2.

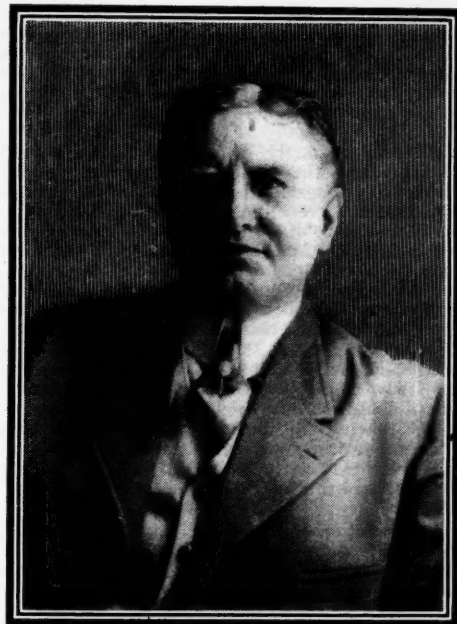
accomplished long before the advent of steam and the telegraph. A vivid description of this expansion, beginning with the Cossack raid of Yermak in 1579, across the Urals into Asia and following the Russian advance to the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad during the past half a decade, is told under the general title "The Russian Road to China"¹ by Mr. Lindon Bates, Jr. Many photographs taken by the author himself really illustrate this volume, which is as absorbing as fiction.

A series of lectures delivered during the second decennial celebration of Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) have been collected together and published under the general title "China and the Far East"² under the editorship of George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History at that institution. Among the names of the authors of the articles which appear as chapters in this book are Hon. Chester Holcombe, T. F. Millars, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Willard Straight, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, George T. Ladd, Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

The life of Gov. John Albert Johnson of Minnesota, by Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen,³ is a record of many things that are alike creditable to the late Governor Johnson and to the people of Minnesota, who so enthusiastically followed his leadership. The story of Governor Johnson's early struggles and later political successes is well told, and much of the anecdotal material included in the volume will make the book peculiarly attractive to Minnesotans.

An excellent, conscientious biography of the founder of Socialism, Karl Marx, representing a labor of love extending over thirteen years, has just been completed by John Spargo.⁴ It was at the suggestion of Marx's daughter that Mr. Spargo undertook the preparation of this biography. Marx the man is put forward in this study as he has never been shown before. As a leader his great contributions to social progress are recounted, including the service he rendered to President Lincoln and the American Union cause by arousing the English working class when Mr. Gladstone and his friends wished to declare for the Confederacy. The importance of this work in understanding the Socialist movement can be appreciated when it is realized that Socialism is really Marxism and that Marxism means Karl Marx. Mr. Spargo shows the humanity of the great reformer and retells sympathetically the beautiful love story which glorified his life. A number of hitherto unpublished portraits illustrate this volume.

A good deal of early Kentucky history is summarized in the new biography of Daniel Boone by H. Addington Bruce,⁵ a writer who has devoted much attention within recent years to the era of American expansion. Mr. Bruce has reviewed the earlier lives of Boone, as well as the history of Kentucky, with a view to making an estimate of Boone's specific contributions to the progress of



"O. HENRY" (SYDNEY PORTER)

(Writer of short stories; who died on June 5)

the nation. This work has involved some account of the process of expansion in its military, political, and economic aspects.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

An attempt to "reveal America to herself by interpreting Europe" is the rather ambitious task set himself by George Sylvester Viereck in his remarkable book, "The Confessions of a Barbarian."⁶ Mr. Viereck, who has already attained distinction as a poet in both English and German, and whose brilliant novel, "The House of the Vampire," was dramatized a year or so ago, is a German by birth who came to this country at the age of ten. After fourteen years in the United States he visited Germany, and this book is the result of his keen, fearless observations. Mr. Viereck has seen German and American conditions and people with a clearness almost disconcerting. His analysis of the "Old World lure" and its interpretation to the new, "crude" mind of the American is impressive and diverting. This volume may do much to interpret German ideals for Americans, and, conversely, something toward making the Germans understand the realities of things in the United States.

