

Literary News and Criticism

Another Batch of Children's Books for the Holidays.

It is welcome relief, in the flood of American girls' books of comfort and luxury, pleasure and play, to come upon one that tells them of what their mothers did and endured in the settling of our country. Such a book is "Betha E. Bush's 'A Prairie Rose' (Little, Brown & Co.), a tale of a boy of nine and his fifteen-year-old sister, who settled in Iowa in the days when it formed part of the frontier. The hardships, the incessant labors, the dangers and deprivations of the settlers' wives and daughters are set forth, the giant task which their descendants reap. A good book for a present-day American girl. "Hearts and Coronets" (Macmillan Company), by Alice Wilson Fox, is an English story "for young people," or, rather, an English novel of "high life" adapted to the requirements of girls. Audrey Denver, an orphan living at Brixton with the family of her uncle, who is a chartered accountant, is brought by fortunate circumstance to Dorincourt Castle, where she is the guest of its lordly master's children. Middle class Brixton weighs heavily upon her awakened fastidiousness after this. She feels so at home in an exalted atmosphere. The experienced novel reader will know that this feeling is the first intimation of the strawberry mark to be discovered later on her firm young arm. Indeed, it turns out that she is the real owner of castle and title, via the convenient device of the self-exiled younger son who has died in the New World. The book is typical of the worshipful attitude of the British middle class toward the aristocracy, but it is entertainingly written.

"Everybody's Lonesome" (F. H. Revell Company) is the text as well as the title of Clara E. Laughlin's book for elder girls. Mary Alice is unhappy in a stagnant country town. There is nothing that interests her or colors her life. Then her godmother plays the good fairy by taking her to New York, and teaching her how to live, by the intellect, but above all by sympathy; to give affection and to receive it graciously. "Everybody's Lonesome," is this is the godmother's secret of happiness, and the boon may be won by treating all one's fellow-beings as in need of sympathetic companionship. Mary Alice tells the secret to King Edward and to the man she marries. Miss Sophie Jewett retells simply the story of St. Francis of Assisi in "God's Troubadour" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), as it is related in the legends that have grown up around his name, appending an equally simple moral of the lesson of his life. The numerous illustrations consist in part of reproductions of frescos and pictures by the early Italians, and in part of pictures of the scenes in which the saint moved and lived. A simple narrative well adapted to the childish understanding, and appealing to its love of "a story."

of Mary Rodney's "The Girl from Dixie" (Cochrane Publishing Company) one can only say that it is a bald story of a Southern girl who goes from her parents' impoverished roof-top to the home of her uncle in Washington. The uncle is very "wealthy," there is no mistake about that. He furnishes her with a governess, and later takes her to Europe. A most unprofitable, meaningless sort of narrative.

"Travel in Spain and sketches of the Spanish character and life are intermingled with the story of 'The Glad Lady' (Dana Estes & Co.), as one admiring young Spaniard calls the American, Miss Patty Blake, on a visit to her sister and her Spanish husband, and on a vacation from her Parisian finishing school. Fiction for older girls on the threshold of the novel reading stage is apt to be neither flesh, fish nor fowl. Miss Amy E. Blanchard's new story is predominantly flesh; white meat, however, not dark and strong. It is sprightly, rather romantic and dashed with the picturesqueness of its scene. Cupid fires his first darts with great accuracy of aim, wherefore the end is a betrothal. One feels, after reading this story, that

Miss Patty may find much practical wisdom and advice in Mrs. Burton Chance's "Mother and Daughter" (the Century Company), a book on many topics that go to the fashioning of a girl into a true woman. Mrs. Chance endeavors, first of all, to make her book take the place of a mother for girls who have nowhere to look for guidance. In consequence it may be recommended also to mothers who are somewhat at a loss in systematizing the advice and guidance which they would give to their daughters. Character building, mental development and the care of the body are the chief aims, and wifehood and motherhood the destiny principally envisaged, but there are also chapters on the problems of the working girl and the woman who remains unmarried. A sensible, helpful little book for girls from sixteen upward.

