Literary News and Criticism

A Study of the Causes of Our War with Spain.

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN. DIPLOMACY. By French Ensor Chadwick, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. 8vo, pp. ix, 610. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The man of action as historian and philosopher has not hitherto been unknown to our literature or to that of other lands, and more than once his personality has been that of a naval officer, in fine fulfilment of the ideal which was set for members of that service by the founder of the American navy. The present incursion of a veteran sea fighter into the field of letters is peculiarly appropriate, and its result is more than ordinarily gratifying. There is probably no naval officer now living who is more familiar with the circumstances and conditions of our war with Spain from personal observation and participation than Rear Admiral Chadwick, and it is therefore fitting that he should be the author of a detailed review of those diplomatic relations of ours with Spain of which the war of 1898 was the logical and, humanly speaking, all but inevitable culmination. For that is the argument of the book before us, which the author maintains with a wealth of cited facts and with a cogency of deduction which will scarcely be challenged and which certainly will not be successfully controverted. The folly, in which some have indulged, of attributing that war to the destruction of the Maine or to other purely ephemeral incidents is authoritatively dismissed. The seeds of the conflict were planted in 1763; they germinated just twenty years later and the bitter harvest was finally garnered only twelve years ago.

It was on February 10, 1763, that France, beaten in the war which is here called the "French and Indian" and in Europe the "Seven Years'," ceded to England the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and by the treaty of cession declared the Mississippi from source to mouth free to the British for navigation on equal terms with the French. It was on the same day, too, that France ceded to Spain the territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, known in history as the Louisiana Territory. Thus the Spanish dominions and the British American colonies were brought into a contact productive of more or less incessant friction and irritation until 135 years later, when that contact was finally ended. Logically and morally Spain succeeded to the obligations as well as to the authority of the French in Louisiana, and in 1783 the United States succeeded to the privileges of Great Britain in the Northwest and Southwest territories. That is to say, the United States had a right to navigate the Mississippi freely from source to mouth on equal terms with Spain. But there is nothing more familiar in the history of those times than the tortuous efforts of Spain to deny and to nullify that right and to forbid its exercise. To that end her policy was directed during the Revolution. On April 29, 1779, she secretly allied herself with France against England, and six days later offered England her alliance against France, which latter being refused, she declared war against England in aid of France but not in behalf of America. Again, on May 10, 1780, she offered to ally herself with the United States if this country would renounce its rights on the Mississippi, the remembrance of which probably inspired Jay to his superb disregard of Congressional orders in making the treaty of peace of 1783.

In our assertion in 1783 of our rights as the successor of Great Britain on the eastern shore of the Mississippi was the germination of the seeds of trouble between the United States and Spain. There followed Spain's persistent efforts to exclude us from that river and to incite sedition and secession in the Western territories; the scoundrelism of Wilkinson, the strenuous diplomacy of Pinckney, and finally the secret treaty of San Ildefonso as a counsel of Spain's despair. In the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of that treaty Spain was ill used by France, for the purchase price for Louisiana was never paid and the solemn obligation of France not to resell the territory was soon repudiated. Moreover, our purchase of Louisiana, while it ended the Mississippi controversy, led to still further complications and controversies with Spain, in which the United States did not always show to advantage. The Yazoo business was bad enough in 1783. But that of West Florida was worse, and it is gratifying to see that Admiral Chadwick clearly recognizes and frankly confesses the fact. The United States was "greatly in the wrong" he tells us. One of Madison's dispatches, which was equally Jefferson's, was "a piece of pettifogging unworthy of high-minded statesmen." The President and his Secretary of State and all the Cabinet were equally wrong "in the face of seemingly patent facts." It is true that the Spanish minister replied with notes of "a rudeness which no government could tolerate," but his tone was justified by the gross indignities which Spain had suffered at our hands. The result was that he was changed from a friend to an enemy of the United States, and relations between the two countries were deeply embittered.