Dr. Charles F. Holder, who has a great reputation as a sportsman and as an authority on deep-sea fishing, has written a most entertaining description of the islands just off the coast of Southern California, known as the Channel Islands.⁷ It is believed that nowhere else, within so short a distance from a city the size of Los Angeles, can be found islands with a semi-tropic yet bracing cli-

¹ The Russian Road to China. By Lindon Bates, Jr. Houghton Mifflin Company. 391 pp., ill. \$3.

² China and the Far East. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 455 pp. \$2.

³ Life of John Albert Johnson. By Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen. St. Paul, Minn.: Day & Knappen. 429 pp., ill. \$2.

⁴ Karl Marx: His Life and Work. By John Spargo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 359 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁵ Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road. By H. Addington Bruce. Macmillan. 349 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁶ Confessions of a Barbarian. By George Sylvester Viereck. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 207 pp. \$1.25.

⁷ The Channel Islands. By Charles F. Holder. A. C. McClurg & Co. 397 pp., ill. \$2.

mate, affording the diversity of sports that are to be found in the Channel Islands, several of which belong to the Government. Dr. Holder pictures some of the pastimes that are to be enjoyed in this great playground of the Pacific coast, and describes some of the game to be found there.

Miss Josephine H. Short has written a brief description of the village of Oberammergau together with an account of the Passion Play which is given there every ten years by the villagers, in the carrying out of a vow made by their ancestors centuries ago.¹ At the performances of 1890 and 1900 the attendance at this play was very large, and it is expected that during the present summer many American tourists will take advantage of the opportunity to see this unique production. The information given in Miss Short's book will be of great assistance to visitors, especially those who do not follow readily the German of the performers. The illustrations are chiefly composed of photographs taken by the author, showing typical views in and about the village, and also sixteen full-page cuts of scenes from the Passion Play, and of leading characters in this year's production.

A translation of Pierre Loti's fascinating book, "*La Mort de Philae*," appears under the English title "*Egypt*."² Wonderfully fascinating are Loti's impressions of the land of the Pharaohs. The glamour of his style can be seen even through the translation and the effect of the whole is heightened by the colored illustrations of A. Lamplough. The translation is by W. P. Baines.

BOOKS ABOUT GOVERNMENT

Professor Jenks' little book on "Governmental Action for Social Welfare"³ ought to be in the hands of every member of every State legislature in the country, and we may be assured that if the principles that it sets forth were thoroughly digested by legislators there would be fewer of the crude and impractical attempts to reform social abuses by legislation that now consume the time of our law-making bodies. Professor Jenks takes up the various departments of government, their powers, their weaknesses, and their practices, and shows what are the actual relations of government as now constituted in this country to human affairs. Many workers in the field of social reform have been hampered by a failure to understand just how the government of municipality, State, or nation can help them to attain the ends which they are seeking. This little book is a clear and concise answer to many of the questions that such workers would naturally ask.

The Dodge Lectures given by Governor Hughes at Yale University on the responsibilities of citizenship have been printed in a volume of 120 pages entitled "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government."⁴ Three general topics are covered in these lectures,—"The Attitude of the Individual," "Administrative Efficiency," and "Political Parties." Governor Hughes approaches these subjects from the point of view of the "practical poli-

tician," using the phrase in its natural and logical, if not its commonly accepted sense. With each of the problems involved, Governor Hughes has, during the past four years, come into direct and vital contact, and what he has to say on these matters, as his official term in the governorship draws to a close, is of real interest to all who have followed his career.

