LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

MAGAZINE SECTION

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WASHINGTON HOME OF MANY WIDELY READ JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, AND TRADES PAPERS

More than Seventy Publications of All Kinds and Degrees of Importance Issued from Local Printing Houses to Subscribers All Over Country.

How many newspapers and periodicals are published in Washington?

Here's a question that the average resident of this city would puzzle over a long time unless he had access to the American Newspaper Annual and Directory.

Of course, every one knows our four big daily papers and is probably familiar with one or two weekly periodicals, but there are many little Washington publications issued in the interests of a variety of pursuits and organizations about which the average citizen knows nothing and copies of which he never has seen.

The Newspaper Annual gives the names of seventy-four publications in its list for the District of Columbia. These papers and magazines range from trades papers having circulation of upward of 40,000 to little partisan weeklies of less than as many hundreds in circulation.

The offices of these journals are scattered in every quarter of the District. A number of them are edited in the parlors of private houses in quiet side streets and published at a near-by job printing shop. Some of them have pretentious quarters in the downtown business district. But wherever and in whatever manner they are brought to light, each manages to interest enough subscribers and the ever-necessary advertisers to keep its head above water.

"Arms and the Man."

"Arma virumque Cano" sang the Latin poet nearly 2,000 years ago when he put into hexameter the story of the travels of Aeneas from the bloody fields of Troy to the new empire of the West. So also sings Arms and the Man, the weekly published every Thursday from 1502 H street. Particularly of arms and men, but also of range finders and ammunition and verniers and targets, of soft-nosed bullets and of drill. It is the unofficial organ of the riflemen, military and civil, all over the United States.

James A. Drain is the editor. The paper was established in 1879. It is, therefore, in the thirty-third year of publication. It contains articles devoted to the regular army and navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard. From its columns are collated each autumn the records of the National Rifle Association. Secretary W. S. Jones, of the association, considers the publication his strong right arm. This is the motto which Arms and the Man carries ever at the head of its editorial column:

> That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic, but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is of all these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

Arms and the Man is in no sense of the word a local publication. It numbers among its subscribers the citizen soldiers of every State in the Union, and a huge weekly consignment is shipped to the Philippines and other possessions of the United States beyond the seas.

The Postmasters' Advocate is another publication that is national in character. It is a monthly periodical of some twenty-odd pages devoted to the interests of the third and fourth class postmasters throughout the country. Lately it has taken up the cause of the assistant postmasters of the first and second classes, and its circulation runs well over 30,000.

The offices of this magazine were formerly in the Jenifer Building, at Seventh and D streets, but have lately been moved to the upper floor of the National Bank of Washington. J. W. McKinley has long been the editor and publisher of this widely read little magazine, but it is understood that he is to relinquish his control in favor of C. A. Stillings, formerly Public Printer.

For Parcels Post.

One of the causes that the Postmasters' Advocate is fighting for is the parcels post. Every issue of recent date contains a summary of the developments in favor of this movement and a plea for further activity among the postmasters in creating a feeling among the farmers and other rural district dwellers favorable to parcels post legislation.

Another publication issued from the same offices is entitled the Feather. This, too, is a monthly, but it devotes itself entirely to poultry and pigeons. Here the chicken and pigeon fancier may learn everything he should know about the care and raising of all kinds of fancy fowl. In its columns also one may find advertisements of everything pertaining to this pursuit from prize stock to the latest form of patented chick food.

Out at Takoma Park is the Review and Herald Publishing Association, where the interests of the Seventh-day Adventists are exploited in a number of weekly and monthly periodicals. The principal weekly is the Advent Sabbath Review and Herald. This is supplemented every week by a journal devoted to the young people of the sect styled the Youth's Instructor. Then there are four monthly magazines published by this association which go all over this country into the homes of the Adventists: Liberty, a magazine of religious freedom; the Protestant Magazine, Christian Education, and the Sabbath School Worker.

The organ of the American Federation of Labor has been printed in Washington for more than seventeen years. Its publication was commenced in 1894, when the Federation was in its infancy. Today the circulation of the Federationist, according to the newspaper directory, is more than 40,000.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, is its editor. He is also its principal contributor. Although the Federationist is a nonpartisan publication it is not nonpolitical. Its influence has been thrown to one side or another in almost every political fight since the publication came into existence. Through its medium the Federation took its definite stand in favor of the election of William Jennings Bryan, in 1908.