Not the least deplorable feature of those doings was that Texas was for the time lost to us, the United States was diplomatically humiliated, and a legacy of woe was left to succeeding years. The Galveston and Amelia Island incidents followed, and then the negotiations with De Onis and Vives, which were conducted on our part by the man whom Admiral Chadwick regards as, on the whole, the greatest of American secretaries of State, and the acquisition of East Florida was finally effected in circumstances which increased the already intense animosity between the two nations. Meantime another cause of offence arose in South America. In 1818 Adams proposed to France the recognition of South American independence, and thereby startled a government which at that very time was planning to seat a Bourbon prince as King of the Argentine. The Holy Alliance was asked by Spain to intervene for the restoration to her of her South American provinces, and it agreed to do so on condition that the United States would join it in the act. The United States promptly and positively refused, and in so refusing Adams, in July, 1820, unmistakably foreshadowed the Monroe Doctrine. Then, in 1823, came Adams's often quoted observations concerning our policy toward Cuba and Porto Rico, again forecasting not only the Monroe Doctrine but also what has appropriately been called the Polk doctrine, following this with his memorable warning to Baron Tuyl, which, it is interesting to recall, the President and all the rest of the Cabinet regarded as needlessly offensive and dangerous, and last of all the Monroe Doctrine. Thus, in half a dozen years the antagonism between Spain and America was developed in all directions to what seemed the utmost degree compatible with the maintenance of peace.

Then a change occurred. The "peculiar institution" was at that time dominant in American politics. The revolted provinces of Spain, on establishing their independence, had abolished slavery, while Spain still retained it in Cuba and Porto Rico. The sympathies of pro-slavery America, therefore, were transferred from the new republics to their former lord, and became for many years the bulwark of Spain's power in the remaining remnant of her American empire. There can be no doubt that it was on that ground that Congress practically nullified Adams's wise policy in the matter of the Panama Congress, and thus began that course of aloofness from and disregard for the Central American states which has been discreditable and unprofitable to us and almost infinitely mischievous for them. When Polk and Buchanan sought the acquisition of Cuba they did so largely through apprehension lest Great Britain or France would get that island and abolish slavery there. The American guarantee of Spanish possession of Cuba, which probably saved that island to Spain and which invested this country with a peculiar privilege of remonstrance and advice to Spain thereafter, was doubtless in part inspired by the same motive. And so to the end of the rule of the pro-slavery faction at Washington the hostility between America and Spain was held in abeyance.

Promptly thereafter it again became acute. Our author reviews in detail and with judicial fairness the attitude of this country toward the various Cuban insurrections, and especially commends that of the Grant administration during the Ten Years' War. Beyond doubt the United States was used as a source of supplies and as a base of operations, but our government was never voluntarily or consciously a party to violations of neutrality. Spain had no more cause for complaint against us than she had for identical reasons against France and England during the Carlist war. The Cuban Junta in New York had its close parallel in the Carlist Committee in London. Moreover, for such success as the Junta and the filibusters and the supply expeditions had Spain was herself chiefly to blame. Of seventy-seven expeditions from the United States in the last Cuban revolution Spain stopped only five, while the United States stopped thirty-three. Had the Spanish patrol of the Cuban coast been as efficient as our guardianship of ours, the insurgents would have got no supplies from the United States. Yet Spain bitterly blamed this country, and in her resentment of what she erroneously imagined to be our breach of neutrality she exercised extreme severity toward American citizens in Cuba, especially those of Cuban birth or parentage, and thus, of course, provoked answering resentment on our side.

The crisis came in 1896. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. De Lome was, in Admiral Chadwick's estimation, not only very important but also "temperate, wise and abounding in good counsel." It was intended for the good of both Spain and Cuba and contemplated the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in the island under conditions of good government which would be acceptable to the Cuban people and also to the legitimate international interests of the United States. The aim was to avert the menace of needed intervention, which was then looming ominously upon the horizon, and the warning was frankly given that the United States could not with complacency contemplate another ten years' war, with all its injurious and disturbing incidents. The Spanish answer ceremoniously acknowledged the good spirit of the American note, but insisted that Spain must be permitted to fight the matter out in her own way. That, says Admiral Chadwick, was the turning point of the affairs of Spain. Traditional Spanish pride would not brook interference, particularly by that nation which since 1783 had been Spain's favorite antipathy. But intervention was bound to come, either friendly or unfriendly. Mr. Olney's offer of friendship was rejected. In the fall of that same year President Cleveland's annual message distinctly foreshadowed impending intervention, forcible and unfriendly.

