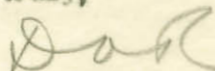


August 31, 1910.

Dear Mr. Tashiro:

I have not replied to your letter concerning Mr. Kasai until this time because we have not been certain of the way in which the matter you mentioned would be conducted. I find now, however, that no Japanese students will accompany the base ball team to Japan. Therefore your nomination of Mr. Kasai, although good, is unnecessary.

Yours very truly,



Secretary to the President.

Mr. Shiro Tashiro,
Woods Hole, Mass.

August 31, 1910.

Dear Mr. Tashiro:

I have not replied to your letter concerning Mr. Kasai until this time because we have not been certain of the way in which the matter you mentioned would be conducted. I find now, however, that no Japanese students will accompany the baseball team to Japan. Therefore your nomination of Mr. Kasai, although good, is unnecessary.

Yours very truly,



Secretary to the President.

Mr. Shiro Tashiro,
Woods Hole, Mass.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

705 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

7 1134

September 27, 1910.

Harry P. Judson, Esq., President,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am requested by Baron E. Shibusawa, chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan to the United States of America, 1909, to present to you on his behalf a silk roll bearing the resolution of thanks for the courtesies which your university extended to them during their sojourn in this city.

May I present it at your office on Friday morning? I shall be much obliged if you will please appoint time for presentation.

Yours respectfully,

K. Yamasaki
Consul of Japan.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

THE CONSULATE OF JAPAN
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

September 27, 1900.

Henry F. Johnson, Esq., President,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I
am requested by Baron H. G. Godefrid, Chairman of the
Honorary Consular Commissioners of Japan to the
United States of America, 1900, to present to you
on this behalf a bill bearing the resolution of
thanks for the courtesies which your university
extended to them during their sojourn in this city.

May I present it at your office on Friday
evening? I shall be much obliged if you will please
appoint time for presentation.

Yours respectfully,

Consul of Japan.

September 28, 1910

My dear Mr. Consul:-

Your favor of the 27th inst. received. It will give me pleasure to receive you on Friday morning at my office in order to receive the very interesting communication from Baron Shibusawa.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. Keiichi Yamasaki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

Mr. Keiichi Yamashita,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

Very truly yours,
407

With sincere regards, I am,

Baron Hishinuma.

office in order to receive the very interesting communication from
will give me pleasure to receive you on Friday morning at my

Your favor of the 27th inst. received. It

My dear Mr. Consul:-

September 28, 1910

September 30, 1910

My dear Mr. Consul:-

I beg to express my appreciation of the silk roll bearing the resolutions of thanks on behalf of the Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan. The roll will be received and preserved among the archives of the University. It gave us all great pleasure to have a share in assisting to entertain the gentlemen from your country, and I am sure that their visit here could not fail to produce excellent results on both sides of the ocean. The University of Chicago has always been warmly interested in Japan, and I beg to assure you that this interest will continue and that it will always be a pleasure to the trustees and faculty to do anything to aid in a complete understanding between the two nations. Please present my cordial regards to Baron Shibusawa, Chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.O.G.
Mr. Keiichi Yamasaki,
Imperial Consul of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

September 30, 1910

My dear Mr. Consul:-

I beg to express my appreciation of the
all roll bearing the resolutions of thanks on behalf of the
Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan. The roll will be received
and preserved among the archives of the University. It gave us
all great pleasure to have a share in assisting to entertain the
gentlemen from your country, and I am sure that their visit here
could not fail to produce excellent results on both sides of the
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nations. Please present my cordial regards to Baron Shibasaki,
Chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

Mr. Keiichi Yamashiki,
Imperial Consul of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

92

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

705 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

March 13th, 1911

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by our Minister of Foreign Affairs to go to Japan, and that I have this day handed over the charge of this consulate to Mr. Y. Shimidzu, Chancellor.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you my high consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Kiyamasaaki
Consul of Japan

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

THE CONSULATE OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 15th, 1911

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am
instructed by our Minister of Foreign Affairs
to go to Japan, and that I have this day handed
over the charge of this consulate to Mr. Y.
Shimizu, Consul.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender
to you my high consideration.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul of Japan

March 15, 1911

Dear Mr. Yamasaki:-

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 13th inst., and note that the Consulate during your absence will be in charge of Mr. Shimidzu.

Trusting that your visit to Japan will be pleasant and prosperous, and with sincere regards and appreciation of your many courtesies, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. K. Yamasaki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

March 15, 1911

Dear Mr. Yamasaki:-
I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 13th
inst. and note that the Consulate during your absence will be in
charge of Mr. Shimada.
Trusting that your visit to Japan will be pleasant and pro-
perous, and with sincere regards and appreciation of your many
courtesies, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. K. Yamasaki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
705 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

Japanese born

He desires, therefore, to have the men come in business suits. I am very sure that he cannot expect this if the reception is to be in the evening. The members of the University, as well as the men from downtown, will undoubtedly dress, out of courtesy to Mr. Shimizu and his country. Will you let me know at once what you think of the

Chicago, April 24, 1911

Dear Mr. Stagg:- Saturday afternoon! Will the men of both teams be

too tired to appear at an informal reception for an hour or an hour and a half? The Acting Japanese Consul, Mr. Shimizu, desires to give a reception for the Japanese team. He has surrendered the evening of May 6th to the Reynolds Club. He desires, however, to have me learn the possibility of having an afternoon reception

Saturday, May 6th. I do not know when the game is to begin, and

I do not know when it is likely to end. If the game were to end about four-thirty the men could be dressed about five and appear at an informal reception at Mr. Shimizu's house, which is, as you know,

Yours very truly,
Dan
D. A. Robertson
Secretary

President

Mr. Herrick's in Lexington Avenue. The advantage of holding the reception Saturday afternoon would be that it would be kept strictly informal, the guests coming directly from Marshall Field. This would enable him to include in his list of guests not only the members of the University, but the Governor and Mrs. Deneen, the Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, and other patrons and patronesses. The difficulty he finds in holding an evening reception is in keeping it informal. The Japanese boys will probably not have evening dress.

Chicago, April 24, 1911

Dear Mr. Stagg:-

The Acting Japanese Consul, Mr. Shimizu, desires to give a reception for the Japanese team. He has surrendered the evening of May 6th to the Reynolds Club. He desires, however, to have me learn the possibility of having an afternoon reception Saturday, May 6th. I do not know when the game is to begin, and I do not know when it is likely to end. If the game were to end about four-thirty the men could be dressed about five and appear at an informal reception at Mr. Shimizu's house, which is, as you know, Mr. Herrick's in Lexington Avenue. The advantage of holding the reception Saturday afternoon would be that it would be kept strictly informal, the guests coming directly from Marshall Field. This would enable him to include in his list of guests not only the members of the University, but the Governor and Mrs. Benson, the Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, and other patrons and patronesses. The difficulty he finds in holding an evening reception is in keeping it informal. The Japanese boys will probably not have evening dress.

-2-

He desires, therefore, to have the men come in business suits. I am very sure that he cannot expect this if the reception is to be in the evening. The members of the University, as well as the men from downtown, will undoubtedly dress, out of courtesy to Mr. Shimizu and his country. Will you let me know at once what you think of the plan to have it Saturday afternoon? Will the men of both teams be too tired to appear at a quite informal reception for an hour or an hour and a half? If the plan is feasible, what hours should be named; five to six-thirty, or five to seven, or four-thirty to six-thirty? Mr. Shimizu is waiting for me to telephone him in regard to the plan.

Yours very truly,

DAR

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Mr. A. A. Stagg,
5704 Jackson Ave., Chicago.

He desires, therefore, to have the men come in business suits. I am very sure that he cannot expect this if the reception is to be in the evening. The members of the University, as well as the men from downtown, will undoubtedly dress, out of courtesy to Mr. Shimizu and his country. Will you let me know at once what you think of the

plan to have the Saturday afternoon? Will the men of both teams be too tired to appear at a quite informal reception for an hour or an hour and a half? If the plan is feasible, what hours should be named; five to six-thirty or five to seven, or four-thirty to six-thirty? Mr. Shimizu is waiting for me to telephone him in regard

to the plan. I do not know when the game is to begin, and

I do not know when it is likely to end. The game was to end about four-thirty the men could be dressed about five and appear at an informal reception at Mr. Shimizu's house. Yours very truly,
D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Mr. Herrick's in Lexington Avenue. The advantage of holding the reception Saturday afternoon would be that it would be kept strictly informal, the guests coming directly from Marshall Field. This would enable him to include in his list of guests not only the members of the University, but the Governor and Mrs. Hansen, the Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, and other persons and patronesses. The Mr. A. A. Stagg, 2704 Harrison Ave., Chicago. The Japanese boys will probably not have evening dress.

②

7

Chicago, May 5, 1911.

My dear Mr. Keeley:

President Judson desires me to acknowledge your very courteous editorial in the Chicago Tribune anent the visit of the Japanese baseball team. The University regards this visit not as an event of merely athletic interest but as an opportunity for an international interchange of courtesy. The University of Chicago men were so handsomely treated in Japan that the University has been very eager to see a similar treatment of its guests. On this account the attitude of The Chicago Tribune is deeply gratifying to the University.

President Judson has directed me to send to you the enclosed tickets for the game tomorrow afternoon. He very much hopes that you will be able to attend this function.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
Secretary to the President.

Enclosure.

Mr. James Keeley,
The Chicago Tribune,
Chicago.

(5)

Chicago, May 2, 1911.

My dear Mr. Kealey:

President Judson desires me to acknowledge your very courteous editorial in the Chicago Tribune anent the visit of the Japanese baseball team. The University regards this visit not as an event of merely athletic interest but as an opportunity for an international interchange of courtesy. The University of Chicago men were so handsomely treated in Japan that the University has been very eager to see a similar treatment of its guests. On this account the attitude of the Chicago Tribune is deeply gratifying to the University. President Judson has directed me to send to you the enclosed tickets for the game tomorrow afternoon. He very much hopes that you will be able to attend this function.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
Secretary to the President.

Enclosure.

Mr. James Kealey,
The Chicago Tribune,
Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

329 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

*39
7

August 29, 1911.

Chicago, October 5, 1911

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have returned this day from Japan and resumed charge of this consulate.

Yours respectfully,

K. Murasahi
Consul of Japan.

Dr. H. Yamashita,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
329 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

439
7

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

THE CONSUL GENERAL OF JAPAN
AT THE CITY OF MANILA

August 22, 1911.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have
returned this day from Japan and resumed charge
of this consulate.

Yours respectfully,

Consul of Japan.

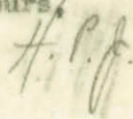
Chicago, October 5, 1911

My dear Mr. Consul:-

I am gratified to receive your note under date of the 29th of August, and to know that you have returned to Chicago. It will give us pleasure to see you frequently in the future as in the past.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,



Mr. K. Yamasaki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
929 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

August 29, 1911

Chicago, October 2, 1911

My dear Mr. Connally:-

I am gratified to receive your note under
dated of the 19th of August, and to know that you have returned to
Chicago. It will give us pleasure to see you frequently in the
future as in the past.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. K. Yamashiki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
329 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

929 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

February 23rd, 1912.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that having been transferred to England as secretary of the Japanese Embassy at London, I have this day handed over charge of this consulate to Mr. Y. Shimidzu, chancellor, who will conduct official business in the capacity of Acting Consul of Japan.

Permit me to express to you, on this occasion, my sincere appreciation of your courtesies shown to me, both officially and personally, during my retention of the present office, and I hope that you will please extend similar courtesies to my successor.

With the assurance of my high consideration,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. Yamaguchi

Consul of Japan.

Honorable H. P. Judson, L. L. D.,
President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

NEW YORK OFFICE
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

February 23rd, 1912.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that having been transferred to England as secretary of the Japanese Embassy at London, I have this day handed over charge of this consulate to Mr. Y. Shimidzu, Chancellor, who will conduct official business in the capacity of Acting Consul of Japan.

Permit me to express to you, on this occasion, my sincere appreciation of your courtesies shown to me, both officially and personally, during my retention of the present office, and I hope that you will please extend similar courtesies to my successor.

With the assurance of my high consideration,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul of Japan.

Honorable H. C. Johnson, Esq.,
President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, February 27, 1912

My dear Mr. Yamasaki:-

It was with great regret that I learned of your transfer from Chicago. At the same time I must tender my congratulations on the appointment to London, which of course is in the line of advancement. I hope that all success will attend you in your new activities, and shall always be glad to see you in Chicago.

With sincere regards to Mrs. Yamasaki, I am,

Very truly yours,



Mr. K. Yamasaki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
929 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

RECEIVED
FEBRUARY 27, 1912

February 27, 1912

Chicago, February 27, 1912

I have the honor to inform you that having been
My dear Mr. Yamashiki:-
It was with great regret that I learned of
your transfer from Chicago. At the same time I must tender my
congratulations on the appointment to London, which of course is in
the line of advancement. I hope that all success will attend you
in your new activities, and shall always be glad to see you in Chicago.

With sincere regards to Mrs. Yamashiki, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. F.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul of Japan

Mr. K. Yamashiki,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
929 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

The Nation

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[Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class
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IN THE

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THE FORUM.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH.

(Beginning Vol. IX.)

FRANCE IN 1789 AND 1889. FREDERIC HARRISON, the distinguished British critic.—How the French peasant, from his miserable condition in the last century, has become thrifty by his opportunity to acquire land.

WAR UNDER NEW CONDITIONS. GEN. HENRY L. ABBOT.—The improvements that have been made in fire-arms since our civil war; how they have made the methods and weapons of that time antiquated.

A YEAR OF REPUBLICAN CONTROL. SENATOR H. L. DAWES.—A review of the Harrison Administration; what it has done; the work yet before it; how it is keeping the promises of the Republican party.

THE RELATION OF ART TO TRUTH. W. H. MALLOCK.—A discussion of Zolaism in fiction; how far realism is consistent with art.

DO THE PEOPLE WISH REFORM? Prof. A. B. HART of Harvard.—Why the masses of the people are not enthusiastic about civil-service reform; the pleasure of the gambling element of politics; and a lack of appreciation of the danger of the spoils system.

THE SPECTRE OF THE MONK. Archdeacon F. W. FARRAR.—Apropos of the movement to establish Protestant brotherhoods, Archdeacon Farrar writes a review of the good and evil results of monasticism.

A PROTEST AGAINST DOGMA. AMOS K. FISKE.—An argument to show that there is a tendency in the Protestant churches that hold to dogmatic creeds to hinder the progress of religion; an appeal for a Christianity unfettered by dogma.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE. Judge ALBION W. TOURGEE.—An examination of this right under State laws with reference to the post-bellum amendments to the Federal Constitution; can the Southern States not disfranchise the Negro?

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JANUARY 1, 1890.

Amount of Net Assets, January 1, 1889. . . . \$89,824,336 19
REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums.....	\$26,021,655 96	
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1889.....	1,435,734 86	\$24,585,921 10
Interest and rents, etc.....	6,028,950 38	
Less interest accrued January 1, 1889.....	451,605 24	4,577,345 14— \$29,163,266 24

118,987,602 43

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, and Endowments matured and discounted (including reversionary additions to same).....	\$3,252,065 50
Dividends (including mortality dividends), annuities, and purchased insurances.....	5,869,026 16
Total paid Policy-Holders.....	\$12,121,121 66
Taxes and reinsurances.....	252,737 17
Commissions (including advanced and commuted commissions), brokerages, agency expenses, physicians' fees, etc.....	4,725,652 64
Office and law expenses, rentals, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.....	890,768 50— \$17,960,279 97

\$101,027,322 46

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit, on hand, and in transit.....	\$5,917,837 72
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, \$30,438,441 91).....	56,412,163 41
Real Estate.....	13,242,871 87
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$14,400,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....	18,106,512 50
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, \$4,071,503).....	3,709,000 00
*Loans on existing policies (the Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, amounts to over \$2,000,000).....	367,394 39
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1890.....	1,635,645 37
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (the Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at \$1,700,000).....	1,104,253 02
Agency balances.....	90,299 64
Accrued interest on investments, January 1, 1890.....	441,344 64— \$101,027,322 46
Market value of securities over cost value on Company's books.....	4,026,278 50

Total Assets, January 1, 1890, . . . \$105,053,600 96

Appropriated as follows:

Approved losses in course of payment.....	\$440,517 97
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....	375,398 86
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)....	40,592 49
Annuities due and unpaid (claims not presented).....	29,982 52
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies (Actuaries' table 4 per cent. interest).....	88,904,186 00
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1889, over and above a 4 per cent. Reserve on existing policies of that class....	\$6,423,777 13
Addition to the Fund during 1889.....	2,300,540 16
DEDUCT—	\$8,724,317 29
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines.....	1,019,264 18
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1890.....	7,705,053 11
Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....	40,946 73

\$97,535,777 68

Divisible Surplus (Co.'s new Standard), . . . 7,517,823 28

\$105,053,600 96

Surplus by the New York State Standard (including the Tontine Fund), . . . \$15,600,000 00

From the undivided surplus, as above, the Board of Trustees have declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Policy-Holders.	Insurance in Force.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.
1887..... \$9,535,210	Jan. 1, 1888..... \$358,935,533	Jan. 1, 1888..... \$83,079,845	1887..... 28,522
1888..... 10,973,070	Jan. 1, 1889..... 419,886,505	Jan. 1, 1889..... 93,480,186	1888..... 33,334
1889..... 12,121,121	Jan. 1, 1890..... 495,601,970	Jan. 1, 1890..... 105,053,600	1889..... 34,489

Number of Policies issued during the year, 39,499. New Insurance, \$151,119,088.
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1890, 150,381. Amount at Risk, \$495,601,970.

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Thirtieth Annual Statement

OF THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cor. Courtlandt and Church Streets.

W. A. BREWER, JR., President.

Assets, Dec. 31, 1889, \$10,073,371 27

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1889.

For Premiums, Interest, Rents,
etc. \$2,531,928 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total paid Policy-holders for
Claims by Death, Matured and
Discounted Endowments, Cash
Dividends, Return Premiums,
and Surrendered Policies and
Annuities..... \$1,279,608 25
All other expenditures..... 569,068 63
Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1889..... 9,670,823 88
Policies issued in 1889..... 5,119
Amount of new insurance written in 1889..... 10,663,767 00
Total number of Policies in force, 21,028
Total amount insured..... 46,390,324 00

W. HAXTUN, Vice-President and Secretary.

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THE POPULAR
SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

NEW CHAPTERS IN THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE.
VII. Comparative Mythology. Part II. By Andrew D. White.
THE MISSION OF EDUCATED WOMEN. By Mrs. M. F. Armstrong.
ABSOLUTE POLITICAL ETHICS. By Herbert Spencer.
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

The Week.

THE "World's Fair in New York" has been killed so many times during the past sixty days that one killing more or less does not signify. The mourners must now be very much in the mood of an undertaker's hired man: they have mourned so often that they can relish a pipe and a good glass of beer after the funeral. The only ones to be really pitied are the winners of the World's Fair. These are the Chicago men. They have now got to shoulder an expenditure of at least \$10,000,000. They have a subscription in hand of about four millions, not more than one-half of which is collectible. The State Constitution forbids them to incur any city indebtedness beyond 5 per cent. of the valuation for State taxes. This limit is already reached. If they raise the valuation for World's Fair purposes, they raise it for State-taxing purposes also. The Constitution also forbids any city in Illinois to give any pecuniary aid to any private corporation for any purpose. In fact, the city of Chicago is tied up much tighter in this regard than the city of New York. Whatever money is raised must be subscribed by individuals as a donation or a speculation. We wish Chicago every kind of success. We think, however, that she will sicken of her prize before the end of a week, unless she resolutely cuts the Fair down to the size of her purse. This she can do and must do, but the result will be much inferior to the Paris Exposition of last year.

That national politics had much to do with the defeat of New York in the House of Representatives we have no doubt. But it is unfair to put all the blame on Platt, or on Platt and Quay. The Republican party are naturally shy of any job having money in it when they cannot see clearly how it is to be spent. The two-thirds amendment adopted at Albany did not entirely satisfy them. After all is said and done, the city officers of New York are Democrats, and the city's money must go through Democratic hands first. Ten millions is a large sum. A small percentage of it would go a great way in a campaign. An active imagination would magnify the dangers in the eyes of Republican Congressmen, and an active imagination is what they are much blessed with at the present time. New York's Democratic majority is the great bugbear of the party. They cannot endure the thought of its having any more pabulum and means of subsistence, lest it should grow larger in 1892. While they cannot see clearly the channels of disbursement of the ten millions, they say to themselves that it is safer to have the Fair somewhere else than in New York. It is not likely that the result would have been different if Platt and Quay had kept hands off,

or if they had never been born. Of course in all this the Republicans were looking at the small sides of the next Presidential campaign, but only the small sides are visible to them now.

Why did the drafters of the World's Fair Bill try to conceal its principal motive? The practice of concealing the object of bills, a favorite one with jobbers and speculators, has been forbidden, or reprobated, at least, by section 16 of article iii. of the Constitution, which says: "No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title"; and by section 20 of the same article, which says "every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object." Now, any one who had heard nothing of the agitation about the Columbus Fair might, we affirm, read this Fair Bill from beginning to end without a suspicion that it was meant simply to provide for the holding of a six months' fair on a certain portion of Manhattan Island. What does this concealment mean? Why did the preamble to the bill not say boldly that, for the purpose of holding a Columbus Fair in 1892, the city was to issue \$10,000,000 in bonds, and have power to condemn an indeterminate area or private property? Was it not because the drafters doubted the constitutionality of their scheme if set out in plain terms, and therefore felt the necessity of evading the constitutional restrictions by indirection, vagueness, and obscurity?

These are the questions which the sober and sensible portion of the public wishes to have answered. They are questions which the newspapers, had they done their duty to the public, would have pressed home at the outset. Any answer to them would explain why it is the bill was never allowed to see the light before it was presented to the Legislature; why its passage was asked for without debate; why no discussion of it has been attempted or permitted by its supporters in or out of doors during its passage; why its journalistic advocates have not ventured on any manly examination of its provisions during the past four weeks; why Mr. Carter's criticism cut so deeply into its vitals; and why it has gone down to Washington a disgrace to the city and to the State and to the newspaper press. No man who cares for his reputation, either personal or professional, likes, if he can help it, to get up openly and defend a subterfuge, a make-believe, a sham, a pretence, or an evasion. This is why it has been passed, not by discussion, but by hullabaloo. Happily there are courts in New York which will do for this shameful measure what the Legislature and the newspaper press ought to have done. We do not profess to know whether it is constitutional or not, but we do

know that appearances are against it; that it has been passed under circumstances which make it a discredit to free government. No tribe of barbarians would enact a law of such importance with so little attempt at deliberation or persuasion. It is only despots and mobs who reach decisions affecting public and private rights in this fashion. A State which made a practice of such legislation should have for its coat-of-arms fifty old hats in the air, and "Let her rip" for its motto.

In his memorandum of reasons for approving the World's Fair Bill, Gov. Hill took occasion to establish a precedent for himself for use in vetoing the Fassett Rapid-Transit Bill in case that ever reaches him. He did it, in a decidedly characteristic manner, in the following passage:

"The measure does not violate the principle of 'home rule,' nor is it inconsistent with correct principles of legislation. The Commissioners designated in the bill are expressly declared therein to be those 'heretofore selected by the Mayor of the city of New York.' (See section 4.) This is a proper recognition of the principle that commissioners to carry out local improvements, or to disburse moneys of a municipality, should be selected by the local authorities themselves, and not by the Legislature. I have for several years uniformly refused my approval of measures in which this principle has been ignored."

The Governor was perfectly well aware when he wrote this that, in selecting the Fair Commissioners, the Mayor was not acting in his official capacity, but as chairman of an informal meeting of a body of citizens who had no existence known to the law. To say of Commissioners so named that their selection is a recognition of the principle of home rule, is a kind of legal reasoning peculiar to our unique Governor.

Nearly a fortnight has passed since the following remarkable confession appeared in a leading editorial article of the New York Tribune:

"Many people fancy, because Gov. Hill carried New York when President Cleveland was defeated, that a plurality of the voters in the State would support him again. But in that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell a Presidency for a Governorship. If he ever puts himself where the other people have a chance to do the selling, he will get a measure of his popularity."

Such a statement from such a source naturally attracted national attention. It was nothing less than a confession that the Republicans had bought the Presidency for Harrison by selling the Governorship to Hill. The language is so explicit as to leave no doubt of the writer's meaning. It says that "Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell a Presidency for a Governorship." That means that the sale was consummated, with equal guilt on both sides. The statement was not made in an off-hand paragraph, but in the leading editorial article of the day, which is understood to give expression to the paper's most well-considered views. It appeared on Friday, February 14, and though it has been commented upon

since from one end of the country to the other, no attempt to explain or modify or retract it has been made by the *Tribune*. Another newspaper has volunteered the opinion that the statement was "nothing more than an empty phrase tossed off from the point of an inconsiderate and irresponsible pen," but the *Tribune* is the only authority competent to make that explanation, and it has refrained from offering it. So long as it remains silent, explanations of any sort from outside sources are of no value.

The Joint Committee on High License of this city, which has led in the agitation for a high-license law during the past three years, has submitted a bill for the consideration of the Governor and the Legislature which was introduced by Senator Hendricks on Thursday. It places the minimum fee for full liquor license at \$300 and the maximum at \$500 in cities, and at \$100 and \$200 respectively in towns. The beer and wine fee is placed at not less than \$60 nor more than \$150 in cities, and not less than \$40 nor more than \$100 in towns. Hotel licenses are from \$100 to \$500 in cities and from \$75 to \$250 in towns. Store licenses for sales in packages, and not to be drunk on the premises, are graded from \$75 to \$250 in cities and from \$50 to \$150 in towns. The druggist fee is placed at \$20. This is very moderate high license, and there is no reason save "politics" why the State should not be given the benefit of it. There is, however, slight prospect of this or any other bill becoming a law.

The Joint Committee give, in their memorial, the following reason for New York's failure to secure wise restrictive temperance legislation:

"It is now clear enough that New York remains behind the other States of the Union in salutary legislation on this great and vital subject, not because a majority of her citizens are not wise and virtuous enough to favor it, but because the pride and jealousy of parties, bad leadership, or discordant factions, prevent the true friends of good laws from coming together and giving effective expression to their common wishes. This state of things cannot long continue, but, so long as it remains, the best citizenship of New York will be both misrepresented and dishonored, and corruption, arising from the liquor traffic, will more degrade the party politics of the State."

No, that is not the real explanation of the condition of affairs. The true explanation was much more tersely given by the New York *Tribune* on the 14th of February, when it said of the election of 1888, when Warner Miller was running on the high-license issue: "In that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell a Presidency for a Governorship." There can be no high-license or other restrictive temperance legislation hoped for in this State so long as Gov. Hill is in office, and he was put into office by the Republican managers because, in the language of the *Tribune*, "he was able to sell a Presidency for a Governorship." It was not "pride and jealousy of parties" which prompted that sale, but greed of office which impelled the Republican managers to buy the Presidency at any price.

The Democratic managers have concluded to carry to the Supreme Court, at the earliest possible opportunity, the question whether the new rule allowing the Speaker to count a quorum, and thus permitting the passage of a bill by the votes of less than a majority, is in accordance with the Constitution. Such a question could not be submitted to the courts in New York, or New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, or Illinois, or California, or many other States which have adopted new constitutions or amended old ones during the last quarter of a century, because the constitutions of those States require the affirmative votes of a majority in each house to pass a bill. The Constitution of the United States does not contain this provision, but the practice during the first century of Congress was such that the minority could always enforce the principle if they chose to insist upon it. The wisdom of the plan has been abundantly demonstrated in all of the States which have adopted it, and it will be most unfortunate if the Supreme Court decides that the nation can no longer have this needed check upon party legislation.

The Philadelphia *Press* and other high-tariff organs are trying to make a great tariff victory out of the defeat of Mr. Ayres in the late Judge Kelley's district in Philadelphia on Tuesday week. But what are the facts? Mr. Ayres ran as an out-and-out tariff-reformer, with free wool as the foremost plank of his platform. He ran in a district which had for years chosen to Congress a leader among the protectionists, and in a city in which the Republican organization is perfect, while the Democrats are so disorganized that, through local disaffection, their vote at the election last November fell off nearly 50,000 as compared with the vote of the year before. In the face of all this the Republican plurality last Tuesday was kept down to 8,384, as compared with 9,639 in 1888 and 11,509 in 1886, and Mr. Ayres polled 1,400 votes beyond his party strength. The *Press* itself testifies to the discouraging circumstances under which the Democratic campaign was conducted when it says, "The 23,000 votes cast for William J. Eagan for Magistrate show how serious is the split in the Democratic party in this city." When an out-and-out tariff-reformer can make a campaign like this in such a stronghold of protection as Philadelphia, the vitality of the reform cannot be doubted.

No one thing has more disturbed the subsidy-hunters than the publication and extensive circulation by the New York Reform Club of Mr. Wells's address on "The Decline of our Mercantile Marine—Its Cause and its Cure." The *American Economist* has been particularly anxious to break the force of Mr. Wells's arguments and figures, and has recently made a labored effort to refute his statement that, notwithstanding a large increase since 1883 in the facilities for trading with the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, through the establishment of new lines of steamers, our exports to these

countries declined in the six years from 1883 to 1888 to the extent of 12½ per cent. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* has, however, made a careful investigation of this matter, and, as a result, says that Mr. Wells is entirely right in his conclusions, and that the *Economist* has either "blunderingly compiled its figures or failed to examine the statements it undertook to criticize." The *Bulletin* backs up its assertions by abundant evidence from the latest reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson says he is going to retire in a few days, because he will then have made practically a "clean sweep" of the Democratic postmasters, and there will be nothing left for a statesman of his school to do. This is the shameful way in which this Iowa spoilsman talks: "I have very nearly served out my sentence. I was sent up for a year against my own protest, but I agreed to serve that time to help the Administration. I think if I had been treated in the same way as ordinary prisoners I should have got some reduction on account of good behavior, don't you? Here I have changed 31,000 out of 55,000 fourth-class postmasters, and I expect to change 10,000 more before I finally quit. I expect before the end of the month to see five-sixths of the Presidential postmasters changed. Then I can paraphrase old Simeon, and say: 'Let thy servant depart in peace.'" The Administration which Clarkson agreed to "help" by thus making a clean sweep, is the Administration constituted by the President who, as candidate, gave the people his solemn pledge that fidelity and efficiency should be the sure tenure of office, and that only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office.

In the course of his three weeks' speech in favor of the "Bill to Promote Mendicancy," Mr. Blair made an appeal to Southern Senators to vote for the scheme, on the ground that they could thus get some money out of the Federal Treasury as an offset to the large amount they pay into the Treasury to be distributed among pensioners in the North. The Southern press indignantly repels this open attempt to bribe the Southern people into supporting a measure. "This argument," says the *Savannah News*, "will not make friends for his bill in the South. The bill must be considered on its merits. Will it be helpful or harmful to the South? That is the question which the Southern people ask with regard to it. If they believed that it would be harmful, they would not favor it, though the amount which it proposed to distribute in the Southern States each year were ten times \$7,000,000."

The deadlock in the Iowa Legislature, which has lasted nearly six weeks, was ended last week by an arrangement under which the Democrats get the Speakership, and the Republicans the control of the most important committees. For the first time, therefore, in over thirty years this old-time "banner Republican State" has a Democratic

Speaker, and a Democratic Governor will immediately be inaugurated. The Republicans must now make up their minds what they will do about prohibition. They can maintain the existing law if they choose, or they can allow the substitution of a local-option-law system. Whichever they do, they are pretty sure to get beaten in the next election, for the State will declare against prohibition again if it gets a chance; and, on the other hand, many Republicans will desert the party unless it maintains prohibition.

President Eliot of Harvard gave utterance to some very sound observations upon journalism and schools of journalism in a recent speech in Philadelphia. Because he observed that newspapers were occasionally careless about the character of the men whom they employed as reporters, he was made the victim of a distorted and false report of his remarks, in which he was charged with having made a "bitter attack on the press," and upon the "personal character of reporters employed upon the Boston newspapers." He was compelled to make public denial that he had done anything of the kind, and to explain what he had really said as follows:

"I remember saying that, from my personal experience, I knew that insufficient care was exercised in that respect, and that I thought it was a great injury to the press and to the profession of newspaper men as a class. Then I illustrated that by saying that in one year four men who were dismissed from Harvard for disgraceful offences, not for college pranks, were immediately employed upon newspapers. That was the moral of my remarks—that more care was needed on the part of the managers in the selection of their younger men. Everything that I said tended to the dignifying and elevating of the journalistic profession and not to its lowering."

The treatment to which some reporter in Philadelphia subjected this moderate and accurate statement was the best possible evidence of its truth. He sent to the Boston *Herald* a report in which he represented President Eliot as saying that "the men who are employed as reporters in Boston were drunkards, thieves, deadbeats, and bummers," and as being roundly rebuked for his utterance by one of his own graduates. It is very evident that the *Herald* has been careless in regard to the character of its correspondent in Philadelphia.

What President Eliot said about "Schools of Journalism" is in entire harmony with what has frequently been expressed in these columns. As restated by himself in his enforced explanation, it was:

"My first point was, that I believed the right training for an editorial writer was a thorough training in writing English, and in history, political economy, and modern languages, and that this training could be had in any college with an elective system. Therefore, I thought that the degree of B.A. was better for a journalist than the degree of a special school. Some of the colleges, as you know, have started schools of journalism. I do not believe in them. I believe the right training for a journalist is a thorough training on the lines I have mentioned above."

Here are some interesting facts from the correspondence of the *Evening Post* for legis-

lators who are constantly seeking to check "speculation" by the enactment of laws, showing as they do how certain speculation is to check itself when it is overdone, or when it is conducted in violation of sound business methods. Seats in the Chicago 'Change have fallen in value \$3,700 since 1882, and grain speculation is so dull there that many firms are talking of retiring. In the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, where a few years ago the excitement ran as high as it does in the liveliest times in Wall Street, a day passed recently without a sale; and the fine Exchange Building is to be sold; that the members may find more modest and less expensive quarters. The correspondents give some of the reasons for all this, which all point in one direction, viz., the control of the markets by vast concentrated capital, which can so determine the immediate supply as to eliminate that other factor which was once worth considering—the genuine demand. The ruinous results of vast wheat and oil "deals" in recent years have been much more potent to check "speculation" than any legislation could be, no matter how cunningly devised.

A report comes from the Panama Canal Commission, by way of Paris, that the Commissioners find that only three-tenths of the work has been done, that it is impossible to make a sea-level canal at that place at all, that a canal with two locks only will cost \$140,000,000 in addition to what has been spent already, and that it will be best to construct it with six to eight locks. As these facts were over and over again proclaimed by American engineers who visited the works during the lifetime of the Lesseps enterprise, it is probable that the report published by the *Gaulois* is authentic. There was a sudden fall in Panama shares on the Paris Bourse about the time that the Canal Commission arrived in this country on their return, and this may be taken as another sign of authenticity.

It is becoming a very serious question in European politics whether France and England will accede to the German Emperor's suggestion for a joint conference on the labor question. According to the *Paris Temps*, the French Cabinet will not take part in it unless England does. It is tolerably plain that England will not do so, because England, by virtue of her free-trade policy, now has the whip-hand of Europe in the contest for industrial supremacy. The *Economist* discusses the question from the business man's point of view, and shows that what Germany wants is some foreign aid to help her out of difficulties that her protectionist policy has plunged her into. She has fenced out foreign competition from her own borders, but has crippled herself in foreign markets at the same time. The Emperor wants to lessen the hours of labor and otherwise improve the condition of factory operatives, but the owners tell him that they cannot. If any new expenses are put upon them, they must shut up their shops. Then the benevolent

and rather soft idea occurs to him that if Germany's competitors would agree to work fewer hours and charge more for their goods, the matter might be easily arranged. Hence the invitation to the labor conference. But, says the *Economist*, each country wants nothing so much as to get an advantage over the others.

"When the rival Powers understand that they are being asked to lighten the weight of toil from German shoulders and to give their fighting opponent a little breathing space, they are certain to say No—'You ask us to assist you to win the race by altering conditions which disturb you worse than they do us, but that is what we cannot and will not do. We want to beat you, not to help you to beat us.'"

The German Emperor's first step in the walks of independence has not been such as to encourage him. The elections for members of the Reichstag have resulted in a large increase of the Socialist vote and of the Socialist membership. Whatever may have been the Emperor's motives for the recent rescripts on the labor question, they have not led the Socialists to transfer any of their political strength to the side of conservatism. On the contrary, they have rallied with greater confidence than ever to the support of Bebel and Liebknecht. What thoughts are uppermost in the mind of Prince Bismarck at this juncture we may perhaps faintly conceive. The Chancellor has ruled Prussia and Germany for a quarter of a century upon the principles of personal government as distinguished from parliamentary government. A wise despotism has been his ideal of political greatness and social security. Arbitrary power, lodged in the hands of the strong man whose sole aim is the prosperity and elevation of his country, is the keystone of his system. It is a system which requires a continued succession of strong men in the right place. It requires not only a succession of Bismarcks, but a succession of Williams. The strong man must always have the support of the wise and confiding Emperor. If one or the other of these fails to appear in due time, the system is in instant peril, and when such peril comes, the consequences are enormous. But Bismarcks are among the rarest products of this world. Not more than one or two in a century are to be looked for among all civilized nations. A wise and confiding Emperor is a much more frequent phenomenon; but the system itself is exactly calculated to produce self-confidence in Emperors, and to cripple or eliminate the strong man even when he appears.

Opposed to this system is the one which teaches a nation to rely upon itself. Parliamentary government does not necessarily dispense with Emperors and Kings; still less does it dispense with the strong man. On the contrary, it supplies means by which the strong man, when Providence sends us one, shall be in his right place, at the head of public affairs. Imperialism in Germany is on trial. Most people have believed that the trial would not come till Bismarck should have passed away. It is fitting that it should come before.

THE WINNING ISSUES OF 1890.

THE turning-point of the politics and the prosperity of the United States, near the close of the nineteenth century, is the present control of the House of Representatives by the Republican party for the first time, with the exception of one Congress, since 1875. Beginning with the election of 1860, to provide for the expiration of Buchanan's term, the Republicans have inaugurated seven Presidents and the Democrats only one; but from the assembling of the House on July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1889, the Democrats have controlled the House during six Congresses of twelve years, and the Republicans during eight Congresses of sixteen years. Since July 4, 1861, Grow, Colfax, Blaine, Keifer, and Reed have been the Republican, Kerr, Randall (six years), and Carlisle (six years) the Democratic Speakers of the House. From the assembling of Congress in 1875 to its assembling in 1889, a period of fourteen years, the Democrats controlled the House during all except two years.

During the Forty-fifth Congress, 1877-79, the Democrats had forty-two Senators, the Republicans thirty-three, and the Independents one. In the next Congress, the relative numbers were the same, but in the next thereafter, 1881-83, the Democrats and Republicans were equal; there were outside of them one Readjuster Democrat and one Independent. In the Forty-ninth Congress, the Republican Senators were forty-two, the Democrats only thirty-four, and now, there being eighty-four Senators (two seats from Montana to be filled), the Republicans have forty-five and the Democrats thirty-seven. In 1891 the terms of twenty-eight Senators (twelve Democrats and sixteen Republicans) will expire, and in 1893 the terms of twelve Democrats and fifteen Republicans. The term of Mr. Evarts will expire in 1891, and that of Mr. Hiscock two years afterwards. Mr. Sherman's term in Ohio will expire in 1893. The terms of the two Republican Senators from Connecticut will end, one in 1891 and one in 1893. Not till the changes in 1895 can Democrats hope to control the Senate, even with the most favorable and winning issues.

During no year since 1860 have Democrats controlled executive and legislative power as Republicans now control, and during no year since 1875 have the Republicans had the power they now have over Federal laws and the Federal Treasury—currency, finance, taxation, surplus, and debt. All the while, excepting one Congress, since the last-named year have Democrats in the House been able, by good rules and good tactics, to prevent bad and plundering legislation coming from the Senate or from anywhere else; but now the barrier has been effectually removed. There is nothing between the taxpayers and the deep sea of extravagant expenditure and extravagant taxation.

To the present House were elected 169 Republicans and 161 Democrats. The last House had 153 Republicans, 169 Democrats, 2 Independents, and 1 vacancy. Nothing can be expected to change the

character of the present Congress. The country must lie in the bed it made last November. But the voting for a new House will be next autumn.