It was in the "We Don't Patronize List," a section of the paper since eliminated, that the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was printed some three years ago. It was this alleged attack upon the stove company which precipitated the long litigation, not yet ended, in which the effort was made to land Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, of the Federation, in the District of Columbia jail on charges of contempt of court.

Journal of Sons of Erin.

Ten years old and with a circulation to-day of more than 190,000 copies, the National Hibernian is a tribute to the activity and the hard work of Patrick J. Haltigan, who was recently honored with an appointment as reading clerk of the United States House of Representatives. Haltigan's reputation was made with the National Hibernian.

It is a monthly newspaper, and, as the headline announces, is devoted to the interests of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. Every article, every editorial, and, indeed almost every advertisement, is Irish. Mr. Haltigan has not used green ink yet in the production of the journal, but even that is promised.

The Hibernian takes an active stand in favor of the development of an interest in the study of the Gaelic language and literature in the schools.

The paper lays claim to the largest circulation of any Irish or Catholic monthly journal in the United States.

Fifty-two years ago one of Washington's stalwart German citizens, Werner Koch, established the Washington Journal, a little weekly, published in German and devoted to a review of the week's news and editorial comment on matters of special interest to his fellow-countrymen. This little journal soon became an integral factor in the home of nearly every German family in the city, and until last March it never skipped an issue. During the last few years the venerable age of the proprietor and publisher was reflected in the falling circulation and influence of the Journal, and when he died, on March 8, Dr. Christian Strack, the editor in chief, carried on its publication only until March 25, when the Journal suspended issue.

Then C. T. Schwegler stepped into the breach, took over the little weekly and began a new and aggressive campaign to rehabilitate its fallen fortunes. The first issue since March was published yesterday. Schwegler's active campaigning already has brought the circulation of the paper back to satisfactory figures and the Washington Journal bids fair to have taken a new and permanent lease of life. The new Journal is a twelve-page paper, published on Saturdays. Its offices are at 710 Sixth street.

Many Other Publications.

Among the other weekly papers not devoted to some particular craft or organization, but published as weekly news reviews and commentators are: The Bee, Washington's widely known colored paper, edited by W. Calvin Chase and published at 1109 I street; the Chronicle, an independent Republican paper established in 1861, at present edited and published by J. Q. Thompson & Co., 1229 Pennsylvania avenue; the old Georgetown Courant, an independent journal published since 1885 at 1264 Thirty-second street, edited by Frank J. Wissner, and Washingtonia, a new political and literary weekly, edited and published by William Wolff Smith, in the Jenifer Building, at Seventh and D streets.

The other Washington publications include: The American Forestry, a monthly established in 1895, Edwin A. Start, editor, devoted to the science of forestry and the reports of that branch of the government service, circulation, 10,000; American Monthly Magazine, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, editor, published by the D. A. R. and devoted to historical, patriotic, and literary subjects; American University Courier, quarterly, Albert Ocborn, editor; Army and Navy Magazine, monthly, literary, Herbert Cecil Lewis, editor and publisher; Army and Navy Register, weekly, Army and Navy Publishing Company, devoted to subjects appropriate to its title; Art and Progress, monthly, published by the American Federation of Arts; Buff and Blue, edited and published by the students of Gallaudet College; Children's Star, monthly, Elizabeth C. Wickersham, editor; Church Militant, monthly, published in the interests of the Episcopal Church; Civil Service Advocate, monthly, published by the United States Civil Service Retirement Association; Electrical Worker, monthly, published by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Fleet Review, monthly, devoted to naval topics, John R. Cox, editor; Georgetown College Journal, monthly, published by students; Government Accountant, monthly, J. P. Muller, editor; Infantry Journal, bi-monthly, devoted to military topics, Maj. George H. Shelton, editor, published by the United States Infantry Association; Journal of the Knights of Labor, monthly, John W. Hayes, editor; Law Reporter, weekly, Richard A. Ford, editor; Machinists' Monthly Journal, D. Douglas Wilson, editor; Military Surgeon, Association of Military Surgeons, publishers; National Geographic Magazine, published by the National Geographic Society; Navy, monthly, Navy Publishing Company; Postal Record, National Association of Letter Carriers, publishers; Records of the Past, history and archaeology, Prof. George Frederick Wright and Frederick Bennett Wright, editors; Society, weekly, Hobart Brooks, editor; Trades Unionist, weekly, Frank S. Lerch, editor; World's Progress, monthly, science and industry, Jerry A. Matthews, editor.