Before it was necessary for that intervention to be realized President McKinley succeeded President Cleveland and succeeded to his Cuban policy. There was need that he should do the latter, for under the concentration system, with its appalling results, the condition of Cuba was becoming worse and was verging upon the intolerable. In his message to Congress President McKinley characterized the concentration system as an abuse of the rights of war. In that it may be conceded that he erred through the revolt of his humane disposition against the horrors which concentration involved. There are American and British examples of similar practices, and an American commission a few years after the war declared that General Weyler's policy had been legally justifiable. The charge that the Spanish violated the laws of nations was no more to be sustained than was Spain's definition of piracy as applied to the Cuban supply expeditions. Moreover, the insurgents were pursuing a policy of devastation which was less easy of justification than the Spanish concentration. But the supreme condemnation of both was that which was expressed in President McKinley's message of 1897—namely, that such methods had not the virtue or the vindication of effectiveness. By concentration the Spanish could not quell the insurrection; by devastation the insurgents could not expel the Spanish.

Then came the tragic incident of the Maine, which Admiral Chadwick, who was a member of the court of inquiry into that disaster, dismisses with brief treatment, as is fitting; for that incident, dreadful as it was, was really of minor diplomatic importance in the more than century long train of causes and effects which this book relates. A few American newspapers acted scandalously over it, but on the whole the American government, press and public displayed an admirable temper. The report of the court of inquiry declared that the ship had been destroyed by two explosions, the first external and the second, consequent upon the first, internal. Admiral Chadwick is strongly convinced of the correctness of this theory. At first he thought the explosion had been entirely internal, due to some fault or mischief in the magazine, but examination persuaded him otherwise against his prepossessions, and he would now welcome a complete exposure of the wreck as it lies as certain to result in vindication of the findings of the court. All that, however, by the way. The great tragedy did not materially affect the remorseless progress of affairs. It was only "a patent and impressive proof of a state of affairs in Cuba which was intolerable." Without it, as the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate declared, our government would still have pressed and would have had to press for an immediate solution of the Cuban problem. But Spain would assent to no acceptable solution, and so the end came. In the act of intervention and in America's expulsion of Spain from contact with or proximity to the United States in 1898 was the logical sequel to and culmination of Spain's efforts to exclude the United States from contact or proximity to her possessions in 1783.

Admiral Chadwick has told this story with painstaking elaboration of detail, with admirable discretion and taste and with a judicial impartiality worthy of the highest commendation. As an exhaustive and philosophical exposition of the causes which led to the ultimate extinction of the Spanish empire in the Western Hemisphere, and as a large and authoritative contribution to the diplomatic history of the United States, his work is invaluable. Nor should we overlook the fact that an ample analytical index makes all the contents of the volume readily accessible for reference.

OLD HOSTLERIES.

A Book on the Drinking Customs of England.

INNS, ALES, AND DRINKING CUSTOMS OF OLD ENGLAND. By Frederick W. Hackwood. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 392. Sturgis & Walton Company.

There is exceeding good entertainment in Mr. Hackwood's study of old English inns, and of the ways of their keepers and customers. Their history runs back to the "Tabernæ" of Roman days, when along the splendid roads made by the conquerors rose the comfortable dwellings wherein the traveller might find food and lodging. In the centuries that followed a store of quaint anecdote and strange instances has gathered about the British inn—the author has certainly not lacked material. Among the illustrations are many delightful pictures of ancient hostleries, houses of a wondrously charming architecture. The oldest of all the English inns, they say, is the "Seven Stars," in Withy Green, Manchester; there are documents which show that it was in existence before 1356. The "Bell" at Finedon, in Northamptonshire, was used as an inn, it is asserted, in 1042, but there is probably truth in the author's suggestion that the actual building stands on the site of an older hostlery. There is no doubt at all that the "Saracen's Head" at Newark was entertaining travellers in 1341, for it can be traced by its title deeds to that date. The "George," the beautiful Gothic inn at Glastonbury, was built in the fifteenth century and was then called the "Old Pilgrim" inn. When Henry VIII came to Glastonbury to visit the Abbey, he slept at this inn, and his bed was long preserved there. Another "George"—at Salisbury—is thought to have been erected about 1320. It is still used as an esteemed private hotel, and those sojourners who look out upon its courtyard of a morning may delight themselves with a not ill grounded belief that, like many other strolling players, Shakespeare once acted therein.