Are Democrats, and especially such Democratic leaders in the House (where taxation must originate) as Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills, thinking of that, and the issues on which victory can be had? Why did Democrats lose, in November, 1888, the present House? In which States did the loss or gain occur? The changes were in the following States:

States.	Fifty-first Congress.		Fiftieth Congress.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Connecticut.....	3	1	1	3
Illinois.....	13	7	14	6
Indiana.....	3	10	7	6
Iowa.....	10	1	8	3
Kentucky.....	2	9	3	8
Louisiana.....	1	5	..	6
Maryland.....	2	4	1	5
Massachusetts.....	10	2	8	4
Michigan.....	9	2	6	5
Minnesota.....	5	..	2	3
Missouri.....	4	10	2	12
Nebraska.....	3	..	2	1
New Hampshire.....	2	..	1	1
New Jersey.....	4	3	5	2
North Carolina.....	3	6	2	7
Ohio.....	16	5	15	6
Pennsylvania.....	21	7	20	8
Tennessee.....	3	7	2	8
Virginia.....	2	8	6	4
West Virginia.....	..	4	1	3
Total.....	116	91	106	101

What is the significance of that tabular statement? Why did not the Democratic party, having the executive department in its hands, increase very largely last November its majority in the House? Why did it, on the contrary, lose two members in Connecticut, two in Iowa, one in Louisiana, one in Maryland, two in Massachusetts, three in Michigan, three in Minnesota, two in Missouri, one in Nebraska, one in New Hampshire, one in New Jersey, one in North Carolina, one in Ohio, one in Pennsylvania, and one in Tennessee? All signs now indicate that the conduct of Harrison and of the Treasury, and the doings of the House, if kept up during the present session, will easily give to the *outs* power over the next House; but will the *outs* carry the Presidential election? That will largely depend on the issues formulated by the Democratic leaders during the present session? In politics, as in war, the successful assault on an enemy in position is easiest at the point of least resistance. In the tariff struggle, as an illustration, have Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills, and the other Democratic leaders in Congress, selected *that* point, and are they organizing a vigorous onset? Are they, leaving all minor things and minor phases of the tariff to take care of themselves, thinking of the McKinley bill, and free raw materials for our manu-

facturers, the taxation of which materials tends to strangle manufactures at their birth?

NEW YORK'S CHANCES FOR ELECTORAL REFORM.

If it were not for Gov. Hill's obstruction, there would be no doubt whatever that the State of New York would secure this winter the enactment of two laws which would bring about the most thorough reform in election methods enjoyed by any American State. Both measures have been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Saxton, and they are both the most carefully drawn of their kind known as yet to American Legislatures. The first is the Ballot Bill, which, while similar in its main principles to the bills vetoed by Gov. Hill in previous years, has been revised and strengthened in the light of experience afforded by the practical operation of a similar law in Massachusetts. This bill was passed by the Senate on Wednesday week under such circumstances as to give hope of its passage in that body over a veto in case the Governor persists in his antagonism. It received the solid Republican vote and also the vote of two Democratic Senators. A third Democratic Senator, who has heretofore fathered Gov. Hill's bogus opposition measure, refrained from voting, on the ground that, as a believer in ballot reform, he did not wish to go on record in opposition even to a measure whose provisions he did not entirely approve. The entire Republican vote together with that of the two Democratic Senators makes a total only one short of the necessary two-thirds required for passage over a veto. There is good reason for believing that the popular demand for the reform will impel at least one other Democratic Senator to favor the Saxton bill when the issue is squarely made between that and no legislation.

The principal changes which Senator Saxton has made in his bill are, first, the grouping of all candidates by parties; and second, requiring the voter to erase the names of all candidates save those for whom he wishes to vote. A separate blank column is provided in which the voter can write the names of such candidates as he chooses in case none of those in the printed lists meet his approbation. Objection has been made to these changes that in various ways they will facilitate strict party voting. It is said that when a voter can indicate his choice by merely striking out all columns of names save those of his own party, the brief time required for this operation will be a sufficient indication that he has voted "straight." It is also said that the blank column affords opportunity for the use of "blanket pasters" which may be got up in the interest of "deals" and other corrupt combinations, and which voters may use instead of voting any of the regular tickets. To both these objections the best answer that can be made is that given by Mr. Henry A. Richmond, in an excellent address upon the scope and need of the reform which he delivered recently in Buffalo. "This reform," he said, "is not instituted for the purpose of encouraging any particular kind of

voting, but for the purpose of enabling the voter to cast his vote uninfluenced either by intimidation or by corruption; and when this result is obtained, how he votes—whether a straight ticket or for independent candidates—is his own matter, and the ticket should be so arranged that he will be able to select the names of the persons for whom he desires to vote with as little trouble as possible."

The great ends aimed at by the ballot-reform movement are the isolation of the voter while preparing his ballot, and the use of no ballots save those provided by the State and distributed in the polling-place on the day of election. When these are attained, no briber can follow a voter to the polls to see how he votes. If he takes note of his time in marking his ballot, he may infer that he has voted a straight ticket, but he cannot tell whether it is the ticket of one party or another. If he gives him a paster, he can have no proof that he has used it. When no ballots can be used save those provided at the public expense, there will no longer be excuse for "assessments" upon candidates or requests for contributions from the rich men of the party for campaign funds. These are the primary objects of ballot reform, and they will have been accomplished in this State when the Saxton Ballot Bill has become a law.

Mr. Saxton's second bill, which is modeled upon the English Corrupt Practices Act, will give us another and no less important reform, but it cannot be of service till the official secret ballot is secured. When the excuse for assessments and campaign funds has been removed, we can then forbid by law the corrupt use of money in elections and can enforce the law. That is what Mr. Saxton's second bill is designed to do, and it seems to be admirably adapted for the purpose. It is in the form of an amendment to the Penal Code, and makes it unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, to influence in any possible manner, either by bribery, loan, persuasion, promise of money, or office, or any thing of value, the vote of another. It also makes it unlawful for a voter to submit to such influence, either in voting or refraining from voting. The specifications are drawn with great minuteness, and cover every possible form of bribery or influence—betting, intimidation, coercion, or restraint, or threats of reduced wages by employers, and all the other familiar methods. After election every candidate is required to file a sworn account of all moneys expended by him, or for him by any one else, in the election. The provision on this point is one of the strongest that have been put in any bill of the kind yet drawn in this country. It reads:

"Every candidate who is voted for at any public election held within this State shall, within ten days after such election, file as hereinafter provided an itemized statement, showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election. Such statement shall give the names of the various persons who received such moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed. There shall be

attached to such statement an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by such candidate, setting forth in substance that the statement thus made is in all respects true, and that the same is a full and detailed statement of all moneys so contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person in aid of his election. Candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire State, or any division or district thereof greater than a county, shall file their statements in the office of the Secretary of State. Candidates for all other offices shall file their statements in the office of the Clerk of the county wherein the election occurs."

The penalties are very severe, as it is most important they should be:

"Whoever shall violate any provision of this title, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year. The offences described in this act are hereby declared to be infamous crimes. When a person is convicted of any offence mentioned in section forty-one of this act [all forms of bribery or influence] he shall, in addition to the punishment above prescribed, forfeit any office to which he may have been elected at the election with reference to which such offence was committed; and when a person is convicted of any offence mentioned in section forty-one [being bribed] of this act, he shall, in addition to the punishment above prescribed, be excluded from the right of suffrage for a period of five years after such conviction. Any candidate for office who refuses or neglects to file a statement, as prescribed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as above provided. And, if such candidate be elected, he shall, in addition to such punishment, be suspended from the duties and deprived of the emoluments of his office until the proper statement shall be filed."

There is not, as in the English act, a limitation fixed for campaign expenditures, above which no candidate can go; but while this was considered of importance when put into the English act, practical experience has shown that sworn publication of all expenditures has made it unnecessary. The limit has seldom been reached by any candidate, being on an average one-third higher than actual expenditures.

The unanimous passage of this bill by the Senate on Thursday foreshadows its equally easy passage by the Assembly. The Governor is also committed in its favor, and even if he were to invent excuses to veto it, the prospect appears to be good for its passage over a veto. It is, of course, a far more formidable measure for Gov. Hill and his Tammany allies than the Ballot Bill.

THE NEBRASKA RATE PROBLEM.

Just what results the Senate expects from its recent resolution on Western corn rates is not very clear. After alleging that the great region east of the Rocky Mountains is unable to obtain actual cost of production for its food products on account of excessive freight rates, it is resolved that the Inter-State Commission investigate whether this allegation is true or not, whether any section of the Inter-State Law is responsible for the situation, and whether a more stringent enforcement of the law would remedy the evil. That opens the whole question of the public regulation of railroad tariffs. Should the law be modified or more stringently enforced? Not a small part of the difficulties of the Inter-State Commission consists in formulating opinions on such a problem as is here presented,

The confusion in the public mind is illustrated by the fact that the petitions presented to the Senate from Nebraska are directly opposed to each other. One asks that the long-and-short-haul prohibition be repealed, as responsible for much of the present trouble in Nebraska. Another petition, from a jobbing city in the same State, remonstrates against any alteration of the law; for in its rigorous enforcement lies the city's hope of competitive sales as against other cities favored by position and by the rail carriers. The Granger sentiment was largely responsible for the Inter-State Act, because it was thought, in part justly, that cities and concentrated traffic in general were too much favored by the railroads. In the present emergency the Nebraska farmer finds the Inter-State Act a hindrance to the low rates which he thinks the railroads ought to grant upon his corn, so that his overproduction may reach an Eastern market at a price high enough to give him a small profit.

If we inquire whether the Nebraska farmer has any ground for his demand, we are met by one great preliminary difficulty. Either the rates upon the different articles carried by the railroads should bear a certain reasonable relation to each other, or they need not. As far as the Inter-State Law goes, it decides this question in favor of an equitable relationship. This is the contention of all interior towns that wish to control the jobbing trade of their section or State—Lincoln, Nebraska, as against Chicago, for example. This contention, applied to the carriage of corn, means that if unusually low rates are granted upon that commodity, every industry, agricultural or manufacturing, in that and other States will insist upon a like reduction because of discrimination. The usual argument is, "If the railroads can carry corn at that rate and make money, they can carry my goods at a corresponding price. Am I not as much in need of help as the farmer of Nebraska?" And under our present laws the argument has force.

One point about the long-and-short-haul discussion is not often referred to. If the famous fourth section should be struck from the law, the question of "undue preference or advantage" would still remain to be decided, and this would involve the rightfulness of a proportionately greater charge for a shorter distance. It is possible that the fact of the presence of a specific section in the Inter-State Act is itself at times a hindrance to justice. Naturally the Inter-State Commission, in interpreting the law, lays stress upon the necessity of conforming to this specific rule. It is also possible that the Commission's respect for the supposed wishes of Congress and the nation has led it a little too far. The Commission is quoted as saying, for instance, that a local rate between two points must bear a certain relation to the proportion of a through rate accruing between the same points on a distant shipment. This, it will be noticed, goes beyond the letter of the fourth section, which deals with aggregate charges only. Many of our disputes about this long-and-short-haul matter could,

on grounds of equity, be settled better by a repeal of the section entirely, thus leaving the question of discrimination to be determined by the general prohibition of undue preference. One objection to this might be that the law is now too vague, and that we ought not to take out the only specific clause. But is the law too vague? Is it not thus rather conforming to other statutes?

Under our laws a house must be habitable if rent is to be collected by suit. We are nowhere told exactly what habitable means. Cases have been tried in times past which furnish a large number of precedents governing the relations between landlord and tenant. Under these precedents it is a matter of fact to be determined by the evidence whether a certain damage releases the tenant or not. Consider the confusion which would ensue should our statutes attempt to define exactly the things necessary for a habitable home. The vagueness may seem unsatisfactory, but it works towards a fairer measure of justice for all concerned. In like manner the vagueness of the prohibition of unjust discrimination in transportation is faulty, mainly through a lack of precedents, though the whole law needs better machinery for its enforcement. The body of men who begin the work of establishing such precedents have a difficult and delicate task. In this respect the community is fortunate in the present Commission. As a means of meting out justice, the Anglo-Saxon mind has not yet invented a better method than by having each side in a dispute state its case as strongly as possible before some impartial tribunal, this deciding between the disputants upon the facts and in accordance with some general principle. The differences of circumstances and of conditions in transportation are endless. No law could possibly cover them all in detail. The statement of a principle should be the only requirement, leaving the application to the Commission, according to the facts in each case. In the Nebraska matter the railroads think that a great reduction in the corn rate would benefit the consumer more than the producer; but, more than all else, they fear that, under the theory of relationship of rates such a reduction would be made the ground for a general demand for similar favors on other articles. At the same time, if we argue that one rate should not be used as a criterion for another rate, we precipitate upon the country all the evils which the Inter-State Act was intended to cure.

Going back to the resolution again, the Commission should have the sympathy of the community. How the "more stringent enforcement" of the law would help the corn-producer is hard to see. If all are agreed upon the correctness of the main principles of the Inter-State Act, it is equally difficult to see how the railroad rates on corn can be pronounced relatively unreasonable; while a pronounced change in any important provision of the act—such as the short-haul rule—would ruin many important business interests established throughout the very corn belt whose products now do not realize the "actual cost of production."

THE ENGLISH LABOR LESSON.

THE results of the strike of the dock laborers in London last year, as told from day to day in the English press, are extremely interesting to those who occupy themselves with what is called "the labor problem." Nothing in the story is more interesting than the closeness with which the whole affair has followed the American experience of four years ago. Here is a passage from the last *Spectator*, containing the lesson of the late English strikes, which might, barring the phraseology, have been found in these columns at almost any time during the spring of 1886:

"The issue thus raised is more serious than any of those on which trade quarrels used formerly to turn. Workmen have a right to give or withhold their labor. It is their own—theirs to sell if they wish to sell it; theirs to keep if they do not wish to sell it. But the very same principle of individual freedom which sustains this claim of the workmen, equally sustains the corresponding claim of the employers. They have a right to give or withhold employment. It is their own—theirs to sell if they wish to sell it; theirs to keep if they do not wish to sell it. The new dock strike directly contravenes this principle. The dock-laborers are endeavoring to prevent the employment of non-unionist men belonging to another trade. As regards their own labor, they are free to do as they please. They need not load any carts if they are minded to stand idle, nor need the unionist carmen bring any carts to be loaded if they prefer to stay at home. But when the members of either union seek, directly or indirectly, to prevent employers from getting other men to do the work which they refuse to do, they are openly attacking individual liberty. They are trying to stamp out non-unionist labor. No union standing by itself can attempt this with any chance of success. It can only be done by violent picketing, and as soon as picketing becomes unmistakably violent, the police interfere. But if unions combine, their power of interfering with non-unionists becomes very much greater. There is no need to use violence to the non-unionists themselves; they have the chance of attaining their end by the quieter method of making the employment of non-unionists inconvenient. In the present case, supposing the laborers' union have their way, any owner of goods employing non-unionist carmen will not get his goods delivered to him. He will send in vain to the dock or wharf where they are stored; the unionist laborers employed there will refuse to load his carts."

What has happened to bring home to the English mind these to us now familiar truths is this: When the casual laborers employed by the Dock Companies struck for higher wages and more regular work, the Dock Companies answered: "We cannot pay you higher wages, because our business will not allow us to do so. We are making no profits now, and some of us are almost insolvent. Nor can we give you regular work, because our business is irregular in its very nature. We sometimes need more labor than we can get, but most of the time do not need one-half of what offers. The fact is, that there are too many of you. It is your frantic competition here in East London which keeps you so poor and miserable. You ought either to go back to the country, where you are sorely needed, or emigrate to some new country. Our stockholders cannot take care of you, because a large proportion of them are very poor themselves."

There is much reason for believing that these words of soberness and truth would have produced the desired effect; that something would have been done to lessen the oversupply of labor in the dock district, and

to arrest the drift into London of "casuals" tired of farm labor in the country districts, but for the interference at this point of a body of philanthropists, headed by Cardinal Manning and supported, with curious fatuity, by a portion of the daily press and of the charitable public. These friends of Labor furiously attacked the Dock Companies for their cruelty and injustice, on two grounds: one was that the dock-laborers were very poor and miserable, and the other was, in effect, that anybody who once employs a man is bound to see, ever after, that he has regular employment at good wages. In support of these theses, the strikers, led by a certain labor agitator and Socialist named Burns, were encouraged in every possible way to hold out. Subscriptions for their support poured in from all parts of the country; meetings were held to express sympathy with them; the companies were overwhelmed with abuse; sympathetic strikes among other trades were fomented and set on foot. The working-classes all over the country were plunged in a fever of vague expectation of the great labor millennium. No proper examination of the nature of the problem raised by the strike, or of the probable effect on business of their theory of the rights of labor, was made by any of the dockmen's advocates. The air was filled, among the well-to-do classes, with that curious fear that something revolutionary and tremendous was going to happen to the social organization which some of us experienced here when Powderly began to convert us all (except bankers and brokers) into "Knights of Labor," and threatened to do away with the State and Federal Governments.

The companies at last made some concessions, both as regards money and hours, which they could not really afford to make, but which they felt compelled to make in order to put an end to popular clamor and prevent the ruin of London as a port. The negotiations were conducted on behalf of the laborers by Cardinal Manning, Sir J. Whitehead, and Mr. Sidney Buxton, and an agreement in due form was finally reached, and the men went back to work. Did peace and content then reign? Not a bit of it. The companies have never had a quiet week since. The leaders of the union thought they had discovered that they possessed great power, and felt the need of continually showing it. The trouble began with an attempt to compel the discharge of all the non-unionists employed by the companies during the strike, and every few days have revealed a new grievance, to be redressed by a strike. Moreover, their success fired the imagination of the other London trades-unions. The gasmen struck because the companies tried to make them share in the profits. The carmen and truckmen struck in order to help the dockmen, refusing to deliver goods to be handled by non-union men at the docks, and so on through various connected trades. The loss of money has been very great, and so has the interruption to business and the inconvenience to the public.

Although the strikers are being defeated,

there is not much sign as yet of returning sense and moderation. Minute description of the situation is not needed for American readers. We have here passed through every phase of the crisis. We know all about the right of a laborer to stay permanently, on wages fixed by himself or by his union, in the employment of any one who once chances to employ him. We know all about the right to frighten, maim, mutilate, or murder non-union men if they, in their greater poverty, seek to fill places which union men have voluntarily vacated. We know all about the right to damage an employer's property and hinder his business, if he accepts peaceably the laborer's own decision to leave his service; we know all about the notion that everybody who employs labor must be a rich man, with plenty of money in some secluded spot, which he is bound to produce or divide with Labor whenever Labor asks for it. We are also very familiar with the duty of "society" to guarantee every man against the consequences of his own vice, or folly, or impudence, or laziness, or extravagance. And we are well acquainted with the labor agitator who thunders against capital at labor meetings, and dreads nothing more than cordial relations between employer and employed, because they ruin his business. There is something odd, however, in these days of steam and electricity, in seeing the English public slowly learning their lesson with as much patience and confession of ignorance as if they had never heard of our own recent experience.

THE AIM OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

THE importance of the victories the Socialists have won in Germany can hardly be appreciated without remembering that they have been denied the use of the ordinary electoral machinery; that is to say, they cannot hold public meetings or publicly distribute documents, and many of their leading men are in exile under police orders. They have, therefore, been obliged to resort to such odd means of canvassing as writing the names of their candidates in chalk on the walls of houses and on the sidewalks, and distributing hand-bills surreptitiously—in many cases through their school-children. They are for the most part poor men, and as no salaries are paid to members of the Reichstag, compensation for their members has to be provided by voluntary contributions. The Paris *Figaro* tells a story of one of their candidates named Viereck, an illegitimate son of the old Emperor William, whose name in German means "Square," and whose supporters, therefore, covered the walls in his district with squares of all sizes on election day, with the single word "elect" written underneath. Among their candidates at the late election, there were twelve carpenters, ten machinists, eight compositors, eight shoemakers, six merchants, four cigar-makers, three tavern-keepers, three masons, three moulders, two gilders, two druggists, eight journalists—a very fair representation of what are called the working-classes of the communi-

ty. They have displayed such activity that they are said to have held 107 meetings in Berlin, in spite of the police, during the last week of their canvass. It was directed by a central committee sitting in the capital and composed of Bebel, Grillenberger, Liebknecht, Meister, and Singer. They distributed the funds and supplied the speakers. These funds come from all parts of the world, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Austria, and England; but, strangely enough, by far the largest amounts come from the United States. Between the French and German Socialists there has, ever since 1884, been much fraternization. In that year the French made considerable contributions to the German campaign fund, and the Germans reciprocated in 1885.

In view of the rapid growth of the movement in Germany, of course greatly increased attention is being given to the aims of the Socialists. On this point they take every pains to make their meaning clear. At their Congress in Copenhagen, in 1883, they declared distinctly that what they sought was a radical social and economical revolution. They repeated this declaration at Bruggen in 1887. To make assurance doubly sure in the late canvass, they made every candidate sign the following declaration:

"In the existing state of society all the means or instruments of labor have been monopolized by the capitalistic class; hence the dependence of the working class, the cause of all misery and of all slavery. As political parties act only for the purpose of guaranteeing their privileges to those who are already possessed of them, the working class ought to organize itself in a distinct party, having for its object its own economic emancipation. Every movement should have this end in view."

The Congress at Bruggen also put down, among the things to be striven for, "the expropriation of the soil and of other means of production."

So much for the programme. Its execution is, of course, a long way off. It will, even at the present rate of progress, be ages before the Socialists can in Germany or any other country set up a legislature strong enough to put the State in possession of all the land machinery of the country. The Socialists will win a good many victories in all countries, as long as the owners of property are not seriously alarmed. Wherever they are, Socialists of all shades will be astounded, and, it may be, appalled, by finding how deeply rooted in human nature property is, and what a tremendous resistance it can make to its enemies. So that the danger to it from the present movement in Germany has but little practical interest. What gives this its importance and attracts to it the attention of the world just now, is the exposure it makes of the futility and failure of the economical policy started by Bismarck and taken up by the present Emperor. It shows that not only have the high tariff and the workmen's-insurance plan proved a complete failure as measures of pacification for the working classes, but that they have strengthened the working classes in their belief that their schemes of social reorganization are feasible. This is where the mischief of the Bismarck policy is now showing itself. A high tariff for the benefit of the workingman is the first step in his conversion to the notion

that Government may properly take entire control of the national industry. As soon as this notion has taken a firm lodgment in his brain, the second step, by which he becomes convinced that to make the new system a success the Government should be entirely taken away from the capitalists, is very easy. This step the Germans are now taking. They are beginning to say: If it be true, as these emperors, and princes, and diplomats, and bankers, and other big-wigs say, that it is the duty of Government, and is in its power, to raise the wages of the workingman and make provision for him in his old age, surely the workingman himself is the fittest person to take charge of the matter. Why should it be left any longer in the hands of these gorgeous creatures in fine uniforms, who have never done a day's work in their lives, are living on the earnings of the poor, and have not a particle of real sympathy with them?

A JAPANESE STATE LEGISLATURE.

MITO, January 10, 1890.

JAPAN, like France, has a two-fold division of the country, the one geographical, and the other political. The former, or ancient, division is into *kuni*, of which there are now eighty-four; the latter, or modern division, is into *ken*, of which there are forty-two, besides three *fu*. (The three large cities of Tokio, Osaka, and Kioto, are part of no *ken*, but constitute each a political district, called *fu*). In 1878 the Emperor, in accordance with his pledge that "all measures [should] be decided by public opinion," as the first step towards local self-government, instituted assemblies in the various *ken* and *fu*. These assemblies meet annually in the capital city of each *ken*, and in each *fu*, and are called *kenkwai*, or *fu kwai*. The city in which I live is the capital of a *ken*; therefore, I had an opportunity to visit the *kenkwai*, and to investigate the extent and limit of its authority.

In this *ken* the assembly is not provided with a chamber of its own for its meetings, but holds its sessions in the examination room of the High School. Ordinarily, visitors are allowed to be present at the sessions; but the chairman of the assembly is empowered to dismiss or keep out the audience at his discretion. It must, of course, be added, that the audience are expected to preserve proper order; in fact, only recently more stringent regulations have been issued to the police by the Government for the control of the outsiders. The man who expects to become a spectator leaves his card with the outer door-keepers, by whom his name is registered, and from whom a ticket of admission is received, to be given to the inner door-keeper.

At the further end of the room from the entrance on the higher platform is the Chairman's seat. On the lower platform, at his right and left, sit the two clerks, one a long-hand recorder and the other a shorthand reporter. On the ground floor, the desks of the members are arranged on the three sides of a rectangle. Beginning on the Chairman's left, the members from No. 1 to No. 21 are on one of the long sides of the rectangle; directly in front of the Chairman, but near the doorway, the members from No. 22 to No. 30 fill the short side; and on the Chairman's left, the remainder, up to No. 50, occupy the other long side. In front of each desk hangs a paper label inscribed with the name and the number of the member. On each desk are an ink-box,

soroban (abacus), and such books and documents as may be needed. In the interior of the rectangle are several *hibachi*, large boxes which contain a charcoal fire. Back of the members on the Chairman's left, sit the audience. There are, of course, also servants to run on errands for the members. Among the representatives are a few old men; but almost all are middle-aged or young. About half of them have discarded the Japanese *kimono* for European dress. The room lacks ornaments altogether, and is far from being pretty according to Occidental ideas. Although the Japanese are very fond of tobacco and *saki*, no smoking or drinking is allowed in the assembly-room. The members do not lounge about, or sit with their feet on the desks, or envelope themselves in a cloud of smoke, or disgrace themselves by boisterous conduct. During the session they are very orderly; and, however spirited the debate may become, personal rudeness and violence are lacking.

According to the printed rules governing these bodies, they are "to counsel about the budget of expenses to be met by local taxation, and about the manner of collecting such taxes." The members are elected in each *gun* (county) or *ku* (ward) according to the population, at the rate of one member for each 20,000 people; but the number of representatives in one county or ward cannot exceed five. Each legislative district may also select *yobi-in* (reserve members), not to exceed ten, but always twice the number of the regular members. For instance, in this *kenkwai* there are altogether forty-eight representatives; therefore, the districts of this *ken* must elect in all ninety-six "reserve members." As their name indicates, they are to take the places of any regular members who may for any reason be unable to serve. It is thus very unlikely that there would ever be a vacancy to be filled by a special election, except in case the entire body is prorogued. Can any one mention another country where each member of a legislative body has two "reserve" substitutes ready to step into his vacant place?

A candidate for representative must be over twenty-five years of age, a permanent resident of that *ken*, and have lived there for more than three years. He must also be paying an annual land-tax of more than ten *yen*. Idiots, convicts of more than one year's confinement, bankrupts, civil officers, priests and ministers, soldiers and sailors in actual service, are all ineligible. Political offenders are not eligible till five years from the time of release; and those who have retired from public service are ineligible under four years. The qualifications of voters differ from the above in only four respects: electors must be over twenty years of age, permanent residents of that *gun* or *ku*, and be paying annual land-taxes of more than five *yen*, and priests and ministers have the right of suffrage. The term of service covers four years; but the system of rotation prevails, so that the terms of half of the members expire every two years.

From among the members the assembly elects a "standing committee of from five to seven persons," who serve for a period of two years. This committee remains in the capital city throughout the year, and gives its opinion when the Governor asks about the manner and order of carrying out the enactments of the assembly, and about the payment of extraordinary expense. In this committee a majority make a quorum and decide a vote; and at its meetings no spectators are allowed. A member of this committee receives "from 30 *yen* to 80 *yen* per month and travelling expenses"; while an ordinary member of the

assembly receives "1 *yen* per diem during the session and travelling expenses." These salaries are all included in the budget of local taxation.

The ordinary annual session opens some time in November, and continues for not more than thirty days. If within that time the public business is unfinished, or if for any reason it seems necessary, the Governor is empowered to call a special session to continue for not more than seven days. In any case the Governor must state his reasons therefor to the Department of State for Home Affairs at Tokio. Likewise, if there is a disagreement between the Governor and the assembly, then both parties, stating the reasons for their opinions, must appeal for a decision to the Department of Home Affairs. In this case the Governor may suspend the assembly; and, if the decision from the central Government comes too late, he may call a special meeting. If the debates of the assembly disturb the public peace, or violate any laws or regulations, the Governor may suspend the assembly, but must notify the Department of Home Affairs. The latter, moreover, has the power at any time to suspend a *kenkwai* or a *fukwai*, but must call a new one within ninety days.

Every session of an assembly is formally "opened" by the Governor of that *fu* or *ken*. The business to come before the assembly is presented in a bill originating with the Governor. At the first reading of the bill, or even at any time, if a member wishes explanations concerning any of the receipts or disbursements, the Governor or his representative must explain. As a matter of fact, the Governor is rarely present to make such explanations in person, but the First Secretary of the *fu* or *ken* is present as his representative throughout the session. Besides him, the chief officer of the particular department whose affairs are under discussion at the time is also present, to answer any questions or make any explanations. These two officials may speak at any time, provided they do not interrupt the speech of a member; but they have no vote.

The discussion of disputed subjects usually comes with the first and the second readings. The third reading is generally a matter of form, though often a final tussle will come then if the contest is close. For instance, at the last session of this legislature, at first an appropriation for the local newspaper was rejected, but on the third reading it was passed by amendment to the original bill. In a debate each member has the right to speak if he does not use improper language concerning others. When a member wishes to address the assembly, he rises, calls out "*Gichō*" (chairman), and gives his number. When the chairman has recognized him by repeating that number, he "has the floor." A majority vote of all the members present is necessary for the passage of a motion.

After the "original bill" has been presented to an ordinary meeting of an assembly, if there are two members who wish to make a petition about other important matters of that *fu* or *ken*, they must first obtain the permission of the assembly, after which the petition will be presented, like a bill, for discussion. If this bill is passed, then it can be presented, as the opinion of the assembly, either to the Governor or to the Department of Home Affairs. No bill becomes a law until it has been signed by the Governor. If the latter does not agree with a bill, he may appeal to the Department of Home Affairs, where it will be finally decided.

If we sum up the extent and limit of the powers of a Japanese local assembly, we may

say that in theory a *kenkwai* or a *fukwai* is by no means entirely independent of the central Government, and does not possess absolute control of the matters of its own *ken* or *fu*. It will be noticed that in all cases the final ratification or decision rests with the Governor or the Department of Home Affairs. The latter also has the power in its own hands of suspending an assembly at its discretion. It would seem, then, that theoretically a *fukwai* or a *kenkwai* is pretty much under the control of the central Government, and has very little real power of its own. Its nature appears more like that of an elective advisory board than of a legislative body, so that in one sense the title of this contribution is a misnomer. But in practice and in fact, a wise Governor, though he is an appointive officer of the central Government, does not often put himself in opposition to public opinion unless it be a case of the greatest importance; and the Department of Home Affairs is loath to exercise its authority unless it is absolutely necessary. The central Government holds the power to control these assemblies if it should be necessary, but it also respects public opinion, and allows local self-government as far as possible. Likewise, in the Constitution which goes into effect this year, the Imperial Government, giving up much of its legislative power, also retains sufficient authority not to become entirely subject to the Diet.

It seems necessary, in the present stage of political development in this Empire, that too much authority and prestige should not be suddenly taken away from the central Government and intrusted to the inexperienced and irresponsible people. But we feel assured that, as the people show themselves capable of exercising power, their privileges will be gradually extended. We should not find fault with Japan because in a few years she has not leaped into the enjoyment of political privileges which the English and American people obtained only after centuries of slow and often bloody development; but we should congratulate her because, by peaceful proclamation, she has gradually taken herself entirely out of the pale of Oriental absolutism, beyond even despotic Russia, and may from this year be classed with Bismarckian Germany.

MEILHAC'S "MARGOT."

PARIS, February 6, 1890.

THERE is perhaps no more popular writer in Paris, in the circle of journalistic writers, than M. Meilhac, who was for so many years the literary companion of Ludovic Halévy. They both had the good fortune, while they were young, full of gayety and of spirits, of finding in Offenbach a musical collaborator. Their operettas are world-famous; who has not heard of "La Belle Héloïse," "Barbe-bleue," etc.? Offenbach had something in him of the genius of Mozart; he was of course but a small reduction of this great man, but he always reminds me of him by the grace, the ease, the loveliness of his melodies. Without Offenbach, Halévy and Meilhac would probably have had only the transient popularity of so many others whose names are now completely forgotten. Thanks to him, they have risen higher; they are still before the public, and they have both become members of the French Academy—somewhat, it must be confessed, to the surprise of those who have continued to regard the Academy with the reverence of the past.

The collaboration of the two operatic writers came to an end after the war of 1870; for what reason? Nobody knows, probably, except themselves and their most intimate friends. Halévy

abandoned the stage completely and gave himself up to novel-writing. He made himself a second reputation, so to speak, by the light stories of 'Madame et Monsieur Cardinal' and the 'Filles de M. Cardinal,' and by the novel 'L'Abbé Constantin,' which opened for him the doors of the French Academy. Meilhac continued to work for the stage. He too soon showed new ambition; he grew more serious, and aimed visibly at becoming a writer of comedies instead of operettas or vaudevilles. An old bachelor, a true Parisian, knowing nothing outside of his dear boulevard, he made his special study of the world which has for its limits the Bastille and the Arc de Triomphe. The moralist can find several worlds in this small universe—all the extremes of vice and of virtue, all the refinements of civilization, with all the permanent instincts of the natural man. To be sure, man always remains the same, in a certain sense; but the modern *coquette*, the modern *ingénue*, are not exactly the *coquette*, the *ingénue* of the time of Molière—and the *Célimène*, the *Agnès*, of Paris are not exactly the *Célimène*, the *Agnès*, of Chicago or New York—not even those of London, though London is geographically very near us.

Meilhac makes no pretension of being a dramatic creator, he does not undertake to model new types; he contents himself with the old types of French comedy, but he tries to give them their modern look, and he excels in observing the small traits which give these types their present character. He belongs to the new school of realists. Our painters, our sculptors only copy what they see with their own eyes; they do not pretend to invent anything. Meilhac's field of observation has been limited—it has been limited even in Paris; but he has seen well what he has seen; he is a good observer. In the comedy which has recently been produced on the stage of the French Theatre, he has aimed at higher objects than heretofore; he has evidently intended to modernize (if the word may be employed) a subject which had tempted Molière, and which was treated by him in one of his best plays.

"L'Ecole des Femmes" was represented for the first time in Paris on December 26, 1662, at the theatre of the Palais Royal, and played by the troupe of Monsieur, the brother of the King. The printed comedy was dedicated to the famous Madame, so well known by her letters. *Arnolphe* is an old man who keeps an innocent girl in confinement, and tries to protect her against all the seductions of the world. He intends to marry her himself, and he educates her for himself; but Nature has her rights, and the innocent *Agnès* falls in love with a handsome young man, *Horace*. The innocence of *Agnès* is stronger than the experience of *Arnolphe*, youth is stronger than old age; and when the aged *Arnolphe* speaks eloquently of his passion, little *Agnès* tells him quietly,

"Tenex, tous vos discours ne me touchent point
l'aise;
Horace avec deux mots en ferait plus que vous."

The subject treated by Molière in the "École des Femmes" is as old as humanity itself. He showed in some parts of his play a boldness which scandalized a portion of the society of his time, and he was so much criticised that he took the trouble to write another play, called "La Critique de l'École des Femmes," which was represented for the first time on the 1st of June, 1663.

Let us see how M. Meilhac has developed this same drama, the competition of old age and of youth. The folly of the old man and the girl's innocence are the cardinal points of "Margot" as well as of the "École des Femmes." But how different *M. de Boisvillette*, an old

Parisian bachelor, a club man, a *roué*, who has nothing to learn in life, is from Molière's *Arnolphe*; and how different is *Margot* from *Agnès*. *Margot* has been charitably brought up by a person who belongs to what Dumas has called the "Demi-monde." She has never seen anybody but women belonging to a perverse society, irregular men and more irregular women. She is innocent when the play opens, but her mind had no purity to lose; the conversation she has heard, the lessons which she has indirectly received, have not prepared her for a virtuous life.

The first act begins in the house of *M. de Boisvillette*. He has been dining with some friends and their lady friends; the company is gone to end the evening at some theatre. *Margot* has been dining there, too, but she has disappeared, she has probably gone home. *Boisvillette* is preparing to go to bed when suddenly, behind a great screen, he sees *Margot* profoundly asleep. He wakes her up, and then begins a very pretty scene. *Boisvillette* is a gentleman, and, accustomed as he is to light society, he treats the young girl with a sort of respect; she takes the opportunity to make him a sort of confession. She begins to understand thoroughly her situation; she is not happy, she feels no inclination for the life of the dissolute woman who has brought her up. She sees no choice; either she must throw herself into the river, or else she must live as the people around her live. *Boisvillette* is moved; he says to her that there is a better thing to do—he will send her somewhere to the country, for two or three years, and he will find her some good, honest, modest husband.

This conversation between an old sceptic, who becomes by degrees sentimental, and the girl, who clings to the hope of saving her innocence, is a model of grace and delicacy. Of course *Boisvillette* feels himself by degrees falling in love with *Margot*. In her new life *Margot* finds herself in contact with a nice young man, the nephew of *Boisvillette*; she falls in love, not with her saviour, but with this young man. They both become more and more miserable. *Margot* has the most tender regard for her protector, but she cannot return his sentiments. *Boisvillette* finds himself ridiculous, absurd: he is too much a man of the world to behave like Molière's *Arnolphe*, but he suffers, he is tortured, and all the more because he knows that his nephew does not care for *Margot*. She, too, learns that her dear *Georges* is going to be married, and becomes desperate; she leaves *Boisvillette's* château, hardly knowing what she will do. She fortunately meets *François*, the keeper of *Boisvillette's* domain, the man whom *Boisvillette* originally intended to give her for a husband. This *François* receives the confidence of her misfortune, and tells her substantially: "After what has happened, since you cannot marry *Boisvillette's* nephew, since you will not marry *Boisvillette* himself, you must look for a protector, for an energetic man, and accept his guidance."

The voice of this *François*, of this "man of the woods," is the voice of stern reality. But it is hardly the voice which *Margot* would have been likely to submit to if she had had a real existence. M. Meilhac has represented *Margot* to us as rather too romantic a person; we cannot admit that she will accept easily a solution which has a sort of brutality about it. *Margot* has been too much spoiled from her earliest youth, her intellect has been refined, even to corruption, by the brilliant conversation of Parisian rakes, of witty, handsome, and unscrupulous women; her heart has been mellowed and softened by the delicate adoration of *Boisvillette*; the incense which he

has been burning before her has been of the choicest kind; and the transformation which the gradual progress of his passion has made in him could not but have touched the most tender fibres of her nature. She did not return love for love, but she has been living in an atmosphere of gratitude, of affection, of friendship; she has afterwards herself felt what love is, she has desired to become the wife of her benefactor's nephew. Under such circumstances, we are rather shocked to find her suddenly offering her hand to the coarse "man of the woods," to the man who, good and virtuous as he may be, is, however, in an almost menial position in *Boisvillette's* house. She humbles herself too much; she has not the excuse of feeling that she loves *François*; she marries him merely in order to make an end, to screen herself against the temptations of a vicious life. She is determined to be a virtuous woman, and she sees no other way than this marriage. Well, perhaps there was no other way; perhaps *Margot* has done the best thing she could do; but this end proved a sort of disappointment to the spectators. They all expected *Margot* to marry *Boisvillette* himself, notwithstanding his age. Meilhac has not dared to unite them; he has left *Boisvillette* alone, unhappy; conscious, however, of having done some good and saved a soul. He has left *Margot* united to a strong man who is determined to make her walk straight. Not a very romantic end, you see. The beauty of the first act, and the incoherence of the second and the third, remind one of the Latin verse,

"Desinit in pacem mulier formosa superne."

Correspondence.

THE RIGHTS OF COLOR AT THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your editorial in your issue of the 13th stating the aims of the Afro-American League was incorrect, as you will see by the enclosed "Address to the People of the United States" which was issued by the League. As a matter of fact, the Afro-American does not desire any class legislation. Both conventions declared against it. The native-born American of African descent does, however, wish the civil rights which are freely accorded naturalized Americans, but denied to him.