HALF A MILLION — THE — READERS MONTHLY

NATIONAL HIBERNIAN

A Monthly Journal Published by and Devoted to the Interests of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

GRANT MEMORIAL STATUE DRAWS NEAR COMPLETION

Marble Superstructure in Place in Botanic Garden and Groups of Military Figures Have Been Cast. Will Be a Fine Work.

Slowly, as befits the magnitude and importance of its fine artistic conception, the great Grant memorial, at the foot of Capitol Hill in an unused part of the Botanic Garden, is drawing near its completion, to rank among the symbolic creations of the world as whole pages of history written in bronze and marble by the sculptor's chisel to tell to the coming generations something of the labor, the bloodshed, and the suffering that goes to the making of a great nation.

Back in the early months of the year 1901—so long ago that many of the people of the nation have forgotten about it—there was passed by Congress an act authorizing the erection of a statue or memorial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant not to exceed in cost the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, to be placed in any unoccupied part of the District of Columbia, excepting in the Capitol grounds or those of the Library of Congress.

The work was intrusted to a commission to consist of the president of the Society of the Tennessee, the chairman of the joint committee on the Library, and the Secretary of War. So the work was undertaken by Gen. G. M. Dodge, Senator George Peabody, and Elihu Root, who called for the submission of competitive designs by architects and sculptors by March, 1902.

Men Who Designed the Monument.

No fewer than twenty-seven responses came from twenty-three architects, and the award was finally made to the design submitted by Architect Edward Pearce Casey and Sculptor Henry Merwin Shrady. There are the names of the men who have done things that count big in the artistic world and no mean fame is already theirs.

It was Mr. Casey who completed the Congressional Library, of which the whole nation is justly proud. He, too, planned the memorial bridge, in 1900, across the Potomac to Arlington. He also designed the wonderful Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, and it was this same architect who won over seventy competitors for the design of the Memorial Continental Hall for the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Henry Merwin Shrady, while a young man, is eminently qualified to collaborate with so eminent a fellow-worker as Architect Casey. Shrady is a graduate in law of Columbia University, who by illness was compelled to turn aside from his chosen profession and to take up art as a recreation. The statue of Washington at Valley Forge that graces the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge is his. He is making a statue of William the Silent for the Holland Society, who will place it on Riverside Drive. He is doing groups of Indians for the Fulton monument at Spuyten Duyvil, of which Karl Ritter is doing the main statue.

The Site for the Statue.

A site for the statue of Grant was chosen on the grounds of the White House, but it was later decided that the Botanic Garden, in a part of the great belt that stretches a mile or more from the Capitol to the Monument, would afford a much more desirable site, and on June 30, 1906, Congress commended this second choice.

But there was one man to whom the selection was not pleasing, and that was Supt. Smith, of the Botanic Garden, who objected to the encroachment upon his domain.

So when in October, 1907, the commission began to excavate within the fence between First and Second streets northwest for the foundation of the monument they found themselves, after two days' work, confronted with an injunction from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia summoning them to show cause why they should cut down trees in public places within the District. It was not until April, 1908, that the commission was able to give orders to remove three trees of historic interest to safe places and to proceed with the excavation, and even then they had to cut something off the length and height of the monument to accommodate it to the limitations of the new site.

As it is the monument superstructure, which was completed in January, 1909, is 282 feet long, 69 feet deep, and 5 feet high. The equestrian statue measures 15 feet 6 inches in height over all.

Description of the Monument.

In the finished design there is a fine intermingling of action and repose. At each end, upon the flanked exedras, are colossal groups of struggling, tumultuous men and horses, of such heroic size that they will be among the largest pieces of such work to be found anywhere in the world. These picture cavalry at the one end and artillery at the other, facing inward and representing a mad rush toward the center across the long interval of white marble superstructure that separates them from the central figure.

This is a colossal statue of Grant on horseback, clad in the slouch hat and military overcoat of his day, which lend themselves so artistically to the lifelike depiction of the great soldier. His pose is, that of the reviewing officer and is a fine conception of that quiet keenness of inspection that was at once the dread of the delinquent and the pride of the deserving.

The horse partakes something of the life and action that rages in the two flanking groups and seems to emphasize the calm contemplation of the man he bears. This action is heightened by the designs upon the bas-reliefs that adorn the long sides of the base upon which the statue stands. One side bears the infantry, doggedly trudging along through the forced marches that were a part of their daily lives, while upon the other is to be seen a corps of infantry in battle.