What is said to be the oldest inhabited house in England is the Fighting Cocks Inn, at St. Albans, a queer little octagonal building, which was erected as a boathouse for the monastery founded by King Offa, about the year 795. "A subterranean passage, now blocked up, runs from the basement to the ruins of the monastery, a distance of about two hundred yards. It was used also as a storage for the fishing tackle of the monks. There is a shed at the back of the house where, it is said, Oliver Cromwell stabled his horse, himself once sleeping under its roof during the Civil War." Of comparatively modern English inns one of the oddest is the "Crooked House," at Himley, on the Earl of Dudley's estate:

> As a result of mining operations—the whole district is honeycombed with coal pits—it has fallen out of the perpendicular to an alarming extent. It is as difficult to walk through the doorway as to pace the deck of a vessel in a rolling sea; the warped floor and the leaning walls make it difficult to maintain a vertical position, the more so as all the rooms are out of joint and present a remarkable optical illusion. The clocks on the walls, although absolutely perpendicular, as their pendulums testify, appear to be hanging sideways at a very pronounced angle. A shelf which is really level appears to be a foot higher at one end than at the other. If marbles be placed on what appears to be the lower end of the tap room table they apparently roll uphill and fall over with a bump!

Among the stories associated with existing inns is that of "Dirty Dick," who, when a spruce and prosperous young landlord on the point of giving a great wedding feast, heard of the sudden death of his betrothed. He turned the key in the door of the room where the wedding supper was spread, and for fifty years no one entered it. Ruin, rust, dirt and dilapidation seized the whole house and its owner as well. The author suggests that it was upon this actual happening that Dickens founded the Havisham episode in "Great Expectations." We must not forget, by the way, that one inn and one inn keeper of the genial, comfortable sort that Dickens loved still exist in England, and Mr. Hackwood tells us where to find them. There is a good deal of interesting history in the chapter on inn signs. Why, for example, should the sign of a hostlery be simply "Now Thus"? In the time of the Civil War there lived near the site of the present inn a wealthy Royalist squire who had cause to fear the coming of the Parliamentary troops. He sent away his servants and his livestock, buried all his money, plate and jewels under the floor of a barn, and, habited as a farm laborer, thrashed corn directly above his treasure. He was swinging his flail when the Roundheads came in upon him, exclaiming with each stroke, "Now Thus!" Nothing more could their questions extract from the apparently witless worker, and they departed with nothing to show for their trouble. The two words which saved him appear not only on the inn sign—they are carved on an old gravestone in Leek churchyard, presumably the gravestone of the clever Royalist himself.

Mr. Hackwood furnishes countless details of the growth of the drinking habit in England, of the beverages adjusted to the popular thirst and their origins. There is much that is unpleasant in the story, and he does not blink the fact. But pleasant or not, the book is readable from end to end.

"Central America and Its Problems" is the title of a volume by Mr. Frederick Palmer which is to be brought out immediately by Moffat, Yard & Co. The author, who has lately returned from that region, has dealt carefully with Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador, and has included in his volume three chapters on Mexico.

BOOKS IN PARIS.

A Blow at the French Suffragette.

Paris, January 8.

M. Théodore Joran has had the courage to open a vigorous campaign against "féminisme" in France. In "La Trouée Féministe," published by the Librairie Savaete, he attacks Mlle. Hubertine Auclert and Mlle. Pelletier, and nearly succeeds in burning those energetic young women with their own fuel, as it were, for he cites passages from the writings of both which make them contradict and stultify each other. The cruel analysis to which the most prominent two leaders of the feminist movement in France are subjected causes hesitation among their followers. M. Joran seems to be supported by facts in his assertion that in France only one woman in three thousand is a "suffragette."

Prince Elim Demidoff's poems, under the modest title of "Egarements," issued by the Librairie Plon, consist mostly of finely turned sonnets and short verses inspired by symbolism, and dealing with topics of actuality. They are beautifully illustrated by M. Georges Rochegrosse in delicate colored arabesques.

"La Fille de la Sirène," a novel by Mme. Mathilde Alanic, issued by Calmann-Lévy, deals with a young girl whose mother is a prima donna and whose father is an eminent surgeon. The prima donna, who is of irreproachable character, had abandoned the stage after her marriage. On one occasion, with her husband's consent, she sings for a charitable performance at the opera. The magic attraction of the "career" is too strong for her, and she becomes again a professional singer. The father steals away their daughter. The struggle over this daughter, who is beloved by both her parents, provides material for a clever tale, the upshot of which is that her mother finds her at last. The girl marries, and the father and mother meet at the wedding, and a year later, when their grandson is born, they become reconciled.

The problem presented by a young Alsatian artist called upon to choose between French and German nationality is forcibly and picturesquely treated by Mme. Jeanne Régamey, in her novel, "Jeune Alsace," just published by the Nouvelle Librairie. Paris appeals to the instincts of the artist, while the hills and dales of his native Vosges claim his heart. The artist says: "I look east and west upon two rival civilizations, which draw me in opposite directions. I remain in my village. I find a new moral evolution that daily assumes more definite shape and which makes my countrymen and myself neither French nor German, but, more than ever before, out-and-out Alsatians, and nothing else." C. I. B.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Talk of Things Present and to Come.