Theoretically the Afro-American is a citizen, endowed with a citizen's rights, but practically he is not allowed to exercise the rights guaranteed him by the Constitution. Yea, as a Caucasian (I presume you are), can have no proper conception of the indignities heaped upon refined ladies and gentlemen in the South simply because they are of African descent. Educated Afro-Americans 7-8 Caucasian, 1-8 negro, receive the same treatment at the hands of brutal Southerners that illiterate negro field hands get. In the South the negro attends a separate and usually inferior school, he must ride in a separate and filthy railroad car or in the smoking car, he must sit in a separate gallery at the theatre. The hotels refuse to receive him at all. The prejudice against the negro does not even stop at the grave, for his dead must be buried in a separate graveyard. The Southern people have always endeavored to show the negro that he is an inferior, that he belongs to a separate and distinct class.

The Afro-American does not wish to be separated from other American citizens, but he is forced away by the treatment he receives. As a class the colored people have been wronged; they have been prevented from exercising the

right of suffrage; as a class they have been denied their civil rights; they have been murdered in cold blood, without any effort being made to punish the murderers; when suspected of crime, they have been lynched. Having been wronged as a class, as a class they are endeavoring to right those wrongs. Would they be worthy of citizenship if they did less? Suppose the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, or any other class of people were treated as the Afro-Americans have been treated in the South; would they not as a class resent it? Southern legislatures have passed infamous laws aimed at negroes as a class. A week or so ago the Mississippi Legislature resolved to memorialize Congress to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. In view of these facts, the Afro-American has aroused from his past lethargy, and has determined to demand all the rights to which he is entitled as an American citizen.—Respectfully,

C. F. ADAMS.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1890.

[We believe Mr. Adams to be in error as regards the Mississippi Legislature. It took no action in the premises—and it would have made no difference if it had done so.—ED. NATION.]

THE RACE PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As a solution of the "race problem" in the Southern States, I have a remedy not nearly as heroic as that of Senators Butler and Morgan, who wish to remove six millions of negroes, more or less, to Africa, which every one knows can and will never be done; less trenchant than that of the legislators at Jackson, Mississippi, who are petitioning for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, which is almost as hopeless of accomplishment as the other; and one differing widely from the propositions of Senators Sherman, Ingalls, and Chandler, who hope by a Federal election law to restore the days of reconstruction, and to carry the Gulf States, by the negro vote, for the Republican ticket.

Unlike Senators Butler and Morgan, I maintain that the negroes, even in their unavoidable inferiority to the white men surrounding them, and while they have no chance to become bank presidents or railroad magnates, or to enter fashionable society, are vastly better off than they could be in Africa for the next one hundred years to come. Unlike the Democrats at Jackson, I neither hope nor wish to see the Fifteenth Amendment repealed. Unlike Senators Sherman, Ingalls, and Chandler, though I do wish that all the negroes should freely vote, I do not wish them to vote solidly for the one party supposed to be most favorable to them.

The suppression of the negro vote in five or six of the Gulf States is certainly a great evil; but its free exercise in the days following upon 1868, with the resulting corrupt governments, State and local, was undoubtedly a much greater evil. There is one other alternative left. It is this, that the negro vote should be divided, as the vote of the poorest laboring class in the Northern States is, in varying proportions, between the two great parties, while the lead in each party, as everywhere in the world, would be taken by men of some wealth, some education, some standing in the community—by men, in short, who have something to lose by bad government. The government of South Carolina under Robert K. Scott and Frank Moses was more intolerable than that of New York city under Tweed, Oakey Hall, and

Connolly. With the negroes all voting, but following in two opposing hosts the lead of those white men who would come forward naturally, without aid from outside of the State, South Carolina would enjoy a much better government than the large cities of the North, if only for the reason that its poverty renders politics there less attractive to the most dangerous boodlers.

How, then, is this condition of affairs—a division of the negro vote—to be brought about? Is it at all within the range of possibility?

Answering the latter question first, I say, with proper efforts, it is possible. In two States at least, large numbers of negroes have, within the last year or two, freely and openly voted the Democratic ticket—in Louisiana, many of those who are engaged in growing sugar, on account of the free-trade tendency of the Republican party on the sugar duties; in Virginia, on account of a personal quarrel with Mahone.

Then, how shall the individual Southern negro be emancipated from the domination of his race; and what motive shall he have to separate himself from the Republican party, of which he has so long been the docile follower, rather than a member? The Australian ballot, while protecting the Republican colored voter from the shotgun of the white-liner, will also protect the colored Democrat from the jibes and anathemas of his kinsfolk and his church. The motive and reason why an intelligent negro in the Gulf States should vote for Democratic Congressmen and Presidential electors is not far to seek—not, at least, if the Democratic party plants itself, under the lead of Cleveland, on the one great principle of its existence, viz.: upon free trade, casting aside the quirks, evasions, and straddles of the platform of 1884. Din it in the ears of every colored grower of cotton and corn, to the exclusion of all other political questions, that the Republicans want to cheat him out of his slender income, to make money for the wool-grower, the iron-miner, and the manufacturer, and he will soon understand the tariff. Tell him openly, "It is quite proper for those fellows who work in the furnaces at Birmingham to vote the Republican ticket—and for the white furnace-owners too; it is not a question of North and South, of white or black, but of free trade on one side and robbery on the other," and you are bound to make enough impression on the black Republican phalanx to split it wide open; and when that is done, the race problem is half solved.

Are there Democratic leaders with the needful courage to undertake the task?

L. N. D.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 14, 1890.

A HINT TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent "G. M. L." in your last issue, deserves the thanks of the foreign-travelling public. Perhaps nowhere in the world is there so much competition and eagerness to be the fittest to survive as among the rival steamship companies between Europe and America. Steamers which, ten or even five years ago, were regarded as "ocean greyhounds," are now contemptuously ranked among "old tubs" by the typical American tourist, who always wants the latest, the best, and the most comfortable, at any cost. To meet this want, one floating palace after another is put on the ocean, with ever more comfortable decks, saloons, and cabins. The best steamers have hitherto been usually filled at certain seasons of the year weeks or even months ahead of the

date of sailing; but in a year or two more, at the present rate of building, all the competing lines will have nothing but "best" steamers, and then it will be necessary to find some other mode of competitive advertising than increased size of decks, saloons, and cabins, and greater speed.

Now, during the past few weeks steamer after steamer has come in with reports of "terrific weather," "davits broken like pipe-stems," "life-boats carried away," etc. Only five that I have read of report the use of oil, and all with success. It is acknowledged to be so effective, and yet so cheap and so simple, that I wonder it has not yet occurred to any of the companies to advertise the regular use of oil in stormy weather, as a means of safety. I am convinced that the line which should advertise this innovation would soon become the most popular, even if its steamers were not of the record-breaking kind.

Then as to the *free seat* on deck. It is a most extraordinary and outrageous fact that if the first-class passengers on these floating palaces want a movable and comfortable seat, they must bring it along! Were it not that custom blunts the perceptions, this fact would seem so idiotic to every passenger that he would laugh aloud the first moment, and the second indignantly demand of the companies what right they have to treat him like a steerage passenger. It is the steerage principle to ask passengers to bring their tin plates and mattresses and camp-stools, and it is high time that this venerable absurdity and last relic of the steerage principle should be abolished in the first cabin. If any company should decide to introduce free steamer-chairs, I am sure the *Nation* and many other papers would gladly give it a handsome "reading notice." F. H. T.

HOW THE GERMANS TEACH "SEWING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your readers were recently told of the state of female education in Germany, and in your review of Dr. Klemm's work ("European Schools") they learned of the general method of instruction in that country; perhaps they may be interested to complete the cycle in hearing how sewing is there taught.

Cassel prides itself upon its schools, and reminds each stranger within its gates that the present Emperor and his brother were sent thither to be prepared for the University. The Hohenzollerns had until then been privately educated. In view of the vaunted housewifely qualities of the German women, I thought to gain some useful hints from the way in which sewing, an integral part of the female curriculum, is taught in that town. The Germans have a verb, to sew, but the equivalent of our noun is *Handarbeit*, handwork, and I found that it is handiwork rather than sewing which is taught.

The German schools are all under Government supervision, a few sporadic private ones excepted, and are thus public, but not free, for a fee is exacted. The fees are so graded that the poor are of necessity in one class of schools, called *Volksschulen*—people's schools—while the higher-priced schools receive the children of the middle class. *Handarbeit* forms part of the instruction of each school year, six hours weekly in the *Volksschulen* and four hours in the *Tochterschulen*—daughter-schools—as the better classed ones are oddly called, as if the members of the former only "grewed."

When it is remembered that seven years' school attendance is compulsory, one would expect the girl, even when the instruction ceases at fourteen, to be able, not merely to

take the stitches, but, what is equally important, to put together neatly and firmly the parts of her garment; to be, in short, a satisfactory, if not a beautiful, plain sewer. Skilled in that necessary branch, the bright ones could be trusted to "pick up" the simple dressmaking they will need, while the dull would be at least rendered capable in one direction. Perhaps I should concede to the national prejudice instruction in knitting; but one would think that one year out of the seven might be enough for that branch, and that a girl could face life even if she knew but one way of knitting a heel. In fact, the first four school years are given up to knitting four pairs of stockings; to learning that crocheting which forms for the German women the concealed indolence that Hamerton says knitting does for the French around his house; and to stitching in their samplers letters to mark the garments which are still in the air. The poorer girls have thus only three years remaining in which to learn the real sewing so important to them; but even in that time, with the dexter fingers and quicker brains resulting from the preceding four years' training, much might be done by a judicious method of teaching. Instead of this the annual pair of stockings is knit, with every possible and impossible heel, and a sampler of all the fancy stitches; crocheting practised in all its intricacies; hem-stitching and canvas embroidery—this last presumably to enable them to make the slippers of the Herren, for whose behoof alone they are educated.

Of actual sewing, different seams are practised on a sampler, a couple of dust cloths are hemmed, a girl's and a woman's chemise made, and a half-dozen of the latter cut out in paper one-fifth the natural size. With this the instruction of the poor, to whom skill with the needle is so essential, ceases. The middle class attend school a year or two longer, but their instruction continues of the same varied nature. One year is given to embroidery, another to patching and darning in every possible material, and to making a doll set of house linen.

The result is that they are not a nation of needle-women. I do not know that any part of Germany furnishes ready-made underclothing or hand-embroidery for the export trade. It comes from France and Switzerland. Having vainly sought in Hanover for well-made undergarments, I showed one of mine to the head of the largest establishment for that work in town. "Ah! that is French. May I ask what the gracious lady paid for it?" It was French, but bought at home for the equivalent of 6 marks. "It must have been done in a convent. Now I should have to pay 5 marks simply to get that tucking done by hand. I can furnish the gracious lady a similar one made by machine for 7 marks." The model was hand-made.

As the women sit in the shop doorways or in the public squares, watching their children at play in the sand-piles provided for them by an admirable municipal regulation, they are knitting or crocheting, but so often the latter that one comes to regard them as homely Penelopes who do not wish to finish their task. After a prolonged sojourn in Germany, the sight of women sewing in the gardens of Paris came upon me as a novelty.

The landlady of my German pension and her friends occupied themselves in the same way, and seldom did even their plain sewing, cramped and frugal as their mode of living was. I had for a time a German lady's maid. She wrote a good letter, knew a little French, crocheted me a pair of slippers, but could not do my sewing. A friend of mine, in the same plight, sent

hers for three months to a Schneider Akademie, or school devoted entirely to sewing; yet these girls had had seven and eight years' school instruction in sewing. J. C. N.

CINCINNATI.

"JACKAHICK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I should be glad to learn the meaning of this Indian word. It occurs in a letter from Peter Sayer to Charles, Lord Baltimore, in 1689: "They said the Indians would not come out [to an interview] except Col. Coursey came. I told 'em a Jackahick from him would do; and I would frame one and send Mr. John Hawkins with it."

WM. HAND BROWNE.

Notes.

ROBERTS BROTHERS will publish next month 'The House of the Wolfings,' by William Morris, and Balzac's 'Sons of the Soil' ('Les Paysans') in Miss Wormeley's translation.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation 'Recollections of a Private,' by Warren Lee Goss.

'Afloat in the Forest,' by Mayne Reid, with a life of the author by R. H. Stoddard, is in the press of Worthington Co.

The National University of Chicago announces a Spanish grammar on a novel plan by Prof. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia. The former institution has also arranged for a national circulating library of 20,000 volumes, which will be sent anywhere by mail. Catalogues can be procured for ten cents by addressing 147 Throop Street, Chicago.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson has extracted a chapter from his work 'The State,' and publishes it, through D. C. Heath & Co., as a manual for schools and colleges, under the title of 'The State and Federal Governments of the United States.' It is furnished with a full topical analysis, a bibliography, and an index.

A collection of 'Vaterlandslieder' (Leipzig: F. W. Grunow; New York: B. Westermann & Co.), affords an interesting comparison of the poems of Freiligrath, Geibel, etc., with those of Körner, Uhland, and Rückert, who voiced the Teutonic enthusiasm in the wars against the greater Napoleon. In its outer dress a most tasteful book, it revives many a battle-song in which the uprising of a united people against the "hereditary enemy" finds most poetic expression.

The *Transatlantic* (Boston) for February 15 gives an unusual portrait of Turgeneff on its first page—a weekly gallery, by the way. In the letterpress we find Francisque Sarcey's defence of his Russian friend's play, "Bread of Another," whose production at the Théâtre Libre evoked laughter and hisses. "I was tempted to rise and shout, Imbeciles!" says Sarcey.

The competition of mechanical with artistic engraving is observable in the numerous magazine ventures in which the dependence for illustrations is almost wholly upon "process." An ambitious attempt in the domain of weekly papers must now be recorded. On February 22 appeared the first number of the *Illustrated American* (New York: Bible House; Chicago: 142 Dearborn Street). It is a small folio of twenty-four pages, in triple columns, on highly glazed paper, of rather elegant typography. With the exception of a separate colored cartoon ("Comrades of the Desert," after Detaille), all the pictorial features have been reproduced by "process," with varying degrees

of excellence. These have mostly a timely interest, as, e. g., scenes on our new cruisers, in the Chicago Post-office, at the bench show, at the theatre, etc.; but there is a page given up to Bordentown, N. J., in a series called "Historic America," and a large number of views illustrate a letter from a flippant correspondent who has been sent off to rediscover Brazil. The literary and news departments are not deficient in number or scope, and there is evidence of experience on the part of the management.

The *Round Table* is the name of a weekly journal of sixteen pages to be published at Nashville, Tenn., beginning about March 1. The sample number already issued contains the announcement that discussion of all living issues will be encouraged; that the woman question and prohibition will be freely considered; and that "progress as contradistinguished from Bourbonism in either church or state" will be its general aim. Such a liberal spirit in a Southern journal is very gratifying. This first number contains contributions by H. M. Doak on "Jefferson Davis," by Prof. Charles Forster Smith on "Why Has Georgia a Literature and Tennessee Not?" by Edward W. Bemis on "Progress of Prison Reform," and by W. P. Trent on "The Study of Southern History." Both Maurice Thompson and George W. Cable furnish a short story.

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, testifies, as we learn from the *Washington Herald*, that a large number of colored men and women nowadays read instructive books. This reading, he says, is of a serious character—chiefly works on history, travels, government, and politics. Some devote their attention to tales of adventure and to popular scientific works. They are indifferent to treatises on political economy or finance. The remarkable thing is that they do not care for fiction, or, as Mr. Spofford avers, that they are less fond of novel-reading than are white people of the same class. Most of those who come under his observation are the students in attendance upon the local schools and colleges, or ambitious politicians who drift to Washington seeking positions.

Dr. G. E. Manigault contributes to the January number of the *Magazine of American History* a sketch of the life of "Ralph Izard, the South Carolina Statesman" (1742-1804). His particular aim is to refute Mr. Parton's adverse judgment in consequence of Izard's disagreement with Franklin in Paris, and incidentally he seeks to rectify the military reputation of a son of the South Carolinian, who participated in the war of 1812. In both these instances more room would be needed to make the matters in dispute quite intelligible at this day. Dr. Manigault does not adopt a polemic tone, and his sketch gives a pleasant impression of its subject.

In the *Providence Book Notes* for February 15, Mr. Rider discusses the origin of the name of Rhode Island, and concludes to stand by Roger Williams in connecting it with the Isle of Rhodes and the signification of "Island of Roses" in opposition to the view that the name is Dutch and means "Red Island." We ought, by the way, some time ago to have noticed the first number in Mr. Rider's series of "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," issued last year. It is from the pen of the editor himself, and consists of 'An Inquiry Concerning the Origin of the Clause in the Laws of Rhode Island (1719-1783) Disfranchising Roman Catholics.' This disability was an obvious infringement on that "soul liberty" on which the colony was based, as Rhode Islanders maintain with pride; but Mr. Rider persuades himself that, while members of no

other sect were debarred from becoming free-men (*i. e.*, voters), the Catholics were in the same category with disfranchised non-land-owners, women, and second sons. It is true that as Roman Catholics they were permitted the free exercise of their religion, but a penalty was certainly laid on their belief, and on theirs alone.

As we spoke, a fortnight ago, of the paper in the Essex Institute Historical Collections concerning the settlement of the Northwest Territory, we may also call attention to Mr. Frederick D. Stone's paper on "The Ordinance of 1787," which comes to us as a reprint from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. It is a singularly dispassionate marshalling of the incidents leading up to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, an apportionment of the several parts in the construction of that famous statute to the great men who severally contributed to its contents and language, and an explanation of the readiness of the South to prohibit slavery in the Territory. It shows conclusively that the Ordinance was a truly national expression, gratifying divers interests, selfish and philanthropic. Dr. Cutler's pretensions suffer most at Mr. Stone's hands, but enough glory is left to Massachusetts and Essex County, even if it has to be shared by Jefferson and Grayson.

The latest report of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin makes the customary exhibition of steady growth. Its newspaper files, a special feature of its collections, now number nearly 6,000 volumes. In connection with the University, an inquiry has been made into the organized groups of foreign nationalities for which Wisconsin is preëminent as respects number and variety. Some hint is given of these, and we see the Irish giving way before the Germans, and the Americans before the Danes. The results of this inquiry will probably be published by the University. The Society has lost its able and efficient cataloguer, Miss Isabel Durrie, a graduate of the University, and one of its curators in the person of Prof. W. F. Allen, of whom an excellent memorial sketch accompanies the report.

The dawnings of the national "Zoo" at Washington perhaps possess the widest interest in Prof. Langley's report on the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1889. But also there is a lamentable passage about the deposit long ago of the Smithsonian's valuable library with that of Congress, and of the utter neglect and inaccessibility of it caused by the shameful delay of the national Legislature to provide a fitting receptacle for the nation's books.

The first annual report of the Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden—the foundation of the late Henry Shaw—is on our table. The School of Botany established in connection with it and Washington University has had as yet but a small attendance, but no extravagant expectations were indulged in on this score.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Director of Harvard College Observatory shows succinctly the amount of work which that institution has accomplished along the lines of its various activities, in addition to the valuable work done at home with the observatory instruments during the past year. By the continued aid of Mrs. Draper and the Boyden fund, an expedition has been sent to Peru, by means of which the southern stars can be included in the most important investigations. Maintaining thus two stations, one in the northern and the other in the southern hemisphere, a greater completeness in the researches is rendered possible than in any other way. Another expedition, to southern Cali-

fornia, gives a mountain station under clearer skies than generally prevail at the East, and promises to fulfil the conditions of Mr. Boyden's will. Through a gift of \$50,000 from Miss Bruce of New York (who has recently been elected a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific), a photographic telescope has been ordered of Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, having an aperture of twenty-four inches and a focal length of eleven feet. The library has been increased by 484 volumes and 336 pamphlets. The telegraphic distribution of astronomical intelligence has been continued. In addition to the customary "Annals," twenty-three other publications have appeared during the year.

A very complete and useful 'Account of the Progress in Astronomy in the Year 1886,' by William C. Winlock, taken from the Smithsonian Report for 1886-'87, has recently been issued in separate form.

The Isthmus of Corinth forms the subject of a paper, from a geologic-geographical point of view, by Dr. Alfred Philippson, which fills the entire No. 145 of the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, and is accompanied by maps. No. 144, the regular bibliographical close of Vol. 24, is delayed till March 1 for the sake of completeness.

A national "Beatrice Exposition" of feminine arts and industries is to be held in Florence during the months of May and June. Count Angelo De Gubernatis is President of the Executive Committee. The name has been selected with reference to the sixth centenary of the death of Beatrice, who is to be honored by "omaggio alla Donna Italiana, nelle opere del suo ingegno e della sua mano." For the coöperation of natives and resident foreigners a series of fêtes is contemplated—during the first nine days of May to celebrate Dante's falling in love with Beatrice, and on June 9 to commemorate her death. A *Calendimaggio* in costume is named, and *tableaux vivants* illustrating the 'Vita Nuova,' with intermezzos of appropriate song and dance; and an *accademia letteraria* on June 9. The sections of the Exposition will be painting, miniatures, designs, and tapestry; sculpture and engraving; literature; needle-work and embroidery; womanly ornaments; apparatus for instruction (*didattica*); domestic hygiene and food; divers industries.

Lithography was one of the graphic arts which suffered extremely by the rise of photography. It has almost ceased to be thought of as an original art medium, and one needs to be reminded of its past glories, to which the greatest artists of Europe contributed with their own hands. Such a reminder is a catalogue like that of the French, Dutch, German, English, and Russian schools, which Frederick Muller & Co. offer for sale in Amsterdam. It fills seventy-eight octavo pages.

The Johns Hopkins University celebrated on the 22d of February the twelfth anniversary of its opening. In the course of the speeches a letter was read from President Gilman, which was written in a ruined theatre in Taormina, Sicily, and in which he imagined the University assembled in that spot for its annual celebration, and cleverly hit off the characteristic speeches which would be drawn from the several members of the Faculty by the inspiring surroundings. It was announced that, of the various pressing needs of the University for expansion, that of the Chemical Laboratory was to be met by turning over to it for reconstruction the ill-ventilated Hopkins Hall. It was also announced that Mr. Lowell had been obliged, much against his will, to decline to be the first incumbent of the Lectureship of

Poetry which was founded last year by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, and that it would be inaugurated next year by Mr. Edmund C. Stedman.

—The *Dedham Historical Register*, a birth of the new year, has one article which every graduate of Harvard will laugh over. It consists of the diary of Nathaniel Ames, the oldest brother of Fisher Ames, and a Harvard Freshman in the year 1758. The extract given covers the whole of that year, and was originally written on an interleaved copy of an almanac which his father had published. The boy entered college at seventeen from Dedham. Wood was brought him from home by Cato (his father's negro), and also his washed linen. He taught school in winter at Dedham some five weeks. The first class-book he mentions is Watts's 'Logic.' He began Homer in September, and Euclid in October of the second year, but did not reach the third book till Christmas. "May 23 the class began Gordan." What was *Gordan*? Probably a tutor. It would seem that the students performed certain services for the head of the institution, for we read: "June 26. President's grass mowed. July 1. Finished the President's hay." Our Freshman wore a wig, for on June 23 he writes: "Left off my wig." His bills were 29s. 5d. a quarter. In 1754 a college committee had been appointed "to project a new method to promote oratory." Accordingly, declamations are mentioned several times. With the same view plays were acted by the students, but whether publicly is not clear. Entries are of this sort: "July 3. Cato, a play [Addison's], acted at Warren's cham." At that time there were two Warrens in college, Joseph, '59, No. 29, and John, of '60, No. 10. July 6, the entry is, "Cato to perfection." Again, July 14, "Cato more perfect than before." On June 23 the only note is, "Roman father, a play." This play was by William Whitehead, an English dramatist then in high repute, and it was published in 1750. These college dramatic performances are the more noteworthy because they were acted three years before the first theatre was opened in New York, and when Boston would have shrunk in holy horror from such an institution. In the College histories of Prof. Benjamin Pierce and of President Quincy, one can discover no allusion to anything more theatrical than reading the Latin 'Colloquies' of Erasmus.

—But it is in regard to college amusements, pranks, hazing, and indignities to tutors that the old almanac of Ames is at its best. Thus: "April 20. Went a gunning after robins with Hooper." Hooper was head of the class, Ames No. 20. "May 22. Went a fishing with thirteen of my classmates." Thirty-nine was the whole number. The notice of this excursion down the harbor is the longest entry in all the year. Class quarrels were not unknown. The freshman writes: "March 18. Fit with the Sophomores about Cust." What was Cust? "March 20. Had another fight with the Sophomores." "Sept. 12. Hooper [who had sat in the Sophomores' seat ever since July 16] shook a Freshman cu." The meaning of cu is doubtful. In college commons it meant a half-pint of beer, which was allowed per head at breakfast. Or can it have been the cue of the Freshman's periwig? "June 6. Fleeced Mr. Hancock." Hancock was a classmate, and stood No. 6. "June 8. Hoisting of Palmer and Browne." Palmer was No. 6 and Browne No. 27 in Class of '61. In dog-days the boys could not allay their skipping spirits: "Aug. 11. Hedly, Eaton, Dana, Daniel took off the doors." 15th, Hedly and Daniel went to Providence;

16th, Dana ran off; Eaton paid ten dollars. On the whole, the most curious line is this: "October 9 some examined about Bulraging (sic) Monis." Bulraging is a word not found in the *omnium-gatherum* of Dr. Murray except as *bully-rag*, and his earliest citation is 1807. It seems also to have eluded all collectors of Americanisms. Yet it is so used by Ames as to show that it was as current in 1758 as its synonyms bull-doze or haze are in 1890. Dr. Murray will thank Ames for usage three score years older than he and all his collaborators could find. Monis, an Italian Jew convert, was teacher of Hebrew. Four times a week the students must all meet him to copy or construe, or parse, or compose, or read without points his sacred gibberish. They or their forerunners had been in this bondage to him forty years when they *bullragged* him. The ultimate result was his resignation. The immediate result is thus described: "October 18, Palmer [61, No. 6] and Emerson [61, No. 9] admonished." The next words are hard to interpret, namely: "Monis Hobs and Fuller degraded Dunbar." "Degraded" meant put down to the foot of the class, and there were students of all the above names then in college. Other gleanings as to Calabogus Club, etc., etc., might be added, each affording new evidence that no future historian of Harvard can be equipped for his work without thorough study of Ames's almanac annotations.

—The January number of the *Nord und Süd* contains an article by Dr. Wolfgang Golther of Munich, one of the most promising of the younger generation of Germanists, which is a significant evidence of the growing influence in Germany of the Norwegian school of mythologists. Dr. Golther openly embraces the creed of that school in supporting the thesis that a large (if not the largest) part of the Edda sagas originated from a mixture of Græco-Roman and Christian with native Norse elements. It will be remembered that this hypothesis, when it was first advanced by Prof. Bugge of Christiania in 1881, called forth a storm of opposition from almost every quarter of the Germanistic world. The very sanctum of Teutonic mythology was proclaimed to have been violated, and no other way of expiation seemed to be left but to shower contempt and indignation on the profane intruder. It now appears that Prof. Bugge has emerged hale and hearty from this critical thunder storm; and if his theory, like most new theories, is not free from extravagance and exaggeration, the fact that the Edda reflects the age of the Viking expeditions, of a time when the Norsemen were in constant and close contact with the Irish, Saxon, and Frankish nations, and continually imbibing foreign conceptions and traditions, can no longer be disputed. A German translation of Bugge's chief work has just appeared, under the title 'Studien über die Nordischen Götter- und Heldensagen' (Munich, 1889; New York: Westermann).

—In a pamphlet on 'The Supreme Court of the United States, and the Schemes for Relieving It,' by Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie of the Philadelphia bar, the author speaks with earnestness, and looks in the right direction—towards certainty in law through uniformity in judicial decisions. He deprecates what has seemed to others an inevitable evil, that of the Federal courts interpreting the law in one way and the State courts in another, so that at the present time the responsibility of common carriers in New York or Pennsylvania may depend entirely upon the jurisdiction into which they are brought; and he re-

solutely protests against the \$5,000 limitation on the right of appeal, which in many cases will practically make one law for the appealable and another for the non-appealable cases. The real trouble with the administration of justice in the Federal courts, as in many of the State courts, is that we have not judges enough to do the work of jurisprudence promptly and thoroughly. To relieve the Supreme Court by cutting off from its jurisdiction all cases below \$5,000 is to relieve the cook by going without one's dinner. It can also be carried to any extent, just as a humane master of the house might relieve his cook by dispensing entirely with cooked food. The scheme for making intermediate appellate courts out of the present circuit and district judges is but another attempt to evade the necessity of having judges enough. The evil is indeed of legislative responsibility, and an abiding witness to the incapacity of numerous judiciary committees either to construct a scheme or to carry one through Congress. Mr. McMurtrie's pamphlet goes far beyond this evil, and looks to legislation which will bring both Federal and State courts into one harmonious whole. It is a reprint of a newspaper article, and depends too much upon other articles to which it is a reply, but which are not before the present reader. It is unfortunate that he did not recast it, and make it a complete argument of his case instead of leaving it a fraction of a controversy. Still, those lawyers who have given attention to the subject will do well to heed this contribution to it.

—The writers born of the decade 1840-1850 have the floor in the tenth volume of Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American Literature' (New York: Chas. L. Webster & Co.). The most famous name of all on the list, that of Henry M. Stanley, finds a place in this collection by virtue of literary production rather than distinction. The next most famous personage, Henry George, enters by a double right. Bret Harte is the third, and perhaps Henry James the fourth. As in the previous volume, journalists occupy a large space, if somewhat less prominent than before. To that class the humorists belong exclusively—Bret Harte once more (born in 1839), George Alfred Townsend, George T. Lanigan (a Canadian), Philip H. Welch, and Joel Chandler Harris; the South bearing off the palm as in no other period of our country's history. The Southern renaissance is also marked by George W. Cable in fiction, by Sidney Lanier in poetry. Henry George and Edward Bellamy represent the Socialistic stirrings of the time, and the former, with Profs. W. G. Sumner and Francis A. Walker, the economic movement to which machine politics have offered such a sturdy resistance ever since the war. Another noticeable tendency has been towards the revival of historic studies, and here we have John T. Morse, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Fiske, and Eugene Schuyler. The fiction of the decade has a certain brilliancy; A. S. Hardy, Julian Hawthorne, W. H. Bishop, Mrs. F. H. Burnett, Constance F. Woolson, Sarah O. Jewett, Mary Halleck Foote, Elizabeth S. Phelps, and Blanche Willis Howard being added to the novelists already mentioned. In the poetical column the average is pretty low, and the best could not presume to cast lots for the mantles of the surviving peers of Longfellow and Emerson. That the selections in this volume, in which a great many utterly obscure writers occur, are as readable on the whole as in the preceding volumes, we should hardly affirm.

—In our recent review of Ten Brink's 'History of English Literature,' we neglected to

state, in speaking of Chaucer, that the author had already treated exhaustively Chaucer from the linguistic and metrical side, in his 'Chaucers Sprache u. Verskunst' (Leipzig: Weigel, 1884). This monograph is of course indispensable to all who wish to master the subject. We need only add here that not a few of the finer points in Ten Brink's general estimate of Chaucer rest upon data embodied in the monograph. And this leads us to speak of another monograph by Ten Brink, although in a very different field, viz., his 'Beowulf-Untersuchungen' (Strassburg: Trübner, 1888). Not being a *Fachzeitschrift*, the *Nation* cannot possibly do justice to the author's erudition. What is involved in the treatment of such a monograph may be inferred from the circumstance that Möller's review (*Engl. Stud.*, xiii.) fills sixty-eight closely printed pages! We can scarcely hope to give even the main points of Ten Brink's theory. In general we may perhaps say that it is a continuation of the so-called destructive school of Müllenhoff, but with a difference. Whereas Müllenhoff assumed one original with successive interpolations, Ten Brink assumes two independent versions or stories, an amalgamation, and a late interpolation. According to Ten Brink, each one of the districts of early England had a hand in the shaping of the Beowulf poem as we now read it in the Cotton MS. Our advice to our readers is to begin the book at the end, with chap. xv, *Ergebnisse*. As for the theory, whether it will stand or fall, in whole or in part, we are not yet ready with an opinion. Unquestionably our knowledge will be promoted by the investigation; but in general we hesitate. We are almost tempted to repay our author his passing compliment to Sievers, p. 211, and designate his critique as "subtle." Ten Brink has striven conscientiously to account for everything, or nearly everything. And this we are inclined to look upon as a foregone impossibility. It was Lessing who held that the search for truth was more productive than the possession of truth.

BANCROFT'S UTAH.—I.

History of Utah. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. 1540-1887. San Francisco: The History Company. 8vo, pp. xlvii., 808.

THE readers of the *Nation* will hardly need to be reminded that we have appreciated the greatness of the task which Mr. H. H. Bancroft has undertaken (and in great part accomplished) in his histories of the Pacific Coast. A plan which aimed at the preparation of more than forty stout volumes was hardly within the possible compass of one man's life work, and the employment of a bureau of assistants was a recognized necessity. Mr. Bancroft had a fair right to say that so long as the books bearing his name were subjected to such revision and editing that he was willing to be responsible for them, the world had little cause to complain. It should rather be grateful for the library of information it received, and for the unlimited application of wealth and labor to make available to the English reader a great mass of historical material of which much might otherwise be lost. Here was no question of literary reputation in the ordinary sense of the word. There was no claim to a diction that might rival a Gibbon, a Macaulay, or the New England Bancroft. The task was confessedly the more modest one of compilation and editing; and, when so understood, it had an honest and useful place among the notable literary performances of the day.

It seems necessary to take this retrospective view of Mr. Bancroft's labors because the new

volume on Utah goes beyond the latitude which, even under the liberal rule above stated, an author-editor may use. We doubt if another instance can be found in literature not avowedly fictitious, where the putative author disclaims responsibility for the text which he presents to the world in the first person. Yet this is what Mr. H. H. Bancroft does in his 'History of Utah.'

The book is divided into twenty-eight chapters. The first two, containing thirty-five pages, give a clear and interesting account of the early explorations of the Great Salt Lake basin from Vasquez de Coronado to Frémont. The last three, containing ninety-four pages, give a fair synopsis of the growth of the Territory in population and wealth, and of its agriculture, mining industries, commerce, and social progress. The other twenty-three chapters, containing six hundred and fifty-five pages (and, of course, the great bulk of the book), give us the story of Mormonism, both in its rise in the older States and its transfer and progress in Utah. The history of Utah would be a meagre thing apart from Mormonism, and it was right enough to trace the strange delusion, in doctrine and in development, in the United States and in its missionary propagandism in Europe. The result, however, is that the book is first and chiefly an extended history of Mormonism.

It is this which gives point and significance to the remarkable declaration of the author, in the preface, that

"the story of Mormonism, therefore, beginning with chapter iii., as told in the text, is from the Mormon standpoint, and based entirely on Mormon authorities; while in the notes, and running side by side with the subject matter in the text, I give in full all anti-Mormon arguments and counter-statements."

In defence of this method Mr. Bancroft adds:

"In following this plan I only apply to the history of Utah the same principles employed in all my historical efforts, namely, to give all the facts on every side pertinent to the subject."

In spite of this plea, we must stick to our assertion that the method is unique in historical literature. It is no new thing for a writer to give at length the claims of a party or a sect, either directly by quotation or indirectly by a condensation of statement or argument attributed to them; but Mr. Bancroft does nothing of the sort. In his own proper person he adopts the rôle of bigoted and partisan Mormons, thinking their thoughts, speaking their words, asserting their incredible nonsense, uttering their fanatical enthusiasms, making their absurd criticisms of received forms of the Christian religion and of modern civilization, exalting their champions as saints and martyrs, and vilifying those who oppose them or abandon them.

There are some brief exceptions to the continuous playing of the part, which every rule of literary criticism would declare to be short interpolations, inserted in a previously complete text, and for which the critical reader naturally seeks a motive and an explanation. Of these insertions, two are of considerable extent. In chapter xv., on Mormonism and Polygamy, there is, contrary to the announced rule, an attempt to give in the text and at some length the "attitude and arguments of civilization" respecting polygamy, and "polygamy's reply." In chapter xx., the story of the Mountain Meadows Massacre is told from quite another than the "Mormon standpoint," though it gives the Scotch verdict "not proven" as to Brigham Young's responsibility for that barbarous crime.

When the character of an extended composition is the subject of criticism, it is difficult to illustrate it by extracts sufficiently brief for quotation in a notice like this. Three or four may help to understand the author's "standpoint." In the beginning of chapter iii., when he is introducing the Story of Mormonism, and is enlarging upon the reasonableness of the purpose already quoted from the preface, there is an effort to picture the religious condition of Western New York about the time of the origin of Mormonism. Speaking of the sects of that day, the author says:

"There was among them much true religion, whatever that may be, yet they were all superstitious—Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians—there was little to choose between them. Each sect was an abomination to the others; the others were of the devil, doomed to eternal torment, and deservedly so" (p. 37).

In a description of the Mormons celebrating the 4th of July, 1838, at Far West in Missouri, the author says of them:

"They are hated and despised, though they break not the laws of God; they are hunted down and killed, though they break not the laws of the land. . . . They are not idlers, or drunkards, or thieves, or murderers; they are diligent in business, as well as fervent in spirit, yet they are devils; they worship what they choose and in their own way, like the Dissenters in Germany, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, and the Pilgrims from England, yet their spiritual father is Satan" (p. 119).

After telling the story of the murder of Joseph Smith by the mob in Illinois, the author moralizes in this way:

"Whatever else may be said of Joseph Smith, it must be admitted that he was a remarkable man. His course in life was by no means along a flowery path; his death was like that which too often comes to the founder of a religion. What a commentary on the human mind and the human heart, the deeds of those who live for the love of God and man, who die for the love of God and man, who severally and collectively profess the highest holiness, the highest charity, justice, and humanity, higher far than any held by other sect or nation, now or since the world began—how lovely to behold, to write and meditate upon, their disputings and disruptions, their cruelties and injustice, their persecutions for opinion's sake, their ravenous hate and bloody butcheries" (p. 184).

In summing up the character of Brigham Young, and defending him from the charge of enriching himself, through his autocratic power and by questionable means, the author concludes:

"That with all his opportunities for making money honestly and safely, he should put in peril his opportunities and his high position by stooping to such fraud as was commonly practised among United States officials of exalted rank, is a charge that needs no comment" (p. 674).

These quotations are simply fair samples of the tone and spirit of the whole body of the book. There is nothing to absolve the ostensible author from responsibility for the whole as his personal opinion, unless it be the general purpose declared in the preface. He does not even adhere to any form of literary impersonality, but uses the pronoun "I" with rather more than usual frequency. It is inconceivable that any man not himself a Mormon could have adopted the style and tone of the body of the work. If it is quotation, the whole is one unacknowledged quotation. A hypothesis which will naturally account for all the phenomena is, that the chapters under consideration were prepared by a Mormon writer, and that an editor has occasionally inserted a sentence or a paragraph wholly at variance with the con-

nuity of the text, and contradictory of the "standpoint" professedly assumed.

But how about the footnotes which were to give us, side by side with the text, "all anti-Mormon arguments and counter-statements"? No doubt the footnotes contain a considerable mass of quotations from anti-Mormon books, and numerous references by volume and page; but they by no means make up anything like an adequate or connected presentation of "arguments and counter-statements." They are sufficient, however, to display the anomalous and composite character of the book. A writer's footnotes are presumably references to his authorities and the original materials on which the text is based. Here, on the other hand, we have a professed array of notes to offset and rebut the text. It is something like the arguments between *Diabolos* and *Paraclete* found in old sermons, except that here *Diabolos* is given the place of honor and the fair, easy-reading page in small pica, while the exposure is hidden in the minion notes at the bottom, where only industrious students will work their way through the mass of scraps and references which are there collected. Nor is this all, for the footnotes are not consistently written from one standpoint, but contain, here and there, some of the character usual in other books, i. e., enlarging, explaining, or supporting the text.

One of the most notable of these, beginning on p. 250, is an elaborate argument that exposures of Mormonism are of little weight. It begins with saying: "The rôle of traitor is not one which in any wise brings credit to the performer, either from one side or the other. However great the service he may render us, we cannot but feel that he is false-hearted and vile." We do not find "side by side" with this lengthy note any equally full presentation of the diminishing effect upon the credit of Mormon advocates of the indisputable fact that they have practised the dishonest rule of denying whatever they thought might injure their cause. The flagrant example of this was the sweeping and public denial of polygamy by all their leading men for years after the pretended official "revelation" of it to Smith, and culminating in a solemn denunciation of the charge as a libel, by Taylor, afterward Brigham Young's successor, in Europe at a time when he himself had five polygamous wives in Salt Lake City.