"Pretty-Girl and the Others" (Dutton & Co.) are the four Irish nieces of a dignified and more than middle aged English rector, whose wife—they have no children—does her duty in the position which she honors with grim determination and authority, going about her charities like a steam roller smoothing a road. The death of the rector's mother throws them upon the rector's hands, and he determines to have them live at the rectory, to his wife's dismay. Mrs. Meade is entertaining, as always, and sensible and reliable in this new story for girls. A specimen of light, heavy bookmaking is Raymond Jachern's "A Schoolgirl's Battlefield" (Dutton & Co.). The volume is about twice the thickness and twice the weight one would expect from the number of its pages. The tale itself deals with the adventures of a shy and poor orphan girl at an English boarding school, with her loneliness and early griefs, owing in part to the uncharitableness of others and with her gradual rise among her companions. An old, old motive treated in a satisfactory way. Hilda is the child of a French singer and a German acrobat, but her mother has lost her voice, and when her father is injured and can perform no more poverty becomes their lot. The girl, trained by her father in gymnastics, also has inherited her mother's voice, and so she goes out into the streets to earn part of the daily bread by singing. Mrs. Mortimer, from New York, hears her and takes her to America to make a great singer of her. Thus is the new status of this country in the world of art recognized even in children's stories. But Mrs. Mortimer loses her money and her protégée turns to her acrobatic accomplishments and becomes "Hilda of the Hippodrome" (Reilly & Britton). Her story thereafter is told by Dorothy Charlotte Payne, and an engaging story it is, romantic yet safe reading for girls.

A highly elaborate study of Japan, strictly limited to two hundred copies, has been prepared by Mr. Laseby Library. The fifty photographs which illustrate it have been taken from Mrs. Liberty's remarkable collection of photographs.

The actor Toole's fondness for practical joking is illustrated in the lately printed reminiscences of Mr. Seymour Hicks. "I remember," he says, "being in the city with him once when he went into the General Postoffice and asked for a penny stamp. The clerk brought out a huge sheet, and Toole said, 'I want that one.' 'Which one?' said the clerk. 'That one,' said Toole, pointing to the centre one. A long argument ensued. 'He said that he had a perfect right in law to choose the one he fancied, and so emphatic was he on the point that he had his way, but not before he had created a disturbance and clerks from other counters had left their work to see what was going on. He always at the end of an adventure gave the people he had had his fun with seats for the theatre, or a present of some kind, and everybody loved him.'

Sufficient funds have been collected for the making of the Thackeray bust which it is proposed to place in the Calcutta church wherein the infant William was baptized on January 12, 1812. Another memorial is the new edition of his works for which his daughter, Lady Ritchie, has simplified the introductions which she prepared for the earlier "Biographical" edition. She refers thus to some recent collections of her father's youthful writings:

"All sorts of things have been republished from the newspapers and attached to them. No doubt many of these were written by him; many others, I believe, were not. There is nothing in the work that reproduced or increased my father's fame. I believe that it is better held to serve as a tribute to his business habits, on which he never prided himself, but which he possessed in the same degree as most people who make a mark in whatever degree of life. It may be read by the youthful and subtle school of critics, who seek in works of art the mere number of followers of this school of criticism who think they find the real Thackeray in the comments and not in the books which he himself published. In addition, therefore, to the hitherto unpublished papers included in Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s previous edition, which added a certain number of others, which seem to me, from internal evidence, to be entirely my father's, and to be interesting as specimens of the journalism of the day."

Signora Mathilde Serra is writing a new novel, to which she has given the extraordinary title of "Antiochation, Slavery and Death." She intended at first to call it "Sin." It is said that she has greater hopes of this book than of any she has yet written.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. By Charles Dickens. With thirty fine illustrations by "Phiz" and "Habington." In two volumes. 8vo. pp. 324, 342, 457. (Supported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Dickens. With slight illustrations by George Elton. In two volumes. 8vo. pp. 311, 472. (Supported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

THE CENTURY EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. By Charles Dickens. With thirty fine illustrations by "Phiz" and "Habington." In two volumes. 8vo. pp. 324, 342, 457. (Supported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

DANTE ALIGHIERI: HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By Pascal Toinlet. With sixteen illustrations. 12mo. pp. 341, 518. (The Macmillan Company.)

This fourth edition differs from its predecessor largely in that it is the work of the author with information as to MSS. and critical details of the commentary and of special interest to the English reader.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By Mrs. W. M. F. Weston. 8vo. pp. 381, 742; vii, 292. (The Macmillan Company.)

