PRESIDENT ON PUBLIC NEEDS

Annual Message to the Congress on State of the Republic.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LAWMAKERS

Trusts, Tariff, Public Lands, Army and Navy and the Indians Are Topics that Require Legislative Attention.

(Continued from Second Page.)

which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

Isthmian Canal at Panama.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue in policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

Pacific Cable Charter.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state, asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under considera-

SHE ESCAPED THE KNIFE.

Ten Months of Peace After Dreadful Suffering.

Operations are becoming a fad; every young man, as soon as he is graduated from a medical college, considers himself capable of undertaking the most serious and complicated surgical work, and hundreds of lives are sacrificed annually to this mad frenzy of incompetent men, to rush into work which should only be undertaken as a last resort, and then only by the most experienced and careful surgeons.

It is a pleasure, in view of these facts, to read the following letter from a woman who has been saved from one of these dangerous operations. "I know I should have informed you long ago regarding my case of piles and the good done me, and I believe I am cured. Last December I sent for your book. I have never been bothered since then, and before I had suffered for the last eleven years, and at the time I wrote I had given birth to a child, and they came down with the delivery of the child by the handful. I could not get them back and I suffered everything; and the doctor said nothing but an operation would ever relieve me; but I read of your remedy in our daily newspaper and I told my husband to get me a box and I would give it a trial before consenting to the knife, and thanks be to your wonderful medicine, I was saved from the operating table.

Every person suffering from piles that my husband and myself hear of, we recommend your wonderful medicine, but I hardly think I will need any more for it will be a year the 8th day of December since I had them, and that makes it ten months and past now. Thanking you again and wishing you abundant success, I remain, Mrs. S. Hodgson, 105 W. 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa."

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package or will be mailed to any address upon receipt of price, by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. Write this firm for little book describing the cause and cure of piles.

tion, continuing, in the meantime, to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all-American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire, by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Porto Rico is Prosperous.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

Peace in the Philippines.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect.

Praise for the Army.

Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belong to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

Efficiency of Warriors.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troops or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into the careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn-out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

Improvement in the Navy.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population; a country moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed, when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Men the Immediate Need.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world; they are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need 1,000 additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the Naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

Hard Work for Officers.

The lamentable scarcity of officers, and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned, has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate let-up in this strain. It must continue for some time longer, until more officers are graduated from Annapolis, and until the recruits become trained and skilful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitles them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue; and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency, or vanity, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours; and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

Postal Revenues Gratifying.

The striking increase in the revenues of the Postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the Postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Irrigation and Land Laws.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally-aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land and for no one else. In the actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers, and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public range has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land, may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres.

Illegal Fences Must Come Down.

In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

Attention to Alaska.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stockgrowing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the **greed** which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

Domesticating the Indians.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political, and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them to isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

Honest Indian Agents Needed.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

Advance in Agriculture.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

Special Scientific Work.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

Legislation for the District.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house district or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the district should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the district ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employes, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

Government Printing.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Civil Service Reform.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Restoration of White House.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 2, 1902.

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"The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe" by Gertrude Smith, a Strong Child's Story—Fairy Tale by Katherine Pyle.

"The Golliwogg's Airship" is an amusing book in verse by Bertha Upton. It tells the experiences of five little mites while sailing through the air on a journey to the moon with Master Golliwogg as their chief. Prominent personages are Midget, who has a little private balloon fastened to the larger one; Meg, Peg and chatterbox Sarah Jane. Among their many experiences, Midget breaks loose from the larger balloon and gets lost, but is finally found, somewhere near the sun. They start homeward, but are captured by an eagle, who takes them to his home in the cliff. Here is where tactful Sarah Jane with her ready speech proves herself a valuable addition to the party and persuades the eagle to release them, when they resume their journey homeward. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Gertrude Smith, who is a successful specialist in writing stories for children, is the author of a new book entitled: "The Loveable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe." The new book contains the nicest little stories imaginable about Janey, a sweet, unselfish child, her sister Josey and her brother Joe. It is the sort of book to delight children of from three to seven years and will need no interpretations, but can be read just as it is. Following tells how they were able to have a circus: "And Janey had a parrot, and Josey had a fantailed pigeon, and Joe had a monkey—O! a funny monkey. And Janey had a dear little pet lamb. And Josey had a very fine St. Bernard dog. And little Joe had a billy goat. And Janey had a small mouse-colored donkey. And Josey had a wee, wee, wee little guinea pig. And Joe had a horned toad. And Josey had a dear, tame bossy calf. And Janey had two cunning little trained dogs. O! the dearest little dogs you ever saw. And Janey and Josey and Joe, you know, each had a little pony." Published by Harper & Bros.