What is known as the commission plan of city government, as begun in Galveston, Texas, and developed and extended at Des Moines, Iowa, and in many other cities, has been analyzed and described in a book by John J. Hamilton, entitled "The Dethronement of the City Boss."⁵ Mr. Hamilton holds that Des Moines, and not Galveston, will, in the long run, give its name to this scheme of municipal administration. Des Moines added to the Galveston commission scheme the provision for the recall of unsatisfactory officials, which was borrowed from Los Angeles, and then adopted the initiative and referendum, features suggested by the charter of Dallas, Texas. The elimination of partisanship from city elections, the full establishment of the merit system, and the provisions for publicity and the safeguarding of franchises, came about as the result of long-continued discussion, and other cities share with Des Moines the satisfaction of having achieved one or more of these reforms. Mr. Hamilton has been identified with the movement in Des Moines, and his work is published in response to a very general demand for information. In addition to his account of the plan itself, and its successful working, he gives in an appendix the text of the famous Des Moines charter.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, in "The Southern South,"⁶ gives the impressions of a Northerner regarding those conditions and problems which are, in a measure, peculiar to the South as a section. Professor Hart has made various journeys to the Southern States, has been a diligent reader of Southern newspapers, and for many years has carried on an active correspondence, he tells us, with Southern people of every variety of sentiment. While he admits the difficulty of getting anything like a comprehensive view of the South's problem, Professor Hart exercises his privilege of comparing conditions in various States and making generalizations subject, as he himself says, "to the criticism of investigators who may have a more intimate personal acquaintance with the region." He disclaims any animus against the South as a section or people, and we believe that most Southerners, after a careful reading of his book, would absolve him of any such charge. In spite of the difficulties inherent in any undertaking of this nature, Professor Hart has succeeded in making an exceedingly readable and useful presentation of things that may be learned by an intelligent and unbiased observer with the limitations under which any traveler in the South must labor.

A comprehensive volume showing evidence of much care and patience in its compilation, is Emily Greene Balch's study of "Our Slavic Fellow

¹ Oberammergau. By Josephine Helena Short. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 84 pp., ill. \$1.

² Egypt. By Pierre Loti. Duffield & Co. 309 pp., ill. \$2.50.

³ Governmental Action for Social Welfare. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. Macmillan. 226 pp. \$1.

⁴ Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government. By Charles E. Hughes. New York: Yale University Press. 123 pp. \$1.15.

⁵ The Dethronement of the City Boss. By John J. Hamilton. Funk & Wagnalls. 285 pp. \$1.20.

⁶ The Southern South. By Albert Bushnell Hart. D. Appleton & Co. 445 pp. \$1.50.

Citizens."¹ Miss Balch, who is Associate Professor of Economics at Wellesley College, has been studying this question for years, and her work, as published by the Charities Publication Committee (most of the chapters appeared as separate articles in the *Survey*) is regarded as a very important achievement of their organization. Scattered through the more than 500 pages of this book are many illustrations that help to elucidate the text. There is a bibliography covering more than 30 pages. While the immigrants, after their arrival in the United States, are considered more in detail, adequate treatment is given to the "Slavic Immigration at Its Source."

THE AMERICAN WOMAN IN BUSINESS

That suggestive little volume entitled "The Woman Who Spends," issued some years ago, has been revised, and a chapter added on household accounts, prepared particularly in view of the universal concern over the rapidity with which the cost of living has risen. This volume by Bertha June Richardson has an introduction by Ellen H. Richards.²

"Every Day Business for Women," by Mary A. Wilbur,³ ought to prove a helpful manual for the conduct of such business as falls to the lot of thousands of American women. The author clearly explains the methods of banking, the management of a check book, getting money in emergencies, how to send money, bills and receipts, the relations of employer and employee, taxes and customs, the transfer of property, stocks and bonds, wills and estates, and a thousand other topics of everyday business life.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF VIVISECTION

The calmest, most convincing study of the vivisection question that we have seen is Dr. Warbasse's "Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation."⁴ This writer believes that the general lack of information upon the biologic sciences has been responsible for much harm. He contends that if the exact method and extent of experimentation upon animals, as well as the results actually achieved, were popularly understood there would be no further outcry against what has been denounced as cruel torture, but what this writer insists is simply study with an almost negligible minimum of pain to the subject. The aim of these studies, says Dr. Warbasse (who is surgeon to the German Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y.), is the benefit of humanity at large and for all time. Thanks chiefly to this study of animal physiology and the functions of living animals, the average length of human life has increased in a century from a little over twenty to forty years. Contrary to the general belief, in the vast majority of cases there is, Dr. Warbasse assures us, no pain in the animal subjected to investigation, since the very fact of great pain in the subject would render impossible the result desired by the investigator. The cases are very rare in which anesthetics are not employed, and these cases are only those in which the unconsciousness of the animal would de-

feat the object of study. "Not more than one experiment in 100,000 is actually painful."