Volume I is devoted to the national government and the state governments. Volume II is devoted to the municipal and local public opinion and social institutions.

THE LABOR AMENDMENT OR NEXT GREAT JOB. By Alexander Schlesinger. 12mo. pp. 128. (The New York Medical Book Company.)

This amendment envisions the economic conditions of the present without warrents in Manhattan and the Bronx. If the present continues the number of arrests for twelve months under the new system will be 89,285.

RELIGIOUS.

REASON AND BELIEF. By Sir Oliver Lodge. 12mo. pp. 106. (The Macmillan Company.)

Part I deals with the incarnation. Part II furnishes hints and suggestions on the treatment of the doctrine of evolution, and Part III is the nature of an apologetic and anticipatory reply to the agnostic.

A comprehensive answer to the Graf-Wellhausen critics.

TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE. By Walter Tyndale. With thirty-two illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

The country and its people, their institutions, their history, their literature, their art, their religion, their politics, their social life.

AN OVERLAND CHALLENGE. By Edith Emswiler Wood. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 258. (Wassell & Co.)

A volume of impressions gathered from a summer spent in Switzerland.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S JOURNALS. By John Lough and John. By John Lough and John. With thirty-two illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

IX ALPINE HUNTING ADVENTURES IN THE Big Game Country. By John T. McCutcheon. Illustrated with photographs. 4to. pp. 402. (Robbs, Merrill Company.)

A record of a hunting trip.

IT TROUBLED HIM. Around the World with George Hoyt Allen. By George Hoyt Allen. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

Chapters of adventure in foreign lands.

UGANDA FOR A HOLIDAY. By Sir Frederick Treves. Travels. With seventy-two illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

An unimpaired traveller's outlook on the continent of the protectorate.

THE SECRETS OF THE VATICAN. By Don Luigi Sturzo. With thirty-two illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

The story of the Vatican Hill and the Vatican Palace from their earliest days and dealing with the neglected history of the Vatican in general and in particular the life of the Pope, his duties, his powers, his family and his relations with the world.

FROM THE THAMES TO THE SEINE. With thirty-two illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

The narrative of a yachting trip in the Channel and along the coast of France, with descriptions of the towns and seaports visited.

FLY-LEAVES FROM A FISHERMAN'S DIARY. By Captain G. E. Sharp. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 175. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Thoughts, recollections and impressions of many days of sport with rod and reel in England.

THE OLD TESTAMENT NARRATIVE. Scattered throughout the Bible. By Alfred D. Noyes. With illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Giving the entire Old Testament narrative in the best literary version.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PENTATEUCH. By Harold M. Wiener. With illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

A comprehensive answer to the Graf-Wellhausen critics.

THE BIRTH OF THE PENTATEUCH. By Harold M. Wiener. With illustrations. 12mo. pp. 310. (The Macmillan Company.)

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LIBRARY FOR BUYERS

Place Where They May Consult Data as to Manufacturers.

A novel idea to aid the thousands of buyers who come to this city in search of new merchandise will find expression and trade when the Library of American Manufacturers will open formally in the Hudson Terminal Building.

The plan was suggested by the need to provide in this city some neutral ground in the business district where buyers and representatives of manufacturers can meet, and it was aided by the demand for a permanent and complete collection of trade literature originally the library was to be a clearing house for the exchange of information about the engineering branches only, but it was found desirable to extend it to all branches of industry.

The comfort of the buyer is the prevailing idea of the new venture. Everything is free to him, and besides the public rooms of the library there are rooms for confidential business transactions.

The custodian of the library is the Commercial Bureau Company, of which William Haper is president. The manufacturers who desire to place their catalogues in the library and have them classified and indexed for the use of buyers pay for the books. Three thousand copies of the books are members who number to ten thousand in a few months.

An advisory committee of manufacturers has worked for the accomplishment of the project. Among them are F. H. Stillman, chairman; H. J. Davis, H. E. Chickering, W. B. Ruggles, H. P. Hill, Thomas Aldcorn and W. H. Koons.

DISCUSS ARBITRATION BILL

Seth Low Favors Measure Adopted in Canada.

