

In January, 1906,
The Journal made a gain over January, 1905, as follows:

23%
in Local Display

38%
in Foreign Display

37%
in Classified

71%
in Real Estate and Land

30%
in Total

The Journal
In January carried

22%

More Advertising than any other Minneapolis or St. Paul paper, daily and Sunday combined.

The Daily Average Circulation of The Journal was

68,815

The Sunday Journal
Circulation for the month was as follows:

January 7 63,155

January 14 63,750

January 21 64,182

January 28 67,501

Watch It Grow.

THE JOURNAL

VOLUME XXVIII—NO. 70.
LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.
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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

INDISPENSABLE
New Uim News.

The Minneapolis Journal has for many years been one of the great newspapers of the great northwest. Not until recently, however, has it issued a Sunday paper, and those persons who have been readers of the Evening Journal now find the Sunday Journal indispensable.

Railroad Subsidies.

Minnesota's railroad commission is trying to arrive at a basis for regulating freight rates, by making a valuation of railroad properties and calculating what should be a reasonable revenue on the investment. The original cost of the roads is a factor in this inquiry. It seems to The Journal that the aid given by state and local authorities to the building of the roads ought to be taken into consideration. The public should not now be compelled to pay charges on capital contributed in the first place at the public expense.

The state commission has made a compilation to show all the bond issues by localities to subsidize lines of road, and they amount to the surprising sum of \$2,940,150. Add to this the state bonds over which there was so much controversy and we have \$5,215,150 contributed by the people as a part of the first cost of the roads.

These bond issues, however, sink into insignificance beside the land grants made by congress and the state legislature. As much as ten sections to the mile of road was granted in some cases. These grants were in lieu of cash, and sooner or later were sold for cash by the railroads. Forty per cent of the state's area, and probably half its land value, was thus given away. There is practically no railroad land left unsold in the state today. Some of it brought excellent prices, and while the great part was sold in the days of cheap land, the 20,000,000 acres granted must have brought on an average of \$3 an acre, which means \$60,000,000 given for railroad building. The people gave it cheerfully, to be sure, because they wanted railroads, but it was none the less a subsidy which should not be charged against the grantors. The lands granted by congress are withdrawn from homestead entry. The settlers who took them did not get free land, as they would have otherwise, but paid for the lands the current market price. The swamp lands given by the state were taken from the assets of the school fund. Much of the so-called swamp has proved valuable land, and if it had not been granted to the railroads would have added largely to the endowment of the state school system.

The Journal submits that the value of these land and cash subsidies should be considered in arriving at the actual investment of capital in Minnesota roads. These were gifts from

the people, but the people received no stock in return.

They got the roads, and they are paying the roads simply for their services. They are paying interest now on capitalization which includes the public gifts of construction days. Legally it may be that the gifts cannot be credited now to the people's side of the ledger, but there cannot be any question as to the moral side of the situation.

The Senate Procedure.

How is business done in the senate? You do not hear of any order of business or of any calendar to guide the members. It is impossible to tell from the debates what bill is before the senate and there appears to be no such thing as an agreement to limit debate. How do they do it?—Reader.

Reader is somewhat mistaken as to there being no order of business and no agreement to limit debate in the senate. As a matter of fact, the only way debate can be limited is by agreement. Such agreements are made by opposing sides on nearly every important bill. The senate now has before it the ship subsidy bill and the Dominguez treaty. It will soon have out of committee the starched bill and Philippines tariff bills and subsequent to these the railway rate bill will emerge. The ship subsidy bill is the order of business, but one of the curious things about senate procedure is that the members who talk are not confined to the bill, but may talk about any one that is before or may be before the senate. Besides any senator, by giving notice in advance, may have the floor saved for him to make "observations" on any subject under the sun. Meanwhile, the bills are being cared for by the clerks and their position is carefully noted. When the time arrives when every senator who wants to talk on a bill has been satisfied, an agreement is arrived at to vote upon it at a certain hour. The difference between the senate and house is that such agreements in the senate are effective only by unanimous consent. If there is a senator who is not satisfied he can get the floor and hold it talking against the bill ad libitum. The affirmative then resorts to the plan of having the senate meet earlier and sit later, expecting thereby to exhaust their flow of talk. At length either the bill is withdrawn, if its enemies are too strong, or passed if the opposition is merely factional.