RELIGION

Those readers of the *American Magazine* who have been following Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's series of articles on "The Spiritual Unrest" will be pleased to know that these articles have been rewritten and revised and published in book form.⁵ The volume, which bears the same title as the series of magazine articles, is not an attack or a defense. It represents an impartial, painstaking effort to see the actual facts regarding the churches and other religious institutions and "to set down these facts honestly and fully." Mr. Baker's investigations included six specific and typical modern religious institutions: Trinity Church (New York City), a noted slum mission, a large institutional church, a settlement house, several Jewish synagogues, and the Emmanuel Movement. His general verdict is that "religion is not decaying; it is only the church." The volume closes with "a vision of the new Christianity," being an account of the religious work of Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, based on his now famous book "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

The stimulation to minds religiously inclined offered by Dr. Rauschenbusch's book has been wide and effective. In "The Faith of a Layman,"⁶ William Frederick Osborne writes, "in harmony with Professor Rauschenbusch's point of view," on the "relative impotence of the church in contemporary society." He sub-titles his book "Studies in the Recoil from a Professionalized Church."

An English writer who should be better known in this country, Mr. Charles Morley, has given us an absorbing book on religious observances of to-day in the British capital, which he has entitled "London at Prayer."⁷ During one Sunday he visited typical religious institutions all over the great city, and what his sympathetic heart saw his equally sympathetic pen describes, till the reader can almost see the actual London at prayer,—from Quaker meeting-house to Salvation Army barracks.

EDUCATION

Two teachers in Mount Holyoke College, Jeanette Marks and Julia Moody, have undertaken to present the facts of science for children from eight to fourteen years of age in a series of little books entitled "Story-Told Science." These books are made up of stories explaining simple types of animal and plant life. The volume recently issued, entitled "A Holiday With the Birds,"⁸ employs this method for introducing child readers to sparrows, thrushes, blackbirds, warblers, crows, hawks, owls, and other familiar birds of our northern States. This is done in a way that cannot fail to be entertaining to most children, and at the same time the scientific accuracy of the knowledge conveyed may be relied upon.

The fame of Ellen Key as a philosophical writer

¹ Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. By Emily Greene Balch. New York: Charities Publication Committee. 536 pp., ill. \$2.50.

² The Woman Who Spends. By Bertha J. Richardson. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. 161 pp. \$1.

³ Every-Day Business for Women. By Mary A. Wilbur. Houghton Mifflin Company. 276 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation. By Dr. James P. Warbasse. D. Appleton & Co. 175 pp. \$1.

⁵ The Spiritual Unrest. By Ray Stannard Baker. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 299 pp. \$1.35.

⁶ The Faith of a Layman. By William F. Osborne. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.25.

⁷ London at Prayer. By Charles Morley. Dutton. 342 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁸ A Holiday with the Birds. By Jeanette Marks and Julia Moody. Harpers. 212 pp., ill. 75 cents.

on social topics has long since spread beyond her native Sweden and become a world-wide fact. We have already noticed in these pages "The Century of the Child" by this writer. A condensation from this work, with additions, is now printed under the title "The Education of the Child."¹ It contains some excellent advice to all parents, written in a direct, convincing, and fine literary style.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The seventh volume of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" brings the work down in the alphabetical arrangement to the discussion of "Moralties." This volume is notable for several important articles, among which should be mentioned those on "Lutheranism," conjointly written by Dr. Frohbes, Director of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prussia, and Dr. Spaeth of the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia; "Methodists," by Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; and "Mennonites," by Professor Cremer of the University of Griefswald, and Dr. John Horsch. The subjects of "Marriage," "The Lord's Supper," "The Mass," "Missions to the Heathen," and "Mohammedanism" are also treated with great elaboration in this volume. Among the biographies are those of Martin Luther, Melancthon, David Livingstone, John Locke, Robert McAll, founder of the McAll Missions, Robert McBurney of the Y. M. C. A., Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, President McCosh of Princeton, and Bishop McCabe.