One of the cleverest American novels of the last decade was Mrs. Helen R. Martin's "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid." Therein she revealed a fresh background and characters but little known. On those pages did actually live and move a group of the Pennsylvania Dutch. She has again gone to that region for the characters of a new novel which the Century Company will publish next month. Its title is "The Crossways." "Tillie," we are told, has been reprinted eleven times.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's new little book, "The Story of Matka," was written on the island of St. Paul, in the Pribyloff group, while, as president of the Bering Sea Commission, he was investigating the habits of the fur seal. A sprained ankle restricted his movements, and he sought amusement in writing out the story of the mother seal, "Matka."

Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, writing in the jubilee number of "The Cornhill" of that notable editor of the past, James Payn, quotes the advice which Payn gave him, a beginner in authorship. "You cannot live by short stories," he said to the young man; "at any rate, you cannot live well. To every short story a plot—and a plot is a most precious thing. A good plot is the greater part of a good book. A really novel plot is a perfect treasure. When you are as old as I am and have written as many stories you will know its value. No, give up short stories and write a long one—write a novel."

> I told him that I did not think I could; that the length frightened me; that I had never thought of it.
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> "From what I have seen of your work I believe you can," he answered. "Try, at any rate." And, turning to a tall desk beside a window, he explained frankly and without reserve his own method of working. He showed me the large card on which he set out the plot; and a second card on which he wrote, each at the head of a column, the names of the dramatis personæ, and under each name a brief analysis of the character. Then returning to his seat, "Go to work slowly," he said. "Put into it the best you have. Remember in this it is the first step that counts. Make one good hit, make yourself known, and you will be well paid thereafter. One good piece of work and the game is won. But take little trouble, do anything short of your best, and you will earn but laborer's pay all your life."
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> I have not the art to reproduce the seasoning of pun and pertinent instance with which he flavored his advice; nor the gay laugh, nor the winning manner. But the counsel I can set down, and I do so; believing that it as true and as much to the point to-day as it was when it fell on my ears, and that it may prove as valuable to others as to myself. From my own lower pulpit, and within the narrow range of my voice I have preached it consistently.
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> "Give a year to the book," were Payn's parting words, "come and see me at times, and when it is done I will read it."
>
> I went out from him with a full heart, grateful beyond words.

Payn's generous kindness was a thing delightful to see. Weyman says that the man's pleasure in the triumphs of others was real vivid, from the heart. "It beamed through his glasses and thrilled in the clasp of his hand. Beyond doubt he took an honest pride in the work he had himself done—with his pen and in the chair; but in his latest years his deepest and purest pleasure was drawn from unselfish springs."

In a volume entitled "Anna Van Schurman, Artist, Scholar, Saint" (Longmans, Green & Co.), Miss Una Birch has set down the history of one of the few learned ladies of the seventeenth century. Anna was one of the most interesting figures of the Dutch Renaissance, and was visited and admired by pilgrims of culture from all European countries. Eminent scholars took great interest in her talents and directed her studies. She was called the "Sappho of Holland," and as the unofficial poet laureate of Utrecht she wrote verses for the greeting of distinguished visitors to the town. She etched, engraved, modelled in wax and cut flowers and other things out of paper and painted in water colors. She read Greek and Latin with ease and could write in either language. She studied the Oriental languages, too, and prepared an Ethiopian grammar. She was a student of philosophy and in later days a mystic. In some of these intellectual exercises she was mediocre, and it is impossible to avoid a conviction that the rarity of the learned woman was at the bottom of much of the admiration bestowed upon her. However that may be, Miss Birch's book is amusing and well worth reading.

The finest private library in existence of works dealing with Celtic literature was left to his daughters by the late Professor Whitley Stokes. These ladies have presented the library to London University, where it will be available to students of the subject. Many of the books, while comparatively modern, are out of print and hard to obtain. Among these are the publications of the Ossianic Society, of the Irish Archæological Society and the Annals of the Four Masters, published in Dublin in 1848. Other interesting books in the collection, it is stated by "The London Daily Mail," "are the 'Acta Sanctorium Hiberniæ' (Louvain, 1645), the 'Trias Thaumaturgea' (Louvain, 1647) and a Martyrology, published in Venice in 1708, which belonged to Bigot, a famous book collector, and has his autograph. In the library the student will find ample material for the study of Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, Cornish and Manx, and the latest works published on the subject of Celtic literature in Germany and France."