A conference of New York members of the National Civic Federation was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Life Building, being the second of two preliminary conferences, to discuss suggestions for a proposed bill which, if it did not pass, would give the chance of strikes on street railroads and other public service utilities.

The first of the conferences, which was held a week or so ago, was attended principally by representative employers, while the second was largely in the hands of the labor movement.

Hugh D. Travis, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was present yesterday, as were also William C. Rogers and James McManus, of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

President Seth Low of the Civic Federation was chairman, and read a number of suggestions, which he said were roughly drawn, but which he believed would be the basis of the Erdman act and the Canadian conciliation act could be used with advantage in the proposed bill.

"As to the Erdman act," he said, "it has done good service already in settling railroad troubles. It has been appealed to—sometimes by one side and sometimes by the other—and it has been successful in bringing about arbitration. The findings of the arbitrators cannot be enforced, but they are generally accepted. The Canadian conciliation act is more stringent, and provides for thirty days' notice before a strike can go into effect."

A number of suggestions were made by Mr. Rogers, which he said would be the basis of the conference which will be held in a day or two between those present at the meeting and the members of the State Board of Arbitration to agree on a definite plan as a basis for the proposed bill.

This will be submitted at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, beginning in this city on January 12.

GAYNOR AIDS HOSPITAL FUND.

The following letter from Mayor Gaynor to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was made public yesterday:

I have read the appeal of the trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York for the collection of not less than \$200,000 for the construction of forty-five private hospitals, and am in full sympathy with the plan. The money is for the benefit of the sick poor of New York, without discrimination in respect of creed or nationality, and I am glad to see that you are organizing a committee, and I hope to see you distributing the amount you ask for. I enclose a check for \$50 to the fund.

FEWER MINOR ARRESTS NOW.

The report of Chief Magistrate McCauley, of the First Division, made to Mayor Gaynor yesterday, indicated that the practice of issuing summonses instead of making arrests in cases of minor violations of ordinances would result in a large reduction in the number of arrests. During the twelve months of 1909 147,000 persons were placed under the thumb of warrants in Manhattan and the Bronx. If the present practice continues the number of arrests for twelve months under the new system will be 89,285.

KELOGG FOR REGULATION

Favors Federal Control of Railroads and Corporations.

"NEW NATIONALISM" OLD

Born with the Republic, He Says, While Only Imperialism Is That of the Law.

Frank B. Kellogg was the leading speaker before the Economic Club last night at its first dinner of the season. He upheld the affirmative proposition that the powers of government should be concentrated in the federal government. He explained, however, that he did not mean that any new powers should be granted, but that the power already possessed should be exercised, especially in the matter of regulating railroads and the great corporations.

"The people do not wish to cramp industry," he said, "and to curtail it. But they do not believe in unlimited freedom of railway managers or unlimited combination of wealth. I know that these doctrines are by some declared revolutionary."

"I have heard much of late about imperialism, and these views of governmental control are called 'New Nationalism' and denounced as involving the constitutional powers of the states. I know of no imperialism except the imperialism of law, which was created by the Constitution of the United States, as construed by the highest court of the land. I know of no 'New Nationalism' but that which was born at the dawn of the last century, when a new spirit lifted its light of freedom into the western sky."

Mr. Kellogg recalled that when President Cleveland called out the army to protect the railroads capitalists were not at all alarmed, and he expressed the view that this act was, with the exception of the call out of the army, the greatest exercise of federal control ever known in this country. Yet the American people, he said, considered that act as one of the greatest of Cleveland's administration.

After chiding capitalists for being timid Mr. Kellogg caused a laugh.

"We have seen too many times when the states have invoked their power to control commerce," he said, "these capitalists immediately become advocates of the exercise of federal power, and, on the other hand, when the federal government has invoked its power, they immediately become converts to the doctrine of state rights. This is human, I admit, but it is not statesmanlike."

With regard to the regulation of railway rates by federal power, which he advocated as indispensable because of its interstate-commerce, he asked: "Are you willing to return to the days when railroads discriminated and paid rebates?" and later said: "I do not believe the government will ever reduce rates as low as the railroad managers reduced them during the years of paying rebates and cutting rates."