Many of the users of the famous "Century Dictionary" are possibly unaware that the work of collecting words and phrases, and particularly scientific and technical terms, did not end with the publication of the Dictionary twenty years ago, but has been continued ever since. The result of this labor by the "Century" staff is now presented in two supplementary volumes.² The editor, Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, declares that the past quarter of a century has been more productive of neologisms than any other period of the same length in the history of the language. We may readily understand the force of this assertion when we recall the enormous development in special sciences, as well as in the practical arts, that has characterized the period in question, for with all these advances have come new vocabularies or new uses of old terms. The material included in these two supplementary volumes is not duplicated in any other publication. These volumes may fairly be regarded as indispensable alike to the student and to the man of affairs.

Now that nearly one dollar out of every four of American wealth is represented by stocks and bonds, the public will welcome No. 118 of the "Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science,"³ on the subject of "Stocks and the Stock Market." In it special authorities describe the machinery for handling stocks, and the pecu-

larities of stocks of railroads, street railways, manufacturing concerns, banks and other financial institutions, and mines, from the investor's viewpoint. Such mysteries are cleared up as the means whereby the owner of a convertible bond has his choice of creditorship or partnership; why some common or "ordinary" stocks are more attractive than the preferred stocks, or even bonds, of the same company; and why a preferred stock may be better than a bond even for the conservative investor. The contributions by John Adams, Jr., John Moody, B. B. Burgunder, Carl Snyder, and Montgomery Rollins are notable for their excellent illustrations. The authors do not hesitate to name the given stocks that are desirable for special investors, nor to identify companies that are "fantastically over-capitalized." The several articles on stock prices and the influences that make them are alone worth the careful study of any investor or business man, particularly when read in connection with the full bibliography of financial books, journals, and news services.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH

For a generation the alphabet reformers have been urging upon the Japanese Government the necessity for devising and making compulsory the use of a system of transliteration of the Japanese language into some characters easily intelligible, not only to the Japanese themselves but to foreigners as well. Among other ingenious attempts which have been published in periodical and book form during recent years is the scheme set forth by the so-called New School of Japan. We have received from the association in Tokio that has this propaganda in charge an ambitious volume setting forth the entire idea.⁴ The scheme contemplates the introduction of a new system of letters to replace the Chinese characters now used largely in the Japanese written tongue. The object seems to us very laudable and the system scientific and reasonable, although to Western minds rather complicated.

A collection of the best English essays on conversation "with a view to provide those who would excel in the art, with hints, suggestions, rules and precepts likely to be helpful in the making of good talk," has been edited by Horatio S. Krams, who has entitled the volume "The Lost Art of Conversation."⁵ Mr. Krams, who provides an introduction to the book, acknowledges that such a volume can not provide the "knowledge, brains and ready wit that belong to the good talker, but it can teach everyone the best use of such talents as he possesses."

With the theory that people work with the greatest efficiency only when they are physically, mentally, and morally happy, Dr. Henry Smith Williams has cast into book form a series of stimulating, helpful essays on the "Science of Happiness."⁶ Dr. Williams' style is sympathetic and direct, and his advice comes to us with the authority of a ripened experience on the part of the author.

¹ The Education of the Child. By Ellen Key. Putnams. 85 pp. 75 cents.

² The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Vol. VII. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson. Funk & Wagnalls. 502 pp. \$5.

³ The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, Vols. XI and XII. The Century Company.

⁴ American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. 264 pp. \$1.

⁵ The New School of Japan. Tokio: Dokuritsu Bungakukai. 58 pp.