The question is one of the comparative weight and value of testimony, and the Mormon leaders have impeached their own by such systematic dishonesty as is above mentioned. As to the "apostates," every man who changes his creed is in one sense an apostate, whether he is a converted Buddhist or Mohammedan, whether, like Cardinal Newman, he has passed from Anglicanism to Romanism, or to agnosticism like Darwin. In such cases, and in the present age of the world, to call them "traitors" and "vile" is empty railing. There are recognized methods of testing the personal credibility and honesty of each witness, and the influence of good or bad motives under which he speaks. Tested in any such way, the exposures of Mormonism do not suffer by comparison with the apologies for it.

A really valuable feature of the work is its bibliography. Both in his prefatory list of "authorities consulted" and in footnotes made up of uncommonly full tables of references, the author has done much to open the way for any competent student of this singular episode in our history. The more's the pity that he has not given us a judicial and impartial summing up of fair conclusions from the enormous mass of material at his command.

A VICE-QUEEN OF INDIA.

Our Viceregal Life in India: Selections from My Journal, 1884-1888. By the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. 2 vols. London: John Murray. 1889.

ONE who should look at England on a map, and then at India, reflecting that the former rules the latter—five times its own numbers in a region larger than Europe (omitting Russia)—will find in these facts an exemplification of the power of mind over matter. The Indian Army is about the size of ours in the United States, and has as little to do with government. That this governmental phenomenon excites so little interest or study in other countries is explicable by its success. The Government is potentially autocratic. The Viceroy is a more powerful personage than his sovereign, or than any European monarch. As his title implies, "The Viceroy and Governor-General of India" combines the majesty of a monarch with gubernatorial functions long detached from the English crown. He also possesses ministerial powers. As Governor he is a member of the Executive Council of Seven, who each represent a department (finance, war, etc.), and have seats in the Legislative Council, which consists of thirteen English and six Hindu members appointed in England. The Executive Council, appointed in England, may be overruled by its chief member, the Viceroy; and though they may appeal to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy is not bound to await a decision from London if he believes the call for action urgent. It is only by travelling some centuries back that any English monarch can be found with equal powers. We need hardly say that most of the viceregal powers lie hidden in the constitutional armory, from which they are not likely to be withdrawn. Under the long peace which has elapsed since the Sepoy rebellion, there may be observed in the Viceroyalty developments corresponding to those of English royalty. The separation in England of the decorative from the political institutions—one power reigning, another governing—has been a tendency in India also. It has only awaited furtherance by ladies competent to relieve their viceregal lords of the social and ornamental functions of their office, to enable the latter to rest more on their ministerial functions. It has long been realized in England that only a wise and gracious man can be trusted with the viceregal sceptre, and it is beginning to be realized that one of his most essential qualifications is to have at his side a wife able to bear worthily the title "her Excellency."

Those acquainted with Indian affairs need not be informed that by their administration the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava have left the viceregal standard higher than they found it. It was this Viceroy's lot to end the bloody tyranny of Theebaw in Burmah almost without bloodshed, and to be welcomed there as a deliverer. It was the glory of the Marchioness to receive the benedictions of the women of India for having founded—collecting the money herself—a national association for supplying female medical aid to the suffering women of India, who cannot receive male doctors. The "Lady Dufferin Association" is now an established institution whose benefits are felt in every part of the vast empire. The Marchioness travelled with her husband to his official durbars in every part of India, establishing branches of her Association, and was alternately brought in contact with the humble and the splendid aspects of Indian life, with the zenana and the court. All hearts and homes, Moslem and Brahman, were

open to her—indeed, she has the reputation in Calcutta of having brought about pleasant social relations between classes, notably by her reception of Mohammedan ladies at the house of Judge Ameer Ali, whose English wife had been frowned on for her alliance by "mercantile" society. These varied experiences were carefully preserved in "her Excellency's" journal, sent regularly to her mother, and are now published in two handsome volumes.

Even were this book less brilliant than it is, it would be welcome. It may be said that there was but one work on India needed—one dealing with the India of to-day—and Lady Dufferin has written it. The ancient literatures opened by the discovery of the Sanskrit, the rich mythology and wonderful history of India, have so absorbed scholars, its economic and political problems so engaged another class of writers, that the every-day life of those millions has received too little attention. Lady Dufferin might have adopted as her motto Emerson's apostrophe to the botanist:

"Go thou to thy learned task,
I stay with the flowers of spring;
Do thou of the ages ask
What to me the hours will bring."

Four years of viceregal life made a fair spring-time, and she has not allowed many of its flowers to pass by her. She tells just what she sees, whether the shaven outcast widow in her weeds, or the gorgeous princes. Some of her pages may appear burdened with gorgeousness, but on careful examination it will be found that, though the costumes and ceremonials alike glitter, they possess symbolical variations.

The distinct value of the book is in its detailed descriptions of the viceregal round, ceremonial and practical, of native customs and costumes, and contrasts of life, Indian and English. "Her Excellency" cared little for the pomp and luxuries of her place compared with its opportunities for observation. She courageously allows her gown to be removed by a native hostess, and a Hindu dress substituted, and squats on the floor "like a Buddha," and dines on unknowables picked out of bowls with her fingers, and even likes it. She is resolute in breaking down barriers between herself and those around her. Government House, Calcutta, was reached by the new Viceroy on December 14, 1884, and on February 10 following his wife writes home:

"The ball was very nice indeed, and I enjoyed it, for at last I do believe I am making a few acquaintances. Hitherto it has been most uphill work. I may talk all through dinner on Monday to some persons, but when I see them on Tuesday, they not only don't speak to me, but I can't feel sure that a gleam of recognition passes over their faces. Well, last night I saw a glimmer of improvement, and at any rate a few of the great lords and ladies (Burra Sahib and Burra Mem Sahib) did speak to me without being driven to it."

Towards the native religions Lady Dufferin's catholicity is not merely of the perfunctory sort due from a representative of her Majesty, who is an official patroness of Protestantism, Romanism, Brahmanism, and Mohammedanism. She really sympathizes with all sincere worshippers. At Chinsurah, where she delivers prizes to school-children, she regrets that some gods should be removed to give her an exalted seat: for "gods, so long as they are objects of faith, should be disturbed for no one" (i., p. 71). In the mosque Jumma Masjid, Delhi, she remarks: "I always do think that a number of Mahometans saying their prayers together is the most devotional sight one can imagine; I don't know any service that can compare

with it as an expression of religious fervor" (i., p. 204). The equality of religions which Akbar initiated, but which was followed on his death by an era of strife, has been so firmly reestablished by England that something like friendliness is appearing between the native temples. Even the banished Buddha has appeared in Hindu temples, as Vishnu has been adopted in some Buddhist temples. To the Christian missionary this may seem chaotic, but Lady Dufferin makes it, rather, kaleidoscopic. At the same time her characteristic humor does not omit the occasional drollness arising out of the singular religious situation:

"I had an afternoon visit from Mr. Broughton, Administrator-General. . . . He mentioned casually that he was trustee for an idol, to which he paid 250 rupees a month. This 'idol' is a sacred stone, and can perhaps scarcely be dignified with the name of 'god,' but the account of it was rather interesting. A deputation was sent to look for two sacred stones in some river, and when they were brought back a meeting was held to decide whether they were really sacred or not. Mr. Broughton had to be present, while a Fakir and some other learned personages squatted on the floor, with a book and the stones before them, and compared them with a real, old, undoubted 'idol' which was brought in for the purpose. This jury gave it against the new candidates, but I suppose the stones appealed, for the verdict was somehow or other reversed, and a suitable throne was procured, upon which the three now sit and receive their monthly stipend." (i., p. 55.)

The extent to which walls of partition that seem adamant before propagandism are melting before English catholicity, is suggested by the following incident, which is also otherwise notable:

"A native gentleman sent me what they call a 'Dolly,' which is really a tray full of little presents. It was a very interesting one, and he wrote a nice letter with it, saying that we had 'evinced a kindly feeling towards our Eastern customs and the welfare of our women; therefore I venture to send these presents at the earnest request of my wife. The greater part are held auspicious by our women as conducing to the success and long life of their husbands.' One tray contained bouquets and wreaths of flowers, and then there were a quantity of puzzle-boxes, bangles cut in bone, two toilet-baskets covered with cowrie shells, and containing small mirrors, combs, red powder, etc. Mothers present these to their daughters on the occasion of marriage; two large conch shells, one of them a sacred blowing instrument used at marriages, births, etc., and one used at the time of coronation by pouring water from it on the head of the king. 'It dispels all evils where water is drunk out of it or poured on the head.' The red powder is used by Hindu women from the day of their marriage. The bridegroom with his own hand puts this powder on his bride's forehead where the hair is parted, and she always wears it until she becomes a widow. With these things were some models of fish, frogs, serpents, etc., made in clay."

It may be hoped that the words of one who got so near the native heart will weigh when they deplore the evils of Hindu society. In one prize-giving experience, "several of the dolls had to be kept back, as the girls for whom they were destined were being married." She finds it "sad to give a doll as a prize to some poor little creature who, young as she is, is probably on the very verge of matrimony, who may any moment leave her own parents for the tender mercies of a mother-in-law or of an elderly husband, or who, as a child-widow, may be condemned to a sort of outcast existence all the rest of her days." Infant-marriage is the tap-root of a banyan growth of evils; from it results an overpopulation (700 or 800 to the square mile), which is perilously increasing under the civilization that suppresses the wars, diseases, famines, which brought relief in their rough way; and it seems that the offspring of children remain children all their lives, even their deities being dolls. The Government, fol-

lowing its principle of interfering with religion only so far as humanity demands, finds every mitigation turned to an injury. It has rescued the widow from the flames only to see her made an outcast, and in many cases a compulsory family prostitute. It will pretty surely be compelled to prohibit the marriage of children, and one would say that the better Hindu opinion itself demands that the legal age should be raised somewhat. The sorrows of the little married martyrs themselves were chiefly impressed upon Lady Dufferin in the schools with which she had much to do. And we are glad to note her protest against the addition to those sorrows of European clothing:

"I went to give prizes at a zenana mission. . . . The little Hindu girls are most attractive! They do look such miniature women, with their coil of hair (for ribbon), the jewels on their heads, necklaces, bracelets, and anklets; and then their drapery of different-colored muslins, variously put on. It was most amusing to see them come up for their prizes, but I grieve to say that symptoms of European costume are to be seen among them. I had just dealt out a reward or a bribe to a real little Oriental picture when a horrid calico frock, of a purely English pattern, appeared before me! And, alas, even some who began well ended in patent-leather shoes, over which seven or eight silver anklets fell in the most incongruous manner. . . . I was made a most unwilling accomplice, for I had to give out English cotton jackets, and dolls dressed in the 'height of fashion,' and well calculated to spoil the taste of the rising generation."

"These atrocities," adds Lady Dufferin, "are sent out by kind people at home." It is unfortunate that kindness should sometimes kill people, as the Tasmanians were killed off by European clothing. It is to be feared that the repeated protests in this work will hardly reach the rotund Briton who regards the race as having a hat-and-boot destiny, or the martyr who would drape the statue of Innocence with Manchester wool. But the Hindus themselves—their literary men, who wrote the 1,300 books published in India in 1889—will be encouraged by this timely aid in their war against the Philistines. We should be glad to quote many of Lady Dufferin's descriptions of native costumes, and must find room for some dancers:

"The [Bhil] women are good-looking, and are most picturesquely dressed, with large red veils covering their heads and skirts, the latter being generally dark blue, a very short jacket just over the bosom, and then a hiatus between it and the petticoat. Their arms are laden with bangles of all colors, and their legs are equally covered with brass ornaments. They held each other around the shoulders with one arm, and moved in lines of twenty, the lines overlapping each other and forming a circle. They sang a wild ditty as they danced, and the step, and the song, and their movements went together most beautifully. The step was like our 'chassé,' after which they beat time with their feet, and bowed down, the one at the end clapping her hands, and the others making a sweeping motion with the arm that was disengaged. Their dusky faces and their red garments, and their wild music and the perfect time and grace of their movements, made this a most striking sight." (I, p. 227.)

It is but just to remark that Lady Dufferin's attention is not entirely devoted to human beings, there being some striking descriptions of curious fruits, birds, and monkeys. We do not feel sure that our few extracts, selected rather for the points touched than for the treatment, have done justice to the wit and charm of the book, and have less care to criticize it. Now and then, especially at Delhi and Agra, where every mosque has its romance, we have felt the need of some historic or legendary perspective to give the descriptions touches in relief. But our guide is resolute against quotation. We verily believe she would write about California without alluding

to the Argonauts, or of Australia without mentioning the Golden Fleece. She does, indeed, give an account of Indian conjurers, of which no doubt the cleverest came before her, without indulging in marvel-mongers with one improbable story; nor is Madame Blavatsky even mentioned! A book so without pretension, with no moral or political "mission," aiming only to include us all in the home circle which enjoyed the narratives, may fairly be judged by its adequacy for its own modest and friendly ends. For ourselves we have found it entertaining, suggestive, sparkling, and are content to be without space to find fault.

The Story of an Old Farm; or, Life in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century. By Andrew D. Mellick, jr. With a Genealogical Appendix. Somerville, New Jersey. 8vo, pp. 743. 1889.

THERE is a small and scattered colony whose members, oppressed by the importance and pseudo-dignity of the society found in the great city below the Harlem, prefer to be known as living near New York rather than in New Jersey. They are chiefly youthful as well as foolish, and to those of them who chance to inhabit Somerset County we commend this volume, in the hope, if not the immediate expectation, that they will appreciate the history and the scenery, interesting and frequently striking, of their country homes. To the majority, inheritors by birth or participants by preference of that attractive region, the volume commends itself.

Through the development of a double motive, this is a double book. The author's original intention was to trace the American history of his own and collateral families more particularly as they swarmed from an old stone house and its surrounding acres. Around this central figure as a core has accumulated an interesting and valuable growth of last-century information, which to the general reader is the book. Starting with his landing at Philadelphia in 1735, there is traced the career, actual and probable, of a native of the Palatinate who established himself in 1751 as a tanner and, by necessity, a farmer on this Somerset slope; and his children and those of his immigrant kinsfolk have part in the tale. The attached genealogy shows that of the thousand or so descendants of those Lutheran settlers all have maintained respectability, many have acquired honor, and some have reached distinction, so that their fertile and exemplary ancestors deserve well of the country. Conscious that the public of to-day is less interested in Johannes Moelich as an individual than as a type, the true historical spirit, blossoming from the filial interest that rehabilitated the pioneer, has also restored much of what might have been seen around his and his children's haunts. And using the old farm as an after-dinner speaker does a toast, as a starting point for a ramble in all directions, a sympathetic pen has reproduced so much of colonial life that no reasonable limits will suffice to outline it. Much of it is important, and nearly all is interesting: of the former, for instance, a discussion of the condition of the German masses and the reasons and methods of their emigration in the eighteenth century (chaps. iii, iv.); of the latter, for example, the explanation that the floors of farm-houses were inclined so that the sand, substituted for carpets, might be more easily swept into the hall (p. 17), and the mention of the "Twenty-four Proprietors" who formerly owned and governed East Jersey, as having "a corporate and active existence to this day"

(p. 112). It would be of still further interest to know their present function, and where the association can now be addressed.

The ground covered is so enormous that no discussion of any considerable part is possible, and many topics we marked for comment are perforce abandoned. Intemperance, morals, churches, local slavery, the various phases of German immigration, must be passed by without a word. One may wonder at what is meant by a "gun" fence (p. 236), and be tempted to add the tradition of the spurs to Col. Tilghman's appearance as a bearer of despatches (p. 541); but there is no space.

As warranted by the importance of the subject and the conspicuous part therein borne by New Jersey, the Revolution fills many pages, and nearly every scene of that oft-told drama receives some new and attractive comment in this rehearsal. For instance, we learn that the historical blue and buff was not the Continental uniform, except for Washington, his guard, and some of the generals, but that the line, when uniformed at all, wore colors and facings as diverse as their colonels' fancies. During much of that period Somerset was filled with troops, as the armies watched each other; and the author has well painted the gay reviews and dreary camps, the stirring and the trying life that went on within its borders. It was patriotic service to revive the forgotten skirmishes of Springfield, Plainfield, and Bound Brook, along with the better-remembered affair of Connecticut Farms, where Mrs. Caldwell was slain. Perhaps the most unexpected of these chapters is that wherein the Hessians have lifted from their memory some of the blackness that is so sombre in New Jersey, where, as Mr. Mellick truly states (p. 355), "the very name is still spoken by many with a prolonged hiss-a." He makes a good plea in behalf of those unwilling soldiers, whose odium was first acquired, at the battle of Long Island, by conduct into which they were led by British misrepresentation, and it is very well that a Jerseyman should relieve them of part of their stigma.

This book is so interesting and valuable to the general reader and the local historian that we sincerely hope it will attain, as it deserves, a second edition. With that in view, and not in an offensively critical spirit, the following suggestions are offered. Omit the Moelich genealogy, which may properly be printed separately for those directly interested. Cite, by reference to the copious bibliography, direct authorities for the various statements, giving title, page, and edition. Footnotes would be cumbersome, but references would be acceptable. The author offers to corroborate exactly every statement, but that might involve wearisome correspondence.

A very few further suggestions in the same spirit are offered. The revolt of the Pennsylvania line is described (pp. 528-30) so as to give the impression that the New Jersey troops were also engaged. The incipient mutiny of some of the New Jersey troops later was a very different affair. The statement (p. 533) that Lafayette's command embarked at Trenton on the 1st and reached the Head of Elk on the 3d of March is true, but it is misleading in that it implies that the expedition thither was entirely by water, which was not the case. An odd misprint, due doubtless to an amanuensis, makes (p. 39) the Elector John William as of the House of Newburgh, a hardly allowable Anglicising of Neuburg. One actual error must have followed carelessness of compilation, as where (p. 291) the repulse of Clinton and Parker before Charleston is given as June, 1775, although later (p. 312) it is correctly noted as

1776. It will interest the author to be assured that the "ewe lamb" *did* die in 1854, as he had heard (p. 403), on the 30th of November. The hint is offered that research will probably show that female suffrage prevailed, at least within certain limits, in the region under discussion in the latter part of the last century. This has escaped record here. With one geographical point, we are done. Did not the province line run from Little Egg Harbor to a point on the Delaware in 41° N. lat., in what is now Warren County, instead of approaching Minisink Island in Sussex? In that case it could not cross the Raritan in Somerset, and the surveyor's stone just west of Somerville (p. 111) must have some other significance.

This excellent book is clearly printed, and has a copious table of contents and a full index.

Mountaineering in Colorado: The Peaks about Estes Park. By Frederick H. Chapin. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. 1890.

THE first view of the parks of the Rocky Mountains is rather disappointing to many travellers. To most Americans, especially those who inhabit our larger cities, the name park suggests an expanse of greensward covered with a somewhat open growth of trees, while the Englishman looks upon a park as an enclosure stocked with game. In the great enclosed valleys of the Rocky Mountains, however, tree growth is generally confined to the steep slopes of the surrounding mountains, while the game which once abounded in them has long since disappeared, so that the only characteristic of a park they retain is that they are natural enclosures.

Estes Park in northern Colorado is exceptional in possessing an open growth of yellow pine which dots the grassy slopes of the valley, and a few individuals of the larger varieties of game which still roam through the mountains that surround it, while its streams are well stocked with trout. It is the smallest and at the same time the most picturesque and varied of all the Colorado parks, and to ardent lovers of nature possesses the additional attraction that it has not yet been invaded by miners or railroads, but must be reached by twenty-five miles' staging over steep, though by no means dangerous, mountain roads. The fact that a large portion of the valley is controlled by an English company, whose possession of a few thousand acres of land (of little value for agricultural purposes) has served as a text for Congressional declaimers upon the dangers our country runs from being bought up by British land-grabbers, has contributed in no small measure to the preservation of its natural beauty. The little hotel built by this company in full view of the imposing mass of Long's Peak, and a few outlying ranches provided with log houses and tents, afford adequate and reasonable accommodation for the summer boarder from the East, while the frugal-minded farmers from the adjoining agricultural districts of Colorado camp out in the open air along the mountain brooks that run through the valley.

The praises of Estes Park were sung some fifteen years ago by that enthusiastic Englishwoman, Miss Bird, whose imagination clothed with attributes of the most elevated nature the rude mountaineer who guided her in her not very extensive explorations among its mountains. Few visitors penetrate very far into the mountain masses that surround the valley, contenting themselves for the most part with the many excursions to valleys and cañons which radiate out from it, while the more ambitious make the ascent of Long's Peak, which,

though not dangerous, is sufficiently difficult and exciting. Mr. F. H. Chapin, an enthusiastic member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and who had already had some Alpine experience in Switzerland, recently spent the better part of two summers in Estes Park, and made a systematic exploration of all the mountain peaks surrounding it, many of which had probably never been climbed since the early days when this region was surveyed by Government geologists.

Accounts of some of these ascents were contributed from time to time to the journal of the Appalachian Club. They are now written out in more complete form, illustrated by excellent process reproductions of photographs, over fifty in number, taken by the author's own camera and printed in a most charming little volume of 160-odd pages under the auspices of the Club. Mr. Chapin's account of his various ascents is written in a simple and unaffected narrative form, which is perhaps less dignified than if more impersonal; but, as he tells us in his preface, this style is customary in the literature of mountaineering, and it carries with it the impress of truth by its simplicity, and by the absence of blood-curdling adventures that are apt to cast a certain shadow of doubt upon the absolute accuracy of many older travellers' tales. Nevertheless, his ascents were by no means barren of incident, hardship, and even danger.

It is particularly interesting to note how the Rocky Mountains and the Swiss Alps compare in grandeur and attractiveness in the mind of a mountaineer who is equally familiar with either. The charm of contrast between the brilliant verdure of the Alpine pastures and the dazzling whiteness of the névés and glaciers is naturally wanting in the drier climate of the Rocky Mountains, but it appears from Mr. Chapin's account that the vertical face of granite which surrounds Long's Peak on all sides but one, reaching a maximum altitude of 2,000 feet, and "as smooth as the side of Bunker Hill Monument," is unequalled in Switzerland, even in the neighborhood of the famous Matterhorn, whose general slopes, though appearing so nearly perpendicular from below, really stand at an angle of 40°, while the greatest extent of nearly perpendicular cliffs on its sides is only 500 feet.

Mr. Chapin's observations are not confined, however, to inanimate nature, but include many interesting facts with regard to the animal and plant life of the region. His greatest feat, and one of which he is justly proud, was the photographing a band of Rocky Mountain sheep, one of the shyest of wild animals, while facing him at a distance of about a hundred feet. He also took a photograph of a huge silver-tipped grizzly bear at about two hundred yards distance. The volume closes with a list of the flowers of Estes Park collected during the months of July, August, and September by his wife, to whose memory this little volume is dedicated.

Such narrations fulfil a useful purpose, not only in revealing truthfully the natural beauties of our land, but in teaching many, who otherwise might not know, how best to appreciate them.

The Lily Among Thorns: A Study of the Biblical Drama entitled the Song of Songs. By William Elliot Griffis, D.D., Pastor of the Shawmut Avenue Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., and author of 'The Mikado's Empire.' Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

To write a popular exposition of the Song of

Songs from the standpoint of the modern scholar—this was a good thing to do if it could be done well. Dr. Griffis has felt himself under the necessity of expanding his criticism as much as possible, as if he had set out to write a sizable book; and, as if lacking confidence in the intrinsic merits of the natural interpretation of the poem, he has heaped on them extravagant praises, fearing, apparently, that otherwise they could not successfully rival the attractions of the allegorical interpretations of the past. Far too much stress is laid on the character and career of Solomon, which are of the least imaginable significance: he is simply the typically magnificent and sensual king. Yet a whole chapter is given to him and a good part of another, "Historic Characters in the Poem," one of whom is Abishag! It is quite possible that the relation of this Shunammite to Solomon in the first book of Kings may have suggested the situation in the Song of Songs, but this hardly justifies calling Abishag an historical character in the poem. Dr. Griffis's account of Abishag's "nursing" of King David is unwittingly humorous; and so in general is his treatment of the moralities of David and Solomon. He is in a strait betwixt two—the plain meaning of the narratives, and the conventionally pious reverence for those Hebrew kings. He lets "I dare not" wait upon "I would" with a perplexity that appeals to our sympathies. At one time he brings a railing accusation against Solomon; at another he argues that his harem was an ornamental show, and that he was perhaps not really much more married than the Sultan of Turkey or the late Brigham Young. We are expected to believe that in his youth he was a model of all the virtues, no allowance being made for the tendency of the Old Testament histories. His general praise of David does not perfectly agree with his specific statements, and still less with the estimate of Renan in the second volume of the 'History of the People of Israel.'

There are six chapters introductory to the text of the poem, which is given in the Revised Version. Of these the most valuable is that on the dramatic structure of the poem, in which Dr. Griffis is substantially at one with Renan, Réville, Dr. Noyes, and the run of modern critics. The chapter on the "History of the Book" is unsatisfying. Dr. Griffis seems to stand in dread of any plain, straightforward statement of his matter. On page 119 there is a serious mistake: "Theodoret of Syria, who died A. D. 457," is represented as denying the allegorical theory of the book, whereas he was one of the most ardent defenders of this theory. He is apparently confounded with Theodore of Mopsuestia, against whom and other naturalist critics Theodoret projected his defence. Dr. Griffis's statement that, since the time of Theodoret, there have not been wanting Christian scholars to deny the allegorical character of the poem, will hardly bear examination. There was no denial of the allegory from the fifth century to the sixteenth, when it was made by Castelleo, one of several heretics whom John Calvin took in hand; but the real beginning of the modern appreciation of the poem was with Grotius in the next century. In the looseness of Dr. Griffis's phrasing, his admirable interpretation has a more orthodox appearance than it can rightly wear.

By far the most valuable part of Dr. Griffis's book is Part II, which contains the text of the poem, without the misleading chapter-heads and glosses of the King James translation, but with explanatory footnotes and indications of the parts belonging to the *dramatis personæ*. Dr. Griffis does not claim for these indications more than a

fair degree of certainty. His arrangement does not differ substantially from that of Réville or that of Dr. W. R. Smith in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' One of the most doubtful parts is the address to the Shulamite at the beginning of the seventh chapter, which is attributed to Solomon by Réville and other critics, to the court ladies by Dr. Griffiths. In his commentary further on he suggests certain changes in the translation which have much ingenuity, but are too evidently the result of a desire to conform the wording of the poem to the exigencies of the modern prurient prude.

Part III. is a commentary on the text. It is long drawn out and much too florid and fantastical, but it contains much valuable and interesting matter. Of the book as a whole it is to be regretted that it was not made simpler and more brief. Its general purpose is worthy of all commendation, for it is to rescue the Song of Songs alike from the absurdities of the allegorists and the importations of sensuality, when, in fact, its *motif* is singularly high and pure—the praise of a country maiden for resisting the blandishments of the most magnificent of kings. Dr. Griffiths does not discuss the date of the poem, but incidentally he thrusts it back nearly to Solomon's time. Wide is the range of critical opinion; Dr. W. R. Smith assigning it to the tenth century B. C., Kuenen to the ninth. The opinion of Graef that it was written about 230 B. C. is "ingenious," says Dr. Smith, "but nothing more." But this was the opinion of the late Michael Heilprin, whose judgment of the philological considerations which are most insisted on was not likely to be fanciful or unsound.

The Science of Metrology; or, Natural Weights and Measures. A Challenge to the Metric System. By the Hon. E. Noel, Captain Rifle Brigade. London: Edward Stanford. 1889.

THE metric system is now supposed to be taught in the arithmetic course in every school. If it were well taught—say, if a quarter of an hour twice a week for half a school year were intelligently devoted to it—the pupils would for ever after be more familiar with millimetres, centimetres, metres, and kilometres, with grammes and kilogrammes, with ares and hectares, and with litres, than they are ever likely to be with the English units. Who, except an occasional grocer, can guess at a pound within two ounces; or how many, besides engineers and carpenters, can distinguish seven-eighths of an inch from an inch at sight? Yet these are things easily taught. But schools will gradually get better conducted, and foreign intercourse seems destined before very long to receive an almost sudden augmentation; so that the metric system will pretty certainly become more and more familiar, and there may be expected to be some practical movement towards its use in trade. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that, even in a country with as little governmental initiative as ours, fashion may lead to the partial superseding of the old weights and measures, just as the avoirdupois pound superseded the Troy and merchants' pounds, as ells and nails have given place to yards and inches, as lasts and stones, firloths, kilderkins, long tons, great hundreds, and innumerable other units have disappeared within this century. If the litre, the half-kilo, and the metre were only not all severally greater than the quart, the pound, and the yard, there might be shops to-day where the keepers would affect to be unacquainted with English weights and measures.

There is little real difficulty in changing units of weight and bulk, were there any positive motive for it, for the things they weigh and measure are mostly used up within a twelvemonth. But with linear and square measure it is otherwise. The whole country having been measured and parcelled in quarter sections, acres, and house-lots, it would be most inconvenient to change the numerical measures of the pieces. Then we have to consider the immense treasures of machinery with which the country is filled, every piece of which is liable to break or wear out, and must be replaced by another of the same gauge almost to a thousandth of an inch. Every measure in all this apparatus, every diameter of a roll or wheel, every bearing, every screw-thread, is some multiple or aliquot part of an English inch, and this must hold that inch with us, at least until the Socialists, in the course of another century or two, shall, perhaps, have given us a strong-handed government.

We can thus make a reasonable prognosis of our metrological destinies. The metric system must make considerable advances, but it cannot entirely supplant the old units. These things being so, to "challenge" the metric system is like challenging the rising tide. Nothing more futile can well be proposed, unless it be a change in the length of the inch. Nevertheless, there is a goodly company of writers to keep the Hon. Capt. Noel in countenance in conjoining these two sapient projects. None of these gentlemen supports the constructive parts of the other's propositions; but they are unanimous against the metric system and the existing inch.

Mr. Noel's system is nearly as complicated and hard to learn as our present one, with which it would be fearfully confused, owing to its retaining the old names of measures while altering their ratios. Thus we should have to learn that $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet would make a yard, 4 miles a league, 5 feet a fathom, 625 acres a square mile, 1,953,125 cubic ells a cubic yard, 216 cubic inches a gallon, 24 ounces a pound, etc. But it is not intended that this complication shall last for ever, for this lesson, once digested, is to be followed by a clean sweeping away of the decimal numeration and the substitution of duodecimals. Mr. Noel enumerates sixty-eight advantages of his proposal, among them the following: "Mile, one-quarter hour's walk, better than kilometre"; "cubic foot worthier base than cubic decimetre"; "old London mile restored." The scheme is not without merit, and might have been useful to Edward I. Even at this day it must at least have afforded some agreeable occupation to its ingenious and noble author, not to speak of the arithmetical practice.

The Industrial Progress of the Nation. By Edward Atkinson, LL.D., Ph.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1890.

THIS volume is a reprint, with some additions, of the striking series of articles recently contributed by Mr. Atkinson to the *Century Magazine* and the *Forum*. Upon this account it is hardly necessary to do more than call attention to the fact that they may be obtained in book form. Unfortunately the shape of the volume is excessively awkward; and the frequent repetitions of facts and conclusions, unobjectionable in a series of magazine articles, becomes here offensively conspicuous. But if these blemishes are overlooked, the reader will be rewarded by a rich store of information ingeniously arranged and forcibly stated. To us the most interesting feature of the collection is the manner in which Mr. Atkinson

has reached his conclusions. We cannot but regard both his premises and his reasoning as frequently wrong, and yet his conclusions are in the main unassailable. This remarkable result is due chiefly to the fact that he is not led astray by materialistic influences, but recognizes the fact that the supreme purpose of human life is the development of individual capacity and character through the struggle for existence. This truth is, of course, incompatible with the pseudo-democratic dogma of the equal desert of all men, and, when supplemented by the economic law that the increase of capital tends, through modern command of natural forces, to the relative increase of wages and decrease of interest, furnishes a skeleton key with which many formidable bolts may be turned. The key may not always fit the lock with logical precision, but it nevertheless opens the door.

The position of Mr. Atkinson is that of reasoned optimism. He has "come to the definite conclusion that, while the power of mankind to consume the products of the earth is limited, the source from which man may draw satisfaction for his material wants is practically unlimited." Not only is this true, but there is also a higher law leading towards an equitable distribution of these products. It is impossible for us to consider the elaborate argument with which Mr. Atkinson supports his position, but we may say that to a material extent it rests upon a rather shadowy basis in assuming that we are about to succeed in supplying ourselves, from the unlimited reservoir of nitrogen contained in the atmosphere, with an abundance of the most expensive and most important element in our food. On the other hand, his demonstration of the misuse of our present blessings in the injudicious selection and wasteful preparation of the principal articles of our diet is extremely practical as well as convincing. Altogether fascinating is the account of his ingenious invention, the "Aladdin cooker," whereby the people of the United States may economize in the preparation of their food to the extent of five cents apiece per day, or about one billion dollars annually. Here, certainly, is "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

The conclusions of Mr. Atkinson must be peculiarly exasperating to the "Christian Socialists," so called. He is as good a Christian as any of them, and a strong spirit of benevolence pervades his writings, but he defends the institution of property, even in land. He rejects Ricardo and repudiates Malthus, but he deprecates the interference of Government with individual freedom. Of what avail is it, the professional philanthropist may sadly cry, to have escaped from the logical trammels of the gloomy science of political economy, only to proclaim the effete doctrine that men must take care of themselves instead of being taken care of by the State! The vision of the world revealed by Mr. Atkinson is more magnificent than aught conceived by the Anarchists of Chicago or the Nationalists of Boston, but it is a world fitted for the habitation of human nature as we know it, somewhat improved and developed, to be sure, but still the same, and not the abode either of licentious demons or sensualized angels.

Die Begründung des deutschen Reiches durch Wilhelm I. Vornehmlich nach den preussischen Staatsacten. Von Heinrich von Sybel. Munich: R. Oldenburg; New York: B. Westermann & Co. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xiv., 428; xi., 545. 1889.

Of the first two volumes of Sybel's 'Founding of the German Empire,' which appeared in

November last, already fifty thousand have been sold. This success, which is quite unparalleled in the annals of the German book-trade, and has been rarely achieved in Europe except by a popular French novel, shows the eagerness with which the work of the distinguished historian was anticipated and the general interest which it has excited. This lively anticipation was due to two causes: first, to the author's preëminent fitness for the task which he had undertaken, and, secondly, to the fact that he was known to have access to original sources in the archives of Prussia, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Nassau, as well as in the state papers and diplomatic correspondence of the Foreign Office at Berlin, thus enabling him to follow from day to day, and often from hour to hour, every movement of Prussian politics and every counter-movement of its adversaries, and to give an absolutely authentic narration of the course of events.

But still more important in accounting for the impetus which carried the work in so short a time into the highest popular favor, is the fact that when it was published it did not disappoint, but rather exceeded, the public expectation. Sybel nowhere endeavors to conceal his Prussian and National Liberal convictions and sympathies; at the same time, he never permits them to warp his judgment or to obscure his vision. He is neither blind to the faults and follies of his political friends, nor incapable of seeing and recognizing honorable and patriotic motives in the actions of his political foes. As an historian he is superior to all party affiliations. He is also free from every taint of chauvinistic prejudice and vanity, and distinguishes himself in this respect very advantageously from Heinrich von Treitschke, who, in the fourth volume of his 'Deutsche Geschichte' (Leipzig: Hirzel, 1889), covering the period from 1830 to 1840, confesses that he writes exclusively for Germans, and really thinks that this narrow point of view is something to be proud of. Since the war of 1870 and the rapid advancement of Germany to a foremost place among the great Powers of Europe, such aberrations of patriotism have become endemic among German authors and publicists, who find it almost impossible to speak peaceably of other peoples. Their national sentiment is like new wine in the first stages of fermentation, which, not having yet worked itself clear and mellow and settled upon the lees, goes to the head. It is highly creditable to Sybel that his strong love of country and sincere enthusiasm for the fatherland never degenerate into this craze. While writing as a German and from a German point of view, he never panders to these passing whims and conceits, but is keen to detect and expose the inherent defects and weaknesses of the German character which have hitherto stood in the way of national unity and strength. In his judgment of public affairs, he combines the profound erudition of the scholar with the practical experience of the politician, and thus realizes the conditions essential to the ideal historian.

The first volume begins with more than a hundred pages of "Retrospects," divided into six sections, entitled respectively "Oldest Time," "Austria and Prussia," "Foreign Domination and War of Emancipation," "First Years of the Federal Diet," "Effects of the July Revolution," and "Frederick William IV." This introduction is a model of clearness, comprehensiveness, and condensation. One can affirm with justness (and there is no higher reach of praise) that it is fully equal to similar summaries by Ranke, who was an acknowledged master in this sort of general survey and

succinct description and delineation. Especially admirable is the sketch of that bundle of heterogeneous and contradictory qualities, the brilliant, bungling, personally fascinating, politically fatuous monarch, the mediæval romanticist on a modern throne—Frederick William IV.

The first attempt to achieve German unity was the revolution of March, 1848, and with this event Sybel's history, properly speaking, begins. The effort was, of course, an utter failure, so far as the realization of this object was concerned, and the chief cause of the failure was the political immaturity of the German people. But it is no disgrace either to an institution or to an individual to be in advance of the age; and the National Assembly of Frankfurt holds this honorable position in history. The second volume closes with the Diet of Princes which convened at Frankfort, August 17, 1863, under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria. That the King of Prussia held himself aloof from this august assembly was due solely to the energetic opposition of Bismarck, whose conduct on this occasion distinctly foreshadowed the far-sighted policy which led to the expulsion of Austria from Germany and the final establishment of the German Empire.

It is foreign to our present purpose to enter into a detailed discussion of the two volumes now before us. The third volume is already in type, and the remaining fourth and fifth volumes will appear during the course of the current year. We shall then take occasion to give a more extended review of the entire work, which concludes with the opening of the first German Parliament, March 21, 1871, and the promulgation of the Constitution of the German Empire. We close our present remarks with this excerpt, embodying Sybel's estimate of the Emperor William:

"He was a confessing Christian who, with simple-minded conviction, accepted the creed of his ancestors. Neither a doubting philosopher, like Frederick the Great, nor a liturgist or theosophist, like Frederick William IV., he never aspired to become a church reformer. His piety was in accord with Gospel teaching, without sound of trumpets, neither of sorry countenance; without arrogant positiveness and intolerance. But it was the staff of his life, the solace of his sufferings, the compass of his conduct. His faith gave him an unconditional trust in God, which filled his whole being and upheld him in all his troubles. . . . He was thus conscientious to timidity in every deliberation, absolutely fearless in danger. Nor was his chivalric courage of excited nerves or ambition: the word fear or danger had absolutely no meaning for him. He strode through life never despairing, never vaunting, always in a perfect equipoise. He was not of the men of genius or of a demoniac nature who either by their superior equipment trace new paths for their century, or with irresistible passion thrust themselves and their peoples into fearful abysses. Not even bright in the sense that his elder brother was bright, can one call him. But he was, what a contemporary says of Rudolph of Hapsburg, an efficient (*ausrichtiger*) man. His whole being was centred in, and fitted for, practical work; he had by nature the gift to conceive the attainable, and an unbiassed clearness of comprehension which asserted itself more particularly in an almost unerring judgment of men. Add to this a rare combination of firmness and flexibility of mind which characterizes the practical statesman as contrasted with the doctrinaire. To the end of his days he remained unswerving in his conservative principles, but without reluctance recognized that, with changing circumstances, the means of preserving power must likewise change, and that progressive reform is the enduring condition of such preservation. As was natural, he was convinced of the necessity of strong kingly power in a commonwealth founded by its rulers, composed of heterogeneous provinces, and surrounded by jealous neighbors."

La Passione di Gesù Cristo: Rappresentazione sacra in Piemonte nel secolo XV. Edita da Vincenzo Promis. Turin: Fratelli Bocca. 4to, pp. xxv., 532.