He suggested that the control of railroads should be placed in the hands of the people. Mr. Kellogg said: "I saw the other day an announcement by former Senator Smith, of New Jersey, that he was in favor of regulating large corporations, but doing it through concerted and uniform action of the states. I suppose the honorable gentleman meant that if any states would agree with New Jersey then we would have uniform action."

John G. Milburn, president of the club, praised, and William Loeb, jr., after proposing a laugh by his statement, "I have nothing to declare," said he was doing his best to protect the honest citizen by making every effort to control the duties of the government, a member of the German Reichstag, said municipal ownership in his country had been a success. "I have heard Tim Sullivan say that if municipal ownership prevailed in New York the city would control for a thousand years."

Many other remarks were made by the speaker. "That is the only thing I have ever heard Tim Sullivan say against Tammany."

RUSSIAN REFUGEE LANDS

Carl Lewis, Escaped from Siberia, Rejoins Girl Companion.

Carl Lewis, a Russian revolutionist, landed a free man on American soil yesterday after six months of hardships following his escape from the Roday-Go gold mines in Siberia. He and a girl companion were seized by the police in Riga in 1907 and exiled to Siberia on the charge of being active in the Socialist Democratic party. They met again for the first time at the Cunard pier when the Campania, in whose steerage he arrived, docked.

This meeting consisted only of a waving of handkerchiefs, for Lewis was taken to Ellis Island and here detained until yesterday. His release was the result of a gift of \$5 from a brother in Elizabethport, who read of his predicament in a German newspaper.

Lewis told of being dragged from one Siberian prison to another. The first flight was to the coast, where he was taken to a prison by party friends, but it only landed him in the gold mines, in the solitary depths of Irkutsk province.

"In these mines I toiled for over a year," said Lewis, who is only twenty-one years old. "I worked twelve hours a day, and I had heavy drudgery, deadening all the senses, but building up a rugged body and steel muscles. Last winter a group of my comrades in that 'volost' got together, wrote the stereotyped note, 'Nobody is to be blamed in our death,' and killed themselves."

Lewis ran away again with his false passport, and wandered by rail and foot across the Siberian 'taygas' back to Riga, where he was in hiding a month. Then he stowed away on a steamer bound for England, and for twelve days crouched in a woman's 'piti' without light or air or food to speak of, while hot charcoal and water was being thrown over him continually. This was the worst experience of his life, he said.

FOR WORK AMONG NEGROES

Calhoun School Needs Outlined to Armstrong Association.

The annual meeting of the Armstrong Association was held yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, No. 5 East 96th street. The Rev. Ambrose Field, chaplain of the Calhoun Colored School, said the school had great opportunities. In the county in which the school is situated, out of a population of 20,000, there are but 3,000 whites. There is a whole belt of counties in Alabama in like position, making Calhoun the centre of a population of about 100,000 negroes.

Mr. Field stated that the school itself was in need of a continuation of the gifts of \$200,000 a year required to run it and also of an addition of \$200,000 to its endowment of \$100,000.

Dr. H. B. Frissell outlined the self-sacrificing work of Miss Thorne and Miss Dillingham, founders of Calhoun.

"People like Miss Thorne and Miss Mary Macey, who made it possible for Booker T. Washington to go to Hampton Institute, have no monuments erected to them," added Dr. Frissell. "But they do not need them. Their monuments are the lives of those whom they have helped by their unselfish devotion—better than anything in brass and stone."

At the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William J. Schieffelin; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Robert C. Ogden and George McAnis; treasurer, A. B. Frissell.

INSURANCE MEN TESTIFY

Local Agents of Fire Companies Give Views on Legislation.

Charles H. Hyde to Appear at Final Racetrack Hearing of the Inquiry To-morrow.

The legislative investigating committee turned its attention to fire insurance yesterday and thrifly availed itself of the opportunity to summon representative local agents of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Freeport, Ill., and Glens Falls, N. Y., by reason of their presence in New York on account of the convention of the National Association of Local Agents, which is in session at the Hotel Manhattan.

George H. Markham, the St. Louis man, who is also the head of a Missouri "Lloyd," was able to tell the committee something of the workings of the anti-compact law, which is on the statute books of Missouri, and has the ultimate effect, said Mr. Markham, of slightly increasing the price of insurance rather than reducing it.

