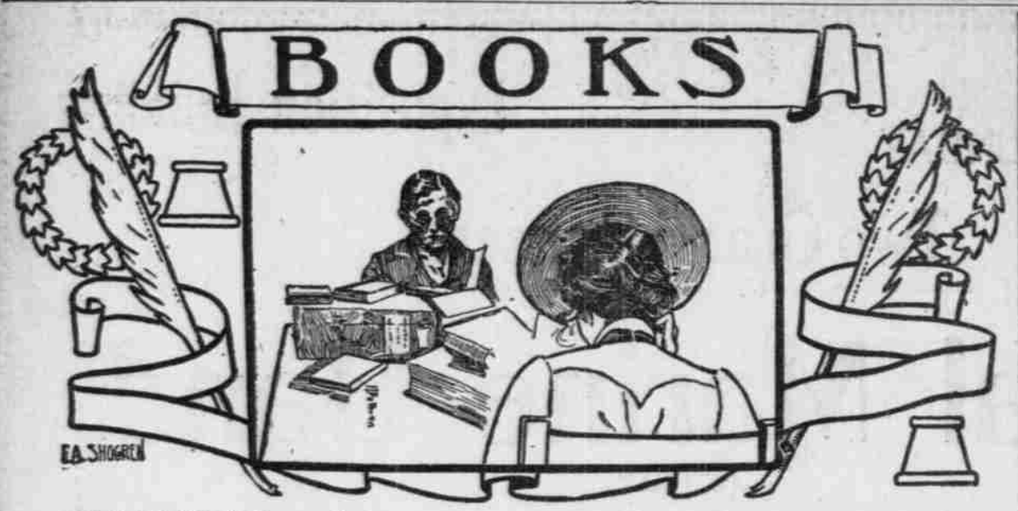



### THE POWER OF SONG.

There's a legend old, how the minds of men
Were wrought upon by the poet's pen,
And passions roused by the burning word
That it spoke to them, when its soul was stirred.

And the world forgot, as the poet sung
How the years went by when its life was young,
And it only knew how the fleeting hour
Of its present was charmed by music's power.

One youth who yearned with a love's desire,
Whose heart burned deep with its passion's fire,
Turned his lute to the poet's air
And sang the words that were echoed there.

He sang as he stood where the moonbeams fell
O'er the mountain top on the wildwood dell—
Sang low words to the light-haired maid
Whose cot hid low in the yew tree glade.

**His Song.**

"Nina, walk down in the forest shade;
Walk with me there in the yew-tree glade,
Where a carpet of grasses and fern is spread,
Where the daisies are white, and the daisies are red.

And the stream glistens bright, when the sunset glow
Tinges its waves in the banks below,
And casts a lingering shadow, still,
Of the pines that grow on the wave-washed hill.

"Nina, walk down when the light fades away;
Walk with me there when the moonbeams play,
When the sunlight has died and the shadows have fled,
And the breeze rustles soft in the leaves overhead.

Walk with me there when the stars are bright
And dewdrops shine in their mellow light,
When the bees are quiet and the birds are still,
And the music we hear is the song of the rill."

She stood where the light of the moonbeams fell,
And heard the notes of the love-lute tell
Its tale of love—a tale oft told,
Yet ever new, though its words are old.
She wavered then, as the music died,
And the song won for the youth a bride;
And a heart was lost by a serenade,
For the power of music had won the maid.

—EUGENE L. THORPE.

## CAPT. MAHAN'S NEW BOOK

**"The Problem in Asia and Its Effect Upon International Policies"—Other Late Publications.**

The determination of factors entering into Asiatic problems, and the investigation of their mutual relations, are the objects of Captain A. T. Mahan's new work, "The Problem of Asia and Its Effect Upon International Policies." The first paper, "The Problem of Asia," aims at the selection and exposition of the great permanent features. It was practically completed early this year, and therefore antedates entirely the recent outbreaks in China, although the cause of these were doubtless operative some time before. The second paper, "Effect of Asiatic Conditions Upon World Policies," written in August, traces the influences that will be exerted by the permanent features upon the passing political conditions, under which policies will have to take shape.

The argument of the first paper rests upon the assumption, now quite generally accepted, that in the wide movement of expansion which has characterized the last quarter of the century the Pacific Ocean in general, and Eastern Asia in particular, are indicated as the predominant objects of interest, common to all nations, both in the near and the remote future. "Within the home dominions of the European and the American powers," says Captain Mahan, "no marked territorial changes are to be expected; but in the outer world, where conditions are unsettled, and towards which all eyes are turned, regions even extensive derive their present significance less from their intrinsic value than from their bearing upon access to the central objects named. South Africa, for instance, if Mr. Bryce's estimate is correct, receives from its great gold fields but a temporary importance, destined soon to disappear by their exhaustion; but as an important outpost on one of the higher roads to India and the farther East it has some permanent value, which may be more or less, but in any event demands consideration. The Isthmus of Suez, the Levant, and Persia in like manner possess inherent advantages; but the enjoyment of these is a less pressing concern than the establishment there of political conditions which may affect the future control of the Suez route. These, and the other factors named, by their particular values and their mutual influence, constitute the strategic features of the general world situation involved in the problem of Asia. With them nations have to deal in the light of their individual interests, checked by due respect to the rights of others, measuring the latter not exclusively by the rule of conventional ideas, essentially transitory, but by the standards of eternal justice, which human law can express only imperfectly."