THE early development of the drama in Italy does not present as much interest as it does in some other countries. Documents relating to the liturgical origin of the drama are almost wholly wanting; and while in France, for example, it is possible to trace with reasonable completeness the growth of the drama from the simple service of the church to the complicated mysteries and the secular drama evolved from them, in Italy such process cannot be traced, and no such regular organic development took place. It is true that in Italy, as elsewhere, the origin of the drama was in the service of the Church, but it does not seem to have developed early (as in France) into a religious drama in the vernacular. There are vague notices of a religious drama performed at Padua in 1243, and a more detailed account of another at Cividale (Friuli) in 1298. This latter was a representation of the Passion, Resurrection, Ascension, Advent of the Holy Ghost, and Last Judgment, and until lately was the only instance known in Italy of the cyclical drama so common in France under the name of mystery.

In Italy from the church service was developed in Umbria in the thirteenth century the dramatic *lauda* (hymn), or *dicozione*, which spread into Tuscany, where, in the fifteenth century, it assumed the form of the *sacra rappresentazione*. These may be compared to the French miracle plays which they resemble in many points.

It has always seemed strange that the influence of France, which was so profound during the Middle Ages, did not produce in Italy any imitation of the *mystères* of the fifteenth century. The recent discovery of such an imitation is therefore of great literary interest, and fills a gap hitherto existing in the history of the Italian drama. The work in question, "*La Passione di Gesù Cristo*," was discovered among the Ashburnham manuscripts recently acquired by the Italian Government, and was purchased by Lord Ashburnham from the notorious G. Libri. The drama contained in the MS. was written by an anonymous author (perhaps the Frate Simone, some sermons by whom appear at the beginning and end of the acts), and performed in 1490 at Revello, a town belonging to the Marquisate of Saluzzo in Piedmont. The enormous length of the play (it fills 542 large quarto pages of print) required three days for its performance, as was the case also with the French *mystère de la Passion*, from which the Italian drama does not differ materially in contents. It opens with the Council in Heaven in which the redemption of man is determined upon, and closes with the appearance of Christ, after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalene. The usual sources (apocryphal gospels, legends, etc.) are employed to supplement the Gospel narrative; and certain episodes, the raising of Lazarus (arranged for acting as a separate play if desired), etc., are treated in great detail. The most interesting of these apocryphal interpolations is that containing the debate between Christ and Satan concerning the redemption of man (p. 226).

The drama is in verse of irregular metre—seven to fifteen syllables, with rhyme in couplets and with occasional lyrical passages. To assist the memory of the performers, the couplet is always divided at the end of a speech. A similar proceeding is found in the French '*Miracles de Nostre Dame*,' recently published by

the Société des Anciens Textes Français. The language of the drama is Italian, but mingled with it are many dialectic forms. The author confesses at the end of the work that he has written his play in a language little used by him, and says it is not strange if he has not been able to do his work well. Why he should have felt it necessary to write in Italian for an uncultivated audience accustomed to their own dialect, it is not easy to see. It was probably a concession to the court of the Marquis Louis II., before whom it was performed, and to the crowd of strangers expected from other parts of Italy. At all events, it is an interesting proof of the prevalence of the literary language among the people at that early date.

The intrinsic value of the play is not great, although some of the lyrical passages are not devoid of beauty. The same realistic treatment is observed as in the French *mystères*. For example, Christ is called upon to sing when mocked by his captors, and various popular songs of the sixteenth century are suggested to him (one is a French song, "Ma-tre doxa sor de bon ayre.")

After long remaining unknown, this precious work has recently been published in the most sumptuous manner, which unfortunately will place it beyond the reach of the ordinary student. The firm of Bocca Bros., booksellers to the Queen, wishing to present her Majesty with a proof of their devotion, chose this unique monument of Piedmontese literature, and reproduced it in an *édition de luxe* of 200 copies. The volume is magnificently printed upon hand-made paper, with wide margins, and a facsimile of two folios of the MS. is given. A too brief introduction by the editor, who is librarian of the Royal Library at Turin, gives an account of the MS. and the circumstances of the performance of the drama. The questions raised by the language of the work are passed over in silence, and no glossary of dialectic forms has been given. In spite of these deficiencies, all students of Italian literature will be grateful to the publishers for a work which reflects great honor upon the Italian press.

Great Cities of the Republic. The Story of Boston: A Study of Independency. By Arthur Gilman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889. Pp. viii, 507. 8vo.

Two only of the three periods into which the history of Boston may be naturally divided have an adequate treatment in this work. In respect to these two, moreover, Mr. Gilman has told the political history of the colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay, rather than that of its principal town. But it should be acknowledged that to separate the one from the other is a difficulty which confronts all historians of Boston. During the first century and a half of its existence the town exerted a controlling influence throughout New England, while, in the latter part of this time, measures of the first importance to the thirteen colonies were initiated in its town meetings. This part of its history, however, has been so fully told and is so familiar that it might well have been treated very briefly in a work of this kind, and the space gained might have been devoted to portraying the various changing phases of the social, intellectual, and religious life of the town, and especially to telling the story of its commerce and its industries. This, we readily grant, would have been by far the more difficult task; but if it had been done, Mr. Gilman's book would have had a value which it does not now possess. As it is, he simply rehearses the well-worn narrative of the formation of the

Massachusetts Company, and the struggles of the people first for their rights under the charter and finally for independence. There is, of course, interspersed some account of the peninsula and its changes with the growth of the town, and there are occasional references to the social life.

With the siege of Boston Mr. Gilman's "story" practically closes, for he has barely touched upon the history of the third period, the last hundred years. The only topics of this time treated, except in the most general way, are the change of the form of government and the mayoralty of Josiah Quincy. The book wears a very attractive appearance, with numerous well-chosen illustrations and maps, and has an excellent index. It is written in an easy, flowing style, which at times has a quaint and Scriptural flavor that lends itself very agreeably to an account of the doings of men in the seventeenth century. There is a lack of life and picturesque incidents, however, which might easily have been supplied. It would, of course, be unjust to expect absolute accuracy, and the author is unusually accurate and painstaking. Still, a few errors have crept into his pages. He repeats, for instance, the old statement that Sir Richard Saltonstall was descended from a Lord Mayor of London who was, in fact, his uncle. The Concord philosopher, A. Bronson Alcott, is called Olcott, in text and index. Joshua Bates gave a hundred, not fifty, thousand dollars to the Public Library, and surely it is an anachronism to call the Salem of Revolutionary days "the sleepy town."

Death No Bane. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1889.

UNDER this disguising title appears a new translation of the first book of Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*. The translator, Mr. Robert Black, late of Pembroke College, presents as an excuse for his work his belief that he has had but one predecessor (anonymous, 1840) in this particular field. We can name three others: G. A. Otis, Boston, 1839; P. A. Nuttall, London, 1841; Dr. A. P. Peabody, Boston, 1886. The newest thing in Mr. Black's version is, perhaps, his rendering of *judices*, in Socrates's speech, by the phrase "my lords," but this is typical of his whole work. It is disfigured by modern slang and colloquialisms, which are entirely out of place in a book of this serious nature, whatever may be their value in the interpretation of ancient writings of a different sort. The sentences, also, although in the main faithfully rendered, are frequently so long as to be wearisome and obscure. Mr. Black should have remembered that the English language is not richly enough inflected to bear the burden of sentences of equal length with those in Latin and Greek. The translation is not divided into the chapters of the original, and is accordingly nearly useless as a work of reference. It is followed by about seventy pages of notes, which are mainly the commonplaces of old-fashioned dictionaries of biography.

For instance, on the state of Lacedæmon we have little but the valuable information that Lacedæmon was the son of Zeus and Taygete, married Sparta, and gave his name to the country. There is scarcely a word upon the subject of philosophy, but we are told that Pembroke College has an orrery similar to the *sphæra* of Archimedes. We hear also that Demosthenes was the "easy first" of Athenian orators, that Socrates performed the "happy despatch" upon himself, and that Æacus was raised to the "judicial bench" in Hades by a "job" perpetrated by his father Zeus. Mr.

Black insinuates here and there that he himself is a cold-hearted cynic; we should hardly have believed it of the writer of these words: "In 1795 (and not before) a heartless, cold-blooded attempt was made to deprive 'the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle' of the posthumous fame he had earned over all the world as the author of both *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; and a pundit named F. A. Wolf issued his *Prolegomena* to discredit a belief and a fame which had endured for nine centuries or more." On another page we read that Lycurgus "is said to have had the honor of becoming acquainted with Homer." Mr. Black kindly states that his book "is not intended to be merely of assistance to students of Latin, but also—and chiefly—of use to English readers innocent" of that language. It seems scarcely right to offer to defenceless innocents such lore as these notes present without a warning against its traditional nature.

The book is printed on heavy paper with wide margins and white cover, and the type-work is very creditable to the Chiswick Press.

A Japanese Boy. By Shiukichi Shigemi. New Haven: E. B. Sheldon & Co.

IN a neatly printed and bound volume of 128 pages, bearing the above title, a student in Yale College tells the story of his early life in Japan. It is a cleverly conceived and well-written book. Numerous as are descriptions of Japan, and even of the social life of the people, there are very few natives who have attempted, in a foreign language, to lift the veil of private life and let the people speak for themselves. The charm of this unassuming little book is its utter freedom from anything stilted or pretentious. It is noticeable that though the author is not of the old samurai (or gentry) class, but the son of a merchant, it never occurs to him to pass himself for anything else than what he is. In other words, he realizes fully that the day of democracy has come to Japan—as well as that Americans have slight regard for mere rank or pretensions that have no basis in personal merit. In his fourteen chapters he pictures vividly school and home life, diet, punishment, bath-houses, evenings at home with dancing and music, actors and theatres, the old castle, angling, New Year's day, kite-flying, holidays, religious festivals and ceremonies, and many other matters of interest. His style is bright and lively, though showing the water-marks (as indeed does that of almost all Japanese who write English) of Peter Parley. His command of a vocabulary at once copious and exact is extraordinary, and is even better attained, we imagine, by an alien who has mastered English by long and patient book-translation than by a native. We have looked for Japanese idioms in Mr. Shigemi's English, but, except the use of "fishes" where we should use "fish," we do not find any. On page 68 he speaks of seeing a "stork"—in this, possibly, following the great crowd of foreign writers; for of the 365 birds common in, and the sixteen species peculiar to, Japan, the only stork known in Japan is a rare bird which few persons, even ornithologists, have seen. Yet it may be that Mr. Shigemi's stork was the real bird, *Ciconia boyciana* Swinh., called by the Japanese *kodzuru* (little crane), though most probably it was the egret, or *sagi*. In other words, as a rule, Mr. Shigemi, though writing in a chatty, delightful way his boyhood's memories, is extremely accurate. Though some of the customs portrayed are local and not national, his book may be safely recommended as the best picture of home life

among the middle classes in Japan yet produced, and well worthy of a place in all our libraries. In this respect it has a value out of proportion to its modest size and claims.

The Scotch-Irish in America. First Congress, 1889. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

It is surprising that so little has hitherto been done to trace the history of that remarkable race which established its institutions throughout the great upland region of Pennsylvania and the Southern States. It has been to this region what the Puritans were to New England and the West. Its great men and its great achievements are numberless, and the purity and vigor of the strain seem yet undiminished. For the purpose of recalling a glorious past and encouraging an honorable pride, a congress of the race was called in May, 1889, at Columbia, Tenn., resulting in the formation of a Scotch-Irish Society. The proceedings of this congress and the addresses delivered before it are now presented in the volume before us, which we commend to all who are interested in the study of neglected portions of our history. It is of course only a beginning, but the vein is so rich that its further working is certain. The New England branch of the race is barely mentioned, but its annals alone would furnish an abundance of valuable material.

The permanency of the Scotch-Irish type is strikingly proved by the testimony of the Rev. John Hall of this city. When in this country as a delegate in 1867, he pointed out a man in the audience whom he had never seen before, and declared—correctly as it proved—that he was of the McKee family of Ulster. In his address at this congress he said: "As I looked over the faces of the people here yesterday, I could hardly keep the tears from my eyes as they rested upon so many heads and faces and figures like those with which I had been familiar in Ulster." The fighting qualities of this race have never been questioned, but its terrible courage was never more brilliantly displayed than in the battles of the late war. According to the figures given in one of these addresses, the States of Pennsylvania and North Carolina are those in which the Scotch-Irish element is the largest, and those among whose soldiers the losses in battle were the greatest. Strictly speaking, the losses of South Carolina were greater in proportion than those of North Carolina, but those of the latter State were enormous. Its fighting population in 1861 was 115,000, but it furnished to the Confederate Army 125,000 men, of whom 14,522 were killed, 5,155 died of wounds—not including the wounded who did not die in service—and 20,602 died of disease. Pennsylvania had the highest percentage of killed, on the Union side, viz. 7.1 per cent. of enrolled troops. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment was pitted at Gettysburg against the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Cooper's Battery, and out of over 800 men lost all but 216 in the first day's battle, and after the third day mustered only 80 men. The Pennsylvania Regiment lost 335 men. The loss of the Light Brigade at Balaklava is stated to have been about 32 per cent.

Falling in Love; with Other Essays on More Exact Branches of Science. By Grant Allen. D. Appleton & Co. 1890. 8vo, vi., 356 pp.

In this little volume Mr. Allen has gathered twenty-one essays contributed to the *Cornhill*, the *Fortnightly*, and *Longman's Magazine*. He is well known to readers of periodical literature as a skilled purveyor of the ideas of modern

science and the facts of biology, neatly enfolded in a literary coating enlivened by a spice of humor. While a critical specialist might take exception here and there to a minor statement of fact, or to the broad and easy treatment of difficult subjects affected by Mr. Allen, he would hardly deny that, on the whole, the essays in question perform a work of great usefulness. Such intermediaries between the technical statements of the investigator and the curiosity of the lay reader are none too numerous. Of the small band who perform this public service, the writer of these essays is especially well qualified from a literary point of view, and we are glad to recognize the unusual measure of success which has attended his efforts to instruct and interest the general reader. The articles here reprinted will be practically new to the majority of Americans. Though of varying degrees of merit, literary or scientific, none of them are dull, and they are free from really important errors of fact. While the professional naturalist will perhaps prefer something more exact and profound, the average man will find his profit, not unmixed with pleasure, in an hour or two devoted to Mr. Allen's pages.

Life of William Ellis (Founder of the Birkbeck Schools). With some account of his writings and of his labours for the improvement and extension of education. By Edmund Kell Blyth. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1889.

WE have already reviewed at some length a life of Mr. Ellis by his granddaughter, in which his character and labors were described, and, though the present volume is more full in some respects and has much more apparent pretensions to being considered the true and complete biography, it does not add so much to our knowledge as to detain us for more than a moment. The simple and laborious character of Mr. Ellis, his singleness of purpose, his benevolent and practical nature, stand out plainly through all his career. His utilitarian interest, which became absorbed by the one cause of education, was the substance of his life; he believed that the world was to be made over only by forming the minds of the children, and instilling into them the rational grounds for the industrial virtues. To this he devoted time, money, and mind without stint. The present biography contains very full abstracts of his many writings in magazines and books and a good many letters. It brings to the fore somewhat more openly and boldly the radical element in his convictions, the grounds of his opposition to moral teachings out of the Scriptures, upon which he made many sensible observations worth attention by those who would not agree with his conclusions altogether; and all this helps to explain the opposition he met with in certain quarters because of his extreme secularism. He was a thorough Benthamite in opinion and by nature, indifferent to much of the fruits of culture, and generally to the fine arts and imaginative literature, hostile to university ideals of training, and very narrowly limited to the useful in all parts of his thought. But within his bounds he was clear-sighted and able, entirely self-devoted to the good of mankind as he understood it, and sagacious in the practical unfolding of his plans. He was in some degree a speculative and experimental educator, a seeker for new lines, and hence his books contain suggestive ideas and interesting records of experience which make this abstract of them of real value to educators who are not hidebound conservatives. The biography is thus to be regarded as being

as much a tract to spread his views as an account of a noble and useful career.

The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century. By David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross, architects. Vol. III. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1889. 8vo, pp. xvii., 639.

IT is pleasant to receive the continuation, in the third volume, of Messrs. MacGibbon and Ross's book, of which the beginning we noticed some years ago. When the course of a people's architecture can be as clearly followed as in Scotland, there is no plainer witness to the growth of its civilization. Scotland never prospered, like most European nations, so as to efface the architectural testimony to her small beginnings. Her record is of hardship more than of splendor. It shows how the early feudal lord (here as indeed elsewhere) hived his family in his stately castle as the poor are hived nowadays in tenement-houses; and how, in spite of a command of personal service which is now unknown, and the abounding delights of feasting, hunting, and hacking one another to pieces, comfortable living was reserved for these late days. The contrast of Scotland's transitory prosperity in the thirteenth century with her long blight under the English wars of the fourteenth is imaged in the shrinkage from the ampler early castles to the cramped security of the Norman keeps, which superseded them here after being themselves superseded in more prosperous England, and in the cessation of church-building for two centuries while the rest of Europe was blossoming into churches like a field of daisies.

These conditions, and the slow recovery of the country in the sixteenth century, the returning prosperity of the Stuart reigns, are well outlined in the introduction of this volume, and confirmed by the examples which follow. There are not so many important examples as in the first two volumes, but the architectural story is told with the same faithfulness, the same intelligence, the same abundant and clear illustrations. The fourth volume, of which the contents are given in the present, holds in reserve many buildings of architectural and historical interest, and promises to end well a work which is exhaustive, and in its way final.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bigelow, J. William Cullen Bryant. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Clutterbuck, W. J. The Skipper in Arctic Seas. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.
Fothergill, Jessie. A March in the Ranks. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
Gurin, T. E. Hossfeld's New Spanish Reader. N. Y. School-Book Clearing House.
Haskell, T. N. Young Konkaput, the King of the Utes. Denver: Collier & Cleaveland.
Hogarth, D. G. Devia Cypria: Notes of an Archaeological Journey in Cyprus in 1888. London: Henry Frowde.
Lane-Poole, S. Thirty Years of Colonial Government: A Selection from the Despatches and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir George F. Bowen. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co. \$10.50.
Maclehose, Sophia H. Tales from Spenser, chosen from the Faerie Queene. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
Monerie, Prof. A. W. Church and Creed. T. Whitaker. \$1.50.
Newton, Rev. W. W. Dr. Muhlenberg. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Noel, Capt. E. The Science of Metrology; or, Natural Weights and Measures. London: Edward Stanford.
Ritter, F. L. Music in America. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.
Rockwood, Caroline W. A Saratoga Romance. Funk & Wagnalls.
Rolleston, T. W. Prose Writings of Thomas Davis. London: Walter Scott.
Sessions, F. C. On the Wing through Europe. Welch, Fracker & Co. \$1.25.
Shaw, G. B. Fabian Essays in Socialism. London: The Fabian Society, 63 Fleet St.
Shenfield, S. P. The New Prodigal. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Skrine, J. H. A Memory of Edward Thring. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
Sladen, D. B. W. Australian Poets, 1788-1888. Cassell Publishing Co. \$2.
Slone, T. O. C. Facts Worth Knowing. Hartford: S. S. Stanton & Co.
Steele, G. M. Rudimentary Psychology. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Seaborn.

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN
WATER-COLOR SOCIETY.

THE average of technical excellence rises steadily at the exhibitions of the Water-Color Society. In the present exhibition, if we take the pictures on the line, almost everything is creditable, except that there are always pictures on the line, by one right or another, that ought not to be placed there, and there are always some over doors and other high places that ought to be down. Seven or eight years ago there were about half-a-dozen pictures in each exhibition that were picked out and spoken of everywhere as "good things" or "fine water-colors," and there was much to pass by between them. Now we find not half-a-dozen such pictures merely, nor a dozen even, but thirty or forty, and most of the rest are so much better than they used to be that there is scarcely any comparison to be made.

But though technical excellence is much more general, a good deal of fault can still be found with American water-color painting. For one thing, there is apparently a widely prevailing belief that a water-color may be made of anything that comes handy, regardless of the fitness of the subject or motive for treatment in this particular medium. An old study in oil that has never been finished, and that never will be finished unless the painter means to go back to the place where he worked at it and finish it on the spot where he can get his facts from nature, is made to do service for a picture in water-color; for whatever is wanting in the oil study can be left vague in the water-color, and washes and blotches of pretty tints fill up the doubtful places. At least some of our painters must proceed on such a principle, and there is too much of that sort of incomplete work in the exhibitions. Not that everything should be made out, but accuracy and truth are necessary, and no really good work is without them. The truth need not be given in detail, but it must be given. The most charming water-colors, perhaps, are those in which it is suggested only, but in these, if they are good, nothing but the truth is suggested. Large pictures are better painted in oil, for it is easier to arrive at exact truth in values in this medium; and when it comes to making a picture "hang together" by working over to remedy faults of form or color, it may be done easily enough in oil, whereas in water-color most of the charm of the medium—which consists in frank, simple tints—is marred by such processes, if, indeed, it is not altogether lost. Not every landscape effect lends itself to successful treatment in water-color, though many are admirably suited to it, and sombre interiors cannot be so well painted in it as light ones, the followers of the modern Dutch painters to the contrary notwithstanding. No painter is cleverer in his way than Vibert, and his water-color pictures of interiors with figures are very skilfully worked out. He paints such subjects far better than any of our painters could paint them, yet doubtless there are few among them who would care to paint as Vibert does. Good drawing and careful painting will not alone make a good water-color, least of all when it is applied to a subject that is not suitable. Jacquemart, the well-known etcher, who died a few years ago, was one of the ablest of painters in water-color. His pictures were never carried very far, but the effect of nature was always faithfully rendered, and there was a never-failing charm in the direct, simple

way in which it was noted on the paper. He never elaborated detail, and never blurred and scoured his paper for "effects." There are some pictures in this exhibition that resemble the work of Jacquemart in general treatment; those by Mr. Hassam and Mr. Wiles may be mentioned particularly.

Another fault in American water-color work as it is seen at the exhibitions at the Academy is triviality—both in subject and treatment. Light, sketchy work is not trivial *because* it is light and sketchy, but there are many pictures here that aim to be light and sketchy and are only tame and thin. This is the fault of insufficient skill in handling the medium, and of a timidity that causes the painter to stop without entirely realizing his first intention. The triviality of subject is even more apparent. The upper part of the walls is covered with landscapes in which not two thoughts have been given to composition, and with figure pictures in which the element of grace or beauty or strikingness of pose does not enter at all. Some pictures, too, look as though they were but parts of some other composition—pieces saved out of the wreck. Many exhibitors evidently have been satisfied with trifles, and have sent them here; the lesson they have to learn is, that a bad sketch is not any the more worth looking at because it is painted in water-color than it would be if it were done in oil, and that no picture, whatever the medium it is painted in, is worth exhibiting unless it shows something intended to be done and it is well done.

Those of our painters who have in the last few years—during the period of marked progress of which we have spoken—become known as genuine water-color painters, are well represented in this year's exhibition. Messrs. Abbey, Weir, Walker, Wiles, Hassam, Tryon, Smedley, Robinson, Ross Turner, Platt, and Day are some of these, but there is nothing from the one who is best known of all, Mr. Homer, who has, however, made an exhibition of his sketches in the gallery of a well-known dealer.

No painter surpasses Mr. Wiles in dexterity, and if his eye for color were only a little stronger, we should rarely have a fault to find with his work. "On the Coast of the Mediterranean," No. 37, is deficient in color quality, though it is very skilfully painted; and in the large picture, "The Convalescent," No. 393, representing two young girls in a pretty interior, color is not the chief merit. It is sufficiently colored, however, to be satisfying, and it is as well painted as anything in the galleries. But in a smaller picture, "In the Heat of the Day," No. 7, Mr. Wiles is successful in every respect, and this little bit of waterside, with the pavilions on the bank and the launch and rowboats anchored in the stream, is delightful. It might well be taken as an example of right water-color work, and it is to be hoped that we shall see more and more in the exhibitions with the same intention.

Mr. Hassam's methods resemble those of Mr. Wiles, though each is distinctly individual. Nothing could be better in its way than Mr. Hassam's "Paris and the Eiffel Tower from Montmartre," No. 262; and of the five or six other pictures contributed by him, all are excellent in every way, except "A Bit of New York," No. 641, and it is a figure of a man with a street for a background, while the others are pictures of streets and places, and the figures do not count except as color notes. Of the others—"Wet Night on the Boulevards," No. 363; "Under the Obelisk—Thames Embankment," No. 301; "Along the Seine—Boulevard," No. 31, and "The Bathing Hour,

Broadstairs, England," No. 640—it may be said that no better water-colors have ever been seen in these exhibitions, and that the artist gives proof of such ability and cleverness as a water-color painter that he is entitled to a place in the first rank of those who are already distinguished. Not the least charm in them is their freshness and truthfulness of color. As in Mr. Wiles's work, the method is expressed in two words—frankness and simplicity.

No better illustration of what a delightful thing a water-color sketch may be, if it is painted by a man who is at home in the use of the medium, could well be found than Mr. Blum's "Sketch of a Venetian Bead-Stringer," No. 275. The movement of the girl with her arm extended above her head is well given, the action of the figure is admirably suggested, and it is an agreeable color study. Technically, it is of the cleverest work to be seen, and to artists it is one of the most interesting of the pictures here.

"Peasant Woman Baking Bread," No. 335; "A Barn-Yard," No. 364; "Evening," No. 482, and "A Pastoral," No. 424, are the titles of the four pictures exhibited by Horatio Walker, and there are particular qualities in each of them well worthy of notice. "A Pastoral," however, is so characteristic of Mr. Walker's methods, and is such a fine piece of color and so complete a work, that it will suffice to speak of it alone. "A Pastoral" has for its subject three fat and lazy pigs that have come across the pasture lot, on a fine, sunny day, to lay themselves in the ditch. Mr. Walker paints excellent landscapes and cattle and sheep and horses, but he paints pigs better than any of these. Nobody anywhere, indeed, can paint pigs better than he. This little water-color is like a Millet in its homely truth and unaffected simplicity: the pigs are real pigs, and that they are lazy, existence-loving pigs is plain enough. The picture is admirable in characterization, and soundly painted. It does not belong to the class of work of which Mr. Hassam's or Mr. Wiles's pictures are types, but is one of those in which color is sought for by more intricate processes than in the clear washes used by these painters. It is perfect in its way.

"The Visitors," No. 434, by E. A. Abbey, which shows two pretty English girls in prim bonnets and gowns seated in chairs in the garden in front of a country-house of the last century, possesses much of the charm that is found in the artist's pen drawings that have made him famous. It is a notable instance, in an exhibition where there is so much that indicates shallowness of purpose, of a work that has been seriously composed. It is cleverly painted, and though full attention is given to detail, the ensemble is well kept, and the picture is harmonious and complete. A delightful little picture, and an apt example of technical skill properly displayed, is "Sweetheart," No. 190, by Albert E. Sterner; and a well-drawn and delicately painted little figure is the girl in a blue-check skirt aiming a carbine, "Shooting at a Mark," No. 156, by Theodore Robinson. Mr. Robinson also, among other things, exhibits a "December Landscape," No. 176, that is a fine bit of color, and an effect in nature realistically but tenderly treated. Mr. Tryon's landscapes, Nos. 171, 353, and 470, are noticeable, and there is an excellent winter scene, "Northern Winter," No. 467, by Jervis McEntee, that must be mentioned as the best among the snow pictures. It possesses one very important element that is lacking in much of the landscape work in the exhibition—the element of character, which is as essential in a landscape as it is in a portrait. Character

is a quality that we always find in Mr. Smedley's pictures, and in "A Thanksgiving Dinner," No. 442, "A Late Arrival," No. 313, and "By a Summer's Sea," No. 451, this is the chief merit. The composition of the first-named picture is not of the hap-hazard order—on the contrary, it is well thought out; but it is more the composition of an illustration than of a picture—a difference which lies in the fact that the impression of things as they actually look in nature without presenting them solely to the spectator's point of view is essential to the first, and that in the second the composition should be made with this point of view as the only one to be considered.

The pictures by J. Alden Weir, G. W. Maynard, H. Bolton Jones, H. W. Ranger, J. Francis Murphy, Ross Turner, Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, C. A. Platt, Francis Day, C. H. Eaton, Carleton Wiggins, D. M. Bunker, C. Y. Turner, W. S. Bucklin, Stanley Middleton, C. E. Cookman, E. L. Durand, Clark Crum, C. Morgan McIlhenney, Edward A. Bell, Charles Mente, Percy Moran, and Alexander Schilling, may be mentioned as among those which form the bulk of notable works in the present exhibition. This is the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Society. The rooms are tastefully decorated, as usual; the hanging is done by groups, according to the tone of the pictures and the color of the borders, and, by a happy innovation, no pictures at all are placed in the corridor. The illustrated catalogue contains a number of well-printed photographic reproductions, as well as pen drawings; but the book is not quite what the catalogue of this pretty exhibition ought to be.

MODERN WOOD-ENGRAVING.

THE Grolier Club is constantly doing something towards enlightening the public concerning the various arts and industries to which it stands as a nerve-centre. Having just held an exhibition of "Books and prints illustrating the origin and rise of wood-engraving," in which was shown a complete progression from the work of the "Formschneider" to the sudden burst of the great art of Albert Dürer, it now supplements that lesson with an exhibition of the work of some of our best-known engravers. Between the first exhibition and the present one, to be sure, there is a hiatus, in the order of production, of more than three hundred years; but, as that period is covered by a partial decadence, and subsequently by the revival of Bewick, about which much has appeared in current literature, it may be assumed that most of those who will be attracted by the subject can supply for themselves the historical omission, and thereby derive the full advantage of the Grolier Club's contribution to the study.

The present collection has been made under the auspices of the Society of American Wood-Engravers, and consists of 253 prints, 101 of which constitute the exhibit by which the Society was represented at the Paris Exposition. On entering the hall in the pretty little clubhouse where these prints are shown, one is impressed by the entire suitableness of the

surroundings. The pictures themselves almost seem conscious of the more than favorable conditions for their appreciation, and take on an hospitable appearance. The show-cases are ranged along the sides of the room, convenient for the examination of their contents. One can read these pictures as he reads a book, going to his favorites over and over again, never tiring of what they say to him. They reveal, for one thing, the strong individuality in the work, which is somewhat surprising after all that has been written concerning the loss of this very quality by the modern engraver through the commonly great reduction of his subject, consequent upon the use of photography in transferring it to his block, and the finikin methods made necessary by this process. We look here in vain for evidences of such disaster; in fact, one of the charms displayed is this strong personal quality in workmanship, and another is the great value of its diversity to the entire collection. It is doubtful if we should wish to prolong our examination greatly if these prints were the result of one man's effort, however skilful, or that of a number of men who worked just alike. Even the interest one might feel in the variety of painters and draughtsmen would be greatly neutralized by uniformity of interpretation; whereas, here one feels a new delight with the discovery of a different translation of any given artist. There are, no doubt, several groups into which these workmen may be divided, as, from sympathy or schooling, a number may adopt similar means of reaching a result; but there is not an instance where personal expression is not distinctly marked.

In these show-cases are to be found the most of the work of Mr. Timothy Cole after the old Italian masters, now being published in the *Century Magazine*. Although these are printed on simple plate paper (a considerable disadvantage as compared with the surrounding "Japan" proofs), one is impressed by the reverential attitude of the engraver towards his "originals," and the consummate skill with which his devotion is expressed. Cole denies himself no advantage to be derived from any modern method of working, but his line is his main dependence, and it is sufficient for his need. It is marvellous that with the simple line he can sustain such pure tones, or make such nice gradations; that, with a line so close as in many of these pictures, he should remain so light and appear so strong.

The general view of the exhibition makes it apparent to what an extent the American engraver is limited by the magazine page. By far the largest portion of these pictures are illustrations which have appeared in the *Century*, *Harper's*, or *Scribner's* magazines. This fact is accountable for much that appears final in the work of the American engraver to his fellow-craftsmen dwelling in countries where there is greater variety in the dimensions and quality of the work to be obtained. Notwithstanding want of appreciation on the part of the foreign engraver for this small work, it has obtained ample recognition from the foreign press and the foreign artist. As far as it goes it is complete, and has a bigness of its own which bears no relation to square inches. Standing half-way across the hall, one

is struck by the distinctness with which he sees the whole intent of these subjects, although reduced to eight inches by five, and the expression of little faces. A closer examination would seem impertinent; nevertheless it discovers other charms worth seeking. But it is not from choice that the American engraver confines his efforts to narrow limits; it is his misfortune that the magazines by which his art has been fostered and encouraged in making what advancement it has, remain the only field for its practice; no avenues opening for progress in any other direction.

The recognition of the fact, by some of our engravers, that every art ought to be self-dependent, has led them to do something on their own account, purely for the sake of art, and depend for remuneration upon the sale of prints; and the evidences of this effort on their part rise above the cloud of pretty illustration like a bow of promise to the future of wood-engraving. All the large pictures on these walls, save two engraved by King for *Harper's Weekly*, are owned by the engravers themselves, and were done with the sole purpose of advancement as stated. First of all are the prints of the Portfolio published three years ago, for the Society, by the Harpers. These pictures, twenty-five in number, form the backbone of the Paris exhibit, and, as placed here, run through its entire length, binding it together and sustaining it at a high artistic level. Then comes Kingsley, who is represented by "Silence," after W. B. Baker, "The Old Mill," after J. F. Murphy, "Midsummer," after Daubigny, and "Historic Ground in the Connecticut Valley," and "In the Harbor," both from original paintings. Kruell has his four portraits of Darwin, William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, which were noticed in these columns on their exhibition at the Century Club last month. Miss Powell has "The Resurrection," after La Farge; and French "A Christmas Vigil," from an original. These prints are all of considerable size. Besides these are "The Spring Time of Love," and "White Birches" by Miss Cooper; a landscape by Dana; and "Mrs. Siddons," after Gainsborough, by Johnson, which are only less in dimensions, the merits being quite equal to those of the larger pictures, and the purpose the same, namely, to break through an outgrown environment.

Another hopeful sign here observed is the amount of original work, where painting and engraving are done by one person. Some of this is of great excellence. There is scarcely a better thing in the exhibition than No. 58, an original by French. It were useless to mention each particular contribution to this interesting and beautiful display. They are all included in the general excellence. Notable features are the strength shown by Kingsley's large work and the delicacy of Kruell's, the etcher's quality that seems to grow upon Johnson, and some of King's large work.

The Society of American Wood-Engravers should learn, from the success of the present exhibition, the value, as an educational force in their interest, of establishing in some fitting institution of this city a permanent exhibit of their work, for there are many people who have yet to comprehend the great beauty of their art.

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and of the Lower
House.

THE NEW ORDER.

Mito, Japan, Dec. 1.—*Special Correspondence.*—In July of this year I wrote you about elections in Japan, with reference especially to those which had just been held for representatives in the lower house of the first Imperial Diet. Now it is my privilege to write you of the opening of that Diet, with which begins the epoch of constitutional government in Japan.

The Imperial Diet is holding its sessions in

ance by no means lacks dignity and impressiveness."

By imperial edict the Diet was summoned to meet on Nov. 25. It had been expected that the Emperor would formally open the Diet on Nov. 3, his birthday; but, for some reason or other, it was found necessary to postpone the date. On the appointed day, which was a Tuesday, the members of both houses assembled in their respective chambers, with only a few vacant seats. At this session no outsiders were allowed to be present. The House of Representatives then proceeded to ballot for the three candidates each, whose names should be presented to the Emperor, and from whom His Majesty should select one each as, respectively President and Vice President of that house. The House of Peers, according to the constitution, had already been provided by imperial nominations, with a President and a Vice President in persons of Counts Ito and Higashikuze. The former has been Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, and is known as the "Father of the Japanese Constitution." He is a man of great ability and firmness, and is sometimes called "the Bismark of Japan."

The contest in the House of Representatives over the Presidency and Vice Presidency was very close. The first ballot, which resulted in no choice, as 147 votes were necessary, was as follows:

Nakashima (Liberal).....	124
Tsuda (Fusion).....	111
Kawano (Liberal).....	102

newspaper correspondent, and on that ground begged for admission. I can not, therefore, write you of that ceremony from personal view, but I must rely chiefly on the Japan Daily Mail.



COUNT ITO.

"The ceremony took place in the chamber of the Upper House, which was arranged according to the following diagrams:

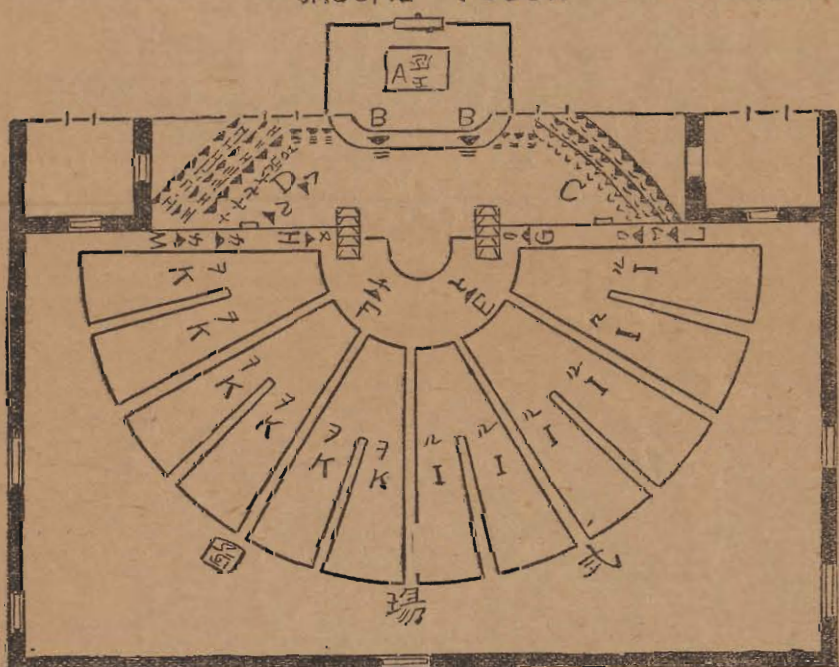
"Precisely at 10:30 o'clock the imperial procession left the Palace, and reached the gates of the Diet at 11 o'clock. The Emperor was received by the officials and members of the two Houses, and passed into the imperial waiting-room. The officials and members then took their places in the Chamber, where most of the guests were already assembled. They were followed by the diplomatic corps and the Cabinet. All in the room were, of course, standing.

"At exactly 11:15 o'clock, * * * the Emperor, preceded by the Chamberlains and high functionaries bearing the imperial regalia, and attended by the Imperial Prince and the Court, came in slowly and with great state from the left of the podium. Every head was bowed in homage, to which the Sovereign responded, as he turned to take his stand before the throne. The Minister President of State, Count Yamagata, now advancing and making obeisance, handed to the Emperor a scroll, from which His Majesty read in dignified tones, and in a voice that was well heard throughout the whole Chamber, the following speech to the assembled Diet:

"We announce to the members of the House of Peers and to those of the House of Representatives:

"That all institutions relating to internal administration established during the period of our accession to the Throne have been brought to a state approaching completeness and regular arrangement. By the efficacy of the virtues of our ancestors, and in concert with yourselves, we hope to continue and extend those measures, to reap good fruits from the working of the Constitution, and thereby to manifest, both at home and abroad, the glory of our country and the loyal and enterprising character of our people."

GROUND FLOOR



A. His Majesty.
B. The Imperial Insignia.
C. The Ministers and Privy Counsellors.
D. The Imperial Princes, Chamberlain, etc.
E. Count Ito.
F. Mr. Nakashima.
G. Chief Secretary of the House of Peers.

H. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives.
I. House of Peers.
K. House of Representatives.
L. Secretaries of the House of Peers.
M. Secretaries of the House of Representatives.