The anti-compact law is one prohibiting the combination of insurance companies for the purpose of fixing rates which each company agrees to abide by. In this state, where no such law is on the books, the companies unite in such boards as the New York Fire Insurance Exchange for the purpose of fixing a uniform rate, which all companies, agents and insurance men are bound to hold to. Mr. Markham had nothing but harsh words for the anti-compact law.

In his own state insurance companies substituted for the old rate making bodies which had prevailed before its passage, eleven years ago, the system of subscribing to a rate sheet published by a man formerly an officer of the exchange; and though he declared there was no "gentleman's agreement" to dodge the effect of the law, he admitted that there was not only a gentlemen's agreement, but a gentlemen's agreement to the effect that no such fighting competition and rate cutting as some people thought would surely follow the abolition of the exchange. The present system was more cumbersome, he said, and therefore more expensive, and in the last analysis the buyers of insurance naturally footed the bill in the form of higher premiums.

Missouri also has the "valued policy" law which is in effect that a policyholder surrenders to the total value of his property when the policy is written, and that value must be taken as the basis of judgment in case of loss.

The field of fire insurance was free, said Mr. Markham, and if rates were inordinately high, new companies with lower rates would enter the field quickly. Charles V. Cool, former mayor of Glens Falls, and a local insurance agent there, followed Mr. Markham on the stand. He referred to the Glens Falls Insurance Company as "she," and thought the public generally had a vastly exaggerated idea of the profits of fire insurance.

"She" could not be a policyholder, said Mr. Cool, "and show what she made on the insurance end of the business, and what she made on the banking end of the business."

Senator Robert E. Wagner, of the committee, looked up the last annual report of the Glens Falls company and found that an original investment of \$200,000 the company had paid last year a dividend of over 100 per cent on its fire insurance business alone. Also, he learned that it had accumulated a surplus of close to \$500,000, and he had Mr. Cool recalled to explain.

Mr. Cool said he had meant to speak of fire insurance companies generally in saying that they showed a steady increase in their reports, and not particularly of the Glens Falls company, which, he said, had been building up that surplus since 1890. He said, however, that originally in the fire insurance business, fire insurance will be the subject of the committee's deliberations again to-morrow, and to-morrow will come the final hearing in the racetrack inquiry, with Charles H. Hyde, of Chamberlain, as the chief witness. Mr. Hyde will not be subpoenaed, but will be sent for when the committee is ready to hear him.

GIANT HERE, BUT NOT TO SHOW

Tall Dutchman Comes to Study Western Farming Methods.

Although the Noordman, of the Holland-America Line, had rough seas to buck against on her voyage from Rotterdam she reached her dock here yesterday morning a few hours before she was expected, and she brought a giant to port. Herman J. Omnes is his name.

Though seven feet two and a half inches in his stocking feet he is only an amateur giant, however. In other words, being a giant is merely an avocation with him, his vocation being that of farmer and land owner in the neighborhood of Groningen, Holland.

Mr. Omnes is a slim man, though he weighs over two hundred pounds. He comes here to study the farming methods of the United States. His father, a farmer, was the Right Rev. T. F. Hylebos, vicar general of Tacoma, Wash.

NAVAL TYPHOID INQUIRY BEGINS.

Annapolis, Dec. 13.—A board of medical experts detailed by the Navy Department at Washington reported at the Naval Academy to-day for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the outbreak of typhoid among the midshipmen. No new cases of typhoid have developed and the patients in the hospital are all doing well. All will probably recover.

Love Mystery Intrigue Social Rivalry

All These Figure in the New Serial Story

Next Sunday's TRIBUNE

James Montgomery Flagg is the illustrator

"You've always been a thoroughbred, and I thought, of course, you'd be one to the end," Acton Gaillard told Thurley at New Haven.

That Thurley was a thoroughbred you will be ready to admit before you have finished the first instalment. Her game fight against great odds in the Metropolis, where she went to accept a humble position, and where her versatile abilities caused society to take her up—but read the story of her triumphs in love and society for yourself. And be good to your friends by telling them to get

Next Sunday's Tribune

Mighels wrote "The Furnace of Gold" One of the best sellers of last year.

"X" is for Christmas

How can \$10 express more of the Christmas spirit or do more good than by giving a whole week of Hospital care to some man, woman or child who is seriously ill or injured and cannot pay for the means of getting well?