Upon the four corners are placed heroic bronze lions, emblematic of force, while under the outstretched paw of each and in safe grasp is the flag. The lions are in repose, it is true, but there is a subtle significance in the fact that each is ready to spring if necessary. Around it all stand eight massive bronze candelabra that are both artistic and imposing.

Progress of the Work.

The superstructure of marble is completed and in place. The lions and the eight candelabra are set in their proper stations. The cavalry group, which weighs fifteen tons, is cast and ready to be shipped for setting. There remains the casting of the artillery group, that weighs eighteen tons, and for which a special artillery, drill was given before the artist at West Point, and is realistic even to the horses thrown back upon their haunches, the guidon plowing the ground, and every detail of the heavy harness, buckles, and uniform of man and horse that contrast very strangely with the lightness and finish of that in use to-day.

The equestrian statue of man and horse is yet to be cast, and while the commission has already extended the time of completion for three years, expiring on August 10 of this year, it will be necessary to grant the architect and artist a further extension. For great works of this nature, so complex in their artistic as well as architectural design, are not to be hurried through as a building may be rushed. Already three designs of the monument have been made to insure accuracy, beauty, and artistic effect. There was, first, the model that was submitted in competition; second, the model of one-quarter size of the finished work, which was made to make sure that nothing could be improved upon, and, third, the model of full size for the casting.

The jury that passed upon the designs that were submitted was composed of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Charles F. McKim, and Daniel C. French. Since the time of the award two of these have passed from a life of activity in American art and left their impress deep upon the artistic development of the nation. Their passing is but emblematical of the generations that will come and go while there stands the memorial of a grateful nation to the one who played so large a part in the political and social welfare of the country that he was proud to serve.

Uncompleted Grant Memorial in Botanic Garden.

MANDOLIN A FAVORITE.

Again Comes Into Popularity After Many Years.

Following the recent revival of the banjo, the mandolin has again come into almost high-water popularity. For years this instrument suffering in the United States from the natural relaxation following the furor attendant upon the first introduction to American musical and society critics. Two brothers, Dominick and Frank Tipaldi, now living in New York City, formally introduced the mandolin into this country, bringing it from their native Naples in 1874. Society at once "took up" the new instrument with its polite, piquant, harmonies, and legions of the upper social strata swarmed around the Profs. Tipaldi, to be initiated into the melodies of the thin bone pick. The William Waldorf Astors, Iselins, Babcocks, Ladews, Brokaws, and Millises were early converts.

There are no internationally famed virtuosos of the mandolin, although the Tipaldis probably attained the artistic pinnacle. The instrument does not allow of supreme soul expression such as masters of the piano and violin have cultivated, the music most fitted to it being of romantic or vivacious flavor.

Jeweled, gold, or silver inlaid mandolins frequently bring prices high in the hundreds, but there are no "Strads" to raise fancy selling figures around the $20,000 and $30,000 mark, such as happen with practically well made violins that have association with the names of noted makers.

Dog Customers.

At a corner a street faker has a dozen or so little, soft, woolly toy lambs spread upon the sidewalk. He sees a woman approaching with a terrier on a leash, and takes a few steps backward to give plenty of chance to the dog. The woman and the dog come, and the terrier makes a fierce plunge for a little lamb. It is hard and fast between his iron jaws, and he will not let go. The woman pays and the terrier proudly trots along with her, the woolly toy in the stubborn jaws. Soon another woman with a dog, and the same performance. So it goes on, says the New York Press, the slick street faker coining money all day long.

There are four and a half times as many sovereigns in use as half-sovereigns.

WASHINGTON SHOULD HAVE SCHOOLS OF MOTHERHOOD

Washington should have schools to teach the ancient but neglected art of motherhood. This is the suggestion of Washingtonians who have visited Boston and other cities which have these colleges. Sciences of all kinds, and even woman's suffrage, are taught at the leading girls' colleges and schools here, but no schools have been found where teachers instruct pupils how to manage children. Motherhood, claim the suggestors, is a study that is not thought of in the modern rush for information of the money-making and social kind.

Prominent Washington men and women favor such schools and deplore the lack of them. Some claim that boys, as well as girls, should be taught "how to rear children." For in these days of mothers' congresses and suffragettes there is no telling where mere man will be placed finally by their better halves.