Mr. James Lane Allen's new novel, "A Brood of the Eagle," will be brought from the Macmillan press in the spring. The scene is laid in Kentucky, and the hero is a country doctor.

Three German monographs on aspects of primitive Christianity are now made accessible to English readers in Harper's Library of Living Thought: "The Origin of the New Testament," by the late Dr. William Wrede, of Breslau; "Paul and Jesus," by Professor Johannes Weiss, of the University of Heidelberg; and "Jesus or Paul?" by Dr. Arnold Meyer, professor of theology in the University of Zurich. The thesis of the last named writer is that inasmuch as our religion in its essence is derived from Christ the teaching and ministry of Jesus, the earthly human personality, should have precedence over the Pauline and ecclesiastical doctrine of the saving work of the supernatural Christ. In so far as St. Paul released us from bondage to those accidental limitations of the personality of Jesus which held Him fast under the yoke of the law and confined His ministry to the chosen nation and within the boundaries of the Land of Israel, the Apostle did the Church an enduring service. The aim of Professor Johannes Weiss's book is to combat the opinion that, in comparison with Jesus, the Apostle Paul is a new phenomenon, as new as possible in view of the wide standpoint common to both, and that the picture of Jesus's life and work did not determine the character of the Pauline theology. The real problem for the modern Church, the question of destiny as Dr. Weiss sees it, is the question whether the Church can for all time maintain the Pauline form of Christianity, according to which Jesus is not merely a mediator, guide and example, but also the object of religious veneration. The theory, however, that Paul's faith was not connected by any living tie with the historical figure of Jesus and that the coincidence of the methods employed by Paul and Jesus for the solution in practice of the problem of life was merely fortuitous is henceforward little likely to disturb theology.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK TO KERAMICS OF THE RENAISSANCE AND MODERN PERIODS. Selected from his larger work, entitled "The Keramic Gallery." With 350 illustrations. By William Chaffers. 12mo, pp. xxi, 316. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Giving representations of the individual kinds of pottery and porcelain produced in English and foreign manufactories, from the Renaissance down to the nineteenth century, with brief accounts of the various fabriques.

VENICE AND HER TREASURES. By Hugh A. Douglas. With notes on the pictures by Maud Cruttwell and seventy-seven illustrations. 12mo, pp. x, 308. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Descriptive of the city, its palaces, churches, galleries and public and private collections of works of art. There is a list of buildings, with notes on their styles and architects; an index, notes for the tourist and a chronological list of the Doges and of architects and sculptors are also provided.

NATURE AND ORNAMENT. Ornament the Finished Product of Design. By Lewis F. Day. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 284. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

In this volume, a companion to "Nature and Ornament: Nature the Raw Material of Ornament," the author's purpose is to discover the traces of natural form in ornament and to examine and consider the "treatment" natural form has undergone at the hands of the artist. Profusely illustrated.

THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE. A Short History of Its Architectural Development from 1100 to 1800. By J. Alfred Gotch, F. S. A., F. R. I. B. A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii, 336. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Numerous illustrations illuminate the text, which tells of the growth of the English house from its first appearance in permanent form to the eighteenth century. A short glossary is provided, together with a chronological list of the principal buildings, tabulated under the reigns of the English monarchs.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIVES OF THE BRITISH ARCHITECTS FROM WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM TO SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS. By E. Beresford Chancellor. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii, 337. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The architects dealt with comprise the most important in Great Britain down to the close of the eighteenth century. There are forty illustrations.

FICTION

LORD LOVELAND DISCOVERS AMERICA. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Illustrated by George Brehm. 12mo, pp. vii, 392. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Marquis of Loveland's first discovery in America is that his title is discredited, and with money and wardrobe gone he is forced to work. Eventually the real man in him comes out and he "discovers" the American girl.

A SHIELD REVERSED. By William Harley Porter. 12mo, pp. 22. (Edwin S. Gorham.)

ON THE BRANCH. From the French of Pierre de Coulevain. By Alys Hallard. 12mo, pp. 406. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The story of a woman who has been wronged by her husband and dearest friend and who has become a pessimist in consequence, but finally forgives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOKING UPWARD DAY BY DAY. Selected by Emily V. Hammond. 12mo. No pagination. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A compilation of helpful quotations from various sources for every day in the year.