Please send at once your "X"—as many of them as you can—to help insure New York's \$200,000 Holiday Gift for Free Service in 45 Hospitals.

CHARLES H. LANIER, Treas., 30 Cedar St. HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION. ROBERT OGDEN, President.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Physical Test for Naval Officers To Be Modified.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, December 13.

AN EXERCISE PERIOD.—The naval authorities have decided to make an important modification of the annual physical test in which officers of the navy and marine corps must qualify in order to retain their places on the active list. This is the result of recommendations made by Surgeon General C. E. Stokes and favored by the commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet and the chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The aid for personnel Rear Admiral Porter, has been at work on a revised order, and it has now been decided to establish an "exercise period" for all officers once each quarter. Under this arrangement officers will appear before a board of medical officers, which will determine their fitness to take this exercise and report on their condition when it is completed; such physical examination will take place annually. It will probably be provided that each officer shall walk twenty-five miles in two periods of not more than four nor less than three hours each, such periods to be on consecutive days. Under this arrangement it is believed officers will acquire the habit of walking, without disastrous results. Officers stationed in the tropics will be permitted to modify this arrangement in accordance with the climatic difficulties. The Navy Department will soon take up another proposition of the surgeon general, which contemplates the introduction of regular physical exercises on the part of all officers, and the proposed Swedish system, which has been adopted in the British navy.

APPOINTED TO GENERAL STAFF

Officers who will fill vacancies in the General Staff of the army which will occur next year were announced to-day by General Leonard Wood, chief of staff. They are Captain Frank R. McCoy, Captain Frank Wood and Major John McLaughlin. The selections were made by a board, presided by the Secretary of War, of which General Wood was president. The officers will serve four years, succeeding others who have completed their terms.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

Lieutenant Colonel FRANCIS H. FRENCH, 6th Cavalry, to be Major, 1st Cavalry, effective January 4, for ten weeks, special order of promotion; thence to proper rank.

Captain CHARLES F. CRAIG, medical corps, detached to duty on the Hawaiian Islands, effective January 4, for ten weeks, special order of instruction; thence to proper rank.

Captain CHARLES F. CRAIG, medical corps, detached to duty on the Hawaiian Islands, effective January 4, for ten weeks, special order of instruction; thence to proper rank.

Ensign D. H. HOWARD, detached to the Pacific fleet, on board the California, for duty on the Hawaiian Islands, effective January 4, for ten weeks, special order of instruction; thence to proper rank.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. SMITH, 6th Cavalry, to be Major, 1st Cavalry, effective January 4, for ten weeks, special order of instruction; thence to proper rank.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of warships have been reported to the Navy Department:

Dec. 11.—The Birmingham, at Southern drill grounds; the Leonidas at Boston; the Arizona at Key West; the Eagle at San Diego; and the Culebra, the Field at Culebra; the Tacoma at Puerto Cortes.

Dec. 12.—The Pawnee, the Tennessee, the Washington, the Lehigh and the Lehigh at Southern drill grounds; the Oregon at Key West; the Culebra at San Diego; the Tacoma at Northern drill grounds.

Dec. 11.—The Birmingham and the Patagonia, at St. Paul; the Oregon at Southern drill grounds; the Eagle, from Culebra for survey grounds.

Dec. 11.—The Dixie, the Pioneer and the Preston, from St. Thomas for San Juan; the Smith and the Larson, from St. Thomas for San Juan, via Culebra; the Tennessee, the Washington, the Lehigh and the Lehigh, from Hampton Roads for Southern drill grounds.

The Patagonia, assigned to surveying duty on the Hawaiian Islands, will arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, about January 1; to that station, she will be on duty from February 1 to July 1.

The Dubuque will relieve the Tacoma on the Central American coast in January, after which the Tacoma will return to her home yard, New York. The Dubuque is expected to be ready to begin her Pacific duty about December 15, and to arrive on the Central American coast about January 1.

The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth yard about January 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve the Marietta. The Marietta will return to navy yard, Portsmouth.

In April the Marietta and the Peirel will relieve the Wheeling, the Dubuque and the Peirel will be arranged, as far as circumstances permit, to give such vessels three months' South and Three months' North and making passage to and from its station.

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