Nothing should be neglected, it is asserted, in teaching the mysterious ways of soothing a crying baby who drives its father to wild thoughts of leaving home. Too much attention to the social side of marriage is the reason for the neglect of this important domestic problem, say those who know. That a crying child cannot be soothed by the strains of Wagnerian music is the radical opinion of persons who have studied the subject. Delegates to the mothers' congress were especially attentive to this part.

Among those who have gone on record as favoring schools not only for cooking, sewing, and dusting off mahogany furniture, but for learning mothercraft, are Henry B. F. Macfarland, Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. A. A. Birney, of the mothers' congress; Rev. Dr. Van Schaick, jr.; Miss Ruth Rizer, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and other persons informed upon questions relative to the methods of obtaining better knowledge of children for the growing generation.

Teach Boys to Cook.

Rev. Dr. Van Schaick favors not only schools for girls, but for boys, where they can learn the art of cooking. Dr. Van Schaick said: "I favor the schools for girls, and think such courses should be included in the curriculum of all educational institutions. Boys also should be taught some of the branches. A course in cooking would prove invaluable to the healthy American boy with a desire to go camping."

Mr. Macfarland approves the schools, agreeing with Dr. Van Schaick on the question of cooking for boys. He said Mrs. Macfarland favors the idea also.

"I believe in such schools as a matter of course," said Miss Rizer. "The only disadvantages, in my opinion, is starting girls at these courses when they are too young. No girl or woman is ever too old to study these subjects. A course in general household economics should be taught also.

"Sanitation will do much toward off the diseases to which infants are subject. Knowledge of hygiene should prove valuable to any girl who contemplates marriage. Cooking is not the only one of the many household arts that should be recognized by schools, either public or private."

Lady Berry Hart, speaking before the mothers' congress, expressed herself as heartily in favor of schools which have as their object courses in motherhood. Lady Hart spoke of the schools in England, where mothers are taught how to bring up their young. She pointed out the necessity of bringing mothers as well as girls realize the magnitude of the task they undertake in rearing children.

Another advocate of schools for mothers is Judge De Lacy. He spoke at the mothers' congress, claiming that many of the cases brought into the Juvenile Court are caused by neglect of careless mothers. Judge De Lacy said: "The courses in home training should be started while the pupil is young and never stopped."

Boston's Mother Schools.

Mrs. Birney approves of all kinds of domestic science being taught in schools. She said that the teaching should be started as soon as a girl is able to appreciate her studies and continued until her graduation from school.

In Boston there are schools which, it is claimed, teach all the branches of motherhood. Students are taught not only the finer arts of domestic science, but are given practical instruction. The schools, say the visitors, teach the branches which are usually the source of much anxiety to the young mother, and have never lacked pupils.

The opinion of all of the persons interviewed seemed to emphasize the necessity of a thorough knowledge of all that is known to the model mother. It is pointed out that while experience may be the best teacher, experience may be recognized at sight by the young woman who has been instructed by capable teachers.

A canvass of the Washington schools has shown a surprising percentage which do not even teach such domestic sciences as cooking. In most cases, it was said, courses in French, literature, and higher mathematics took up too much of the girls' time and cooking instruction was out of the question.

A few of the most prominent schools have courses in cooking, but the principals claim the girls do not like the idea of donning aprons and getting their hands soiled by contact with a stove.

MILLIONS FOR CANDY.

Did you know that last year we spent $78,000,000 for candy and another $35,000,000 for chewing gum and just about $320,000,000 more for soda water? These and other interesting figures are from a list of statistics prepared by Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, and presented by him in Congress for the purpose of showing that even if the cost of living is high we pay highly for our luxuries, too.

His statistics show that these luxuries consumed in a single year would complete a chain of canals from Boston to Key West; that the jewelry sold represents more than twice the cost of building the Panama Canal, and that the nickels annually spent for the pink and brown sizzling soda water are sufficient to complete the inland waterway system for which all South Texas is so ardently pining.

Not His Fault.

Little Augustus Johnson had learned some things about the face of a clock, but not quite all there is to know, relates the Youth's Companion.

"What time is it, 'Gustus?' asked his employer one night to test him.

"It's jes' 8 o'clock," said the boy after a careful survey of the clock.

"No; you're wrong," said his employer. "It won't be 8 o'clock for quite a while yet; not for twenty minutes."

"Both hands is p'inting to 8 jes' as straight as day can p'int," said the boy, stubbornly. "If dey ain' telling de truf, I cyant help it."