Notwithstanding its apparently muddled way of doing business, the senate gets thru an immense amount of work. The preservation of the sovereign right of a senator to be heard, while it has often irritated the country, makes every senator a factor in the government, while in the house the only persons who count are the speaker and his deputies.

Insurance with Good Reason.

Apparently with good reason assuming that the federal government will not attempt to take over the control and supervision of insurance companies, the states are moving in the matter themselves. A short time ago a meeting of insurance commissioners was held in Washington and now there is a conference of governors and other state representatives in Chicago, presided over by the governor of Minnesota. This conference is studying the insurance problem with a view to putting forth some sort of a bill which may be agreed upon by all the states as the basis of uniform legislation.

The attempt to obtain uniform state laws on insurance or any other subject is a difficult and delicate one, as witness the slow progress toward uniform marriage and divorce statutes and the seeming impossibility of obtaining even fairly uniform laws regarding bankruptcy. The federal government solved this problem for the states, but it probably cannot solve the insurance problem.

The basis of uniform insurance laws, however, so far as the old-line companies is concerned, is not hard to find. It lies in the limitation of companies as to investments of trust funds, the assumption of a liability annually for the undistributed surplus called dividends. These, with publicity of all expenditures of whatsoever nature, would protect the public against the major abuses, which have been exposed in the New York companies.

The companies will no doubt try to get their representatives into these conferences and doubtless they will be around trying to shape legislation whenever the legislation may take up these questions. Already in the Chicago conference a man has arisen to put forward the humorous proposition that policyholders prefer the deferred dividend contract—that is to say, they prefer a future distribution that looks

alluring to accepting a known sum every year. This is a reversal of the well-worn adage, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and we should not be surprised if the man who advocated this system of insurance in Chicago was paid to go there and do it.

Safer, Not Faster.

Motor-car tests continue to turn upon the question of speed. At Ormond beach a car was driven over a two-mile course—with a flying start—in 58.45 seconds. Another made the distance in a second more. These were freak results on a carefully prepared course. They would be impossible upon ordinary roads with curves and grades. The game of speed is a dangerous one, and as yet it contributes as little as the six-day endurance races did to the value of the bicycle.

The problem before the builders of automobiles is not the one of speed, but of safety. To strengthen the machine so that it will give a desirable speed over ordinary roads without too great susceptibility to accident is to do more for automobilizing than to make a cigar-shaped monstrosity in which a goggled individual, with only his nose visible to the world, shall do a mile in half a minute. But speed tests bring more people to look at the machines than safety tests, and therefore they will continue to be the feature of exhibitions patronized by manufacturers.

The problem of speed, if speed is what is wanted, has been solved in Germany, where trains have been driven at 120 miles an hour by electric power. Steam engines have pulled trains in this country at ninety miles an hour; but when people travel they try to make sure they are not on that kind of a train.

Unquestionably the motor car has come to stay, but speed tests and violent deaths in over-driven cars do nothing to bring it into more general use. They serve rather to retard its adoption in the cities, but in the country districts they are slow about pledging their support to anyone. The situation is too uncertain, and something is likely to happen at any time to change the whole face of things.

Alice in Wonderland.

Nicholas Longworth, safely back in congress, says he will not leave the house again until he is married. The "banais" of the newboys and dressmakers of Greater New York filled him with visions of the French revolution. He could picture to himself such a mob in a different mood, and imagine how it looked to Marie Antoinette and Louis when their constituents came out to Versailles and brought them back to Paris in an open day.

A mob is a fearful thing whether it just wants to jolly you or drink your blood. That which followed Miss Roosevelt in New York was largely composed of dressmakers, but that did not reduce the seriousness of the situation. If it had been composed of stockbrokers short on a rising stock it could not have been more in earnest.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth will just have to stand it for a while. They are bearing it patiently and well, and the great American people are going to thank no less of them in the long run of their lives, which everybody hopes and believes will be happy, for having refused to seclude themselves or take on any airs which do not belong to a democracy.

The South American Market.

The eyes of the world are turning toward South America. The spirit of progress abroad in the world has galvanized even the southern Latins to new energies, the strenuous peoples of the north seeking fresh fields of endeavor have turned their attention thitherward, commerce is setting more strongly in that direction, and commercial missionaries are urging greater efforts along the same line. As a result, a few years hence South America will occupy a far larger share of the world's attention than it does at present. The question is: Thru what channel will that intimacy flow? Will it be thru North America, or thru Great Britain, France and Germany? The indications now are that it will be thru the triple European channel.