A common risk of an immense calamity, and a common insult received, forced upon the nations of European civilization the recognition of their solidarity of interests as towards Asia. For the moment, a common wrong and a common danger imposed upon the honor of nations the obligation of loyal, concerted action. The policy of the United States in the Chinese troubles, is the more significant because, "while unquestionably elicited by recent occurrences, it expresses as its main motive a purpose of noninterference guaranteed by the general assent of our people through a long period of past years, to which it adds, by way of qualification, definitions of new duties and policies consequent upon novel conditions recently arisen."

Summarizing world conditions and the general competition for commerce, Captain Mahan thus defines the principal objects to be kept in view in dealing with the Chinese question:

First—Prevention of preponderant political control by any one external state, or group of states.

Second—Insistence upon the open door, in a broader sense than that in which the phrase is commonly used; that is, the door should be open not only for commerce, but also for the entrance of European thought and its teachers in its various branches, when they seek admission voluntarily, and not as agents of a foreign government.

Dwelling upon the second point, the author makes the following significant argument:

Not only is the influence of the thinker superior in its true value to the mere gain of commerce, but also there is actual danger to the European family of nations, in case China should develop an organized strength whence has been excluded the corrective and elevating element of the higher ideals, which in Europe have made good their controlling influence over mere physical might. Rationally, from this point of view, there is much that is absurd in the outcry raised against missionary effort, as a thing incompatible with peaceful development and progress. Christianity and Christian teaching are just as really factors in the mental and moral equipment of European civilization as any of the philosophical or scientific processes that have gone to build up the general result. Opinions differ as to the character and degree of the influence of Christianity, in estimates qualitative and quantitative, but the fact of influence cannot be denied. From the purely political standpoint, Christian thought and teaching have just the same right—no less, if no more—to admission into China as any other form of European activity, commercial or intellectual. Nor is the fact of offense taken by classes of Chinamen a valid argument for exclusion. The building of a railroad is not a distinctively Christian act, but it offends large numbers of Chinese, who are, nevertheless, compelled to acquiesce if their government consent; whereas the consent of the Chinese Government to missionary effort will compel no Chinaman to listen to a Christian teacher. Every step forward in the march that has opened China to trade has been gained by pressure; the most important have been the result of actual war. Commerce has won its way by violence, actual or feared; thought, both secular and Christian, asks only freedom of speech.

Concerning the critical importance of the present moment in the history of the world, it is essential that the people of the United States ought to settle the part their country is to play, and the preparation necessary to that part. There are preparation of purpose and preparation of power. Preparation of purpose is a "mental and moral process, resulting in conviction as to right and wrong, followed by the conscious adoption of a course of action, the formation of a policy, general in outline but definite in object. Preparation of power is a material act, and consists of two correlative elements: Provision of force to the extent needed; and curtailment of obligation, of responsibility, actual or contingent, present or promissory, in direction and in amount, beyond that which is demanded by the clear necessities of the political conditions."

Our policy and power are the two leading lines upon which consideration and reflection must concentrate their energy. Our people have not now to evolve a new policy, as the existent policy may fairly be stated to be the determination to have equal commercial privileges and to respect China's rights to government and territorial integrity. But we cannot get something for nothing, or, as Captain Mahan aptly puts it:

We cannot be sure of the commercial advantages known as the open door unless we are prepared to do our share in holding it open. We cannot count upon respect for the territory of China unless we are ready to throw, not only our moral influence, but, if necessity arise, our physical weight, into the conflict to resist an ex-propriation, the result of which might be to exclude our commerce and neutralize our influence.

From the conditions we must be in effective naval force in the Pacific. We must similarly be in effective force on the Atlantic; not far from the defense of our coasts primarily, or immediately, as is commonly thought, for in warfare, however much in defense of right, the navy is not immediately an instrument of defense, but of offense; but because the virtual predominance of our naval power in the Caribbean is essential to preserve the use of the Isthmian Canal to our commerce, and to give our Navy quick access to the Pacific.

That particular type of political freedom, of aptitude for self-government, and of tenacious adherence to recognized law, embodied in the race "loosely called Anglo-Saxon," naturally ally us with Great Britain on world questions of common interest. In our calculations as to our necessary preparations under such conditions, it would not be presuming an "unfair burden to Great Britain to reckon in part upon her supreme navy as a factor in a possible co-operation and division of labor. It would be so only if we grudged our due proportion of a naval effort tending to the common advantage. Community of interest in objects implies mutual interest in each other's strength." But we must be self-dependent. Says Captain Mahan:

Our fleet must, however, be adequate, keeping in view the amount of support to which Great Britain would be limited by her extensive responsibilities. It must be adequate, considering those who might oppose us, whether in the East or in the Caribbean. It must be adequate, considering that on account of our merely National interests, as represented by our two ocean coasts, we must be able to exert naval power in both the Pacific and the Atlantic; remembering, also, that the future canal, while facilitating support between our fleets on either side, is, nevertheless, open to interruption by force or treachery.

Coincidentally with the development of our power, we should, in order to effectiveness of action, consider also the retrenchment of responsibility. What part have we, naturally or politically, in the foreign communities, foreign in blood and tradition, south of the valely of the Amazon? "That they do not love us," says Captain Mahan, "is notorious; probably, indeed, they love us less because of our supposed purpose of interposition, which they doubtless would welcome in a strait, but which in ordinary times causes them chiefly mortification and apprehension. Within range of effect upon the isthmus, certainly our clear interest forbids toleration of any acquisition, through possession or through influence, by a great foreign state, more so now than ever before; but for the American communities beyond that range, our professed political concern is to us a waste of strength, as it is to them distasteful. The great valley of the Amazon, not unlike the Yang-tse though far more practicable, indicates easily a great commercial zone in which the open door might profitably be assured by international understanding, and which also might very wisely be accepted in our National consciousness as interposing a broad, effectual belt between the region where the Monroe Doctrine is applicable, and that where, for any useful purpose, it ceases to apply."—(Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

**Puritans in England and New England.**

The fourth edition of Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington's "Puritans in England and New England" is made noteworthy by a new chapter on "Witchcraft in New England." After giving a general survey of witchcraft, Dr. Byington considers the early trials of witches in New England, and then enters into a detailed and very interesting account of "that epidemic of folly and cruelty which goes by the name of the Salem Witchcraft." "There is much testimony in the books and letters that have come down to us," writes Dr. Byington, "which shows that the religious teachers of that time had no sympathy with the methods that were followed in the trials for witchcraft at Salem village. It is not just to hold the Puritan leaders of New England responsible for Salem witchcraft. They had outgrown the peculiar superstitions which led to these trials, if they have ever held them." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

**The Seton-Thompsons.**

Mrs. Seton-Thompson has been the companion of her husband in so many of his expeditions that she is amply qualified to present the woman's side of the trip during which he gathered the material for "Wild Animals I Have Known," and other books. In addition to an attractive outdoor flavor, "A Woman Tenderfoot" contains specific advice on the subject of camping dress and outfit for women. The events happened in the Rocky Mountains of the United States and Canada. "And this is why," says the author, "being a woman, I wanted to tell about them, in the hope that some going-to-Europe-in-the-Summer woman may be tempted to go West instead." The volume is made specially attractive by the full-page drawings of Ernest Seton-Thompson, G. Wright and E. M. Ashe, and the marginals of S. N. Abbott. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

Ernest Seton-Thompson is a past master in interpreting wild animal nature and in delineating the characters of the grizzly, wolf or fox. In "The Wild Animal Play," we again meet our old friends Wahb and Lobo and some new characters. The sketch was written for children who wished to personate the characters of "The Sandhill Stag" and "Wild Animals I Have Known." (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

**"Shadowings."**

Lafcadio Hearn's new volume of Japanese studies, entitled "Shadowings," contains a number of interesting old Japanese stories, among which "The Sympathy of Ben-ten," "The Corpse-Rider" and "The Gratitude of the Samebito" are especially noteworthy. One of the most idyllic is that entitled "The Screen Maiden," which tells of the love of the young student of Kyoto for one of Hishigawa's portraits. The maiden finally emerges through the screen and the two live happily "ever after." Exclaims the Japanese author: "How very seldom do such things happen in this world!" The "Yobina," or personal names of the Japanese women usually express "tenderness, kindness, deftness, cleverness," for "the domestic virtues still occupy in Japanese moral estimate a place not less important than that accorded to religious faith in the life of our own Middle Ages. Not in theory only, but in every-day practice, moral beauty is placed far above physical beauty, and girls are usually selected as wives, not for their good looks, but for their domestic qualities." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

**Mrs. Browning's Complete Works.**

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, have published a new edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Complete Works, in pocket volumes, to be known as the Cox-hoe Edition, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, editors of the Camberwell Edition of Robert Browning. It has been edited upon substantially the same plan, with like care, skill and taste, and will be the first fully annotated, complete edition of Mrs. Browning. The text is complete, and contains the rare juvenile and scattered poems not included in her later work by Mr. Browning, and usually not found in collected editions. It includes her prose essays upon the poets, her translations from the Greek, and, also, gives the rare "Psyche Apocalypte" sketch and the Tennyson and Carlyle appreciations, not appearing in any other edition. Digests are given of "The Drama of Exile," "Aurora Leigh" and one or two of the longer poems. Besides the notes, each volume contains a critical introduction bearing upon the work belonging to that volume, the first volume containing, in addition, a biographical introduction.

**Little Tour in France.**

Henry James has for a number of years devoted himself so exclusively to psychological fiction that the reading world may well nigh have forgotten that some of his happiest writing is to be found in his description of travel. He made his "Little Tour in France" soon after he went abroad to live permanently, visiting the venerable towns of Provence, devoting a short chapter each to Amboise, Bourges, Nantes, La Rochelle, Montpelier and other ancient and picturesque cities of that romantic region. The work has been issued in an illustrated holiday edition. Joseph Pennell has contributed a number of full-page and text illustrations, besides a number of headings, borders and other ornaments. The sympathy for Old World architecture and surrounding is quite as pronounced a characteristic of the artist's temperament as the author's. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

**"Archbishop and the Lady."**

"The Archbishop and the Lady," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, is a novel of modern society, with an American hero working out his destiny in French surroundings. The scene is laid in an old abbey near Paris, and the whole story, both scene and plot, has its foundation in reality. The abbey described beyongs to Madame Juliet Adam, founder of the Nouvelle Revue, and the volume is dedicated to her. The story is full of romance of a modern, yet Old World charm, and carries the reader through a suspected tragedy to an unsuspected happy termination. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the course of the story was not run in Madame Adam's abbey. Mrs. Crowninshield says that the criminal part of the plot, involving, as it does, the lives of several people, is all true, but she has taken care to veil with fictitious names the real actors. (McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

**"Church Folks."**

In "Church Folks," Dr. John Watson gives from his wide experience specific advice and sugestions on a great many points connected with the minister and his congregation, their relation to each other and the proper and objectionable ways of raising money. Dr. Watson has no liking for the candy-pull system. The church, he says, "triumphed by her faith, her holiness, her courage, and by these high virtues she must stand in this age also. She is the witness to immortality, the spiritual home of souls, the servant of the poor, the protector of the friendless; and if she sinks into a place of second-rate entertainment, then it were better that her history should close, for without her spiritual visions and austere ideals the church is not worth preserving." (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

**"The World's Discoverers."**

"The World's Discoverers," by William Henry Johnson, includes only such voyages of discovery as were made with a view to finding a sea route to the Indies, and its purpose is to trace in outline the impulse which started early in the fifteenth century with the awakening of Europe. Various expeditions sent out from different countries and covering several centuries are shown in their relation to a single aim and as parts of a common movement. Two chapters are given to Marco Polo and his influence in stimulating exploration, and the early adventures of the Portuguese into the Sea of Darkness. The remainder of the book is taken up with the voyages of Columbus, De Gama, Magellan, Verrazano, Frobisher, John Davis, Drake, Hudson and Sir John Franklin. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

**"In the Days of Jefferson."**

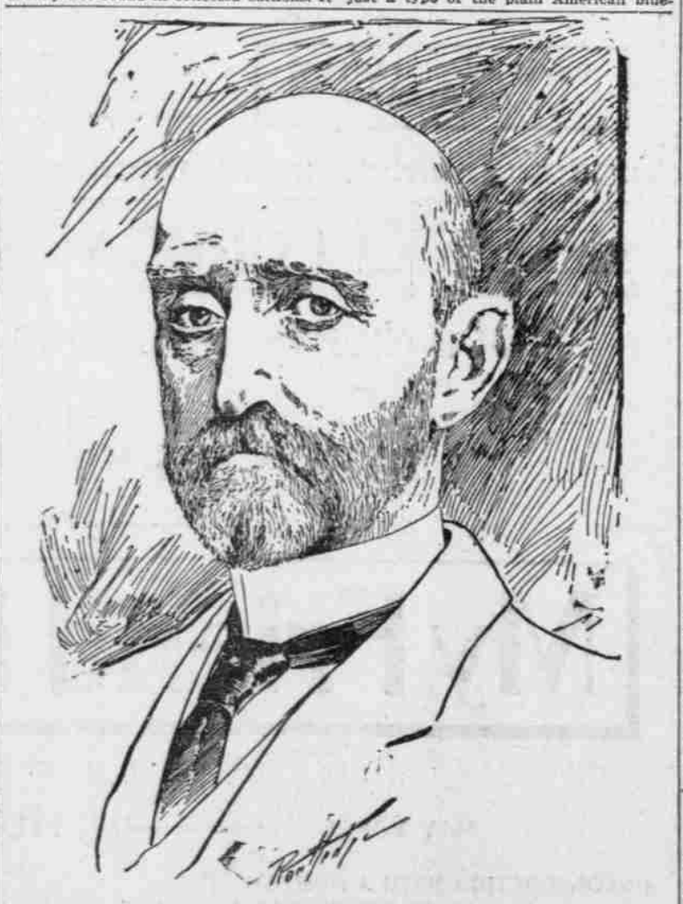
The earlier years of Jefferson's life in Virginia furnished a series of episodes of which Hezekiah Butterworth has made picturesque use. The story which he tells in "The Days of Jefferson" is founded upon fact, although the unexpected figure of Selim and the Order of the Golden Horse Shoes might well be taken for romance. Dabney Carr, Patrick Henry and other striking figures appear in the course of the tale. Mr. Butterworth follows Jefferson to the White House, sketching his career and apt appreciation of the salient lessons of his life. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

**"The Man With the Hoe," Illustrated.**

Edwin Markham's much-talked-of and much-printed poem, "The Man With the Hoe," has been added to the "Lark Classics." Whatever of a calamitous nature Mr. Markham omitted when he wrote the line, Porter Barnett has supplied with illustrations and decorative designs of chains overlapping ox-yokes, the blue firmament, the last gulf of hell, torches, swords, etc. (William Doxey, New York.)

**"Reuben James."**

In his new tale of the sea, "Reuben James," Cyrus Townsend Brady tells of a hero who "was only a common sailor; just a type of the plain American blue-jacket of the beginning of our navy." The story would be welcomed not only because Reuben James' life, with its long sea service and its share in wars, forms a romance in itself, but also because Americans believe in doing justice to the "men behind the guns." (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)



CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN.

**"In the Palace of the King."**

F. Marion Crawford's new novel, is "In Palace of the King; A Love Story of Old Madrid." It is a historical romance of the time of Philip II of Spain. The plot is laid in the Spanish court, and the period, that of the discovery of America, was perhaps the most magnificent of the prosperous days of Spain. Such a period has afforded Mr. Crawford an opportunity similar to that which was given him by the Crusades in "Via Crucis," to place his history in romantic and brilliant surroundings. The hero of the story is the famous Don Juan of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V, who won back Granada a second time from the Moors. The heroine is Dolores de Mendoza, a high-spirited and beautiful young woman. (The Macmillan Co., New York.)

**"A Woman of Yesterday."**

Motives, purposes and conflicts of the middle period of the century are made the subject of a sympathetic study in "A Woman of Yesterday," by Caroline A. Mason. Mrs. Mason traces the development of a young girl, born in the middle of the century and growing up to womanhood in the straightest orthodoxy of that time, who undergoes the transition in religious thought which the past 50 years has brought. The gradual change in the point of view is carefully worked out, and the altruism of the earlier period appears to suffer for a time, only to take a new and nobler shape. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

**"The Lady of Dreams."**

The poor quarter of London has furnished themes for many novelists, and Una L. Silberrad is the latest in the field. "The Lady of Dreams" is the story of a young girl who has never known any existence except the dreary round of caring for a dissipated uncle. Under the stress of this inherited duty, she becomes a strangely elusive and dream-like, though charming, personality. The uncle, in a fit of delirium, attempts to kill her, and the love which then comes into her married life forms the basis of the story. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

**Musicians and Authors.**

Anecdotes, family relations and struggles in the lives of famous musicians make Walter Rowland's "Among the Great Masters of Music," an attractive volume in white and gold. Stradivarius, Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt are among the score who are noticed. Similar in scope is Mr. Rowland's second book, "Among the Great Masters of Literature." It gives pen pictures of Homer, Sappho, Virgil, Dante, Petrarch, Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare and 20 others. (Dana, Estes & Co. Boston.)

**Selections From Ruskin.**

Rose Porter's selection from the writings of John Ruskin, published as "Nature Studies," has been made to suggest the wealth of truth and beauty to be found in Ruskin's works, and to awaken a thirst for fuller knowledge of these treasures rather than to satisfy the thirst. (Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.)

### THE MAGAZINES.

**Persons of Note Who Will Write for Youth's Companion.**

The announcement of the Youth's Companion for the coming year shows that while this excellent periodical is faithful to the traditions which have endeared it to three generations of readers, it is progressive and unceasing in its efforts to increase its value and its attractiveness. Among the famous people who will contribute to it during 1901 are Hon. Lyman Gage, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. James Wilson, ex-Governor W. R. Merriam, Director of the Census; Hon. W. R. Day, Governor Roosevelt, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, G. W. Cable, Gilbert Parker, Paul Leicester Ford, W. D. Howells, F. R. Stockton, Jane Barlow, F. G. Jackson, the Arctic explorer; Sven Hedin, the Asiatic explorer; Dr. W. T. Harris, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, F. T. Bullen, Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, Justin McCarthy, Right Hon. James Bryce, George Manville Fenn, W. T. Stead, Noah Brooks, Hon. John Bigelow and others.

Since its change from a quarterly to a monthly, Current History (Boston) has increased in usefulness and interest. The November number takes the reader on a trip around the world, making him familiar with important happenings everywhere and enabling them, by means of authentic views and portraits, to see with their own eyes, as it were, the chief localities and persons mentioned. It deals not only with the great international problems of the day in China, Africa, and Europe, but with the domestic politics of the various countries, setting forth the gist of all the issues; it reviews developments in the worlds of labor, business, social reform, education, and religion; traces the progress of science and mechanical invention, and abounds in biographical sketches.

The December Century abounds in fiction, some of it with a distinctively holiday flavor. Besides Bertha Runkle's romance of old Paris and Hamlin Garland's tale of today, there will be a short story by Henry James called "Broken Wings"; "the Lace Camisole," by L. B. Walford, author of "The Baby's Grandmother"; "A Hired Girl," by Edwin Asa Dix, author of "Deacon Bradbury"; "Ghosts That Became Famous," a Christmas fantasy by Carolyn Wells, and "While the Automobile Ran Down," a Christmas extravaganza by Charles Battell Loomis.

The trouble around Christmas time is to know what to give, and, if the present is not to be bought, how to make it. The Delineator for December is full of Christmas suggestions. Several pages are devoted to holiday fancy work with in crocheting, drawn work, and modern illustrations, also to the latest designs lace-making. Puddings, cakes and Christmas candies likewise come in for attention in the December Delineator.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal offers a superabundance of literary and artistic features in most attractive form. Among its nearly two-score contributors are Mrs. Lew Wallace, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Charles Major, William Perrine, Clifford Howard and Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, while A. B. Frost, W. L. Taylor, Reginald B. Birch, Henry Hutt, George Gibbs and as many other illustrators supply the pictorial features.

McClure's Magazine for December contains an intimate account of the fall of Richmond and the flight of the Confederate Cabinet, at the close of the Civil War. This article is from the pen of Stephen R. Mallory, who, as Secretary of the Navy in the Confederate Administration, shared in the stress of those last days. The narrative gives a picture strong and true of the closing scene of the Rebellion.

One of the features of the Christmas St. Nicholas is a story by Bertha Runkle, the only short story ever published by the author of "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is laid in England in the time of Henry V, and the title is "The Sorcery of Hal the Wheelwright." A true story of "Christmas on the Mayflower" is told by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

### BOOK NOTES.

By arrangement with Harper & Brothers, the Macmillan Company has taken over the publication of James Ford Rhodes' "History of the United States From the Compromise of 1850." The four volumes which have already appeared bring this work down to 1862, and thus embrace the causes and the actual prosecution of the most momentous event of the Nation's political growth. A new edition is on the press, and will be published before the Christmas holidays are over.

The Doubleday & McClure Company, New York, publishes a collective edition of Edwin Markham's verse, entitled "The man With the Hoe, and Other Poems." It is illustrated by Howard Pyle.

"The Kentucky Cardinal," and its sequel, "Aftermath," by James Lane Allen, has been published in a new single-volume edition, with a new preface and one hundred illustrations, by Hugh Thomson.—(The Macmillan Co., New York.)

In Frederick Trevor Hill's collection of stories, "The Case and Exceptions," the law courts of New York are put in familiar surroundings. There is in the tales that blend of conflict, mystery and authority which lends a peculiar fascination to legal life.—(Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

Princess Narcissa, heir apparent to the throne of the Pixies, visits the fairyland of the Elaines, who make her their queen. Carrie E. Morrison's fairy tales, "The Adventures of the Pixies and the Elaines" recounts Queen Narcissa's life in her new kingdom. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"Half Portions" is the unique title of a copiously illustrated book containing 15 short stories, mainly of society episodes. Among the best are "My Lady of the Veil," by Clay Arthur Pierce, and "Her First Dinner," by E. R., both illustrated by T. K. Hanna.—(Life Publishing Co., New York.)

Smart tales of Yankee courage, all imbued with the war spirit, are "A Tar of the Old School," by F. H. Costello; "Ned, the Son of Webb; What He Did," by William O. Stoddard; and "The Armed Ship America," by James Otis. All are handsomely illustrated. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.)

"Fore!" treats golf pictorially and mostly from the humorous and satrical side. Its cover bears a drawing of the American golf girl by Charles Dana Gibson. The artistic drawings in line and wash are by Gibson, Hanna, Gilbert, Hutt, Blashfield, Wenzell and Walker.—(Life Publishing Co., New York.)

James Otis, the author of more than 70 books, many of them bearing on the Revolution and the War of 1812, would seem to have drifted from his moorings in dabbling in European politics, but he has given us a spirited history of the South African war, "Fighting for the Empire." (Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.)

"Elements of English Grammar," by George P. Brown and Charles De Garmo, recognizes that the thought itself is the controlling force in the construction of sentences. It embraces the study, not only of the forms and varieties of words, but the ideas and thoughts which determine the words and sentences to be used.—(Werner School Book Co., Chicago.)

Franklyn Fyles, for many years dramatic critic of the New York Sun, gives, in "The Theater and Its People," a complete description of the theater. He tells of "How a Theater Is Managed"; "How Actors Are Trained"; "How Plays Are Written"; "How Plays Are Rehearsed"; "The First Night of a Play"; "The Actors in Their Dressing-Rooms"; "Behind the Scenes or a Stage," etc. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

Joaquin Miller vouches for the tales in his "True Bear Stories," and Percy Beringer has exquisitely illustrated them. In the introductory notes, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, has contributed such information as enables one to read intelligently of the different kinds of bears that figure in the stories. At the end of the volume is an exhaustive classification of bears, edited by Pierre N. Beringer.—(Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.)

"The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clod, treats of the beginning of the alphabet, memory aids and picture-writing. Chinese, Japanese and Corean scripts, cuneform writing, Egyptian hieroglyphics, the rosetta stone, Egyptian writing in its relation to other scripts, the Cretan and allied scripts, Greek papyri, the diffuson of the Phoenican alphabet, runes and ojams. There are 70 illustrations and an index.—(D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Miss Henrietta Sowle has been for some time a contributor to the Boston Transcript, and her articles have been found helpful and suggestive to those who are interested in dainty and palatable dishes. Her book, "I Go A-Marketing," is not a cookbook in the ordinary sense, but aims to give novel and delicious ways of serving the many good things which may be found each month in the year by those who go a-marketing.—(Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Miss Mary Tracy Earle's stories have won a steadily increasing number of readers, both by reason of the interest of their scenes and incidents, a certain freshness of style. A collection of her stories, reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly, Century, Outlook, the New York Evening Post, and other periodicals, is published under the title, "Through Old Rose Glasses." The stories are eight in number, all of them laid in the South. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

The general attention given to track athletics and the recent international competition add interest to Ralph Henry Barbour's "For the Honor of the School," which sketches the long-drawn struggle of a cross-country run, and the training and the exciting competitions in track athletics, with glimpses of football and other sports. The hero is an athlete, but also a scholar, and the larger phases of school life are placed before the reader in their true value.—(D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

The picture of the water front of early San Francisco which Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote presents in "The Prodigal," is interesting not only in itself, but as compared to that other picture of San Francisco furnished by Robert Louis Stevenson in "The Wreckers." Mrs. Foote's story is of an earlier day by nearly a decade. It is the story of a New Zealander sowing his wild oats and stranded on the Pacific Coast, and of his thorough-going reformation by means of a woman's love. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

**A ROLLING STONE; A ROLLING PIN.**

"I don't suppose,
Or e'en propose,
It ever would,
Nor that it could
Kill any man,
Or Tai Hsi An,
To hear one shout:
'Hey, there! Look out!'
A rapid pace
Will end your chase;
You've a great head
Whilst you're in bed;
'Twill smaller be
At fifty-three.
And, don't you know,
Lest you go slow,
You'll find, in time,
More prose than ryhme
In that old time-
Worn saying fine:
"A rolling stone
("Too much Johnson'—
So swift a 'hoss')
Gathers no moss?'"
"Oh, I don't know!"
"Now there you go!"
"Seems you've been on
A healthy run
For more than twen-
Ty years of hen-
Pecks—regular jabs;
I've kept the tabs.
And what is more,
I'm sure you're sore.
You've been a clam;
Been fed on jam!
Digest your sighs—
Her stay! Sweet Lia!
I wonder if
You like the skiff
That bears you both
O'er plighted troth?
You promised, said
I —— guess you obeyed.
No, I'm not mad;
You don't seem glad.
When you have more
Advice in store,
I'd like a sup;
Just ring me up.
Now—wish you would—
Will you be good?

A rolling stone—
No moss, no home;
A rolling pin
Your boss has been."

—ARTHUR D. MARSHALL.

**Qualities of a Good Wife.**

The qualities given to constitute a good wife have been stated many times, but by no one better, perhaps, than the poet Burns, who divided the scale of wifeship into 10 parts:

Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining 2 degrees covered fortune, education, family, blood, etc.

## NEW MUSICAL FAVORITE

**RUSSIAN PIANIST GABRILOWITSCH OUTRANKS PADEREWSKI.**

**Sober Critics of New York, Boston and Philadelphia Give Him First Place.**

New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been beguiled into a state of wholly unpremeditated enthusiasm by the triumphal debut of a young Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, a pupil of Rubinstein and Leschetizky. Even Paderewski himself did not meet with such extravagant demands for encores on his first appearance in New York. Gabrilowitsch opened his American tour at Carnegie Hall with Emil Paur and orchestra, playing the great B flat minor concerto of Tschaikowsky, which is generally recognized as one of the most important compositions of modern times, full of accumulated difficulties and emotional subtleties. The young pianist being a close personal friend of Tschaikowsky, since both of them were Russians, had apparently caught the fire of his genius. The effect upon the audience may be gathered from the following extracts from New York journals:

Musical Courier: The young man, who is only 22 and doesn't look his age by two years, is the most poetic player New York has heard since Paderewski appeared some eight years ago. But it is a poetry of style and feeling totally devoid of morbidity, or mawkishness, while the musicianly qualities of this Russian's playing, his force, breadth, healthy conception, place him quite beyond the pale of comparative criticism.

Such a maturity of style in one so young, such ripeness of judgment, such finish and balance are rather disconcerting. With youth one always associates headlong flight and the absence of symmetry, of deep feeling and a plentiful lack of rich emotion. These negations do not hold in the case of this remarkable young man. Born of the youngest civilized race of Europe, he has the fire, the aspirations of the young; but being cultured beyond his years, he is able to check the very lava as it bursts impetuously from the crater. He may be a volcano—most artistic Russians are—but he is a very well-bred one.

**As Never Played Before.**

He played the B flat minor concerto of Tschaikowsky as it never has been played before. With Tschaikowsky he learned the only tradition of the work; and so he plays with all the caprice, the fire, the melancholy and—what word in English can describe it?—the indefinable, creeping pessimism of the East. The Russians have not the spleen of the Poles, the zeal of Chopin; rather is this enigmatic quality one of languorous fatalism. It is the keynote of Tschaikowsky, and, not knowing this, many pianists come to grief in the work. We have heard it played broadly, brilliantly, nobly rapidly and slowly, but have never heard it delivered in such a subtle accent, with such fantastic, moody speech.

His success was overwhelming, all the more delightful because he turned out to be a player of such novel and unexpected capabilities. Instead of his reputation being overestimated, it was, in our judgment, decidedly underrated. He is an artist of the first rank, and if we consider his youth, his brilliancy, his phenomenal musical temperament, we are tempted to prophesy impossible things of his future. His audience went mad over him, and the orchestra, not usually pervious to piano-playing enthusiasm, was individually and collectively loud in its praise of the gifted young musician. And the crazy enthusiasts were present in full force, crowding around the piano, begging for more. It was a great night for Gabrilowitsch!

J. C. Wilcox, in The Concert-Goer:

After we have taken cognizance of the universal appeal of a poetic temperament to all who are capable of sympathetic response, I believe that the warmest champion of this new pianist will be found among the sanest and most thoughtful musicians.

**Sanity and Symmetry of His Art.**

This must be so because of the sanity and symmetry of his art. The ones who mistake abnormity for greatness will not perhaps, so readily concede his superiority over most pianists of the day. There are pianists who can play louder than Gabrilowitsch does, and those who can play softer; there may possibly be those who can strike more keys in a second, or who can encompass a greater expanse of the keyboard between the stretch of their thumb and little finger. But it is difficult to name another who combines the various essential phases of pianistic art in such well-balanced relation.

**The Ring of Truth.**

The Tschaikowsky concerto had in it the ring of truth; it was inevitable. From the majesty of the opening theme, delivered in chords of such richness as I have never heard from a piano before, to the sad lament of the andantino, Gabrilowitsch seemed to unerringly catch every subtle need of the music. Of his performance, on the technical side, only admiring praise may be written.

In his group of soli, Gabrilowitsch did not entirely sustain the artistic height that he attained in the concerto. In the concerto he was incomparably, immeasurably great. In the soli there was the absence of a strong spirit of authority. I think that the cause of this difference between Gabrilowitsch's performance with orchestra and in solo is plausibly explained by Katherine Ruth Heyman, that the orchestra gives him the stimulation from without, which he cannot yet feel from within—a power that the maturing process of growth will likely impart to him.

In his personal conduct, Gabrilowitsch is the most elegant pianist of the day. In his appearance and manner there is nothing sensational—unless it may be considered sensational that in these days of long-haired Paderewskis and gorrilla-grinning Pachmans and bobbing-forelocked Dohnanyis a pianist dares to ask public favor solely upon his ability to play musically and with minimum perspiration.

Those who meet this young Russian find him affable, intelligent to a high degree, well-versed on subjects of public affairs, literature and art, as well as music, and, in all respects a rare spirit. It is good to know that those who possess the gift of genius can also be sane and desirable members of society. Gabrilowitsch is still on the threshold of his career. The things that he may accomplish in the next few years are almost beyond limitation. Meanwhile, his future appearances will be anticipated with the highest interest.

The Sun, Herald, Tribune, World, Journal and Musical Age all praise his work in the same high terms. In Philadelphia he appeared with the new orchestra of that city, and in Boston with the Kneisel Quartet, on each occasion winning fresh laurels from the critics.

**PERFECTION.**

A hand whose softness is the fav'rite theme
Of him who once has felt its magic pressure;
An eye no poet, save in Fancy's dream,
Could e'er do justice to in rhythmic measure.

A brow supported by two arches, such
As paints a Raphael some heavenly creature;
A mouth whose sweetness—but, ye gods! how much
Might not be said of just this single feature.

To try and pen the praise I deem thee due
Is simply madness, though; for, on reflection,
How well I realize, with you in view,
My inability to paint Perfection.

—E. C. JOHNSON.