Tokyo in temporary quarters, "in the immediate vicinity of the Foreign Office, and of the district now regarded as the official quarter of the capital." The edifice is a plain, wooden building, erected without much idea of "architectural harmony," but it will serve well its purpose, until an edifice adapted to the ascertained needs of the Diet is built for permanent quarters. From the Japan Daily Mail of No. 17, I extract the following description:

"The building faces southeast, the conventional aspect dictated by climatic considerations in Tokyo. In the center of the facade, which is 121 metres long, and, in front of the main entrance a gently sloping terrace sweeps upward in a fine curve, passing finally under a spacious balcony supported by columns. * * * Entering by the main door, we find before us a broad vestibule, leading to a spacious octagonal hall, which occupies the center of the edifice. Thence a short way to the right the corridors of the upper house, and to the left those of the lower. * * * Following the corridor to the left, we reached the Session Chamber of the House of Representatives. Its section is a parallelogram, 25 meters in length and 16 in breadth. It is a well ventilated and imposing chamber, 16 meters in height, obtaining its light laterally from an almost uninterrupted row



COUNT YAMAGATA, PRIME MINISTER.

of windows placed immediately below the ceiling. * * * In the evening this chamber, in common with the whole building, is illuminated with electricity. The decoration is in excellent taste. * * *

"In the center of one side rises a lofty podium, with the tables of the President and Vice President. In front of this, and a little lower, stands the rostrum, from which small flights of steps lead down, right and left, to a semi-circular portion of the chamber, where are placed the seats for stenographers, and the table of the House. Round about this half-circle rise, amphitheater-like, 326 padded seats for the 320 Representatives. Numerous passages intersect the concentric semi-circles of seats, and provide every member with convenient access to his place. Before each stands a little table. A balcony surrounds the chamber on three sides at the height of the first story. It is divided into boxes in which 400 spectators can easily find room.

"The acoustics are really admirable. There is absolute freedom from the jarring resonance so common in wooden buildings, and words spoken in an ordinary tone can be heard distinctly in every part of the chamber. Both Chambers of Session are surrounded on all sides by corridors leading to the various bureaux, committee rooms, etc. In the outer wings of the building are situated the libraries and refreshment rooms. The total number of such side apartments in the building proper is 109.

"With respect to size, arrangement and number of seats, the chamber of the upper House is exactly like that just described. Here, however, an ingenious provision has in addition been made for solemn state occasions. Behind the President's table and three steps higher than the highest level of the chamber itself, a large alcove has been built into the wall containing the imperial throne. The alcove is adorned by a richly decorated baldachin, and is so contrived as to be capable of being shut off by means of a portiere draped under the baldachin. On special occasions, when His Imperial Majesty appears in his Parliament, the curtain will be drawn back, and the removal of the presidential table, the rostrum, etc., which stands in front of the imperial alcove, will leave an open space bounded by a richly carved balustrade. By this device an imposing stage for significant acts of state and a suitable space for the Emperor and his suite are provided. On such occasions the outermost semi-circles of the rows of seats will be removed so as to furnish the whole of the members of both houses with an adequate amount of standing room. We need scarcely say that the boxes of the Emperor, of the Imperial Princes, and of the Diplomatic Corps are particularly richly decorated.

"The building, in fact, while satisfying the first conditions of its temporary existence, cheapness, and unpretentiousness, is admirably suited to its purpose, and its general appearance by no means lacks dignity and impressiveness."

Kusumoto (Progressive).....	84
Yoshino (Fusion).....	81
Matsuda (Liberal).....	60
Shimada (Progressive).....	57
Scattering.....	119

It will be seen that party lines were not drawn very tightly. In fact, there is just about "a distinction without a difference" between the "Liberals" and the "Progressives," while the so-called "Fusion" party is made up of various heterogeneous elements, all claiming to be "independent."

The second ballot, limited to the six highest, was as follows:

Nakashima.....	161
Tsuda.....	158
Matsuda.....	141
Kusumoto.....	138
Kawano.....	122
Yoshino.....	101

This resulted in the election of Messrs. Nakashima and Tsuda.

The third ballot was limited to the next two highest, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Matsuda, as follows:

Matsuda.....	153
Kusumoto.....	137

Thus Messrs. Nakashima, Tsuda, and Matsuda became the three nominees, from whom the Emperor should appoint one as President of the House.

The first ballot on the nominees for the Vice Presidency, as follows, resulted in no choice:

Yoshino.....	100
Shimada.....	98
Kusumoto.....	96
Matsuda.....	83
Tsuda.....	87
Matsuda.....	46

It will be seen that on this ballot a large number were either absent or refrained from voting. Evidently they were Liberals principally. Mr. Yoshino, who headed this poll, is a Conservative, famous both as a Chinese scholar and as a wearer of the old-style cue.

The second ballot, likewise fruitless, was as follows:

Tsuda.....	144
Kusumoto.....	139
Yoshino.....	125
Matsuda.....	121
Kawano.....	110
Shimada.....	96

This was a much larger, but not a full vote.

The third ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Tsuda, as follows:

Tsuda.....	169
Yoshino.....	155
Kusumoto.....	129
Kawano.....	113
Matsuda.....	111
Shimada.....	60

The fourth ballot, confined to the next four highest, resulted in the choice of Mr. Kusumoto, as follows:

Kusumoto.....	171
Yoshino.....	127
Kawano.....	119
Matsuda.....	118

The fifth ballot, limited to the next two highest, gave the third nominee, as follows:

Yoshino.....	141
Kawano.....	137

Accordingly, Messrs. Tsuda, Kusumoto and Yoshino became the three from whom the Emperor should appoint one as Vice President of that House. Then, at 11 p. m., after a session of about thirteen hours, the House adjourned.

The next day was occupied in completing the organization of the two Houses. On that

MR. NAKASHIMA.

"We have always cherished a resolve to maintain friendly relations with other countries, to develop commerce, and to extend the prestige of our land. Happily our relations with all the treaty powers are on a footing of constantly growing amity and intimacy.

"In order to preserve tranquility at home and security from abroad, it is essential that the completion of our naval and military defenses should be made an object of gradual attainment."



MR. YOSHINO.

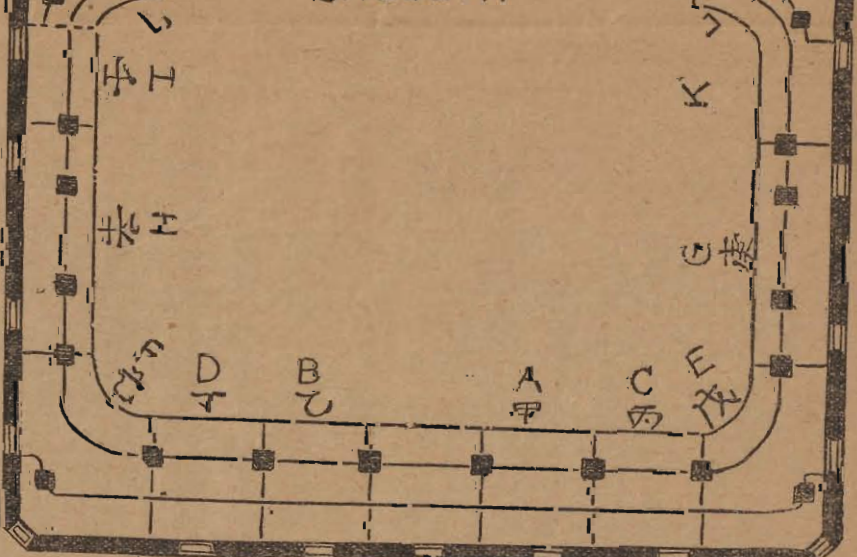
"We shall direct our ministers of state to submit to the Diet the budget on the twenty-fourth year of Meiji* and certain projects of laws. We expect that you will deliberate and advise upon them with impartiality and discretion, and we trust that you will establish such precedents as may serve for future generations."

The speech from the Throne finished, the President of the Upper House, Count Ito, advanced, received the scroll from the Emperor, made obeisance, and withdrew. The whole affair occupied just five minutes. Sovereign, Count, and Cabinet immediately left the chamber, the rest of the audience remaining a few minutes, till the strain of the National anthem, played outside, told of His Majesty's departure for the palace. Brief though it naturally was, the ceremonial was, nevertheless, dignified and impressive to a high degree.

CLEM.

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GALLERY



A. Foreign Diplomatic Corps.
B. Officials of *Shinmura* Rank and wearers of First-class Orders.
C, D, E. Officials of *Chokumin* Rank and wearers of Second-class Orders.

F. Foreigners of *Chokumin* Rank and wearers of Third-class Orders.
G, H, I, K. Officials of Sonin Rank.
L. Press Representatives.

day also His Majesty, following the expressed choice of the House of Representatives, appointed Mr. Nakashima as President, and Mr. Ito as Vice President. The former was for a time Governor of Kanagawa Ken, in which Yokohama is located. He is a Christian of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days were given up to the preparation for the formal opening on the twenty-ninth. Your correspondent had sent in a request for a ticket of admission on that occasion; but, as the space available was not extensive, he, like many another foreigner, was not included among the lucky ones. It is said that almost every foreigner in Japan suddenly became a

foreigner, Count, and Cabinet immediately left the chamber, the rest of the audience remaining a few minutes, till the strain of the National anthem, played outside, told of His Majesty's departure for the palace. Brief though it naturally was, the ceremonial was, nevertheless, dignified and impressive to a high degree.

CLEM.

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morning and evening by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Transient and the Abiding." Evening subject: "Preparation to Meet God." Forestville, Champlain avenue and Forty-sixth street, the Rev. Clarence T. Brown, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Thoughts Suggested by the Old Year." Evening subject: "The Lost Boy." South Church, Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christmas music and sermon in the morning. In the evening special music and services for the young people and the Sunday-school. LUTHERAN.

Trinity (English), LaSalle avenue and Elm street, the Rev. Charles Koerner, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Our Times in God's Hands." Evening subject: "Disagreeable Relatives." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST. South Park Avenue, South Park avenue and Thirty-third street. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, D. D. Morning subject: "Life's Value." Evening subject: "Important Choice."

Wabash Avenue, Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. The Rev. O. E. Murray, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "Stumbling Blocks." 2:30 p. m., Song service and Bible lecture. 7:45 p. m., subject: "Remember Lot's Wife."

Kenwood, No. 83 Forty-third street. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Tobias. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Centenary, Monroe street, near Morgan street, the Rev. H. W. Bolton, pastor. Preaching by pastor at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Earth's Reception of Jesus." 7:30 p. m., praise service. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Fulton street. Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Odgers. Morning subject: "Crucified with Christ." Evening subject: "Dying Testimony of the Old Year." Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock. Gospel meeting and song service at 6:30 p. m.

Oakwood, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, the Rev. Dr. P. H. Swift, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon: "Thoughts for the Passing Year," evening theme: "Room for Jesus in the Palace of Man's Soul." Special Christmas music by chorus choir.

Grace, LaSalle avenue and Locust street. The Rev. Robert McIntyre will preach morning and evening.

Erie Street, Erie street, near Robey street, the Rev. John D. Leek, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: Revivification; evening subject: "Marching Orders." Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Ada Street, North Ada street, between Lake and Fulton streets. Annual children's Christmas services at 10:30 a. m. with an address by the pastor. Evening subject: "Bethlehem and Philanthropy," with special reference to the new home for disabled railway men. Watch-night service Wednesday, beginning at 9 p. m.

Trinity, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Bristol, D. D., will preach morning and evening. An entertaining Christmas musical programme will be rendered both morning and evening.

Western Avenue, Western avenue and Monroe street. The Rev. Lewis Curtis, D. D., pastor. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor will preach, and at 7:30 p. m. there will be a song service, when the cantata "Daniel" will be given by a large chorus choir. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

First, Clark and Washington streets, the Rev. William Fawcett, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Christmas." Good singing by the children. Sunday school at 12 m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Christmas."

Englewood, corner Stewart avenue and Sixty-fourth street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, will preach both morning and evening. Wednesday night there will be held in this church an old-fashioned watch-night service, beginning at 9 o'clock, to which the public is invited.

Wesley. Christmas services morning and evening. The Rev. N. H. Axtell, D. D., will preach in the morning. Subject: "God with Us." Evening subject: "The Babe and King." There will be special music at both services by a chorus of thirty voices, assisted by Mr. W. F. Hayes, tenor. At the morning service the following programme will be given: Organ prelude, "Christmas Pastoral," Merkel; "Te Deum," in F, by H. Smart; tenor solo, "Christmas," H. R. Shelly; anthem, "Like Silver Lamps," J. Barnby; postlude, "March Pontificale," Laloue. Evening service: Organ prelude; anthem, "Bethlehem," Coomb's soprano solo, "The Birthday of a King," Niedlinger; Miss Shrook, anthem, "Arise, Shine," Maker.

PRESBYTERIAN. First, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The Rev. John H. Barrows will preach at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Messiah Has Come, and at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Wonderful." Both services will be appropriate to the Christmas season. Special music will be rendered.

Fullerton Avenue. Preaching by the pastor the Rev. R. F. Coyle, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Incarnation." At 7:45 p. m., there will be a Christmas song service.

Eight, Washington boulevard and Robey street, the Rev. T. D. Wallace, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., "His Name Shall be Called Jesus." Special Christmas music. At 7:30 p. m., Christmas song and praise service. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Westminster, Peoria and Jackson streets. The Rev. Francis J. Probst will preach morning and evening. Morning subject: "A Waning World." Evening subject: "Honoring the King." The following special Christmas song service will be given in the evening: Quartet, "Hark What Mean Those Holy Voices," Danki; "The Angel Heralds," Palmer; hymn, "All Hail," solo, "O Holy Night," Adam; solo and chorus, "O God, O Holy Night," Leslie; hymn, "The Matchless Work;" "Ring Merry Bells," Lead; "Jerusalem," Parker; "Joy to the World," Handel.

Fifth, Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by the pastor, the Rev. Henry T. Miller.

Central Park, the Rev. W. S. Davis, pastor. Preaching in Occidental Hall, Madison street and Sacramento avenue, at 10:30 a. m., by Professor Craig, of the McCormick Seminary. At 7:30 p. m. the Rev. William Morrow will preach. Sunday school at 12 m. Branch schools, Colorado avenue and Fortieth street and in Diven's Hall, Chicago and Lawdale avenues, at 3 p. m.

Hyde Park, Washington avenue and Fifty-third street, the Rev. W. W. Totheroh, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Christmas Lessons." Evening, praise service.

Sixth, Oak and Vincennes avenues. The Rev. J. H. Worcester will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Jefferson Park, West Adams and Throop streets. The Rev. Frederick Campbell, pastor, will preach in the morning. Subject: "Timeliness of Christ's Coming." Special musical service with orchestral accompaniment in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Evening subject: "Star in the East."

Fourth, Rush and Superior streets. The Rev. M. W. Stryker, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10:45 o'clock. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock.

Second, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Christmas Destroying Fear." and at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "Christmas Producing Joy." Special Christmas music at each service.

Third, Ashland and Ogden avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Withrow, will preach at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. his subject will be "Looking Backward and Good-by."

Church of the Covenant, Halsted street and Belden avenue. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. David R. Breed, D. D. Subject of morning sermon: "A Great New Year."

Forty-first Street, Forty-first street and Grand boulevard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall. Evening subject: "Resolves for the New Year."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. St. Peter's, Lake View. The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, rector. 7:30 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer; 7 p. m., men's Bible class; 7:45 p. m., evening prayer.

St. Marks, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The Rev. William White Wilson, rector. At 8 a. m., holy communion; at 10:45 a. m., the Christmas service will be repeated with a sermon. Subject: "The Fullness of Time." 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "The Possibilities of God."

Church of St. Clement, State street, north of Twentieth street. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, pastor. 10:45 a. m.—Festival of St. Clement (transferred from Nov. 20); Professional, hymn 282, "Christ Is Made the Sure Foundation;" Psalm 93, Kyrie and Credo, Gounod; offertory (Psalm xxxvii, 7, 4, 5, 1; St. Matthews xxiv, 13), Mendelssohn; sanctus, Eyre; benedictus, Gounod; hymn 187, v. 1, 2, 3, 4, "For All the Saints Who from Their Labor Rest;" Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Eyre; recessional, hymn 190, "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken." Sunday-school festival, 3 p. m.—Professional, hymn 16, "Hail! Thon Long Expected Jesus;" magnificent, hymn 20, "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices?" carol No. 1, "In Excelsis Gloria;" carol No. 4, "Jesus in the Manger;" recessional, hymn 17, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Evening service at 7:45 o'clock—Professional, hymn 187, "For All the Saints, Who from Their Labors Rest;" Psalm 37; magnificent and nunc dimittis, Field; anthem (Isaiah xl, 8; xxv, 9), Florio; carol No. 1, p. 3, "In Excelsis Gloria;" carol No. 2, p. 3, "O Little Town of Bethlehem;" carol No. 3, p. 3, "The Blessed Virgin and the Shepherds;" hymn 17, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing;" recessional, hymn 28, "A Few More Years Shall Roll."

Trinity, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. The Rev. Dr. Bodine will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

St. Luke's Church, Western avenue near Polk street. Celebration at 7:30 a. m. Matins and sermon on "Should the World's Fair Be Open on Sunday?" at 10:45 a. m. Evensong and lecture on "The Conflict Between the Individual and God." at 7:30 a. m.

Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Washington boulevard and Peoria street, the Rev. George D. Wright, priest officiating. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; choral celebration at 10:30 a. m.; choral evensong at 7:30 p. m. The Rev. George D. Wright will preach. The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach the evening. Morning subject: "The Blessed Virgin's Hymn Magnificat." The Christmas music will be repeated.

Grace, Wabash avenue near Sixteenth street, the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., rector. The Christmas music will be repeated as follows: 11 a. m.—Te Deum and Benedictus, Calkin in G; "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," Sullivan; offertory, "The Nativity," Shelley. Mr. E. R. Sharpe; anthem, "For Unto Us a Child Is Born," "Messiah," p. m.—Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Smart in D; offertory, "O, Thon That Tellect" and

the occasion. Preaching at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "Thoughts for the Closing Year."

St. Mark's, Maplewood, the Rev. Charles J. Millar, B. A., rector. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Cry of the Children." Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Mission at Schlarfau's Hall, Humboldt Park, at 4 p. m. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Centurian's Servant."

Christ, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Bishop Cheney will preach at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "A Road Not to Be Trodden a Second Time." At 3:15 p. m. will be a special service for the children and their friends. The Christmas music of the Sunday school will be repeated, and a brief address given by Bishop Cheney. All friends of the Sunday-school work are invited.

St. Paul's, Adams street and Winchester avenue. Bishop Fallows will preach in the morning. Subject: "The Old and the New." The Rev. R. H. Burke will preach in the evening. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting at 8:45 p. m. Subject: "Extending the Angel's Christmas Song." Missionary Service—Luke II, 9-15, and Mark xvi, 15.

SPRITUALIST. Mrs. DeWolf will conduct services at Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Mrs. Alice Turbett will speak at the Spiritualists' meeting in Newman Hall, Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, at 3 p. m.

Miss Emma J. Nickerson will address the Chicago Spiritual Association, No. 245 State street at 3 o'clock. Subject: "From Prophecy to Revelation."

Mrs. O. E. Daniels will lecture in Douglas Hall, No. 261 Thirty-fifth street, near Indiana avenue, at 2:45 p. m. Subject: "Duty." Other speakers will be present. Circle at 5 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Martin will conduct a spiritual service at Bricklayers' Hall, No. 91 South Peoria street at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "Spiritualism as Taught in the Bible." Lyceum will meet at 1:30 p. m.

UNIVERSALIST. St. Paul's, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. The pastor, the Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning: Special Christmas service. Evening subject: "Where Has the Past Year Gone?" Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.

Church of the Redeemer, Warren avenue and Robey street. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning: Christmas sermon. Music—"There Were Shepherds," Blumerschein; Christmas hymn, Buck; "O, Holy Night," Adam; in G, Buck; Christmas carol, Gilbert; "The Birthday of a King," Niedlinger; Calm on the Listening Ear of Night," Gilchrist; "There Were Shepherds," Buck.

Third, North Clark street, between Wellington and Barry avenues. The Rev. G. Foster Barnes, the pastor, will preach. Services at 10:45 a. m., subject: "Walking with God;" and at 7:45 p. m., subject: "God's Vengeance."

Ryder Chapel, Sheridan avenue, near Sixty-fourth street. The Rev. George A. Sahlin will preach at 10:15 a. m. Subject: "The Import of Christmas." Special music; and at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Looking Backward."

UNITARIAN. Unity, Dearborn avenue and Walton place. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by the Rev. T. G. Milsted. Subject: "Can Any Good Come Out of Nazareth?" Organ concert at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.

Third, Monroe and Laflin streets. Sermon at 11 a. m. by the Rev. Isaac Moses, rabbi of the Congregation of the Men of the West.

Church of the Messiah, Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. The Rev. David Usher, pastor. Special Christmas services at 10:45 a. m. Sunday-school Christmas, at 12:15 p. m. No evening service.

All Souls', Oakland boulevard and Langley avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "Annual Christmas Festival." The children will join in the service. At 7:30 p. m. illustrated lecture by Mr. Wharton James on "Palestine."

NEW JERUSALEM. Immanuel Church, No. 431 Carroll avenue. The Right Rev. Bishop W. H. Benade, of Philadelphia, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and also administer the holy supper.

New Church Temple, Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, the Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "How God Became Incarnate in Jesus Christ."

JEWISH. Zion Temple, Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue. Rabbi Joseph Stolz will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "Paul the Apostle."

MISCELLANEOUS. Society for Ethical Culture, of Chicago, William M. Salter will lecture at the Grand Opera House at 11 a. m. Subject: "A Clue to the Meaning of Life."

The Rev. Joseph Adams, pastor of the Congregation of Christian Scientists, will conduct the usual service at Hooley's Theater at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Was Christ Ever Born?"

A Bible class will be held at No. 78 Fifth avenue, first floor, at 2:30 p. m. Subject for discussion: "What was the Purpose of the Creation of the Earth and Man?"

H. V. Reed will preach in Lincoln Hall, No. 68 Adams street. Subject: "The Buried Talents." Latter Day Saints, No. 213 West Madison street, Hall A.—Elder E. C. Briggs will preach at 2 p. m. The Rev. J. Cary Smith and W. J. Morgan will discuss the "Latter Day Saints" before the Chicago Missionary Company, No. 219 West Madison street.

Secular Union, Princess Opera House, No. 558 West Madison street. W. F. Jamieson will lecture. Subject: "Free thought and Christianity Face to Face." Doors open at 7:30 p. m., music at 7:45 p. m., lecture at 8 p. m.

Christian Science Lecture Association, room 2, Central Music Hall, State and Randolph streets. Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefteld will lecture at 3 p. m. Subject: "One Thing Thou Lackest."

The Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold services at Kimball Hall, State and Jackson streets, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Atonement and Prayer."

Lake Avenue Union Church. The Rev. Conrad Hancy, pastor. Services morning and evening.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Divisions the Same as They Were in the Middle Ages—Italians and Irridentists—Radicals and Anti-Clericals.

Florence letter to New York Commercial Advertiser: In view of the approaching general elections it might not be amiss if in my letter to-day I were to give you a short sketch of the present state of political parties in Italy.

As I gather from all the non-Italian newspapers, I see that the state of these parties is very little understood out of the country.

To begin with, it must be borne in mind that the great fundamental division of political parties in this country is the same as it was in the middle ages. Now, as then, Italy is divided into Guelphs and Ghibellines—partisans of the Pope and partisans of the Emperor—allies of the Germans and of the French. Of course, these two great divisions are subdivided infinitely. Thus some partisans of the French detest the Pope, certainly, but they hate the Emperor still more if possible. The next sharpest division is into Italians and Irridentists, or as they have lately taken to calling themselves Patriotic Idealists, which, as the larger portion of them are pronounced materialists, is rather a contradiction in terms. These persons are fanatically, madly opposed to the Italian alliance with Austria, and take every opportunity of bringing to light any occasion of quarrel between Austrians and Italians, conspiring in every possible way and under every conceivable pretext to assist the disaffected inhabitants of Trent and Trieste to break off their connection with Austria and unite themselves to Italy. They call on the name of the assassin Oberdan because he tried to kill the Emperor of Austria. He is to-day their hero and martyr, a saintly person, and their anger is great that Crispi has suppressed a society named after this "ideal democrat," as well as one called after the mutinous soldier Barsanti. The patriotic idealists ought of course to approve of the idea that all the people in opposition to their government make one whole, irrespective of political divisions. Whether for this reason or for other causes, the last named party is much less troublesome than it was at one time not long past.

Below the Irridentists are the Radicals. The Italian Radical is a very different personage from his English-speaking namesake. His wish is literally to root up, not to reform. Some of the leaders of the party are out and out Republicans, unthinking Republicans, who cling to France merely because it is a republic, without recognizing that the present French republic is of decidedly conservative tendencies, and who

REPUDEATE GERMANY because it has an emperor. For these Radicals no constitutional limits are large enough to bind their enemy, the king, never mind if he be noble, good, brave and charitable as Humbert himself. For them the "governo d'un solo," as the Italians of the middle ages called it, is the "abomination of desolation." Unfortunately these leaders are not always as wise as they are honest, and they are followed and surrounded by a troop of demagogues and scamps who call upon their idols, echo their watchwords, and use for the worst purposes the prestige of their characters and their names. Radicals, such even as Imbriani and Cavallotti, are more dangerous to themselves and their friends than to the monarchy. But the yelping pack of noisy curs that join their yapping to the deep-mouthed bay of these eloquent, though mistaken enthusiasts, are as dangerous as the hungry packs of ownerless dogs in the Campagna.

The Anticlerical party is a branch of the Radicals. It includes many respectable men who, perhaps with reason, attribute many of the misfortunes of their country to the blinding influence of the Romish priesthood, whose hatred of the light is furious in its intensity. So long as the people—women especially—are given over to the teaching and dis-

rection of a class of men whose whole power rests upon a baseless assumption of supernatural mission, no hope can be cherished of any bettering of things. The wife and mother are on one side of a gulf, the husband and son on another. Added to this is the natural jealousy of clever men who see the whole of one aspect of what the usurper has pronounced the professional property of one class. The church of Rome by her arrogant assertion of exclusive inspiration has led to the confusion in many minds of Romanism with Christianity itself, and therefore to the open profession of atheism on the part of many Italians who would loathe to ignore the true nobleness and purity of the Christian idea if properly set before them. Of course besides them there is also a rabble which hates every form of religion, because it is allied to morality, and to law, both of which they detest. There are groups of people also who make no secret of voting on purely personal grounds, taking anticlericalism or antisemitism in preference to anticlericalism. As yet, happily, they are too scattered to have much strength, nevertheless they do great harm.

The natural antipodes of the anti-clericals are the abstainers who follow Pius IX.'s formula, "Neither electors nor elected." It is edifying, by the way, to contrast this attitude with the furious political zeal of the Catholics in the canton Ticino, in Switzerland. These obedient papists are often restive under the prohibition, and prophesy great things for their country in case it should be removed—which it certainly never will be so long as the Jesuits continue to direct the councils of the Vatican.

There is a pronounced movement just now in the direction of the creation of a MODERATE CATHOLIC PARTY,

composed of persons who, after having, so to speak, addressed respectful remonstrances to the holy father, have made up their minds, like French children of unreasonable parents, to disregard his injunction and to join in public life. It must not be forgotten that the injunction came from the present pope's predecessor, and that Leo XIII. is reported to be not unwilling to remove it, if only he be permitted to do so. Unfortunately this is more unlikely than ever, as the last act of his Holiness has been to extend the prohibition to the old Sardinian states, where it had not until now prevailed.

Besides the parties above named there is a large reserve of practical men who deplore the excessive expenditure consequent upon the triple alliance, and still more upon the African policy of the present ministry—a policy at this moment especially thorny, as ugly rumors of the restiveness of the famous ally, King Menelik, have lately been flying about. This section of the public can hardly be called a party, however, and the men composing it, anxious not to play into the hands of the radical opponents of the government, are too unobtrusive to count for much with the mass of the electors. But they are likely at least in this coming election to vote for themselves, if they can find candidates to their liking—no easy thing.

The great trouble of the present moment in Italy is the overwhelming importance given to its foreign policy, with which the Vatican question is hopelessly entangled. To detach Austria from the triple alliance at all hazards, whether to Austria or Europe, is the settled intention of the Pope's advisers. The meeting of Crispi and the new German Chancellor at Milan was to have been worked in this direction, the Austrian Chancellor being absent; but it was so evident that Caprivi and Kalnoky had talked the matter over at Vienna, before the Milanese encounter, that even the Intransigent Papists had to drop that little project. The other great danger to the land, perhaps—nay, certainly the greater of the two—is the invincible apathy and laziness of the electors. They abuse the elected as soon as the elections are over, but when the time comes round again for them to go to the ballot-box they quietly stay at home and do not trouble themselves about politics or parties. Some excuse may, perhaps, be made for them. The system of voting as it exists in Italy is frightfully slow and intricate, and many of the details of the business have to be done by the voter himself, and just those tiresome little details which take time and which in other countries are carefully spared him. Nor is

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM rendered intelligible to the masses; appeals to the public mind seem to be confounded by them as incitements to revolt. Even the newspapers, though they growl and sneer at abstention, are not less hard upon such as do take the trouble to go to the polls. There are too many checks, too many drawbacks, and too few incentives.

It is said that the deputies are open to bribery; this may or may not be true, but certainly in this country no one seems to find it worth his while to bribe the voters, either in an illegitimate manner or in a manner perfectly legitimate—that is to say, by promising them the reforms which they desire, and holding out incentives to them to take an interest in the welfare of the country. Even if in Italy it were worth while for rich men to go into Parliament—which it is not, as in this country being in Parliament brings no direct or indirect gain—the fact that the candidate is rich is calculated to make him so unpopular that none of those who have great means seem to care to present themselves before the voters. In Piedmont and in Lombardy there is a certain amount of canvassing and perhaps some bribery. In Naples and Sicily—especially Naples, people get excited over the elections and vote in a tolerable proportion, but in central Italy the most cultivated and intelligent districts of the whole community, they treat the entire business as if it were no affair of theirs. The consequences are seen in the fantastic tricks played by the elected—such as the recent suppression of a thousand francs a year voted by the Florentine provisional government in 1859 for the commemoration of the Florentine youths who fell in the battles of Curtatone and Montanara, which Adolphus Trollope calls "the Tuscan Thermopylae." If the government of Italian towns and communes is to fall entirely into the hands either of radicals or clericals, the outlook for the future of Italy is black indeed.

For The Sunday Inter Ocean.

THE OLD-TIME EDITOR'S CHRISTMAS.

BY FRANK CONNOLLY.

The last page was finished and he yawned in his chair.

While the ink on his pen he wiped off on his hair. He mused for awhile, then laid down the pen. And donning his coat, he looked up the den;

Then home to his lodgings in a dingy back street, He walked in thin shoes through the down falling sleet.

And opening the door, to the fifth story climbed, While the bells of St. Nicholas merrily chimed.

His coat and his hat he hung on a nail And tried to read by his candle light pale;

A feeling of drowsiness soon o'er him came, And tired out he slumbered and dreamed him of fame.

He seemed to be sitting in a sumptuous room; Where light chandeliers made the walls to illumine;

Where tables were loaded with all they could hold, Of presents and gifts as in good days of old.

A Christmas tree standing upright in a block! The sight gave his brain a most terrible shock.

Subscriptions and contracts were there by the score; And bank notes as well—some thousand or more.

What could it all mean—his brain must be wrong, His eyes must deceive or surely weren't strong.

The lamp of Aladdin ne'er could do more To add to the tables' most bounteous store.

Kind Providence surely had come to his aid And brought the success for which he had prayed.

No more would he wander around for the news, While his feet met the paves through the soles of his shoes.

The black notes would buy him a new suit of clothes; And next year he'd hang up a whole pair of hose.

His faith in the public again he'd renew, And give them a paper both novel and new.

Alas! His air castles were bubbles that broke As he turned in his chair and in turning awoke.

The room and the tables all vanished in air; Gone—gone to the Dickens; he never knew where.

The bell of St. Nicholas pealed forth the chime As off it had done before in its time.

And gray strokes of dawn shone in his cold hair, Showing that Christmas in earnest was there.

The fire was all out; o'er the table was strewed The bills and the notes for which he was sued.

With a sock in his hand he had fallen asleep, While mice through its holes played "hide and go peep."

But people that morn who laughed in high glee, At the jokes from his pen till they scarcely could see.

Knew little the hardships the writer went through, Who gave them on Christmas good stories and new.

NOTHING GAINED.

Judge: First Colored Child (normally)—Mah

sistah Dinah she's been from de normal school an' she's got 'er diploma, an' now she's a cultured young lady with a finished education.

Second Colored Child—Poo! Her hair am jest as kinky as evah.

NAOICHI MASAOKA.

CHIEF MANAGING EDITOR,
THE "YAMATO SHIMBUN."
TOKYO.

President of the Un

To the Hon
President

Katase, Sagami, Japan.

Nov. 7, 1912.

To the Hon. H. ^{Judson} Jordan,

President of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Sir,-

I trust you will excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you. I have been an author for these ten odd years and am at present a director of the "Yamato Shimbun" which is one of the oldest newspapers in Japan. While pining in bed from a serious disease which I contracted several years ago, the idea of writing another book came in to my head. I set to work on it at once. The new book, when completed, is to contain about 4,000 pages and will be under the title of the "Beikoku-Jin" (the Japanese for "^American") Having already penned a third portion of it, I am going to publish that much as the first volume; and I respectfully beg to request that you kindly furnish me with some article to be inserted at the commencement of the book. Not that I ask for a preface, for who would write one without knowing the content? -- only you are requested to utilize this volume

Well, the "Beikoku-jin" does not do much

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76

Katsuo, Sagami, Japan.

Nov. 7 1912.

To the Hon. H. H. Henshaw,

President of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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addressing you. I have been an author for these ten odd years
and am at present a director of the "Yamato Shinbun" which is
one of the oldest newspapers in Japan. While printing in bed
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the idea of writing another book came in to my head. I set to
work on it at once. The new book, when completed, is to
contain about 4,000 pages and will be under the title of
the "Bokkoku-kan" (The Japanese for "Americans") Having
already penned a third portion of it, I am going to publish
that much as the first volume; and I respectfully beg to
request that you kindly furnish me with some article to be
inserted at the commencement of the book. Not that I ask for
a preface, for who would write one without knowing the
contents -- only you are requested to write this volume

as an instrument in addressing the Japanese reading public. It will be my great honor to be able to transmit your esteemed opinion to my fellow-countrymen through this new work of mine.

Seven years ago I visited your country for the first time as special correspondent to portsmouth. Later, in 1909, I paid a second visit to the states on the Japanese commercial commission. These two visits furnished me with materials for my work. Its contents, however, are based not only on what I saw and learned myself in America, but also, in no less degree, on the knowledge imported to me by the careful study of those books treating of American institutions and civilization. Indeed, America has been the object of my adoration. I am glad few that have some bearing upon America escaped my interested perusal. Thus there may not be very much originality about my book, but, by dint of the extensiveness of the previous researches, it claims, I flatter myself, no mean place among the literature on this interested subject.

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Your most respectfully,

Nasirul Madaoka

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no mean place among the literature on this interesting
subject.
Well, the "Beikoku-jin" does not so much

criticize the conditions of the New World as it introduces them as they are to my fellow-countrymen, for the true Americo-Japanese friendship must be built on mutual understanding. I cannot tell just how much effect this work will have on the Japanese public, but as the first fruit of my painstaking researches on America, I believe that it will not be wholly without merits.

Japanese Affairs

I have long harbored profound love and respect towards America and Americans: I might almost say that, in Japan, I am the only true admirer of America. Her grand ^{history} ~~history~~, her marvellous development, her notional character, her politics, her industry and commerce, her education-- indeed, everything Americanⁿ has been the object of my adoration. I am glad to tell that my America-worship was one the motives of my new work.

Hoping this youngest child of mine will meet with your sympathy and thanking you very much in advance for your trouble,

I remain, Sir,

Your most respectfully,

Naichi Masaoke

M. P. J. - 4
Mr. Naichi Masaoke,
THE YAMATO SHIMBUN,
Tokyo, Japan.

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Hoping this youngest child of mine will meet with

your sympathy and thanking you very much in advance for

your trouble.

I remain, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

Naoki Inagaki

Chicago, December 3, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 7th of November is received. I wish you all success in your new book, and of course am pleased at your purpose in aiding toward the better understanding of our two nations. As to your kind suggestion of writing an article, I regret that it will not be practicable to do it. In the first place I am pressed with engagements of every sort, and again I should of course as a rule prefer not to write an article unless I had seen the book in full, which of course is impracticable at this time.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Naichi Masaoka,
THE YAMATO SHIMBUN,
Tokyo, Japan.

H. B. 2. - 7.

МІСЦЕ РОЗДІЛУ: 1 км.

[illegible]

Списокъ December 2^й 1815

The University of Chicago

613- Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.

July 30, 1912

Mr. David Robertson,
The University of Chicago.
My dear Mr. Robertson.

Since I came to Detroit I have been thinking
of you, and my mind was always telling me that I should
write you. But, I have been kept very busy and unsettled
that I have neglected my correspondence.

Several days after I ~~arrived~~ here, I went to
the Chalmers Motor Co. to call on Mr. Harry Triversan
Ford. After having waited for a while I had an
interview ^{with} Mr. Ford. He seemed to be very busy. As
Mrs. Robertson told me, he related me how he happened
to welcome you back to Detroit, no I mean, to the
United States when you came back from Europe
in the Spring. He is kind, and unassuming. I
asked him of his opinion on the value of college
education from a business man's point of view.
He had a very pleasant visit. He said those
things which the University of Chicago lays stress
upon - namely English I & II and Public Speaking
have been exceedingly helpful to him. When he

The University of Chicago

was at the
Studies, he
Principles

The University of Chicago

was in the advertising department, it was ^{from} these studies, he had made his living by applying the principles into actual practice, he said. He said although he had no special Major Study, yet the college education gave him the key to his life to appreciate noble things, and ^{the key} to open new knowledge.

I have always paying my attention to Culture and moral training, and to put principle into practice. Thus I have always tried to be able to express ^{those things I have learned} through the tongue and the pen. Mr. Ford's view gave me a great encouragement for I have followed that path.

I understood from a friend of mine who is taking courses in the Summer School that there are more students this summer than any other quarters. I think you must be very busy this summer, for you have so many things going on. How is Mrs. Robertson? Kindly remember me to her.

My business keeps me quite busy, yet I am devoting my leisure to writing. I shall complete my paper "What America ^{soon}

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The University of Chicago

us to Me", of which I spoke to you about '4.

Mr. Robertson. Last Monday Mr. Hudson Maxim, that famous inventor of smokeless powder, and his wife, came to this City, and made an assertion that the next war on the United States would be with Japan etc. This was published in the Free Press of Tuesday Morning. I became so indignant that I could not refrain myself from remaining silent. I wrote a long article that night, and next day I took it to the Free Press, I saw the Editor-in-Chief Mr. J. Reid. He told me that Prof Walker ^{of Chicago} was his classmate ^{in Brown}. He read my paper through and said that it was excellent and praised me for which I was not worthy. He said he would

publish it in the Sunday Free Press. I was afraid that he would cut some part or revise it; but they published it without changing even a single word. My corner desire was that this little effort of mine might contribute my quota to the promotion of the better understanding between the United States and Japan. I am enclosing this paper article of mine. Kindly make corrections.

Do you think Mr. Robertson, I could send this to the Independent, ~~with~~ my other article, if I should revise this a little. For this reputation

now very expecting my paper, a new, or new one

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The University of Chicago

I ^{tried to} deal the subject fairly and squarely. Now I to revise it I could add more to the part which deals with Commerce and diplomacy. Really, I feel very much disturbed and disgusted to hear ^{war} talks of petty politicians who want to gain their votes ^{and Senators and Congressmen} and who are ~~getting~~ representing the interests of some big steel works, or ship building companies; and I want to speak the truth out loud so that the people can hear it. Would you kindly advise me what I should do with this?

I am going to speak at the Central Methodist Church next Sunday on our Japanese American Relations, and am making arrangements with other churches. I have introductions from Mr. Beale, Secretary of Chicago Peace Society, whom you know, and Japanese Consulate. Will you kindly give me an introduction telling the people that I am interested for the promotion of the better understanding between our two countries? I ask of you this because people when I present these introductions might think that if I really ~~am~~ ^{was} the student of the University of Chicago, I should have a recommendation from you. And your official recommendation will give me stronger weight. I am ashamed of myself for I ask of you for many things and never pay back for your kindness. May the day when I shall be

to pay you
have another
Cleveland news
Commerce at ch

The University of Chicago

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to pay you my debt of gratitude. Mr. Robertson,
has another thing to ask of you. I am going to visit
Cleveland next month, and might speak at the Chamber of
Commerce or churches on the subject I am interested in.
I understand Mr. John D. Rockefeller will remain in
his Cleveland home till September. Since he ^{has given} endowment
to my Alma Mater, to which I pay my reverence, I should
like to see him even once in my lifetime. ^{of this I think}
is the only opportunity. Would it be too much to ask you
to give me an introduction to him? I have always availed
my opportunity to meet men of fame or deeds, and through
these interviews I have gained great influence
and encouragement, and inspiration. If Mr.
Rockefeller is a snobbish man who does not care to
see any student, then I would not disturb him.

I am gaining new knowledge every day by visiting
different factories. I am striving ^{to reach} my goal and shall not
die if I do not attain it.

Thanking you again for your ever
unceasing good will and kindness.

Most faithfully yours

George Junji Kasai

H

Kasai

D.A.R.-R.P.

Dear Mr. Kasai:
K
Mr. George J. Ka

Sincerely yours,

August 1, 1912
Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-R.P.

Dear Mr. Kasai:

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Mr. George J. Kasai,
Detroit, Michigan.

I am very glad to have your letter of July 30th and glad to learn that you have become acquainted with my very dear friend, Harry Ford.

As for the introduction to Mr. Rockefeller I am sorry I can do nothing. We have made it a strict rule of this office never to send letters of introduction to the founder of the University. This rule was made necessary by the enormous number of requests for such letters which we received. Of course, sometimes in a legitimate case like your own the rule works hardship. I am sorry that this should be but you will understand that in order to protect both the University and Mr. Rockefeller the rule has been found necessary.

Thank you for your good wishes to Mrs. Robertson. I trust that you will find your visit in other places very interesting and successful.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-R.P.

Mr. George J. Kasai,
Detroit, Michigan.

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K

Dear Mr. Kasari:

D.A.R.-R.P.

Secretary to the President.
August 1, 1912

Sincerely yours,

Kasai

613- Gratiot av., Detroit,
August 3, 1900.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Robertson,

Thank you very much for your
favor of August the first. I am very
sorry to have troubled you being ignorant
of the rule that the University does not
~~send~~ ^{and} letters of introduction to the founder.

There was a time when my American
friends advised me not to enter the
University of Chicago, ^{on the ground} because it
is Rockefeller's University, and professors
can not express their free will. But having
been there for three years, I have found
~~this~~ was all false. Moreover, I ^{have} come
to conclusion that the man who had
given such an endowment for the
purpose of education must be a man
of character, however harsh he may

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insured by the people for his greed. Recently
read an interesting article about
the early life of Mr. Rockefeller & one
of Japanese magazines. This heightened
my interest of seeing him. I thought that
the man of his experience could give
the youth some inspiration. This was
the only reason that had actuated me
to ask you to give me an introduction
to him.

I received a letter from Mr. Ford
the day before yesterday, congratulating
me for my article published in the Free
Press. He invited me to a dinner
at the Automobile Club about thirty-five
miles from here, and we are going to
go there same evening this week.

Mr. Robertson. I found this
editorial of the Free Press of July 29.
I am very much pleased that the
humble article of mine did a

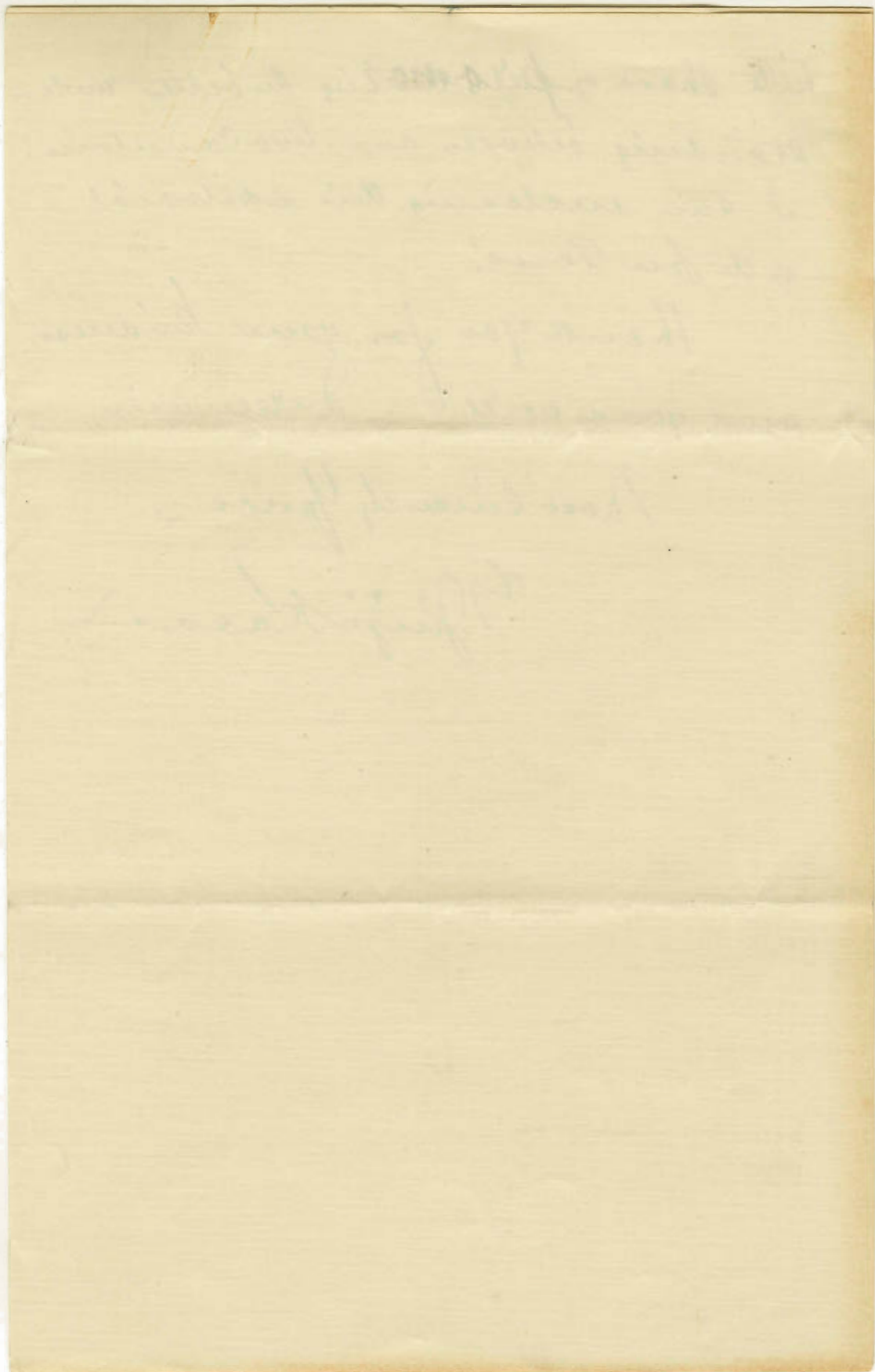
Sharon
standing
I am
not

- Share of ~~promoting~~ promoting the better understanding between our two Countries.
I am enclosing this editorial of the Free Press.

Thank you for your kindness and good will. I remain,

Most Sincerely Yours

Y.iji Kasa



The Japan Women's University,
Tokyo, JAPAN.

170
April 28th, 1913.

Dear Sir:-

It has been my deep desire, since I came back to Tokyo, to send you a copy of the English report of my last tour of the world, with my letter of thanks. But now, I feel that I must write you immediately without waiting any longer for the issue of the report. And I will send you the report as soon as it comes out.

It was my great pleasure, when I was in Berlin, to hear from Mr. Jerome Greene, that Prof. Peabody, the first official representative of the Association Concordia of America, was ready to start for Japan for the further negotiations of the co-operation between the associations.

Prof. Peabody's work in Japan has been great and good. He was just the person to be sent out to Japan at the time most needed. It is hardly necessary to tell you how his presence has encouraged and inspired the members of our Association, and strengthened their faith in the ideals of the movement. Not only that, but his ideals of the fundamental world-wide principle and his assurance of the spirit of the Concordia for the sympathy and mutual understanding of the nations, expressed at several occasions, have been greatly appreciated by my countrymen, at this most unfortunate and irritable time. This I believe has done a great deal ^{of good} to Japan.

For all these I should like to express my most sincere gratitude.

With best wishes,

Very truly Yours,

Frederick M. ...

178

April 28th, 1912.

The Japan Women's University,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Sir:-

It has been my deep desire, since I came back to Tokyo, to send you a copy of the English report of my last tour of the world, with my letter of thanks. But now, I feel that I must write you time-lessly without waiting any longer for the issue of the report. And I will send you the report as soon as it comes out.

It was my great pleasure, when I was in Berlin, to hear from Mr. Johnson Greene, that Prof. Pease, the first official representative of the Association Concordia of America, was ready to start for Japan for the further negotiations of the co-operation between the two nations.

Prof. Pease's work in Japan has been great and good. He was just the person to be sent to us to Japan at the time most needed. It is hardly necessary to tell you how his presence has encouraged and inspired the members of our Association, and strengthened their faith in the ideals of the movement. Not only that, but his ideals of the fundamental world-wide principle and his assurance of the spirit of the Concordia for the sympathy and mutual understanding of the nations, reported of events occurring, have been greatly appreciated by my countrymen, at this most unfortunate and terrible time.

This I believe has done a great deal for Japan.

For all these I should like to express my most sincere gratitude.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

King Nishida

Chicago, May 26, 1913

My dear President Naruse:-

Your favor of the 28th of April is at hand. I am gratified to know of Professor Peabody's plans, and hope that his visit to Japan will be entirely successful. All the better thinking of both countries is needed at this time.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President Inizo Naruse.
The Japan Women's University.
Tokyo, Japan.

Chicago, May 26, 1913

My dear President Haruso:-

Your favor of the 28th of

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Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - J.

President Inao Haruso,
The Japan Women's University,
Tokyo, Japan.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

7

Foreword

Mr. Fumi G. Kasai is one of the many Japanese students who to receive a degree from an American college. Warmly interested in the life and institutions of ^{our people} this country he retains at the same time all the mild patriotism which characterizes his ^{own} countrymen. His address on "The Mastery of the Pacific" is ^{especially} interesting, then, as presenting clearly and forcefully the view of an intelligent and educated young man from Japan, educated in the United States, eager for a permanent friendship between the two nations, and to that end pleading for justice in the great republic. Those who look at our international questions dispassionately and who wish for all the light before reaching a decision, will gladly read Mr. Kasai's presentation of the case.

Harry Paul Johnson

The University of Chicago

June 5, 1913

Japanese Students

6025- Fullis av., Thursday.

President Judson.

Dear Sir:-

During the four years of Residence in this University you have given me encouragement, and those Noble ideals you have personally instilled in me will always remain in myself. I have always wished to write you expressing my gratitude for your great kindness and courtesy you have accorded me. At this moment when I shall be graduated from this University I take the opportunity to thank you most heartily for all those good and noble thoughts and knowledge you have given me. Surely, I shall not fail to live up to

1007 - 1008 - 1009

President Jackson

Dear Sir:

During the four years of the
in the University you have given me
a great deal of pleasure; and those who
you have personally interested in the
work always remain in sympathy. I have
always wished to write you expressing
my gratitude for your great kindness
and interest. You have succeeded in
at the moment when I have to separate
from the University I take the
opportunity to thank you most
heartily for all the good and noble
thoughts and knowledge you have given me.
Yours very truly, I have no fail to say up to

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The University of Chicago

the ideals taught by my Alma Mater; and how-
ever ~~difficult~~ the path of life may be, I
will not die till I reach my goal.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks and
appreciation to you.

Having lived in America for many
years I feel deep affection for this Country.
I am indignant, therefore, when I see
political chicanery - a certain part of this
country causes to impair our historic
bond of friendship. Inspired by the
recourse to my Alma Mater, my admiration
for this country and by my loyalty to Nippon, I
wrote an oration for the Julius
Rosenwald Contest. My oration was
chosen by judges on Composition, and last
Tuesday night at the final Contest, I
delivered it at Mandel Hall. I was
greatly honored by having been accorded

The University of Chicago

the first prize. In this oration I have
expressed not only my thought^{and conviction}, but
the heart of the sixty millions of my countrymen.
Please accept this as the voice of my countrymen
to you, my and an American teacher.

Cousin Abe was present last Tuesday
night, and he seemed to have been very much
impressed with what I have said. He
suggests me that I should publish
my oration^{at once}, and distribute it among
the public men of America and Japan. He insists
me that I should have it printed by June
10th when the Representatives, sent by the
Japanese parliament to investigate the
California situation, will arrive here.

Would you be so kind enough to write
me a preface for this oration? At the moment

the first step. In this matter of land

management, we are not, Mr. Secretary, but

thankful that nothing is being done

except that the Secretary of the Interior

is open, and we are sure that

land, and he knows that the

Secretary will do what is

best for the people of the

country, and he knows that the

Secretary will do what is

best for the people of the

country, and he knows that the

Secretary will do what is

best for the people of the

country, and he knows that the

Secretary will do what is

The University of Chicago

when you are so busy I hesitate to ^{to contribute my quota for} trouble you. Since my ardent desire is to bring a better understanding between two countries, I hope this oration, if printed, ~~it~~ will bring to the America people, at least, a voice from Nippon; and to Japan, the news of how her student is treated ^{the is great} in American University. May I, by voicing the sentiment of Japan, show you my hearty appreciation for your great kindness.

It will give me the greatest honor if you would kindly give me your words for the preface. Thanking you again for your continuous encouragement and inspiration.

Most respectfully yours,

Jinji G. Kasai

When you are no longer a student to
know you. I am the student of the
is better understanding between the countries of
the world, if possible, & will bring to the world
at least a voice from Japan; and to Japan, the voice
of the American University.

When you are no longer a student of Japan, I am
the student of the world, and I will bring to the world
the voice of the American University.
It will give me the world for Japan, I think
I will give me the world for Japan, I think
I will give me the world for Japan, I think
I will give me the world for Japan, I think

Most respectfully yours,
J. P. Morgan

Chicago, June 5, 1913

Dear Mr. Kasai:-

Herewith I am returning your address with a brief foreword which may be used in its publication if you wish. We are very glad to have had you with us, and shall hope for all prosperity in your future.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. J. G. Kasai,
6025 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Chicago, June 8, 1913

Dear Mr. Kasal:-

Revised I am returning your
address with a brief foreword which may be used
in the publication if you wish. We are very
glad to have had you with us, and shall hope for all
prosperity in your future.
With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.B.J. - L.

Mr. J. G. Kasal,
6032 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

TOKYO
HIBIYA HEI ZAEMON
HORIKOSHI ZENJURO
HARA RINOSUKE
IIRI RAISAKU
IWAHARA KENZO
IIDA HATARO
IWAYA SUEO
KATO TATSUYA
KOIKE KUNIZO
KANDA NOBU, BARON
KUMAGAYA TAIZO
MASUDA MEIROKU
MAGHIDA TOKUNOSUKE
MIDZUNO KOKICHI
MINAMI TAKAJIRO
NAKANO BUEI
NATORI WASAKU
NEZU KAICHIRO
SHIBUSAWA EIICHI, BARON
SATAKE SAKUTARO
TANABE JUNKICHI
TAKATSUJI NARAZO
UYEDA SEKIZO
WATASE TORAJIRO
ZUMOTO MOTOSADA
OSAKA
DOI MICHIO
ISHIBASHI TAMENOSUKE
IWAMOTO EINOSUKE
MURATA SHOZO
MATSUMURA TOSHIO
NAKAHASHI TOKUGORO
OT-BOKUSHIN
SAKAGUCHI HEIBEI
TAKAISHI SHINGORO



*Honorary Commercial Commissioners
of Japan to the United States of America
Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1909.
Headquarters
Chamber of Commerce
Tokyo*

KYOTO
FUJIYE NAGATAKE
NISHIMURA JIHEI
NISHIUE NARIYOSHI
YOKOHAMA
HARA RYUTA
KAMETA KOZO
OTANI KAHEI
SODA KINSAKU
SHITO AKIRA
KOBE
MATSUKATA KOJIRO
TAKI KUMEJIRO
TAMURA SHINKICHI
NAGOYA
ITO MORIMATSU
KAMINO KINOSUKE
KADONO TOMINOSUKE
LADIES OF THE PARTY
HORIKOSHI SHINA
KANDA KUMACHIYO, BARONESS
MIDZUNO MINE
SHIBUSAWA KANE, BARONESS
TAKANASHI TAKA
TAKI UNO

Mr. & Mrs. Judson

June 19th, 1913.

Chicago, Illinois,

U. S. A.

Dear Sir & Madam,

It has been customary with the late Honorary Commercial Commissioners to the United States to hold an annual reunion to refresh the memories of our delightful tour of three months through that extensive country in 1909.

This year the reunion was held for three days at Kyoto, one of the items on the program being a visit to the tomb of the late Mr. Jihei Nishimura, who joined the Commission as President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting it was resolved:

That we write to our friends whose acquaintance was made during that memorable trip, and assure them that we still cherish the memory of all the happy relations formed on that occasion, and that conforming to the spirit of that mission of peace we are making every effort to bring about a better understanding and to strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of the United States and Japan.

Faithfully Yours,

(Signed by Baron Eiichi Shibusawa,
Ex-chairman of Honorary Commercial Com-
missioners to the United States of America)

June 1931, 1932.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. W. Hudson

Chicago, Illinois,

U. S. A.

Dear Sir & Madam,

It has been customary with the late Honorary
Commercial Commissioners to the United States to hold an an-
nual reunion to refresh the memories of our delightful tour of
this month through that extensive country in 1909.

This year the reunion was held for three
days at Kyoto, one of the items on the program being a visit
to the tomb of the late Mr. Jihai Watanabe, who joined the
Commission as President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting it was resolved:

That we write to our friends whose acquaintance
was made during that memorable trip, and assure them that we
still cherish the memory of all the happy relations formed on
that occasion, and that according to the spirit of that reunion
of peace we are making every effort to bring about a better
understanding and to strengthen the ties of friendship between
the peoples of the United States and Japan.

Respectfully Yours,

(Signed by Baron Watanabe Shibusawa,
Ex-Chairman of Honorary Commercial Com-
missioners to the United States of America)

With sincere regards, in which Mrs. Judson
joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chicago, September 23, 1913

H.B.J. - 22

My dear Sir:-

It is only this week that I have
returned from a summer spent in England, and find
your esteemed favor of the 19th of June addressed
to Mrs. Judson as well as myself. I very much
appreciate the courteous and interesting letter, and
beg to assure you that the visit of the Commissioners
is one of our cherished memories. I hope that all
members of the Commission will continue the very
interesting custom of reunions, and that their
activities will also bear fruit in drawing closer
the friendship between our two countries. There is
and can be no real reason for anything but sincere
friendship and mutual helpfulness between the United
States and the great Empire across the Pacific.

Chicago, September 23, 1913

My dear Sir:-

It is only this week that I have

returned from a summer spent in England, and find

your esteemed favor of the 15th of June addressed

to Mrs. Johnson as well as myself. I very much

appreciate the courteous and interesting letter, and

beg to assure you that the visit of the Commissioners

is one of our cherished memories. I hope that all

members of the Commission will continue the very

interesting season of remembrance, and that their

activities will also bear fruit in drawing closer

the friendship between our two countries. There is

and can be no real reason for anything but sincere

friendship and mutual helpfulness between the United

States and the great Empire across the Pacific.

Understanding and to strengthen the ties of friendship between

With sincere regards, in which Mrs. Judson
joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa.
Chamber of Commerce,
Tokyo, Japan.

With sincere regards, in which Mrs. Johnson

Joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chicago, September 22, 1913

H.P.J. - L.

My dear Sir:-

It is only this week that I have

returned from a summer spent in England, and find

your enclosed letter of the 12th of June addressed

to Mrs. Johnson as well as myself. I very much

appreciate the courteous and interesting letter, and

am so aware that the visit of the Commissioners

to one of our cherished members. I hope that all

members of the Commission will continue the very

interesting manner of treatment, and that their

cooperation will also have been in doing so.

Yours truly,
Baron Mitsui Shigenaga,
Member of Commerce,
Tokyo, Japan.

Enclosed are the letters from the United

States and the Great Britain across the Pacific.

77

Japanese Affairs

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 1, 1913.

My dear Dr. Judson;

Mr. Kasai, for whose address on the Mastery of the Pacific you wrote an introduction, has written me about a plan he has for delivering addresses on Japan to American audiences. He is anxious to make the effort but needs some kind of financial backing or organization. It is of the utmost importance that if anything of this kind ^{is} ~~were~~ attempted, the man himself ^{shall} ~~should~~ command confidence from every point of view. I liked the address very much indeed, but I know nothing about Mr. Kasai. Will you kindly tell me very briefly and confidentially something about his character, his judgment and his capacity.

I hope you are well in these days, and I wish I saw you from time to time.

Yours faithfully,

Naomi W. Mabi

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 1, 1915.

My dear Dr. Johnson;

Dr. Kasei, for whose address on the history of the Pacific you wrote an introduction, has written me about a plan he has for delivering addresses on Japan to American audiences. He is anxious to make the effort but needs some kind of financial backing or organization. It is of the utmost importance that if anything of this kind were attempted, the man himself should command confidence from every point of view. I liked the address very much indeed, but I know nothing about Mr. Kasei. Will you kindly tell me very briefly and confidentially something about his character, his judgment and his capacity.

I hope you are well in these days, and I wish I

saw you from time to time.

Yours faithfully,

William W. Webb

Kasai's arguments for peace between Japan and this
Chicago, August 5, 1913
country. For some years he has deliberately addressed
himself to the work he now is pursuing with such zeal,--
the better understanding of his own country and ours.

My dear Dr. Hable:--ton, who is in the absence of Presi-
dent Judson Acting Your letter to President Judson
concerning Mr. G. J. Kasai has been received in
President Judson's absence in Europe. Mr. Kasai
has been a student in my classes and has been
thoroughly well known to me personally for several
years. He is an enthusiastic, likable and efficient
young man of the highest character. I had occasion
some years ago to introduce him to a friend in Detroit
who made it possible for him to speak before certain
associations there. Sir Hiram Maxim happened to be
Dr. Hamilton W. Hable,
the principal speaker at some Detroit dinner and made
a characteristic address, which young Kasai answered
in the DETROIT FREE PRESS the following day. The
editor did him the honor of printing two columns and
pointing out in an editorial the superiority of Mr.

Chicago, August 5, 1913

My dear Dr. Mabie:-

Your letter to President Johnson

concerning Mr. G. J. Kasai has been received in

President Johnson's absence in Europe. Mr. Kasai

has been a student in my classes and has been

thoroughly well known to me personally for several

years. He is an enthusiastic, likable and efficient

young man of the highest character. I had occasion

some years ago to introduce him to a friend in Detroit

who made it possible for him to speak before certain

associations there. Sir Hiram Maxim happened to be

the principal speaker at some Detroit dinner and made

a characteristic address, which young Kasai answered

in the DETROIT FREE PRESS the following day. The

editor did him the honor of printing two columns and

pointing out in an editorial the superiority of Mr.

Kasai's arguments for peace between Japan and this country. For some years he has deliberately addressed himself to the work he now is pursuing with such zeal,-- the better understanding of his own country and ours. I shall ask Dr. Burton, who is in the absence of President Judson Acting President of the institution, and who has a warm friendship for Mr. Kasai, to answer your letter also. Robertson says concerning his character and attractive Sincerely yours, indeed, wholly to my experience and judgment of him. I think you may rely entirely on Secretary to the President.

D.A.R. - L. judgment and tact.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie,
Seal Harbor, Maine.

Acting President.

Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie,
Seal Harbor, Maine.

Kasai's arguments for peace between Japan and this country. For some years he has deliberately addressed himself to the work he now is pursuing with such zeal, the better understanding of his own country and ours. I shall ask Dr. Burton, who is in the absence of President Johnson Acting President of the institution, and who has a warm friendship for Mr. Kasai, to answer your letter also.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie,
Seal Harbor, Maine.

Dr. A. R. ... the highest character. I had occasion some years ago to introduce him to a friend in Detroit who made it possible for him to speak before certain ... Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Seal Harbor, Maine. ... the principal speaker at some Detroit dinner and made a characteristic address, which your Kasai answered in the Detroit Press the following day. The editor did him the honor of printing the columns and pointing out to me editorial the expediency of Mr.

7

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 1, 1913.
Chicago, August 5, 1913

My dear Dr. Judson;

Mr. Kasai, for whose address on the Mastery of the Pacific you wrote an introduction, has written me about a plan he has for delivering addresses on Japan to American audiences. He

My dear Dr. Mabie:-
I am very glad to add to what Mr. Robertson has written concerning Mr. Kasai that I have known him for some years, and hold him in high esteem. ^{It is of the utmost importance that if anything of this kind were attempted, the man himself should command confidence from every point of view.} What Mr. Robertson says concerning his character and attractive personality corresponds indeed, ^{but I know nothing about Mr. Kasai.} I liked the address very much wholly to my experience and judgment of him. I think ^{me very briefly and confidentially something about his character,} you may rely entirely both upon his honesty of character and upon his judgment and tact.

I hope you are well in these days, and I wish I saw you from time to time.

Very truly yours,
Acting President.

E.D.B. - L.

Hamilton W. Mabie

Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie,
Seal Harbor, Maine.

Chicago, August 8, 1913

Kaestle's arguments for peace between Japan and this country. For some years he has deliberately addressed himself to the work he now is pursuing with such results.

My dear Dr. Kaestle:-

I am very glad to add to what Mr. Robertson has written concerning Mr. Kaestle that I have known him for some years, and hold him in high esteem. That Mr. Robertson says concerning his character and attractive personality corresponds wholly to my experience and judgment of him. I think you may rely entirely both upon his honesty of character and upon his judgment and tact.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Hamilton W. Maple, Acting President.

E.D.B. - E. D. B. - E. D. B.

Dr. Hamilton W. Maple, Seal Harbor, Maine.

7
Seal Harbor, Me., August 15, 1913.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am very much obliged for your prompt reply to my inquiry with regard to Mr. Kasai. What he would like to do is, as you know, a difficult matter to effect. It is not easy to secure financial backing for a young and untried man in a new enterprise. What you say and what Mr. Robertson wrote me gives me great confidence in Mr. Kasai's good judgment as well as in his knowledge of his subject, and if I can help him I shall certainly be very glad, although of that I am still very doubtful.

Very truly yours,

Hamilton W. Meade

7
Seal Harbor, Me., August 15, 1913.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am very much obliged for your prompt reply to my inquiry with regard to Mr. Kassal. What he would like to do is, as you know, a difficult matter to effect. It is not easy to secure financial backing for a young and untied man in a new enterprise. What you say and what Mr. Robertson wrote me gives me great confidence in Mr. Kassal's good judgment as well as in his knowledge of his subject, and if I can help him I shall certainly be very glad, although of that I am still very doubtful.

Very truly yours,

Wendell W. Phillips

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

929 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

16

Chicago, August 30, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Robertson:-

I have received your kind favor of yesterday's date, enclosing a letter from The Argan in Victoria, B. C., Canada. I am much interested with Mr. J. G. Kasai's oration "The Mastery of Pacific" and I keep extra copies with me.

Complying with the wishes of The Argan I have mailed ^{them} a copy this morning and also I am going to send you a few copies by messenger for which I beg your courtesy to distribute among your friends.

Sincerely yours,

Kapachi Abe

Consul of Japan.

Mr. David A Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
The University of Chicago, Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
AUGUST 20, 1918.

Chicago, August 20, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Robertson:-

I have received your kind favor of yesterday's date, enclosing a letter from the Agent in Victoria.

I am much interested with Mr. J. G. Kean's creation "The Mystery of Pacific" and I keep extra copies with me.

Complying with the wishes of the Agent I have mailed a copy this morning and also I am going to send you a few copies by messenger for which I beg your courtesy to distribute among your friends.

Sincerely yours,



Consul of Japan.

Mr. David A. Robertson,

Secretary to the President,

The University of Chicago, Chicago.

Chicago, September 3, 1913

Dear Mr. Abe:-

Thank you very much for your courtesy in
sending to me the extra copies of Mr. Kasai's address.
I shall be very glad indeed to have them for distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R. - L.

Mr. Kahachi Abe,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
929 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Chicago, September 3, 1913

Dear Mr. Abe:-

Thank you very much for your courtesy in
sending to me the extra copies of Mr. Kanaai's address.
I shall be very glad indeed to have them for distribution.
Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R. - L.

Mr. Kanaai Abe,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
329 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

929 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Chicago,
October 4,
1913.

Mr. David Allen Robertson,
Secretaty to the President,
University of Chicago,
C h i c a g o.

Dear Sir:--

I am officially informed that the birthday of the present Emperor of Japan is the thirtieth of August - the warmest season of the year in Japan - and His Majesty proclaimed that the official celebration shall take place on the thirty-first of October of the year. It being the first annual birthday celebration of the Emperor, I have in view to celebrate the happy occasion by inviting to a Reception, the leading business and professional men in the City of Chicago, as well as their ladies.

If I am not asking too much, I would deem it a great honor if Mrs. Robertson and your good self will assist me in receiving my guests. I sincerely believe that your names on the program will greatly help me to carry out the Reception to a success.

The present plan is to have a reception at my official residence, 5735 University Avenue (formerly Lexington Avenue) from eight until ten o'clock, Friday evening, on the thirty-first of this month. I am writing letters asking the same favor of Mr. & Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Richmond Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Elting, Mr. & Mrs. Harry A. Wheeler.

I thank you in advance for a favorable reply and beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Kahachi Abe

JAPANESE CONSUL

Chicago, October 6, 1913

Dear Sir:

Mrs Robertson and myself feel greatly honoured by your kind invitation to participate in the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. If there is any other way in which I can be of assistance in making the occasion a very great success, I shall be delighted to have you suggest that way. I hope, for instance, that the University Address List will be in readiness by the time you may wish to select names from it. I shall send you the Address List as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

Mr Kahachi Abi
929 Peoples Gas Building
Chicago

Chicago, October 6, 1913

Dear Sir:

Mrs Robertson and myself feel

greatly honored by your kind invitation to participate in the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. If there is any other way in which I can be of assistance in making the occasion a very great success, I shall be delighted to have you suggest that way. I hope, for instance, that the University Address List will be in readiness by the time you may wish to select names from it. I shall send you the Address List as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

Mr Kanachi Aki
929 Peoples Gas Building
Chicago

J. HARADA
EDITOR

S. M. TANI
SECRETARY

118
F. C. YOSHIMURA
BUSINESS MGR.

Middle-Western Japanese Year Book Pub. Dept.

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

3850 LAKE AVENUE

PHONE DOUGLAS 4116

John A. Harada
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO Oct. 14, 1913.

My dear Sir:

May we ask a brief expression from you on a point that is of vital interest to millions of people, both in this continent and on the other side of the Pacific -- the relations between Japan and the United States?

We bespeak your kind attention for a few moments to the following remarks on the possibility of checking and dissipating the existing ill-feeling.

When two nations eye each other suspiciously, the fault may quite commonly be traced to an agitation of certain men who fail to realize the full responsibility of what they are doing. Newspapers especially are a powerful factor for good or for bad, and the greatest praise is due to those that deem it their duty to inform themselves fully on a grave subject, before they undertake to instruct others, and before they will, perchance, create wrong impressions among their countrymen. This remark applies alike to American and Japanese men of note, particularly those in the political field and the ones engaged with the daily press.

As Editor of the "Hokuto Sei", that is, "The North Star", a bi-weekly review in Japanese of literary and current events, which circulates mainly in the central states of the Union, I am in close touch with the views of my countrymen on this important subject. I am now about, under the auspices of the Japanese Christian Association of Chicago, to publish the "Middle Western Japanese Year Book for 1914," which will contain statistical information similar to that presented in the Daily News Almanac, and will be widely distributed both among the Japanese residing in this continent and among those in the mother country.

You being one of the public leaders, I respectfully venture to solicit from you in behalf of the Association named, a few remarks on the subject mentioned, our intention being to acquaint our countrymen here and in Japanese still further with unprejudiced, intelligent American opinion from first hand, and irrespective of biased local views, such as are finding utterance from time to time, for instance in the recent California agitation; and excluding also considerations of purely theoretical and sentimental nature, such as the historical friendship between the two countries since the days when Japan first opened its ports to foreign trade.

What we ask of you is an impartial expression, based on actual conditions, and we submit the two following questions as suggestive:

What, in your opinion, are the main contributing causes that disturb the good feeling between the two countries?

What do you think about granting the right of naturalization in America to the Japanese under certain conditions, such as proposed in the number of The Outlook of August.2, 1913?

Assuring you in behalf of our readers as well as of ourselves in advance of our profound gratitude for any views with which you may favor us, and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Harada

You being one of the public leaders, I respectfully venture to solicit from
in behalf of the Association named, a few remarks on the subject mentioned, our
intention being to acquaint our countrymen here and in Japan with further with
unprejudiced, intelligent American opinion from first hand, and irrespective of
biased local views, such as are finding utterance from time to time, for instance in
the recent California agitation; and excluding also considerations of purely theoretic-
cal and sentimental nature, such as the historical friendship between the two coun-
tries since the days when Japan first opened its ports to foreign trade.
What we ask of you is an impartial expression, based on actual conditions,
and we submit the two following questions as suggestive:

What, in your opinion, are the main contributing causes that disturb the
good feeling between the two countries?
What do you think about granting the right of naturalization in America

to the Japanese under certain conditions, such as proposed in the number of The
Outlook of August 2, 1913?
Assuring you in behalf of our readers as well as of ourselves in advance
of our profound gratitude for any view which you may favor us, and hoping to
hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

118
J. C. YOSHIMURA
CHICAGO, ILL.
An Japanese Year Book Pub. Dept.

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

3850 LAKE AVENUE

PHONE DOUGLAS 4116

CHICAGO Oct. 14, 1913.

Chicago, October 22, 1913

My dear Mr. J. Harada,

3850 Lake Ave., Chicago. I am on a point that is of vital

My dear Sir:-

interest to millions of people, both in this continent and on the other side

of the Pacific -- the relations between the United States and Japan.

received. I cannot accept the supposition that there

We bespeak your kind attention to the following

is any "existing ill-feeling" between Japan and the United States. Any organized attempt to dissipate

When two nations eye each other and realize the full
a state of feeling which has only an imaginary
commonly be traced to an agitation of certain and
existence it seems to me would do more harm than good.
responsibility of what they are doing. Newspapers especially

There is therefore in my judgment no sufficient
factor for good or for bad, and the greatest praise is

answer to your first question, because I do not
it their duty to inform themselves fully on a grave subject, before they under-

believe that the good feeling between the two
take to instruct others, and before they will, perchance, create wrong impressions

countries, so far at least as the United States is
among their countrymen. This remark applies alike to American and Japanese men

concerned, is seriously impaired. As to naturaliza-
of note, particularly those in the political field and the same charged with

tion I do not understand that there is any question
the daily

of legislation on that subject pending, and therefore
it seems to me unnecessary to discuss it. There is

review of Japanese of literary and current events, which circulates widely in the
no reason in the world for anything but the best of

central feeling between Japan and the United States.

on this important subject. I am not about, under the auspices of the Japanese

Very truly yours,

Christian Association of Chicago, to publish the "Middle Western Japanese Year

H.P.J. - L.

Book for 1914," which will contain statistical information similar to that pre-

sented in the Daily News Almanac, and will be widely distributed both among the

Japanese residing in this continent and among those in the mother country.

and being one of the public leaders, I respectfully venture to solicit from you in behalf of the Association...

Chicago, October 22, 1912

My dear Sir:-

3850 Lake Ave., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. is

received. I cannot accept the supposition that there

is any "existing ill-feeling" between Japan and the

United States. Any organized attempt to dissipate

a state of feeling which has only an imaginary

existence is seems to me would do more harm than good.

There is therefore in my judgment no sufficient

answer to your first question, because I do not

believe that the good feeling between the two

countries, so far at least as the United States is

of our good concerned, is seriously impaired. As to naturaliza-

tion I do not understand that there is any question

of legislation on that subject pending, and therefore

it seems to me unnecessary to discuss it. There is

no reason in the world for anything but the best of

feeling between Japan and the United States.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

J. HARADA
EDITOR

M. S. TANI
SECRETARY

7
F. C. YOSHIMURA
BUSINESS MGR.

Middle-Western Japanese Bear Book Publishing Department
Japanese Christian Association

3850-3852 LAKE PARK AVENUE
PHONES DOUGLAS 4116 AND 2515

CHICAGO October 27, 1913.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:-

It is with the greatest concern that I have received your valued favor in reply to my request with respect to an expression on the relations between the United States and Japan. I believe that the sentiment expressed in it will unmistakably produce a profound effect upon the people of Japan.

Assuring you the deep and everlasting obligations we feel toward you for your courtesy in this matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

FY-S

J. Harada

Chicago-Japanese Book Publishing Department
Japanese Christian Association

3820-3822 LARK AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 4110 AND 4111

CHICAGO October 27, 1913.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:-

It is with the greatest concern that I have
received your valued favor in reply to my request
with respect to an expression on the relations between
the United States and Japan. I believe that the
sentiment expressed in it will undoubtedly produce
a profound effect upon the people of Japan.

Assuring you the deep and everlasting
obligations we feel toward you for your courtesy
in this matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

RY-S

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

029 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Chicago, December 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date with an accompanying statement. It is done very minutely with the details which I wished to find out.

Thanking you sincerely for your kind attention to this matter I wish you to be kind enough to keep it strictly confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Kahach Ape
Consul of Japan.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago.

Chicago, December 3, 1913

Dear Mr Abe:

After much delay I have got together the accompanying statement concerning the University of Chicago and President Judson. I think that the President has in addition to the Legion of Honor some German decoration. I have not been able to find out exactly what this is. In case it proves to be of any importance I will supplement my statement to you with a note as to that order.

I trust that my information is not too late to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R.-D.

Mr Kahachi Abe
5735 University Avenue
Chicago

Chicago, January 2, 1912

Dear Mr. Abbott:

After much delay I have not yet
the accompanying statement concerning the University
of Chicago and President Johnson. I think that the
President has in addition to the letter of Henry Jones
been disappointed. I have not been able to find out
exactly what this is. In case it proves to be of any
importance I will supplement my statement to you with
a note as to that matter.

I trust that my information is not too

late to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the University

C. L. F. B.

Dr. Robert A. H.
5755 University Avenue
Chicago

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

Harry Pratt Judson, professor of International Law and Diplomacy, and president of the University, was born in Jamestown, New York, December 20, 1849. His father, Rev. Lyman Parsons Judson, was a Baptist minister, the son of Silas Judson of Connecticut, a cousin of Adeniram Judson, the famous Baptist foreign missionary. His mother, Abigail Cook Pratt, was the daughter of Harry Pratt of Hartford, Connecticut, who became one of the early settlers of Rochester, New York, as his ancestor, John Pratt, had been of Hartford. In the female line the maternal ancestry leads back to Susan Cleveland of Norwich, Connecticut, who was the aunt of Grover Cleveland, Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, William E. Dodge, and Edmund Clarence Stedman, and was a cousin of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the founder of Cleveland, Ohio. With such an ancestry of American pioneers, and himself born on forefathers' day, Mr Judson could not possibly have escaped being the characteristically strong American he is.

He was prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, Lansingburg, New York, and then entered Williams College,

from which he graduated in 1870, delivering the Philosophical oration, one of the commencement honors. His high scholarship was further attested by his election to Phi Beta Kappa and by the winning of first prize honors in Greek and German. In 1893 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

After graduation he taught in the Troy, New York, high school for fifteen years, during which time he served for six years in the famous military company called the "Troy Citizens' Corps", of which he wrote a history. He also served as commandant of cadets in the high school, these two experiences making him always interested in military affairs. During his Troy residence he was married, January 14, 1879, to Rebecca A. Gilbert, the niece and foster daughter of Hon. William Kemp, the mayor of the city. Their daughter is the wife of Gordon J. Laing, of the department of Latin at this University.