Frank Wiborg, a Cincinnati business man who not long ago made an extended trip thru South America in the interests of his house, in a little book called "A Commercial Traveler in South America," echoes clearly a warning already loudly sounded, to the effect that the United States is overlooking at her very door opportunities which Great Britain, France and Germany are assiduously cultivating. If this continues, there can be but one answer to the above questions—Europeans, having got the South Americans into the habit of dealing with them, will hold a trade rightfully belonging to the United States.

"England and Germany," says Mr. Wiborg, "face the situation squarely, and meet the South American on his own footing. This is the secret of their great success. As a result of their affability, South America trusts them, and believes that they are sincerely interested in her welfare. But she doubts our friendship, and it seems to me not surprising that she does." Americans have been careless about filling their orders from South America; they have not taken pains to pack their goods as South Americans like to have them packed; they have insisted on billing their goods in terms unfamiliar to the Latins—these and other things have created prejudice against North American products, and have operated in favor of the more painstaking Europeans.

There are more serious difficulties also in the way of American merchants and manufacturers, such as inadequate transportation and banking facilities, fluctuations of the money market, unsatisfactory commercial travelers. But these and others, Mr. Wiborg believes, can be overcome, and that, too, at not too great an expenditure of effort and money. The opening of the Panama canal will tempt the shipping companies of the Atlantic coast to greater efforts, and this will mean greater activity on the part of the companies on the Pacific coast in competition; the finances of South America will tend to become

more stable; good men can be had to build up trade in the south, if qualifications beyond the speaking of Spanish and Portuguese are looked to.

There is no reason, then, why the United States should not have an adequate share in the progress of South America—a greater interest in that South America of the future, which is to hold a place of very great importance in the eyes of the world.

There is a slight controversy on between two clergymen in subdued Philadelphia, in which one minister has mentioned the other as "a vociferous and pessimistic cur"; "self-centered, inane, mechanical, illiterate and mad evangelist"; "a mongrel Calvinist." What the other clergyman said is not reported, probably because the libel laws hold newspapers to a strict accountability for repeating what they hear.

Editor Ed Howe of the Atchison Globe, who is traveling in the orient, says all the girls in Manila have feet as large as hams. Well, isn't Manila the Chicago of the east?

The New York Sun tells of a wounded financier who refused to allow the surgeons to probe for the bullet because he was sick of investigations.

Minnesota Politics

No Surface Developments Lately in Race for Governor—Vogel Out for State Treasurer—Talk of "Andy" Stephens for Governor Continues—W. B. Douglas Declining Offers of Support.

No open moves are being made in the gubernatorial game. There are a good many rumors about the plans of the candidates. At least two aspirants for governor are already charged with having made corporation deals and combinations with candidates for other places on the ticket, a charge being tied up in the cities, but in the country districts they are slow about pledging their support to anyone. The situation is too uncertain, and something is likely to happen at any time to change the whole face of things.

Louis G. Vogel of New Uim has made formal announcement of his candidacy for treasurer. He will contest with C. G. Dinehart, Clayton for the second district support, and in all probability a district caucus will be held before the convention to decide which shall receive the support of the district as a unit. Mr. Vogel was a candidate for the nomination two years ago, and is at present auditor of Brown county.

A list of candidates, present and prospective, was printed in this column a week ago. The only addition necessary is the name of Captain Hunter of Faribault for secretary of state. Three other additions, however, are being made. The Hon. Haskins for lieutenant governor, Lomen for secretary of state and Vogel for treasurer, but all were included in the list as their announcements were expected.

Senator A. D. Stephens of Crookston is understood to be a candidate for reelection to the legislature, but they are talking of Stephens for governor considerably in the valley country. Visitors take pains to call "Governor Stephens," and it does not seem to insult him at all. Stephens has the credit for landing the branch school of agriculture for Crookston, and it will need some appropriations at the next session, which is the reason given for his wanting to return. His ambition, for higher preferment, only held in check for some few days.

The Breckenridge Telegram says: While discussing candidates for governor it would be well to keep in mind the name of W. B. Douglas. He is a good, clean man, who would unite the party and prove a winner. He may not get the nomination, but it would be well to keep an eye on him just the same.

Judge Douglas has had a hard time lately standing off friends who have been trying to get him into the field. He insists that he has no inclination toward the office, and that he is in a position to make the necessary sacrifice of time and money.

The Ada index carries the formal announcement of J. J. Campbell's candidacy for secretary of state. It says of him: If merit is to govern, as it should, the nominee will be J. J. Lomen. Few men have more friends in the state than Mr. Lomen. His quiet, unassuming manner, backed up by sterling qualities of manhood and splendid abilities as an official, will assure him active support in every county in the state. No more popular nomination could have been made, and he deserves the honor.

The Mora Enterprise wants J. F. Jacobson at the top of the state ticket and C. F. Staples for railroad commissioner at the bottom, with "men of like character" sandwiched in between.

Three Minnesota editors landed post-office plums this week. They were Joubert of Wheaton, Eastman of Wadena and Schenau of Houston.

Alderman Hackney of Hamline is going to be a candidate for the state senate in the thirty-seventh district, to succeed the late A. R. Mearns.

LINCOLN'S ADVICE TO LAWYERS

The Century.

"Discourage litigation," was Lincoln's advice to lawyers, "Persuade your neighbors to compromise. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often the real loser—loss of time, expenses and waste of time. There will always be enough business. Never stir up a litigation. Who can be more nearly a fend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds to see if he can find a mistake in every one's title. A moral tone ought to be infused into the profession which should drive such men out of it."

SUPERSTITIONS

Howbeit then, when ye knew not Nature, ye did service unto them which by nature are no gods.

But now, after ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, wherunto ye desire again to be in bondage?

To observe days, and months, and times, and years.—Galatians 4, 8-10.

SHE HAD THE INTENTIONS

Chicago Tribune.

"So little Flutterby married the strong-minded Miss Dairling. I never supposed he had any intention of doing in that direction." "He hadn't. The intention originated with her."

THAT'S WHAT'S THE TROUBLE

Washington Post.

Stuyvesant Fish declares there has been too much reckless railroading in this country. Yes, and not enough of the wreckless kind.

WILL THE COSSACKS HOLD OUT?

Detroit Journal.

Mr. White says he is "confident of the successful outcome of the war, if the Cossacks hold out."

Wares from the Literary Workshops
By W. P. KIRKWOOD

POLISH ROMANCE BY HENRY SIENKIEWICZ.

The announcement of a new novel by Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," taken, is one that will bring delight to the host of readers. The stories of Sienkiewicz are so full of vitality, of such stirring action, of such thoroughly human characters, whether good or bad, and they are so like life in the way they work out, so big—Homeric—that they are a joy to the reader who is tired of the petty, the trivial, the commonplace of the day.

"On the Field of Glory" as a title is a little misleading. It conveys the impression that the story is one of war. But that the story is not, that it leads us to war—that that second great siege of Vienna when Sobieski went to the rescue and made a name for himself and glory for Poland. The tale gives pictures of Polish character and life preceding that struggle.

Poland, a young nobleman, and four Bukoyemski brothers rescue Pan Gideon Pangowski, a rich nobleman, and take them to the home of Pan Stanislav, Sienkiewicz's father, Stanislav and the four Bukoyemski all fall in love with the girl, and thus is the story set going, and it moves on rapidly, for another lover is quickly disclosed—Pan Tachewski, but the Bukoyemski's friend Stanislav, but Tachewski is not willing to yield and a duel results with Tachewski against the five, taken in by the stakes to Tachewski's winning the fair prize, in the plotting of the maiden's guardian, his subsequent death and the duel with his relatives. It is betraying no secret of the story to give this little scene:

"They were roused from this oblivion by Father Yatsuek, who had pushed up unnoticed to the wagon.

"How art thou, Yatsuek?" asked he, addressing Tachewski.

Yatsuek trembled and looked with shivering eyes at him, as if just aroused from slumber.

"What is thy benefactor?"

"How art thou?"

"Eh! It will not be better in paradise."

The priest looked seriously first at him, then at the young lady.

"Is that true?" asked he.

And he stepped off to the company. But the delightful reality embraced them anew. They began to look on each other, and sink in the eyes of each other.