Mr. Charles Knowlton Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, has prepared for publication an extremely interesting study entitled "The Private Soldier Under Washington." Going, first of all, to the diaries and journals of the men themselves and then to other contemporary documents, both public and private, he has constructed a straightforward narrative of the daily life under various conditions of the private soldier who served in the revolutionary war. In the last chapter the author says: "Whether France or Washington or the patriot army contributed most to bring about the peace of Paris in 1783 is of little moment. France and Washington long ago had their due, but it has been the purpose of these pages to give the private soldier under Washington whatever share in the victory was his by right of the danger, privation and toil that he endured. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

In her new small book for girls, "Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift," Mary Catherine Lee tells the tale of a Quaker girl of extraordinary beauty—beauty so great indeed that the grave and sober-minded Friends were somewhat disquieted and accounted it a "dangerous gift." The story is of the maiden's discovery of her wonderful heritage, of the tremendous effect of it in the town where she visited and of the temptation it led her into. It is purely a Quaker story and these devout and quiet people are well drawn, especially her father and the quiet Quaker who loved her. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers.

"In the Green Forest," by Catherine Pyle, is another fairy tale. A fairy of the wood named Red Caps sets out into the world to learn magic, accompanied in his journey by Nightshade, an ill-conditioned elf. They reach the country of the Sun Queen, who promises to teach them magic, but they must be willing to follow her even through fire. Red Cap and the Sun Queen disappear through the fire, and Nightshade, thinking Red Cap lost, returns home, where he imposes on the simple wood fairies, convincing them that he was learned in magic. Red Cap, however, reappears in time to expose the treachery and win the approbation of the fairy queen and the applause of all his friends by the magic he has learned with the Sun Queen. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

Sara Beaumont Kennedy, who wrote "Joscelyn Cheshire," has produced another book called "The Wooing of Judith." It is a love story pure and simple and the author says in the prelude that she intends it for nothing else, and writes: "Not daring adventures, nor feats of arms, nor impossible dangers, nor thrilling mysteries are my concern, but only a forgotten love story of the long ago. 'Tis a far cry to those dead days, but hearts were human in that shadowy land of the past; love kissed with wine-red lips and passion stretched white hands insistently; and so it is that this story of the ache and the ecstacy of it all rises before me and demands a scribe." She tells of the wooing of Judith, a young woman who lived during the early colonial times of Virginia. Lawrence Falkner, to whose lot the wooing of Judith falls, is deceitful, but finally makes amends, forgiveness comes and they are happily united. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Lives of Two Cats," by Pierre Loti, is a sketch of two household pets, Pussy White and Pussy Gray. Their loves, friendships, escapades and death, form the main thread of a story which includes several human characters. It is translated from the French by M. B. Richards and published by Dana, Estes & Co. Another book by the same company is "The Story of Little Nell." This is taken from Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," and is edited by F. L. Knowles. Except in the case of necessary omissions, the author's language has been left practically unchanged. The editor has made no effort to retain anything more of the plot than relates strictly to the history of Little Nell.

"Bridgman's Kewts," by L. J. Bridgman, is an unusually interesting and instructive book in verse. It tells of the travels of these little chaps, under the guidance of "Uncle Sam of Washington" into every state in the union. This account of their travels is written in a jolly vein, easy to comprehend and tells of the habits of the people, their principal means of gaining a living and the chief products of each state. It is interesting and will make a valuable instruction book for children. Published by H. M. Caldwell company.

"The Garden of Lies," by Justus Miles Forman, is a romantic story of love and adventure in modern Paris with a very beautiful young American girl as the heroine. The garden referred to in the title is that of an old mansion in the French capital, which is the scene of the love-making between a charming American girl and a dashing pseudo prince. There is a medley of plot and intrigue, jealousy and idyllic love, and some clash of swords. Frederick A. Stokes company, publishers.

Beulah Marie Dix is the author of a new book entitled "A Little Captive Lad." It is a story that will appeal to boys and, like her previous stories, tells the making of a ne'er-do-well into a strong man. Her new story is again of the Cromwellian times and of the son of a cavalier. His father's friends have prejudiced him greatly against the roundhead brother into whose charge he is given. Full of the faults of his caste, he is yet an endearing little lad, and his story will interest many. Published by Macmillan company.

"The Tragedy of Pelee," by George Hennan, is "a narrative of personal experience and observation in Martinique." It is an excellent account, giving a minutia account of each day's travel and incidents. The author went to Martinique on the cruiser Dixie as a representative from the Outlook. It is finely illustrated with photographs taken by the author. The frontispiece is an illustration showing the night eruption of May 26, from the road going south from Vive toward Ocier. The account is very interesting. Published by the Outlook company.

A good and profitable book for boys to read is "The Boy; How to Help Him Succeed," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, jr. The first 129 pages are devoted to good, solid advice as to elements that will bring success. Following this are a few pages giving a summary of answers to twenty-five questions bearing on success making, and closing the book under the head of "The Voice of Distinguished Experience," are the direct answers to these questions by 319 "men of mark." These questions are such as come up continually for the boy just starting to meet the battle of life to propound, and the answers are by distinguished men who have made life a success. Published by Oakwood Publishing company.

"The Gift of the Magic Staff," by Fannie E. Ostrander, is a fairy story which tells how, when Paul was out in the garden, he made the acquaintance of a "Little Green Man," who made him a present of a staff which had several rings upon it, and the turning of these rings caused the staff to assume various forms. The story tells the experiences Paul had with this magic staff, how he met the Fairy Mother and the Little Queen and his adventures in wonderland, which were many, among other things being a visit to Santa Claus. Published by Fleming H. Revell company.

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