⁶ The Lost Art of Conversation. Edited by Horatio S. Krams. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 366 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁷ The Science of Happiness. By Henry Smith Williams. Harpers. 350 pp. \$2.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

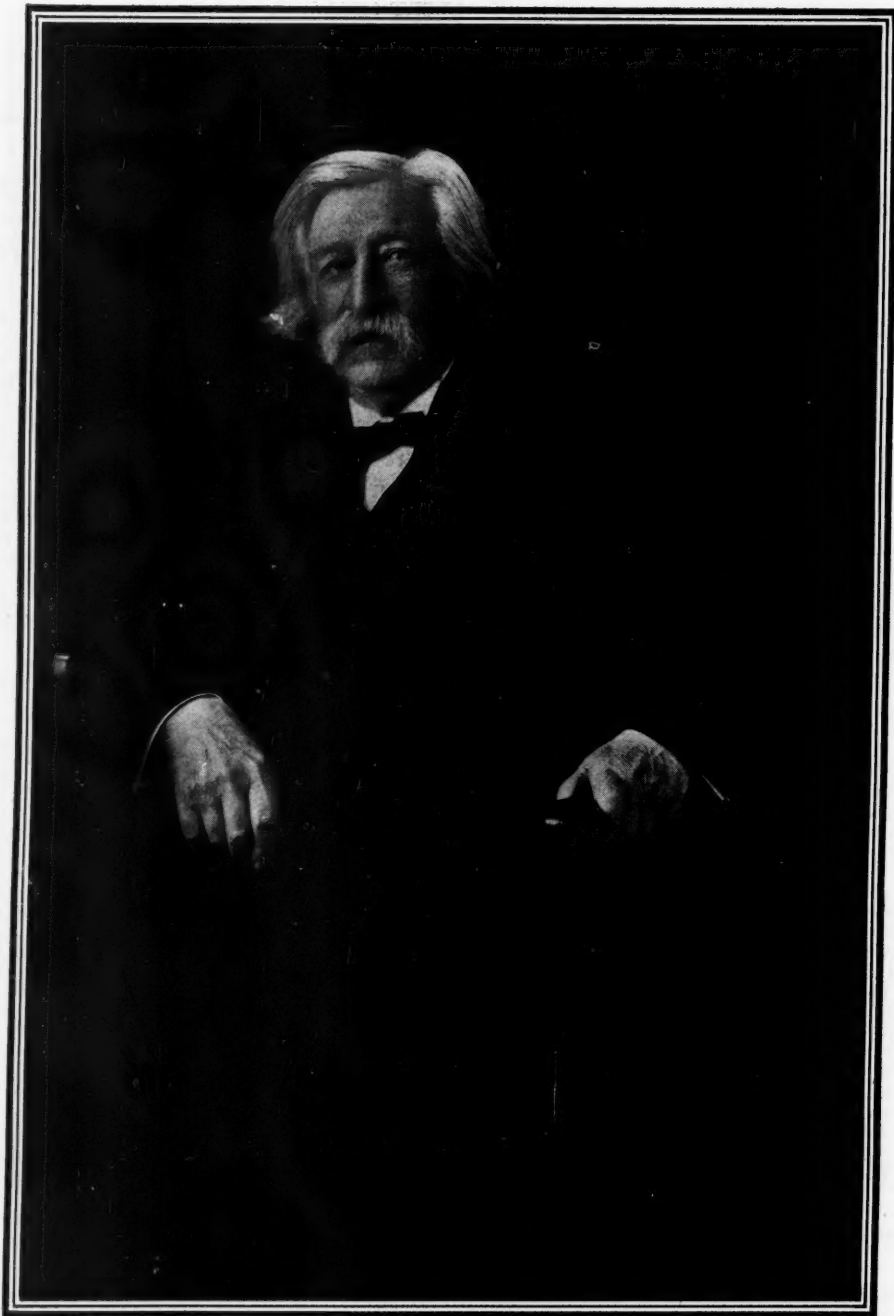
EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES