

if free to move in any direction, would not "hang level?"; but that one end would decline or dip below the horizon, is also an old discovery, having been discovered by Georg Hartmann in 1544; and last that the force that acts upon the needle to make it point north and south is not the same in all places has long been known.

The true cause of the behavior of ~~the~~ a compass needle has been a field for speculation and study ever since its peculiar behavior was observed and a few students had up to the time of Gauss proposed and laboriously worked out ingenious theories to explain the phenomena observed.

The publication of Gauss' great work in 1838, however, marked a great advance and gave a new and powerful impulse to the subject. The Magnetic Union, formed in the third decade of the present century, chiefly owing to the researches of Gauss, caused the establishment in various parts of the world of magnetic observatories, founded and maintained by various governments. Of those so founded in the forties, several have maintained a series of almost uninterrupted observation to this day. This period of 60 years has seen progress in our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, but without

any epoch-marking event. A vast number of observations have been accumulated, the 24 constants in Gauss' fundamental formula have been more accurately ~~observed~~ determined, and a number of minor phenomena observed and explained, but the subject is far from being exhausted. The modern applications of electricity to practical affairs is not without its effect upon the subject of terrestrial magnetism.

Is not the journal before us, then, to mark a new epoch in our knowledge of this subject? It seems strange that, when almost every ^{other} branch of science has long had its special journal or organ, we should have waited almost for the dawn of the twentieth century for the first number of the first journal devoted to a matter of such great practical moment and for four centuries known by all civilized men to be important.

We welcome this journal, then, as a needed one, rightly conceived and giving promise of usefulness. It enters, and enters under favorable auspices, a field not hitherto occupied by any scientific journal. The names of the editors, the laboratories and university from which it comes all combine to promise excellent results. It will be strange indeed if distinct gains in human knowledge

do not result from this enterprise.

The editor, Dr. Bauer, though a young man, is a most enthusiastic student in his chosen field. After several years of service in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, devoted chiefly to magnetic computation, he went to Europe and devoted his energies to magnetic studies. His doctor's degree was obtained last year, as the outcome of these studies. To him more than to any other belongs the credit of founding the first journal given wholly to the subject of terrestrial magnetism, and patriotic Americans will perhaps derive some satisfaction from the fact that the journal was founded in the United States.

To the editor and his associates and to the University of Chicago we tender our congratulations and hope for them a large measure of success.

5

1.

[From "American Journal of Science",
Fourth Series, Vol. I, No. 2, Feb. 1896, pp. 141 & 142.]

14. Terrestrial Magnetism. An international quarterly journal published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, A. A. Michelson, Director. Edited by L. A. Bauer. Vol. I. No. 1. Chicago (The University of Chicago Press. Two dollars a year).

— This new journal is to be devoted exclusively to terrestrial magnetism and its allied subjects, as earth currents, auroras, atmospheric electricity, etc. It thus fills a place never occupied before and it may be safely predicted that under the able editorship of Dr. L. A. Bauer, who has himself made notable original contributions to terrestrial magnetism, it will do much to stimulate research and observations in this important but difficult branch of science. The editor-in-chief will be aided by a large number of associates both in this country and abroad. The opening number contains the following articles (pp. 1-28): On electric currents induced by rotating magnets and their application to some phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, A. Schuster, die Vertheilung des erdmagnetischen Potentials in Bezug auf beliebige Durch-

messer der Erde, A. Schmidt, Gotha; Halley's earliest equal variation chart, reproduced in fac-simile for the first time from a photograph furnished by Thos. Ward, Esq., of the chart in his possession, text by L. A. Bauer. The remainder of the number, pp. 28-54, is occupied by letters to the editors, notes, reviews, etc.

From

"The Dial", Feb. 1, 1896.

The progress of specialization in physical science has a striking illustration in the newest periodical publication of the University of Chicago. It is a quarterly devoted to "Terrestrial Magnetism, and the subject gives it a title. It is published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, with much learned American and European collaboration.

From the

Nation, Jan. 30, '96.

— Terrestrial Magnetism, an international quarterly journal emanating from the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. All languages capable of being printed in Roman letter will be admitted. No journal of the kind is now in existence.

...the progress of special studies in physical science
...has a striking illustration in the recent publication
...of the University of Chicago. It is
...entirely devoted to "Terrestrial Magnetism
...and the subject goes to a tale. It is pub-
...lished under the auspices of the University
...Physical Laboratory, with much valuable
...material and figures. It is a most valuable
...contribution to the literature of the subject.
...of Terrestrial Magnetism, an international
...quarterly journal published by the University of
...Chicago. The large number of papers
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...No journal of the kind is now in existence.

7

1.

[From "Nature", No. 1366, Vol. 53,
January 2, 1896, pp. 203 & 204.]

Another periodical, the first number of which will appear in America this month, is entitled Terrestrial Magnetism, an international quarterly journal to be published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago, and edited by Dr. L. A. Bauer, with the co-operation of numerous eminent workers in terrestrial physics in many parts of the world. The journal will be devoted exclusively to terrestrial magnetism, and its allied subjects, such as earth currents, auroras, atmospheric electricity, &c. The magnetic needle has become such a promising instrument of research, not only in terrestrial but also in cosmical physics, that the journal which is to be devoted to phenomena connected with it will appeal to a large class of investigators. To quote from the circular heralding the new publication: "No other mechanical means is so surely and so completely recording the physical history of terrestrial and cosmical changes as the self-registering magnetographs of our magnetic observatories, whereby the fitful tremors of the delicately suspended magnetic needle are being indelibly

...the first number of which
will appear in American form, in which the
...an international quarterly
...the University of Chicago, and
...with the co-operation of
...in many parts of the world. The journal will be
devoted exclusively to theoretical magnetism, and its
related subjects, such as earth currents, auroras, etc.
The magnetic needle in
become such a promising instrument of research,
not only in the laboratory but also in commercial physics,
that the journal will be devoted to the publication of
experimental and theoretical work in all cases of
magnetism. It is hoped that the journal will be
helpful to the progress of the science, and that it will
be a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.
The journal will be published quarterly, and its
contents will be of the highest scientific character.
The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance.
Orders for single numbers or for volumes may be sent to
the publishers, who will be glad to supply them at the lowest
possible price.

fixed on the sensitised sheet. On that paper, as Maxwell eloquently expressed it, the never resting heart of the earth is now tracing in telegraphic symbols, which will one day be interpreted, a record of its pulsations and its flutterings, as well as of that slow but mighty working [the secular variation] which warns us that we must not suppose that the inner history of our planet is ended.

From the "American Geologist,"
Vol. XVII. No. 2, Feb., 1896.

Terrestrial Magnetism is the name of a new international quarterly journal published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. L. A. Bauer is editor, and he has the coöperation of thirty-four associates in this country and abroad.

The journal is devoted exclusively to terrestrial magnetism and its allied subjects, such as earth currents, auroras, atmospheric electricity, etc. The first number was issued in January and contains fifty-four pages.

first in a somewhat short. On that paper in this
 self adequately expressed it, the owner resting part
 of the earth is now thrown in the geographic symbols
 must with one day as in the future, a record of the
 phenomena and its fluctuations, as well as of the
 slow but mighty working [the secular variation]
 which means in that we must not suppose that
 the minor history of our planet is ended.

From the American Geologist
 Vol. XII. No. 2, Feb. 1896.

Terrestrial Magnetism is the name of
 a new international quarterly journal published
 under the auspices of the American Physical Society
 at the University of Chicago. L. A. Bauer
 is editor and he has the cooperation of that
 four associations in the country and abroad.
 The journal is devoted exclusively to the
 investigation and its allied subjects such
 as earth currents, aurora, atmosphere
 electricity etc. The first number was
 issued in January and contains fifty four
 pages.

Prof. Chamberlin's Editorial

[The Journal of Geology,
Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan-Feb, 1901,
pp. 103 and 4.]

Editorial No. 1.—

Geologists who are interested in the more obscure problems of the physics of the earth will welcome with peculiar gratification the appearance of a monographic periodical devoted to one of the most neglected phases of the earth's phenomena, "Terrestrial Magnetism, an International Quarterly Journal," published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. The journal is edited by Dr. L. A. Bauer, with the coöperation of thirty-four eminent students of terrestrial magnetism, representing sixteen countries, among which the European states naturally predominate, but China, Java, and Australia appear as representatives of the antipodes.

The magazine will perform a valuable service in bringing together matter which is now so widely scattered as to be difficult of access even to specialists, and quite beyond the reach of most geologists.

Without doubt it will also ^{sincerely} promote the organization of the matter and the evolution of the science. Not a few geologists have looked with some measure of hope to terrestrial magnetism for a valuable contribution to the dark problems of the earth's interior. We have long felt that there should be discoverable some medium which could be operated upon by some invulnerable device in such a way as to serve as a stethoscope, so to speak, to declare the conditions and the changes in the heart of the earth. Magnetism is one of the suggested media, and, even if it shall not prove an agency of any great moment in itself, it may reveal conditions of the interior now quite hidden from us. The editorial greeting pertinently quotes Maxwell's eloquent words - referring to the sensitized sheet of the self-registering magnetograph - "On that paper, the never resting heart of the earth is now tracing in telegraphic symbols, which will one day be interpreted, a record of its pulsations and its flutterings, as well as of that slow but mighty working [the secular variation] which warns us that we must not suppose that the inner history of our planet is ended."

The first number of the journal contains several articles of weighty interest to geologists. T.C.C. (Chamberlain)

Without doubt it will also favour the
organization of the matter and the inclusion
of the same. Not a few geologists have
looked with some measure of hope to
theoretical magnetism for a solution. Our
intention is to look forward of the earth's
interior. We have long felt that there
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which could be operated upon by some
invariable device in such a way as to
serve as a stethoscope, so to speak, to observe
the convulsions and the changes in the heart of the
earth. Magnetism is one of the suggestive
media, and even if it should prove an agency of
a great movement in itself, it may furnish indication
of the interior our guide light in some way.
Following Humboldt's guide Humboldt's day and more
referring to the suggested effect of the self-organizing
magnetism. On that paper, the main reading
part of the earth is now turning in the opposite direction
that will be seen in the illustration a record of its history
from the first change in the earth's interior and the
the earth's rotation which shows us that we are not only
not the same in the way of our present as in the past.
The first volume of the journal contains several
articles of weight and interest.

THE PLAIN CITIZENS.

A politico-social organization, having for its object the solution of a grave, national problem, namely, How to Abolish Compulsory Poverty.

HEAD OFFICE

OF

GROUP NO. 1 OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS,

128 Washington Building,

1 BROADWAY,

New York City, N. Y., March 21st, 1896.

President W. R. Harper D.D.

University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Hugo A. Strong has shown me your letter to him of the 12th Inst; and, on behalf of the Plain Citizens, I have to thank you for your cordial expression of sympathy with our movement.

Early next month we shall issue, under the title of "The Sixteenth Amendment" a complete draft of the constitutional change we suggest accompanied by a presentation of arguments and facts in support of the same. This will, I think, convince you that what we propose is both proper and feasible.

I enclose herewith a document which will, perhaps, prove interesting to you and your Faculty and some of your advanced students.

Your's Faithfully,

Stephen H. Emmens

THE PLAIN CITIZENS.

A politico-social organization, having for its object the solution of a grave, national problem, namely, how to abolish Compulsory Poverty.

HEAD OFFICE

GROUP NO. 1 OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS

122 Washington Building

1 BROADWAY

All letters should be addressed to
the Secretary in Charge

New York City, N. Y. March 21st, 1900.

President W. R. Harper D.D.

University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Hugo A. Strong has shown me your letter to him of the 18th

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your cordial expression of sympathy with our movement.

Early next month we shall issue, under the title of "The

Sixteenth Amendment" a complete draft of the constitutional change we

suggest accompanied by a presentation of arguments and facts in support

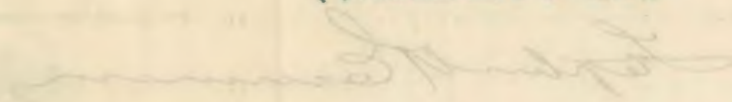
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Yours faithfully,



ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

THE PLAIN CITIZENS offer five prizes, of Two Hundred Dollars each, for the five best essays that may be submitted to them on the following subjects, namely:

1. A Statistical Essay, showing the "National Cost of Compulsory Poverty in the United States."

2. An Essay on the "Needlessness of Taxation in the United States," showing what are the resources of the Federal and State Governments in lands, minerals, water-power and other forms of wealth, and how the same may best be utilized for the benefit of the people at large.

3. An Essay on "Non-Competitive Government Production," showing, in practical detail, how a Federal Department of Labor can best provide employment for the compulsorily idle poor of the United States, without cost to the nation or undue interference with private enterprise.

4. An Essay on "The Rousing of the Nation," showing how popular enthusiasm may be most speedily awakened in favor of the abolition of compulsory poverty.

5. An Essay on the "Philosophy of Dumbness," showing why Ministers of Religion, University Professors, Politicians, Mugwumps, Socialists, Salvation Soldiers, Christian Endeavorers and Leaders of Trades Unions refrain from pronouncing themselves on the subject of a national attempt to abolish compulsory poverty.

The essays must be typewritten, on one side of the paper only; and no essay must contain less than 15,000 or more than 20,000 words. Figures and tables will be reckoned as equivalent to the number of words that would be required for the same space.

All essays presented for competition must be sent to Group 1 of the PLAIN CITIZENS, at 1 Broadway, New York City, not later than the 31st of May next.

Each essay must be signed by some distinguishing word or words, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same word or words on the outside, and containing the writer's name and address. Care must be taken to avoid all statements or allusions that may indicate the authorship of an essay prior to the adjudication.

Each competitor has the privilege of competing for all or any number of the prizes offered, and may submit one or more essays accordingly.

In judging the essays, regard will be had to literary merit as well as to the marshalling of facts, figures and arguments.

The adjudication will be made by Dr. Stephen H. Emmens on behalf of the PLAIN CITIZENS, and will be announced, both by circular to all the competitors and by public advertisement, prior to the 31st of July next. The prizes will be paid immediately after such announcement.

The successful essays, and the right of publishing the same, will become the property of Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, as representing the PLAIN CITIZENS.

The unsuccessful competitors will have the right of appeal to any three persons of literary eminence whom they may select, and who may be willing to act without fee; and if such persons be unanimously and reasonably of opinion that any of the prizes should have been awarded to any of the unsuccessful essays, the PLAIN CITIZENS will give duplicate prizes accordingly.

Signed, on behalf of the PLAIN CITIZENS,

STEPHEN H. EMMENS.

1 BROADWAY,
New York City, N. Y.

February 29th, 1896.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our civilization. From the earliest times to the present day, the human story has been one of constant change and development. The study of history allows us to understand the patterns of human behavior, the causes of conflict, and the achievements of our ancestors. It is a discipline that challenges us to think critically and to seek out the truth, even when it is uncomfortable. The history of the world is not just a collection of facts and dates; it is a living, breathing story that continues to unfold before our eyes. As we look back on the past, we can see the resilience of the human spirit and the power of our collective efforts. The history of the world is a testament to the enduring nature of our species and the hope for a better future.

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STEPHEN H. EMMENS.

1 BROADWAY,
New York City, N. Y.

February 29th, 1896.

W. R. Harper Esq.

*Don't mention
can you get
this out
of the
11 August 1896
no out*

Sir Walter Besant has long had in mind a project for an Anglo-American club in London, membership to be drawn from the professional classes.

It sprang in part from the belief that people of the same pursuits — that is to say clergymen, lawyers, physicians, men (and women) of letters and of science, artists of all kinds — people speaking the same language and governed largely by the same ideas and institutions must find it profitable to know each other. Partly it was inspired by regret that the opinion of American visitors to England see nothing of English life or English thought except as the streets or the hotels may show them. Partly also by the hope of helping, even in a small way, to increase friendly relations between two great nations.

In Harper's Weekly of February 8. was published a letter in which Sir Walter briefly unfolded his plan. I regret not to be able to send you a copy of this paper and I am going to ask you to take the trouble to read it in the files of any public library — probably in the reading room of the University — and write me what you think of it. Since its publication

Mr. [illegible]
Care of [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text covering the main body of the letter. The text appears to be a formal communication, possibly a resignation or a business letter, given the header and the structured nature of the handwriting.]

THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Walter Besant has taken further steps to carry out his plan. It is his desire and my own, to ascertain whether it recommends itself to Americans and what changes they would suggest. I know no better way of finding out than inquiring the opinion of men whose words carry weight and giving them as wide a publicity as possible in order to elicit further criticism.

Our own personal acquaintance in London probably renders you independent of any such duty, but it is believed that you will be in sympathy with its aims and could make valuable suggestions.

I have already received opinions on the subject from Mrs. Norton Eliot, Chauncey Soper, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, D. H. Burnham and many others. I hope to receive yours, fully and helpfully expressed.

Yours truly
 Kate M. Mayall