"Oh, thou not-to-be-looked-at-sufficiency!" said Yatsuek.

But she lowered her eyes, smiled at the corners of her mouth till dimples appeared in her rosy cheeks and asked in a whisper:

"It would be hard to find in current fiction anything so thoroughly or delightfully naive, and of such simplicity and charm as these husband's relations to the entire story made up, the there is in it much sterner stuff, the blood and iron and struggle that it delights strong men to be mixed up in and to read of."

(Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LIBRARY.

For the February number of The Century, John Morley has written and edited several extemporaneous addresses on books and reading into a whole which he presents to the magazine in the form of an essay, "The Great Commandment: Reading." Mr. Morley says among other things:

"Every good library is in itself a book. As a collection of books it has abundant value, but more than that, it represents the thoughts, the feelings, the motives, the impulses of men of all ages. All the leading facts of life are there; all the differences between man and man; the differences between the ages; there—the tears, the laughter, the labors of mankind are in a library; the efforts, the failures, the glories, the idle dreams and their mischiefs—the whole overwhelming drama of humanity is there. To be sensible of this there must be what some one has called the "feel" of a library. I agree with a friend who tells me that when, at night, he puts out his library lamp, and turns the key in the door, leaving all the procession of sages, warriors and martyrs, the champions of freedom, truth and justice, those who had been trampled down and failed, and those who have succeeded and been torchbearers to truth, leaving them all in a sort of sublime solitude and darkness, it is then he feels more than in the busy day, the true pathos of man's kind, the deep mystery of time.

An interesting feature of the same magazine is an article by Julian Hawthorne on "Journalism the Destroyer of Literature." He argues that every society uses a chaotic literature to purify the spiritual plane that should be literature. Owing to our present unspiritual literature languishes, while at the same time journalism, the mode of speech of the material plane, apex the highest tone with a result that always appears counterfeited.

HIGH PRICE PAID FOR SERIAL RIGHTS OF CARL SCHURZ'S "MEMOIRS."

Our magazine editors apparently believe that reminiscences, biographies, autobiographies, diaries, letters and such are quite as interesting to their readers as fiction, says "The Lounger" in The Century. The sum, \$50,000, paid by The Century magazine for the serial rights of "Life of Lincoln" in serial form is twice as much as was ever paid for any novel; and I am told that McClure's Magazine has paid even more for the serial rights of Carl Schurz's "Memoirs," now running thru its columns.

CONDENSED WISDOM, BY WILLIAM OSLER.

A certain prejudice against William Osler exists in the minds of many, no doubt, because of his alleged advocacy of chloroform for the aged. This should not deter them from perusing Osler's ideals from the writings of Dr. Osler. They will find that the counsels and ideals are eminently sane, stimulating and helpful. They cover a wide range of human experience, and they carry with them the serene atmosphere of a strong mind, one who had learned from experience the truth that led to this:

"It has been said in patience ye shall win your souls," and what is this patience but an equanimity which enables you to rise superior to the trials of life.

The compilation was made by C. N. B. Camp, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.25 net.

MR. HOWELLS' OFFICE HOURS.

William Dean Howells is a most cordial and brotherly man for any young writer to meet, says Success for February. He takes a keen interest in everybody's work, and is full of helpful suggestions.

Some years ago he accepted the editorship of a New York magazine. It is said that he supposed that his name

more than personal service, was what was wanted, so he was not particularly punctual as to attendance. But the proprietor soon discovered him of this notion. "I want you to understand, Mr. Howells," he said, one day, "that our office hours are from nine to five."

"Very good," said Mr. Howells, and, picking up his hat, he started and departed, and no persuasion could induce him to return.

February Success is a number of varied intense and helpful interest.

High Price for Shakespearean Folios.

High prices were paid for rare Shakespearean folios at the closing sale of Henry G. Denny's library of Libbie's, Boston, yesterday. A set of the first four folios of Shakespeare, containing Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies, went to Frederick W. Morris of New York for \$8,850. More folios were printed in London between 1623 and 1685. A complete set of the publications of the Shakespeare society from 1841 to 1853 brought \$4,887.

"INSIDE HISTORY" OF WOMEN'S FASHIONS TO BE EXPOSED.

Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd in a book called "In Vanity Fair," announced by Moffat, Yard & Co. for early publication, is to give the history of fashion, so it is said, the "inside history" of the origin and exploitation of fashions in women's dress. The publishers say:

The book is in no sense only a fashion book for the fashions are really the outgrowth of a combination of social phenomena of an extraordinary kind. Their story is an absorbing, even an astonishing, revelation of human nature; and vanity, extravagance, frivolity, shrewdness and enterprise are seldom studied against so fascinating a background.

If the book fulfills these promises it should be one of the sensations of the year. It is awaited here with actual suspense.

LAYMAN'S VIEW OF RELATIONS OF PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

One of the American Unitarian association's winter books is Eutyche and His Relations, by Brooks Herford. The apparently leading idea does not signify a profound philosophical treatise. On the contrary, these quaint old world pulpits and pew papers are charmingly humorous comments of a keen observer of the relationship between pastor and people, written from a layman's point of view, and first published anonymously, for reasons that will be obvious to the reader, during the early ministry of the author. Much caustic and witty philosophy, portraying with zest amusing pictures of the minor weaknesses of humanity, is embodied in these papers. The author is the father of Oliver Herford.

American Unitarian Association, Boston. 70 cents net.

PRESIDENT ADMIRES "THE MAN OF THE HOUR."

Miss Alice French, whose pen name is Octave Thranet, took a fine instance in the life of her own brother as the raw material for her new novel, "The Man of the Hour." This brother, since dead, was a Harvard graduate, who, after leaving college, gave an exercise and went from clock to clock to learn the machinist's trade in his father's iron mills. President Roosevelt is a great admirer of Miss French's fiction. During his trip thru the south he met her and formed a great admiration for her new novel, "The Man of the Hour." On one occasion, meeting Colonel Nutting of Davenport, he shook hands with him heartily in the "de-lightful" fashion, exclaiming:

"How is that fellow? How are all my old friends in Davenport, and how is Miss French? You tell her I read all she writes. Do you know, that woman knows as much about factories and the machine business as a man."

THE MAGAZINES

The Real Danger in the "Yellow Peril."—In the great new future that is coming to this old country two elements will struggle for supremacy, says Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's for February. The one is the yellow peril, the other the Chinese people coupled with such-such influence as Japan will be able to exert. The other will be the more material, more advanced civilization of the west, neither will entirely win the battle, but one or the other will finally get the way. I am no very serious believer in what is called the yellow peril; not owing to any trust in the motives or intelligence of the Chinese, but only because I have great faith that the star of destiny still hangs over the west; but because I believe that under any favorable circumstances the good sense and sound character of the Chinese will vindicate themselves. In respect to the yellow peril, it is interesting to recall what a Chinese official of progressive tendency recently said:

"The future contains no yellow peril for Europe or America," he remarked, "but it does contain one for Europeans and Americans in Asia unless your nations and ours are able to meet great Asiatics with more consideration."

Nations' New Giant Torpedo.

The United States navy has just adopted a new engine, a complete institution in the shape of a high-speed turbine torpedo, the Bliss-Leavitt. It is classed as one of the most powerful and deadly sea weapons in existence today. This self-propelling sea monster travels thru the water at a speed of thirty-six knots and has an extreme range of 4,000 yards, 8,000 being the guaranteed contract range. Owing to its superior advantages in speed and range, it is capable of going eight knots, or 25 per cent faster and nearly double the distance of the latest Whitehead, it will supplant the latter, now considered to be obsolete, says The World Today for February.

Annals of Iowa.

The January Annals of Iowa, published by the historical department of Iowa, is out. Among its articles is one on the special interest of "The Drinkers in Iowa." The leading article is "Colonel Thomas Cox," by Harvey Reid.

Tells of the Wonderful Growth of the South and Southwest.

The south's remarkable industrial development is mirrored in the February Review of Reviews, in which a group of our best-known editors of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, describes the contemporary progress of that section, giving special attention to the cotton, iron and steel industry. The wonderful story of Galveston's rescue from an encroaching sea, and the latest phase of the boom in southwest Texas.

LITERARY NOTES

Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipzig has finished his course of lectures at Harvard university and is giving a series at Columbia university, New York, before returning to Germany. His essay on "Individuality and Immortality" will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., on Feb. 17.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish their first volume of fiction for the season on Feb. 17. It is "The Spirit of the P