THE NEW SALESMANSHIP AND HOW TO DO BUSINESS BY MAIL. By Charles Lindgren. 12mo., pp. 190. (Chicago: Laird & Lee.)

A course in salesmanship, embracing the various departments of travelling salesman, shop or store salesman, correspondence salesman, and the salesman conducting a mail order business.

A LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL ATLASES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. With bibliographical notes. Compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, F. R. G. S. Volume I. Atlases. 4to, pp. xiii, 1208. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

This volume describes the 3,470 geographical atlases in the collection of the Library of Congress. The collection includes atlases of cities, those printed to accompany voyages, historical works and scientific expeditions, and reproductions in atlases to accompany reports on boundary disputes between nations.

A LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL ATLASES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. With bibliographical notes. Compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, F. R. G. S. Volume II. Author List. Index. 4to, pp. 1209 to 1659. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

Containing a complete list of abridged titles, giving full name of author, date of birth and death, when known. Followed by a general index of over 40,000 references.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. By Frank W. Patch. 16mo, pp. 37. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

Showing that individual responsibility begins at home and is concerned with the simplest habits of our lives, physically and spiritually.

THE SENSITIVE CHILD. As Revealed in Some Talks with a Little Boy. By Kate Whiting Patch. 16mo, pp. vii, 93. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

How one woman met the problems of the home as presented in the unfolding of child life.

NATURE STUDY.

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE WILD FLOWERS. Compiled and illustrated by W. I. Beecroft. With an introduction by Frances Duncan. 12mo, pp. xx, 361. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

The flowers are grouped according to color, and within the color divisions the plants are arranged according to their time of appearance.

PHILOSOPHY.

ANTI-PRAGMATISM. An Examination Into the Respective Rights of Intellectual Aristocracy and Social Democracy. By Albert Schinz. 12mo, pp. xx, 317. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.)

That there exists a conflict between intellectual truth and moral truth is the theme of this work.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR IN THE NEW AGE: Comrade, Sponsor, Social Mediator. By Albert Josiah Lyman. 12mo, pp. vii, 174. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

Comprising five lectures delivered before the Bangor Theological Seminary on the following phases of ministerial work: The Pastoral Spirit; the Pastor as Comrade and Counsellor; the Pastor as Spiritual Sponsor and Social Mediator; the Pastor as Parish Organizer and Leader, and the Pastor as Preacher.

REPRINTS.

WINDOWS: A BOOK ABOUT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS. By Lewis F. Day. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii, 420. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Relating to the beginnings of glass and the making of windows from mediæval times down to the eighteenth century.

NORTHERN GERMANY AS FAR AS THE BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS. Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedeker. With forty-seven maps and eighty-one plans. Fifteenth revised edition. 16mo, xxxviii, 430. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A MANUAL OF COMMON SCHOOL LAW. By C. W. Bardeen. Ninth edition, wholly rewritten, with 1,678 references to legal decisions and 605 citations. 12mo, pp. 470. (Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.)

Rewritten to correspond with the New York school law passed in 1909.

SCIENCE.

DARWIN AND THE HUMANITIES. By James Mark Baldwin. 12mo, pp. x, 118. (Baltimore: The Review Publishing Company.)

Volume II in the "Library of Genetic Science and Philosophy." A contribution to the theory of Darwinism in the sciences of life and mind.

TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

WANDERINGS AMONG SOUTH SEA SAVAGES AND IN BORNEO AND THE PHILIPPINES. By H. Wilfrid Walker. With forty-eight plates from photographs by the author and others. 8vo, pp. xvi, 254. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A record of general impressions and incidents of life among savages in many parts of the world, with some account of bird life in the lands visited.

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION. Industrial, Economic and Political. By Guy H. Scholefield. With an introduction by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 363. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

SPAIN OF THE SPANISH. By Mrs. Villiers-Wardell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii, 264. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The country and its people; its literature and art; Church and State; sports and amusements; commerce and industry. With numerous illustrations from photographs.

THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA. By Minnie Moore-Willson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 213. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

The history, character and habits of a peaceful tribe of Indians, the country they live in and some account of their hunting trips.

IN ARMY AND NAVY

Wants Civilian Head of Naval Observatory.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 14.