In 1885 Mr Judson resigned the principalship of the high school to accept a professorship in history

from which he graduated in 1878, delivering the
philosophical address, one of the most successful
speeches. His high scholarship was further attested
by his election to the Phi Beta Kappa and by the elec-
tion of first prize honors in Greek and Latin. In
1882 his law career continued when he was admitted
to the bar of Boston. He is a member of the
Society of the Cincinnati.
After graduation he went to the West,
New York, where he worked for the Western Union,
which time he served for six years in the Western
military company called the "Sixty-Third", of which
he was a member. He also served as
commandant of cadets in the high school. During the
experience gained his always interested in military
affairs. During his very youthful he was elected
January 14, 1878, to become a member of the Phi
and later became of the Phi Beta Kappa. The year
of the city. This position is the wife of Boston
being of the Department of Civil in the University.
In 1885 Mr. Johnson resigned the professorship
of the high school to accept a professorship in history

in the University of Minnesota, where he served until 1892, also lecturing on pedagogy during six of the years. The institution was in a stage of rapid development and Mr Judson became at once a leader in every field. He was in the innermost counsels of the president. His progressive policies were welcomed in the faculty meetings, where he was intrusted with important committeeships, notably those which gave attention to shaping the unfolding courses of study. His experience in secondary school work made him a power with the representatives of that part of the educational interests of the state, so that he was able to do much in the direction of the growth of what has been called "the best state public school system crowned by a state university in the Union". In connection with state inspection of public schools and through courses of University Extension lectures, in the giving of which in America he was one of the pioneers, he won a host of friends in Minnesota, who were greatly disappointed when the new University of Chicago made him a flattering offer

in the University of Minnesota, where he served
until 1900, also lecturing on pathology during six
of the years. The institution was in a stage of
rapid development and Dr. Johnson became at once a
factor in every field. He was in the University
councils of the president. His progressive relation
were recognized in the faculty meetings, where he was
interested with important matters, notably
those which gave attention to teaching and extending
courses of study. His experience in university work
now made him a power with the representatives of
both parts of the educational interests of the state,
so that he was able to do much in the direction of
the growth of what was then called "the state school."
Public school system organized by a state university
in the Union. In connection with these institutions
of public schools and through contacts of University
Extension lectures, in the giving of which in various
in was one of the pioneers, he was a host of friends
in Minnesota. The work of his organization was the
one University of Chicago made him a lasting ally

to cast his lot with it and he decided to accept.

In 1891 he was elected professor of history and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science in this University, beginning his work in June, 1892, when he found on the ground President Harper, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed and Professor Frank F. Abbott. During that summer the president and professors Judson and Abbott held the first faculty meeting of the new institution, which was to open its doors on October 1st. Since that day Mr Judson has been a conspicuous leader in every feature of University life. As an administrator he worked in close harmony with President Harper, co-operating earnestly with him in determining the countless details of government which are inwrought into the structure of the University. As a member of both University Senate and University Council he has seen the development of the University to its present strength and has contributed more to its administrative history than any other living man. It was a just recognition of his unquestioned leader-

to send him out with it and he declined to accept.
In 1881 he was elected professor of
History and then of the Faculties of Arts, Letters
above and below in this University, beginning
his work in June, 1881, when he found on the former
President Hager, Dr. F. H. Goodspeed and Professor
Frank V. Abbott. During that summer the President
and Professor Abbott and Abbott held the first
Faculty meeting of the new institution, which was
to begin its course on October 1st. Since that day
the course has been a continuous one in every
Faculty of University life. As an administrator
he worked in close harmony with President Hager,
co-operating heartily with him in determining the
educational details of government school and university
from the structure of the University. In a number
of both University Councils and University Councils he
has seen the development of the University as the
present structure and has contributed more to the
educational history than any other living man.
It was a true recognition of his importance to the

ship in the faculties that he was chosen by the trustees of the University to take up the burden of administration where President Harper laid it down.

As a teacher Mr Judson has been preeminent-ly successful. In the secondary work in Troy and in university service at Minneapolis and Chicago he has been a popular, helpful and conscientious instructor, winning the friendship and esteem of his pupils and stimulating them by sympathetic interest in endeavors to find themselves and then make their powers felt. With no affectation of profound scholarship, he has made himself an acknowledged authority in his special field and at the same time has erected no barrier between teacher and student to prevent that warmth of personal contact which wins and holds the heart as the years pass by. This has been the secret of his success. As more and more honorable positions have come to him and his varied talents and accomplishments have developed, he has kept the simplicity of heart and manner which have characterized him always. Like his master,

which is the distinctive mark of the University of the University to have by the
 bodies of administration where President Hays
 laid it down.

As a teacher Mr. Hays has been prominent
 in the secondary work in New York and
 in university service at Minneapolis and Chicago
 he has been a popular, helpful and nonconformist
 instructor, winning the confidence and esteem of
 his pupils and stimulating them by sympathetic
 interest in endeavor to find themselves and their
 make their better life. With the cultivation of
 profound scholarship, he has been since 1900 an earnest
 leader in his special field and as the
 same time has devoted no effort to other studies and
 research to further the growth of personal conduct
 which time and again the heart in the years past by
 this has been the secret of his success. It was
 and more personal positions have come to him and
 his varied interests and accomplishments have developed
 he has kept the simplicity of heart and manner which
 have characterized his always. Like his master,

Mark Hopkins, Mr Judson has been the royal friend of his pupils, a wise and willing counselor, praising in times of success, encouraging in times of failure, and always winning through a personality radiating unselfishness.

Francis Wayland Shepardson.

President Judson has been honored by many Universities. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the following institutions: Williams College, 1893; Queen's University, Canada, 1903; State University of Iowa, 1907; Washington University, 1907; Western Reserve University, 1909; Harvard University, 1909; University of Michigan, 1911. In 1910, in recognition of his co-operation through the University of Chicago in educational movements to increase the knowledge of the French language and literature in America, the French Government conferred on President Judson the decoration of "Officer of the Legion of Honor".

The Friendship between Japan and the University
of Chicago.

The attitude of the University of Chicago towards Japanese citizens has been friendly from the beginning. Many of the Alumni, both Japanese and American, are teaching in Japanese schools. Several of the Faculty have represented the University while lecturing in Japan on the Barrows and Haskell Foundation, and also while travelling privately. The University chaplain, Professor Charles Richmond Henderson, Professor William D. MacClintock, Professor Francis Wayland Shepardson, Professor John Paul Goode, Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin and others have formed close and friendly relations with Japanese gentlemen. Even students of the University have had opportunities to form close and friendly relationships. The University of Chicago Baseball Team came back from its trip to Japan very enthusiastic about the courtesy and sportsmanship of the students ⁱⁿ Japanese Universities. The presence of the Waseda Baseball Team in Chicago added still further to the

The friendship between Japan and the University
of Chicago.

The attitude of the University of Chicago
towards Japanese citizens has been friendly from
the beginning. Many of the alumni, both Japanese
and American, are working in Japanese schools.
Several of the faculty have represented the University
while traveling in Japan on the Harvard and Cornell
foundations, and also while traveling privately.

The University chaplain, Professor Charles Johnson
Henderson, Professor William B. Woodbridge, Professor
Frederic Taylor Thompson, Professor John Van Hook,
Dr. James Gustaf Burton, Professor Thomas G. Shahan-
lin and others have formed close and friendly relations
with Japanese students. Their accounts of the University
have had opportunities to form close and friendly

relationships. The University of Chicago has made
great gains from its ties to Japan very substantially

the country and its people. The presence of the Japanese
students in Chicago adds still further to the

friendliness of the University of Chicago student body for students of Japan. Mr Fred Merrifield, one of the Faculty, will be remembered as one of those who early introduced baseball into Japan. Mr Merrifield and Professor Gilbert Ames Bliss, who accompanied the baseball team to Japan, are very active in fostering friendship between Japanese and American students. It is unnecessary to name all the members of the Faculty who for one reason or another are interested in Japanese affairs. It is enough in the present instance to say that all of them, professors and students, are encouraged by President Judson, who has shown, personally and officially, the greatest interest in Japanese.

President Judson has received officially General Kuroki, whose signed portrait hangs in the President's study, Baron Shibusawa and Baron Kanda and other members of the Japanese Commission who visited Chicago in 1909, and Dr. Nitobe, who was Convocation Orator at the University in December 1911. The President and professors from Japanese Universities and other educational institutions have been cordially welcomed by the President who has in many cases

fraternalism of the University of Chicago stands
body for students at Japan. Mr. Fred Matthews, one
of the faculty, will be represented on one of these
not only interested personally in Japan. Mr. Matthews
fraternalism between Japan and America. The association
the faculty have to Japan, and very active in promoting
fraternalism between Japan and America. It
is necessary to have all the members of the faculty
was the one reason or another and interested in Japan
officials. It is enough to the present position to say
that all of them, professors and students, are represented
by President Johnson, the new group, personally and
officially, the greatest interest in Japan.
President Johnson has received officially
General Kuroki, whose signed portrait hangs in the
President's study. Baron Hattori and Baron Kato and
other members of the Japanese Commission who visited
Chicago in 1907 and 1911, who was represented
Professor of the University is Professor Hill. The
President and professors from Japanese Universities
and other educational institutions have been warmly
welcomed by the President who has in many cases

extended the courtesies of the University to these guests during their stay in Chicago, however long.

Through the generosity of Dr. Frank Wakely Gunsaulus the University is in possession of a permanent collection of Japanese sword furniture, which is on permanent exhibition in one of the University buildings. In the Main Reading Room of the Harper Library there is carved to represent the Universities of Japan, the coat of arms of the Imperial University at Tokyo. A picture of this carving is included in the Harper Memorial Souvenir, pages 4, 11, and 12.

attended the meeting of the University to
these guests during their stay in Chicago,
however long.

Through the generosity of Mr. Frank
Hart, Chairman of the University, it is possible that
a permanent collection of Japanese books, pictures,
which is on permanent exhibition in one of the
University buildings. In the main building, however, the
the Japan Library there is served to represent the
University of Japan, the seat of arms of the
Imperial University of Tokyo. A picture of this
building is included in the Japan Memorial Building,
pages 1, 11, and 12.

The number of Japanese students in the University has been steadily increasing, as shown in the following table:

Japanese Students registered from
1892 - 1913

1892-1893	0
1893-1894	2
1894-1895	1
1895-1896	4
1897-1898	1
1898-1899	3
1899-1900	4
1900-1901	9
1901-1902	5
1902-1903	7
1903-1904	7
1904-1905	7
1905-1906	8
1906-1907	11
1907-1908	9
1908-1909	14
1909-1910	15
1910-1911	15
1911-1912	15
1912-1913	25

The number of Japanese students in the
 University has been steadily increasing, as shown
 in the following table:

Japanese Students Registered from
 1901 - 1913

0	1901-1902
3	1902-1903
1	1903-1904
4	1904-1905
1	1905-1906
2	1906-1907
4	1907-1908
7	1908-1909
8	1909-1910
7	1910-1911
9	1911-1912
7	1912-1913
8	1913-1914
11	1914-1915
8	1915-1916
12	1916-1917
13	1917-1918
13	1918-1919
13	1919-1920
13	1920-1921
13	1921-1922
13	1922-1923

The following Japanese students have taken degrees at the University of Chicago. It is worthy of note that the very first doctorate degree conferred by the University was given to Dr. EiJa Asada in 1893.

- 1893 EiJa Asada, Ph.D.
- 1901 Enos H. Yoziaki, A.M.
- 1903 Sokae Shioya, Ph.M.
- 1906 Frank H. Otsuka, D.B.
- 1907 Kunisabura Nakagawa, A.M.
- 1907 Shigeo Yamanouchi, Ph.D.
- 1907 Gen-ichiro Yoshioka, Ph.D.
- 1907 Toru Sato, Ph.M.
- 1908 Yoshitaro Nakumara, J.D.
- 1910 Tojiro Katakura, Ph.B.
- 1911 Heiji Hishinuma, A.M.
- 1911 Kazuyoshi Tajima, A.M.
- 1912 Yoshio Ishida, S.B.
- 1912 Shiro Tashiro, Ph.D.
- 1913 George Jiuji Kasai, Ph.B.
- 1913 Katsuji Kato, Ph.D.
- 1913 Jitsutaro Takatani, A.M.
- 1913 Koyoshi Tabe, A.M.

The following Japanese students have taken
degrees at the University of Chicago. It is worthy
of note that the very first Japanese degree conferred
by the University was given to Mr. Kikyo Kame in 1902.

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| 1902 | Kikyo Kame, Ph.D. |
| 1903 | Shiro H. Tanaka, A.M. |
| 1904 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1905 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1906 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1907 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1908 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1909 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1910 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1911 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1912 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1913 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1914 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1915 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1916 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1917 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1918 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1919 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1920 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1921 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1922 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |
| 1923 | Shiro H. Tanaka, Ph.D. |

Japanese scholars have very often been made members of the University of Chicago faculties. At one time or another the following have had such appointments:

Shinkishi Hatia
Massuo Ikuta
Toyokichi Iyenaga
Shiro Tashiro
Sho Watase
Shigeo Yamanouchi
Gen-ichiro Yoskioka

Drs. Iyenaga, Tashiro, and Yamanouchi are at present members of the University staff.

Japanese scholars have very often been
made members of the University of Chicago Fellowship.
At one time or another the following have had such
appointments:

Shinkichi Noda
Kazuo Iwano
Tokujiro Iyama
Osamu Tachibana
Sho Kato
Shigeo Yamamoto
Gen-ichiro Yoshida

Mr. Iyama, Tachibana, and Yamamoto are at
present members of the University staff.

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Japanese Affairs

Tokyo, December 20th, 1913.

Sir,

I feel profoundly indebted to *The University of Chicago* for the honour you conferred upon us by sending a Delegate to the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Foundation of Waseda University.

The ceremony was a success far beyond the expectation of all those concerned. The presence of 37 delegates from the important seats of learning in different parts of the world gave the function quite an international character. Their speeches and the words of congratulation sent from a hundred Universities of different nations have been, and will remain an invaluable encouragement to all interested in the Waseda Institutions.

I sincerely hope that the time may come when the gratitude which the Faculty, the alumni and student of this University feel toward the sister institutions of the world will be expressed in some more appropriate forms.

I enclose under separate cover albums and catalogues, etc., which you will kindly accept as a slight remembrance of the occasion.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

S. Takata

President of Waseda University.

*The President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.,
U. S. A.*

Chicago, April 20, 1914.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to acknowledge on behalf of the University of Chicago your courteous communication of December 20, 1913, with many interesting publications accompanying it. The latter we shall be glad to put among our records, and we are gratified to learn of the great success of the anniversary ceremonies.

With kind regards and best wishes for the future prosperity of the Waseda University, I am,

Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J.R.A. - L.

President S. Takata,
Waseda University,
Tokyo, Japan.

Chicago, April 20, 1914.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to acknowledge on behalf of
the University of Chicago your courteous communi-
cation of December 20, 1913, with many interesting
publications accompanying it. The latter we shall
be glad to put among our records, and we are gratified
to learn of the great success of the anniversary
ceremonies.

With kind regards and best wishes for the
future prosperity of the Waseda University, I am,
Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J. R. A. - L.

President S. Takata,
Waseda University,
Tokyo, Japan.

Kasoi

Chicago, January 19, 1914.

Dear Mr Kasoi:

Your letter was greatly appreciated, not only by Mrs Robertson and myself, but by your friends in Hitchcock Hall. I took the liberty, also, of passing it among the men of the Daily Maroon.

I hope that before long you may be able to return to the campus for a visit. You will still find many friends in the University.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

Mr Jaiji G. Kasoi
390 Harvard Street
Cambridge, Mass.

and Mrs. J.
the
M

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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370 Harvard St., Cambridge,
Thursday evening.

And Mrs. J. A. Robertson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Robertson:-
I have long been wishing to write you
since I left Chicago - August. Whenever I think
of my Chicago life, you always return to me
with most pleasant memories. I left Chicago
- August to represent Japan at the Fifth International
Congress of Students at Cornell University.
It was such a grand experience - my
life. The meeting of the young men from
some thirty nations. After the Congress
we ~~had~~ travelled together and entertained
by the citizens of Buffalo, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington
and New York. Everywhere we went
we were so cordially received by
the University Clubs & those cities.
At Washington we had unusual
experiences & so cordially received

STANDARD GRADE
MADE IN U.S.A.

President W
Here I had
M

✓

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and John Barrett. Here I had opportunities of meeting many famous men of the nation and discuss with them our international relations. There for the first time I met a Chicago man at the reception at the Pan-American Union. That man was Mr. Eddy Matthews, Washington Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. I told him about you and he said he knew you well. It was such a happy occasion, for he was the first and last Chicago man I have met during my trip.

At New York we had wonderful experiences culminating with a banquet at Hotel Astor. There I made a good showing.

I left New York City about three weeks ago and came here to take up graduate work in international law and diplomacy.

I am now studying under Prof. Hart, Prof. G. Wilson and Prof. Stimson (Constitutional law). I enjoy my work immensely. During

of Travellers
Motor Great
of Travellers

as traveler in the last few months. I have visited
most of great eastern universities, Cornell, Univ.
of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr, Harvard College,
Princeton, Columbia, Yale, ^{Vassar} College of the
City of New York, and have come to Harvard. But
no other university has such wonderful buildings
as Chicago. Our library facilities at
Harvard are very poor in equipment, tho they
have immense amount of books. The
University of Chicago Law library and Harper,
I think, are greatest. To study there - those
beautiful libraries are truly pleasure
and luxury. But while we are ^{there}, we
do not appreciate it. How soon
I love Chicago now after having made
comparison.

I am now writing such hasty
note to you, for I think you are now
having great mass meetings to defeat
Wisconsin next Saturday. I read this
news of your victory over Minnesota
with greatest pleasure. I want Chicago
win next Saturday. In the meantime

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

- are having
defect you as
right Harvard
Chadwick

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

- are having great Mass Meetings here to
defeat Yale at the Stadium next Saturday. Last
Night Harvard Union was overcrowded by
cheering students, and there was no space left
to stand. It is going to be the closest and most
thrilling game, I am told. I write this

so hastily so that this will reach you before
Saturday's game. Success and victory to

Chicago. My Alma Mater is my only wish.
To-morrow morning I am going to go
back University at Worcester to attend the
Latin America Conference. I am so

happy among Bostonians. altho I have been
here only three weeks. I have already
invited by the City Club and the Twentieth
Century Club to speak and created
favorable impressions. I will write
you later.

Hoping to hear good news from
Chicago. I am Most Respectfully Yours

P.S. I have not written to President
Gordon. I am going to write
him soon.

J. C. Mearns

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

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218
21
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239
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109
280

489

175

125
250
375

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

May 27, 1914.

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Dear President Judson:

N. Utsurikawa who entered Harvard from the University of Chicago, has just been awarded the Robert C. Winthrop Scholarship carrying with it a stipend of \$300. According to the terms of the Scholarship, it is assigned in the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology. I thought you would be interested in this bit of information if it has not already been brought to your attention.

Yours very truly,

Roger Pierce

President Harry P. Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

May 10, 1914.

Dear Professor [Name]:

Yours

W. F. Johnson

Received from the University of Chicago, the book
which contains the report of the [Name] [Name]
conducted with a view to a [Name] [Name] [Name]
the [Name] of the [Name], it is [Name] in
the [Name] of [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

Very truly,
[Name]

President [Name] [Name]

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Chicago, May 29, 1914

My dear Sir:-

In President Judson's absence abroad I write to acknowledge your favor of May 27th, announcing the appointment to the Winthrop Scholarship of Mr. Utsurikawa of the University of Chicago. I am sure the President will be interested in this appointment.

Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J.E.A. - L.

Mr. Roger Pierce,
§ President's Office,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chicago, May 29, 1914

My dear Sir:-

In President Johnson's absence abroad I
write to acknowledge your favor of May 27th, announcing
the appointment to the Winthrop Scholarship of Mr.
Ushukawa of the University of Chicago. I am sure
the President will be interested in this appointment.
Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J.H.A. - L.

Mr. Roger Pierce,
President's Office,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Abbe

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

929 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

August 8, 1914.

Japanese Affairs

Dear Sirs:

I have the honor to inform you, that having been transferred to Vancouver, B. C. Canada, I am leaving this city, and that Mr. Saburo Kurusu, former Vice Consul for Japan at New York, has been appointed Imperial Japanese Consul at Chicago.

Trusting that the pleasant relations which have always existed between your office and this Consulate will continue in the future, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Kahachi Abbe

Consul of Japan.

To:

University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

NEW YORK OFFICE
CONSULATE OF JAPAN

August 3, 1914.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that having
been transferred to Vancouver, B. C. Canada, I am
leaving this city, and that Mr. Saburo Furuya, former
Vice Consul for Japan at New York, has been appointed
Imperial Japanese Consul at Chicago.

Trusting that the pleasant relations which
have always existed between your office and this
Consulate will continue in the future, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,


Consul of Japan.

To:
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Received
Sept 20, 1914

IMPERIAL JAPANESE CONSULATE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Aug. 28, 1914

My dear Mr. Robertson,

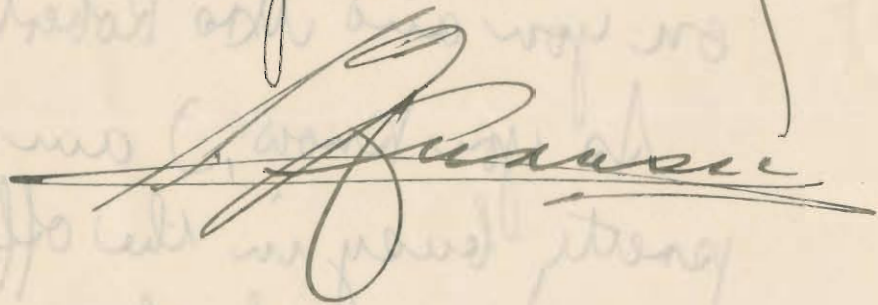
I greatly regret that
I have neglected my
social obligation so
far and did not call
on you and Mrs Robertson.

As you know, I am
pretty busy in the office
on account of the present
situation and when I

and to apologize for my
neglect of social duties

If you kindly appoint
me some evening next
week to accept my
call, I shall be much
obliged,

Yours sincerely,



get home, I must attend
in fixing up my home,

It is very hard to be
a husband and wife in
the same time!

I am very sorry that
I could not accept
your invitation to the
reception on last Sun-
day and to the convocation
I am really anxious to
see you and Mrs. Robertson
just to pay my respect

59

Dr. H. P. Judson,

Osaka, Sept., 23rd.

Dear Sir :-

I have much pleasure to write to you.
I am the father of Hiromu Tsuchiya who now has the
favour of attending Rush Medical Dep't. of your
university.

I learned that you had been coming to Tokyo,
and expected to have you visit Osaka. But I am
told to my disappointment that you are leaving our
country without coming down to Osaka.

If you had favoured us with your visit to our
town, I would have been able to express my hearti-
est gratitude on seeing you. But now you are
leaving for home per s/s Mongoria the day after
to-morrow, I have to express my heartiest thanks
with these scanty lines.

Wishing you for your safe voyage for
home,

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours obedient,

Osamu Tsuchiya

247, Kajiya-machi, Minami-ku.

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. Trenchard

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Chicago, November 11, 1914

Dear Mr. Tsuchiya:-

On the 29th of September I sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco, and a few days before sailing had the pleasure of receiving a letter from your father, Mr. Osamu Tsuchiya, writing from Osaka. I am sorry not to have had the privilege of visiting Osaka, and of seeing him. At the same time I acknowledged his letter, and told him that I should carry you his direct greeting.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Hiromu Tsuchiya,
Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Chicago, November 11, 1914

Dear Mr. Tsuchiya:-

On the 29th of September I sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco, and a few days before sailing had the pleasure of receiving a letter from your father, Mr. Osamu Tsuchiya, writing from Osaka. I am sorry not to have had the privilege of visiting Osaka, and of seeing him. At the same time I acknowledged his letter, and told him that I should carry you his direct greeting. Wishing you all success, I am, Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Givorn Tsuchiya,
Rush Medical College, Chicago.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

929 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Chicago, Sept. 29, 1914 .

Mr. David A. Robertson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

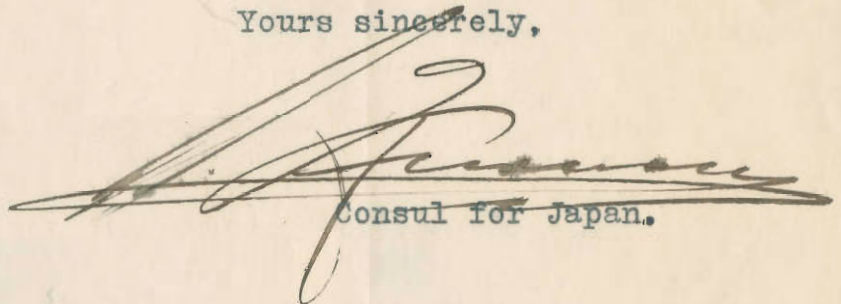
About the arrival of Dr. S. Takata, President of Waseda University, Tokyo, and Hon. G. Masuda, M. P., I was informed by our Consul-General in New York, that the party will be here on or about the 10th, October. Every facility and convenience, you may kindly give them, will be much appreciated by me and by the gentlemen above mentioned.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your warm reception of the other evening. I really enjoyed it great deal.

With my best regard to you and Mrs. Robertson,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,



Consul for Japan.

IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

NEW YORK OFFICE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN

Chicago, Sept. 22, 1914.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

About the arrival of Dr. S. Takata, President of
Nagasaki University, Tokyo, and Hon. G. Masuda, M. P., I was
informed by our Consul-General in New York, that the party
will be here on or about the 10th, October. Every facility
and convenience, you may kindly give them, will be much
appreciated by me and by the gentlemen above mentioned.
Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to
thank you for your warm reception of the other evening. I
really enjoyed it great deal.

With my best regards to you and Mrs. Robertson,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Consul General of Japan

Oct 14
A.M.



Oct. 3. 1914.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Office of the President
The University of Chicago

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that President Takata is coming to Chicago on the morning of the twelfth instant to stay there till the fourteenth. Will you kindly arrange an interview of your President by him and his going round through different buildings of your university? He is specially interested to see Mr. Maryfield and Mr. Page, who were

once coaches of ^{the} Waseda base ball
team respectively, and to inspect your
Department of Physical Culture.

As for our address in Chicago, please
refer to ^{the} Japanese Consulate in
your city. Looking forward to
meeting you soon,

Yours truly,

Seiji Tachibana

Secretary to
the President,
Waseda University.

Chicago, October 5, 1914

The Quadrangle Club:-

Vice-President Angell wishes to give a dinner for about ten gentlemen at the Quadrangle Club at seven o'clock, October 13th, in honor of President Takata of Waseda University. Will you be good enough to reserve the dining room and propose a menu at \$1.50 per plate?

At eight-thirty the same evening it is desirable to have a small reception for President Takata in the west room on the first floor of the Club, for about fifty gentlemen. Please make an estimate on coffee, sandwiches, and cigars for such a reception.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

The Quadrangle Club
Chicago.

Chicago, October 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Page:-

I have a letter this morning from
Seiji Tachibana, Secretary to President Takata of
Waseda University. President Takata will reach
Chicago the morning of October 12th and will stay
until the 14th. He especially desires to renew
his acquaintance with you. His address will be:
The Japanese Consulate, Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

Mr. Orville Page
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, October 3, 1914

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have a letter this morning from
Dr. J. H. Thompson, Secretary to President Taylor at
Yale University. President Taylor will leave
Chicago the morning of October 15th and will stop
with the 15th. He especially desires to have
his correspondence with you. His address will be

The Executive Committee, Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

C. A. B.

Dr. Charles B. Taylor
The University of Chicago

Chicago, October 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Merrifield:-

I have a letter this morning from Seiji Tachibana, Secretary to President Takata of Waseda University. President Takata will reach Chicago the morning of October 12th and will stay until the 14th. He especially desires to renew his acquaintance with you. His address will be: The Japanese Consulate.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

Mr. Fred Merrifield
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, October 14, 1944

Dear Mr. Wertheimer:-

I have a letter this morning from Carl Rosenberg, Secretary to President Tamm, of the United States Supreme Court. He says that the meeting at October 1944 and will stay until the 15th. He especially desires to meet his acquaintance with you. His address will be: The

Chicago Tribune.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.L.H.

Mr. Fred Wertheimer
The University of Chicago

Boston, Mass.

October 9, 1914.

David A. Robertson,

The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Robertson:-

You will doubtless think it strange that having refused to attend the reception kindly tendered by the University of Chicago in my honor I should afterwards, through the Japanese Consulate, consent. From the original invitation I understood that it would be a formal reception which I did not feel equal to, but on learning through the Consulate that the reception and dinner are to be entirely informal and that no public address would be asked from me, I gladly accept the invitation.

It will be a pleasure to meet you all in Chicago and to renew the many acquaintances I have formed with professors and students of your great University.

Hoping to see you all in a few days, I am

Yours truly,

S. Takata

Chicago, Ill.
October 2, 1912

Rev. A. J. Thayer,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Thayer:-

You will doubtless think it strange that
having agreed to attend the reception which was
by the University of Chicago in at about a month after-
wards, through the Japanese Consulate, Chicago.
The original invitation I had received that it would be
a formal reception when I did not feel at all, but on
learning through the Consulate that the reception was
thru and to be entirely informal, and that no public
address would be asked from me, I gladly accepted the invitation.
It will be a pleasure to meet you all in Chicago
and to meet the new acquaintances I have formed with
professors and students of your great University.
Saying to me you all in a few days, I am
Yours truly,

J. Takahashi

Miss Dickinson
H. J.
7 84
Japan Women's University,

Tokyo, Japan.

December 5, 1914.

Dear Pres. and Mrs. Judson:-

Please accept my heartiest greetings of the season. It was with much pleasure that I heard from Mr. Naruse of your safe arrival at your home.

About the person, Miss Yoshi Shoda by name, for whom I asked you on the last day of your stay in Japan, to grant her the privilege of scholarship, please allow me to tell you more minutely. She is neither the brightest nor the youngest in the sense of your words. No, she was one of the first graduates of our English Department. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the first years of the University, I am sorry to say that she could not get as much English facility as the later graduates did acquire. But her naturally earnest and conscientious character, with the inclination to spiritual and religious matters rather than mechanical things, led her to take a position in the Graduates' Association, and made her work hard as a leader of its Educational department, till the time when she went to America for further study.

She is now in Cornell University, preparing for the English literature course. But scholarship has not yet ^{been} granted her yet, and she has to work for her board and tuition. To study with the American girls with her deficient English is not an easy matter, but she has to earn all her expenditure by her own hand besides. Should she be well educated, however, I am sure she would become an efficient worker among her Japanese sisters. Such is the reason why I have asked you to help her, and such is the condition that she now is in. Would it not be possible for her to be taken on scholarship? And then if it is not too much,

Japan Women's University,

Tokyo, Japan.

December 2, 1914.

Dear Pres. and Mrs. Lindsay:-

Please accept my heartiest greetings of the season.

It was with much pleasure that I heard from Mr. Naruse of your safe arrival at your home.

About the person, Miss Yoshiko Shoda by name, for whom I asked

you on the last day of your stay in Japan, to grant her the

privilege of scholarship, please allow me to tell you more minute

ly. She is neither the brightest nor the youngest in the sense

of your words. No, she was one of the first graduates of our

English Department. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of

the first years of the University, I am sorry to say that she

could not get as much English facility as the later graduates

did acquire. But her naturally earnest and conscientious charac-

ter, with the inclination to spiritual and religious matters

rather than mechanical things, led her to take a position in

the Graduate's Association, and made her work hard as a leader

of the Educational department, till the time when she went to

America for further study.

She is now in Cornell University, preparing for the English

literature course. But scholarship has not yet granted her yet,

and she has to work for her board and tuition. ~~Her work with the~~

American girls with her deficient English is not an easy matter,

but she has to earn all her expenditure by her own hand besides.

Should she be well educated, however, I am sure she would become

an efficient worker among her Japanese sisters. Such is the

reason why I have asked you to help her, and such is the con-

dition that she now is in. Would it not be possible for her

to be taken on scholarship? And then if it is not too much,

may we not ask of your favor, besides scholarship, of finding a place for her to earn her livelihood by doing some kind of house work?

There is another graduate, Miss Tautae Ooka, of the Domestic Science Department, who is under the similar circumstances. She is also an enthusiast. Having devoted herself to the development of the Social department of the Graduates' Association, Miss Ooka coworked with Miss Shoda in the first period of its foundation. Then she also went to Hawaii first, and now is in the Wellesly School in Calif., studying English. As Miss Ooka's chief interest is in social-reform-work, could it not be possible, through Mrs. Judson's kindness, to trouble Miss Braakenridge to arrange so that she might be allowed to work under Miss J. Adams or some such ladies for some time? Should this be permitted, what an excellent opportunity that would be for the preparation of her future work!

Such a great favor will surely be highly appreciated by them not only, but by their Almanater. And I am quite confident that their deep gratitude will surely be proven by their zealous endeavor for Japan as well as for humanity.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind consideration of such an disinterested matter,

I am very sincerely yours,

Mrs Hide Inouye.

P. S.

Mrs. Judson, please do not forget that the beautiful maple leaves on the autumn mountains, and the wild fair cherry in 'scenting morn's sun-lit air' are eagerly looking forward to your second visit to this side of the great Pacific.

may we not ask of your favor, besides scholarship, of finding a place for her to earn her livelihood by doing some kind of

house work?

There is another graduate, Miss Tantas Ooka, of the Domestic Science Department, who is under the similar circumstances. She is also an enthusiast. Having devoted herself to the development of the Social Department of the Graduates' Association, Miss Ooka cooperated with Miss Shoda in the first period of its foundation. Then she also went to Hawaii first, and now is in the

Wellfleet School in Calif., studying English. As Miss Ooka's chief interest is in social-reform-work, could it not be possible, through Mrs. Johnson's kindness, to trouble Miss Brackenridge to arrange so that she might be allowed to work under Miss U. Adams or some such ladies for some time? Should this be permitted, what an excellent opportunity that would be for the preparation of her future work!

Such a great favor will surely be highly appreciated by them not only, but by their Alumnaster. And I am quite confident that their deep gratitude will surely be proven by their zealous endeavor for Japan as well as for humanity.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind consideration

of such an disinterested matter,

I am very sincerely yours,

John H. Johnson

P. S.

Mrs. Johnson, please do not forget that the beautiful maple leaves on the autumn mountains, and the wild fair cherry in 'scenting morn's sun-lit air' are eagerly looking forward to your second visit to this side of the great Pacific.

GREEN HALL
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

January 8, 1915.

My dear Mr. Judson,-

I have from you the letter from Mrs. Inowye to you and Mrs. Judson. If Mrs. Inowye would send me Miss Ooka's address in California, or if she would have Miss Ooka write direct to me, I should be very glad to do anything in my power to help her carry out her plans. It is not possible for any one "to work under Miss Addams" as you can well understand; but we can help Miss Ooka to get an opportunity to watch Miss Addams as she passes and to ask why things are done as she wishes them done.

With assurances of warm regard,

Faithfully yours,

Sophronia P. Brewster

President Harry Pratt Judge,
The University of Chicago.

GREEN HALL
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

January 11, 1915

My dear Mr. Tolson:

I have been for the last few days
to you and Mr. Tolson. It was a long time
before in California, or if she would have been
to me, I should be very glad to do anything in my power to help
her carry out her plans. It is not possible for me to work
under Miss Adams, as you can well understand; but I can help
Miss Adams to get an opportunity to work with Adams as she passes
and to ask my friends and family to do what they can.
With kindest regards to Mrs. Tolson.

Very truly,
L. B. Nichols

President Barry - all day,
The University of Chicago

Chicago, January 11, 1915

My dear Mrs. Inouye:-

I was glad to receive your kind favor of December 5th. We reached home in safety and health, and of course at once became absorbed in the numerous duties of our life in Chicago. At the same time -- frequently recall to mind our previous days in Japan, and especially in Tokyo. I will look into the matter of the two young women about whom you write, and see if anything can be done. Our scholarships under the regulations of the University are given only to those

Chicago, January 11, 1913

My dear Mrs. Inouye:-

I was glad to receive your kind favor of December 25th. We reached home in safety and health, and of course at once became absorbed in the numerous duties of our life in Chicago. At the same time we frequently recall to mind our pleasant days in Japan, and especially in Tokyo. I will look into the matter of the two young women about whom you write, and see if anything can be done. Our scholarships under the regulations of the University are given only to those

who prove exceptional intellectual qualities in their work. This might possibly be a bar in the case of Miss Shoda. If anything can be done, however, I will see to it. If Miss Ooka would write directly to Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge at the University of Chicago she might get some advice on her matter. Miss Breckinridge is familiar with the nature of this work, and I am sure would be glad to do anything practicable in the way.

Mrs. Judson sends her greeting, and says that your picture of the autumn leaves and the beautiful cherry blossoms is a very tempting one. We shall hope someday to see beautiful Japan again.

With cordial regards to all friends,

I am,

H.P.J. - L.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Hide Inouye,
Japan Women's University, Tokyo.

the prove exceptional intellectual
qualities in their work. This might
possibly be a bar in the case of Miss
Rhoda. If anything can be done, how-
ever, I will see to it. If Miss
would write directly to Miss Sophomaba
P. Brockbridge at the University of
Chicago she might get some advice on her
matter. Miss Brockbridge is familiar
with the nature of this work, and I am
sure would be glad to do anything
practicable in the way.

Mrs. Judson sends her greeting, and
says that your picture on the autumn
leaves and the beautiful cherry blossoms
is a very tempting one. We shall hope
some day to see beautiful Japan again.
With cordial regards to all friends.

I am,
H.P.L. - L.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. Kida Inoue,
Japan Women's University, Tokyo.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

21

18 Prescott St., Jan. 26, 1915.

President Judson
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

I am very happy that Professor Aresaki is going to Chicago, my Alma Mater. It is I suppose the first time that a Haskell lecture is given by my countryman; and I feel it my personal honor in Prof. Aresaki's going to pay my homage to my dear Alma Mater. Prof. Aresaki seems much pleased in your invitation and he is happy to go to Chicago. He leaves Thursday noon, I understand. I had a long conversation with him this evening.

I am working hard now. I wrote a thesis on ^{the} Congress of Berlin recently, and it was so interesting to find the causes for the present great conflict - Europe. My professor, Prof. J. G. Wilson entertains his high regard to you. I am now working under Prof. Wilson, Prof. A. B. Hart and Prof. A. C. Coolidge, and enjoy my work.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

My Memory of Chicago life is so sweet
that I wish to come with Prof. Kussak now.
Please convey my highest respects to
Mrs. Judson. I wish to be remembered
kindly to Mr and Mrs. David Robertson.

With My sincere greetings from
Cambridge, I am

Most respectfully Yours,

Frederic Kussak

Chicago, February 2, 1915

Dear Mr. Kasai:-

Thanks for your kind note of the 26th of January. I am very glad to have Professor Anesaki here. It is the first time the Haskell Lectures have been given by one of your countrymen, and it is interesting to have the matter presented from the point of view of a Japanese scholar. I am glad to know of your work and your interests. You are working under some very admirable men, and I am sure you will find your life in Cambridge full of profit for the future. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are now in California.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Jinji H. Kasai,
18 Prescott St.,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chicago, February 2, 1913

Dear Mr. Kasai:-

Thanks for your kind note of the
26th of January. I am very glad to have Professor
Anasaki here. It is the first time the Haskell
Lectures have been given by one of your countrymen,
and it is interesting to have the matter presented
from the point of view of a Japanese scholar. I
am glad to know of your work and your interests.
You are working under some very admirable men, and I
am sure you will find your life in Cambridge full of
profit for the future. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are
now in California.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Jinji H. Kasai,
18 Prescott St.,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

7
Japan Women's University,

Tokyo , Japan.

Feb. 6, 1915.

Dear Pres. Judson:-

Let me thank you heartily for your kind answer, dated Jan. 5th. Really I dared not to expect to hear so soon from such an important and busy person as you, right after your long journey. I shall at once write all your kind suggestions to both Misses Shoda and Ooka, and make them write directly to you and Miss Breakenridge , and tell you all about their situations and their desires. So when they shall make themselves known to you, please give them your wise advice and help them to get on and to accomplish their long cherished hopes.

Again thanking you for your kindness,

Gratefully yours,

Mrs Hide Inouye.

Japan Women's University,

Tokyo, Japan.

Feb. 8, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:-

Let me thank you heartily for your kind answer,
dated Jan. 5th. Really I dared not to expect to hear so soon
from such an important and busy person as you, right after your
long journey. I shall at once write all your kind suggestions
to both Misses Shoda and Ooka, and make them write directly
to you and Miss Breckenridge, and tell you all about their
situations and their desires. So when they shall make themselves
known to you, please give them your wise advice and help them
to get on and to accomplish their long cherished hopes.

Again thanking you for your kindness,

Gratefully yours,

Bro. Hille Langley.