MR. OLCOTT'S PLAN.—Representative Olcott, of New York, believes that the prestige of the Naval Observatory in Washington is not enhanced by the present system of having a naval officer at its head. He is of the opinion that this institution should have an international reputation in the scientific world and should be looked to for original work and important discovery. He believes that this cannot be accomplished unless an astronomer of unquestioned reputation and ability is placed in control of the institution, and for this reason he is pressing on the Naval Affairs Committee a bill which will eliminate the naval officers. Mr. Olcott makes no criticism of the officers who have been in charge, but points out that men who have given most of their lives to the study of naval conditions cannot be expected to prove specialists in astronomy. He declares that since Professor Simon Newcomb retired the observatory has had no head who was recognized by scientific men.

LABOR AT NAVY YARDS.—A delegation of the national league of government employes held a conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Winthrop in regard to the general improvement of labor conditions in the navy yards. Representatives were present from Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and Washington. Among other questions considered were those of furloughing employes instead of dismissing them when work became slack, Saturday half-holidays and prison labor. At the close of the conference Mr. Winthrop asked the delegation to submit their suggestions in writing. This they promised to do.

"OILING STATIONS."—"Oiling stations" for the navy instead of coaling stations is one of the proposals Secretary Meyer is now considering in connection with the future of ships of war. A plan is under consideration for the conversion of the coaling station now in process of construction at San Diego, Cal., into an "oiling station," so that ships may replenish their supply of fuel oil should its use be adopted extensively in the generation of motive power at sea. Several ships already have been fitted for its use, if desirable. Representative Smith, of California, had a conference with Secretary Meyer to-day on the subject. The proposition to change the nature of the station at San Diego has delayed work there and operated as a factor in determining the amount which Congress will appropriate for the improvement of the harbor.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major JOHN K. CREE, coast artillery, to general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Major HALDIMAND P. YOUNG, quartermaster, assume temporary charge duties of depot quartermaster and general superintendent army transport service, San Francisco, vice Lieutenant Colonel FREDERICK VON SCHRADER, deputy quartermaster general, to duty as chief quartermaster, Department of California, vice Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT R. STEVENS, deputy quartermaster general, who will retain station at San Francisco.

Captain LANNING PARSONS, 9th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant BEVERLY C. DALY, 18th Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.

Captains GEORGE W. READ, 7th Cavalry; JAMES A. COLE, 6th Cavalry; DE ROSEY C. CABELL, 1st Cavalry, and FARRAND SAYRE, 8th Cavalry, to Fort Riley, examination for promotion.

First Lieutenant MICHAEL E. HUGHES, medical reserve corps, to Benicia Arsenal.

Second Lieutenant ROBERT E. CLARKE, from 23d to 20th Infantry.

Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant WILLIAM G. DOANE, 9th Infantry, fifteen days; Captain GRANVILLE SEVIER, coast artillery, to February 7; First Lieutenant CHARLES H. PATTERSON, coast artillery, eleven days.

NAVY.

Lieutenant E. WOODS, to charge recruiting station, Chattanooga, vice Lieutenant E. A. BROOKS, to the Albany.

Lieutenant A. B. REED, detached the Albany; to temporary duty the Pensacola.

Lieutenant W. J. GILES, upon expiration of leave to Naval Academy.

Lieutenant W. J. MOSES, detached the Albany; home, await orders.

Lieutenant L. E. MORGAN, from Naval Hospital, Norfolk; leave two months.

Ensign R. WILSON, detached staff of commander 4th Division, Atlantic fleet, on the Virginia, and continue Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. REED, Jr., detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to duty as inspector of hull material for Eastern District, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant L. W. WILLIAMS, report in person to major general commandant.

Captain W. C. HARLLEE, leave of absence for two months.

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

ARRIVED.

Jan. 13—The Yankton, the Vulcan, the Panther and the Mars, at Guantanamo; the Nanshan, at Yokohama; the Brutus, at Norfolk.

SAILED.

Jan. 11—The Leonidas, from Bocas del Toro for Guantanamo.

Jan. 13—The West Virginia and the Pennsylvania, from Nagasaki for Yokohama; the Mayflower, from Charleston for Washington.

RAY BROOK HOSPITAL CROWDED.

Albany, Jan. 14.—So great is the demand for accommodations at the State Hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis at Ray Brook, in the Adirondacks, that many incipient cases on the waiting list are in an advanced stage before it is possible to admit them. The board of managers of the institution in its report to the Legislature to-day calls attention to the need of increasing the institution's capacity to care for the afflicted. At present one hundred days intervene between the time of application for admittance and the time of acceptance.