

NOTES AND COMMENT

A four page pamphlet relative to the organization and purposes of the Iowa Anthropological Association has recently been issued.

In accordance with the recent action of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association plans are being matured for a special session and conference, at the 1904 meeting of the Association, to be devoted to the interests of State and local historical societies.

The third annual meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association was held in Des Moines, December 7 and 8, 1903. A volume containing the *Proceedings* of the meeting is now in press.

Dr. J. A. James, Professor of History in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, will give a course of lectures on the *Diplomatic Relations Between France and the United States During the Period of the French Revolution* at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the spring of 1905.

Those having charge of the Grinnell Semi-centennial have decided to change the date of the celebration from May 18 to June 10, 1904. This change will accommodate all those who desire to attend the commencement exercises of Iowa College as well as the Semi-centennial. The Semi-centennial celebration will, indeed, inaugurate the commencement exercises of the college.

Dr. Frank I. Herriott of Drake University has enlarged the paper which he read before the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Corrections in November, 1903, and it appears in part in the January, 1904, *Bulletin of Iowa State Institutions*. It will be continued in the April issue of the *Bulletin*.

An address on *Civilization and the Law*, which was delivered by Judge Emlin McClain before the Kentucky State Bar Association, July 2, 1903, appears in the *Proceedings of the Kentucky State Bar Association* and is reprinted in separate pamphlet form.

The *Annals of Iowa* for January, 1904, edited by Hon. Charles Aldrich of Des Moines, contains the following interesting articles: *Last Battle of the Red River Campaign*, by William G. Donnan; *Iowa in the Territory of Missouri*, by Rev. Dr. William Salter; *Frontier Church Going—1837*, by George C. Duffield; *Vital Statistics*, by Dr. Josiah F. Kennedy; *An Iowa Pioneer*, by a Sister of Santa Clara College, Wis.; *John Plumbe, Originator of the Pacific Railroad*, by Hon. John King; and *Block Houses in the Civil War*, by Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge.

Professor W. C. Wilcox, member of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa, has delivered the following lectures and addresses since January 1, 1904: January 8, Muscatine, Iowa, *The War of 1812*; January 22, Muscatine, Iowa, *The Crisis in the Inevitable Conflict*; January 29, Muscatine, Iowa, *The Eastern Question*; March 4, Eldora, Iowa, *Napoleon Bonaparte*; March 7, Iowa City High School, *The Forces Which Make for Peace*; March 11, Iowa City Academy, *Why we Sympathize with the Japanese*; March 12, State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, *The Practical Value of the Study of History*; March 13, State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, *The Historical Foundation of the Christian Faith*; March 25, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, *American History and the Public Library*.

Facts and Fictions Concerning Educational Values is the subject of a paper by Professor Frederick E. Bolton recently published by the State University of Iowa as a reprint from the *School Review*.

A rather elaborate bill was introduced into the Iowa legislature by the Iowa Health Officers Association, which provides for the "collection and compilation of vital statistics and the supervision of local boards of health."

On the evening of February 6, 1904, Mr. Peter A. Dey, President of the State Historical Society of Iowa, delivered an address at the home of Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh in Iowa City, Iowa, on *The Capitol of Iowa*. Mr. Dey was one of the three Capitol Commissioners.

Professor Isaac A. Loos, member of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa, delivered at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a course of six lectures on *The Industrial Revolution* as follows: January 11, 1904, *The Essential Facts*; January 18, 1904, *The Early Interpreters*; January 25, 1904, *The Epoch of Reform*; February 1, 1904, *The Coöperative Movement*; February 8, 1904, *Recent Social Legislation*; and February 15, 1904, *The Trust Problem*.

Volume five of the *Publications of the State Historical Society of Montana* is to be a Lewis and Clark memorial volume, containing the Lewis and Clark journal of the expedition as it passed through Montana, accompanied by illustrations and reproductions of letters. In addition, the volume will contain a great deal of material concerning pioneer days in Montana together with the proceedings of the constitutional conventions of 1866, 1884, and 1889.

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for January, 1904, is devoted to *Tariff Problems*. Dr. J. E. Connor contributes an article on *Industrial Changes that have Influenced American Tariff Policy since the Civil War*; and Mr. T. W. Mitchell writes on *The Development of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy*. The March *Annals* contains articles on *Municipal Problems*; while for May the subject of *Charities and Corrections* has been announced.

Indian Corn in Argentina is the title of a highly interesting and valuable pamphlet by Mr. Frank W. Bicknell, special agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Bicknell's contribution appears as Report No. 75 of the Department with which he is connected.

Mr. A. N. Harbert, a member of the State Historical Society of Iowa and an enthusiastic collector of materials relating to Iowa history, will soon remove from Shellsburg to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association for 1904 will be held at St. Louis in the month of October at the time of the meeting of the American Library Association.

For the best essay on some phase of the early history of Iowa, written by an undergraduate of an Iowa university or college, the Iowa Society of the Colonial Dames of America offer a prize of fifty dollars. Heretofore the prize has been twenty-five dollars. The essays are due May 1, 1904.

Dr. Paul S. Peirce, instructor in history at the State University of Iowa, is the author of a monograph on *The Freedman's Bureau* which has recently been published by the State University of Iowa.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Nebraska State Historical Society was held at Lincoln, January 12 and 13, 1904.

In the list of editors as printed in the March number of the *Harvard Law Review* appears the name of H. Claude Horack. Mr. Horack is a graduate of both the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Law of the State University of Iowa. For several years he was Librarian for the Law College of the State University of Iowa, and for a short time acted as Custodian for the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The Iowa Library Commission announces that the fourth annual session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training will be held at the State University at Iowa City, June 18 to July 30, 1904. As in former sessions, the instruction in classifying and cataloguing will be given by Miss Esther Crawford of the Public Library, Cleveland, O., and the special course in Library Work with Children will be given by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Children's Librarian, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Alice S. Tyler, Secretary of Iowa Library Commission, will act as Director.

The *Year Book* (No. 2) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington appeared in January, 1904. It contains 311 pages of information concerning the work of this unique institution for the year 1903.

The *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society, formerly issued five times a year, will henceforth appear as a monthly publication of 64 pages. The January number has recently been issued, and it is announced that the numbers for February, March, and April will be published in quick succession and that the publication will become regular in the early Summer.

The *Twelfth Annual Report* of the Associated Charities of Des Moines, Iowa, appears as a booklet of thirty-one pages. It contains the report of the General Secretary, Mr. John Beardsley, which is an admirable account of the charities work for the year beginning April 15, 1902, and ending April 20, 1903. This is followed by a detailed financial statement. A new and valuable feature of the publication is a directory of the charitable institutions of Des Moines.

In response to an inquiry from the Editor of the *Hand Book to Learned Societies* (which is being compiled and published by the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C.) for information relative to the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines County, the Secretary of the State Historical Society of Iowa wrote to Dr. William Salter, the venerable pastor of the Congregational Church of Burlington, Iowa. Dr. Salter's reply was as follows: "The Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines County had a number of meetings annually after its great festival in 1858, and the proceedings were reported in the newspapers here but not put in a pamphlet. After John Patterson, Dr. Beardsley, and other old timers were gone, the Association lapsed. A revival was attempted in 1880-1, and a reorganization effected with the late E. C. Blackmar as Secretary, who got out a pamphlet in March, 1882. But the historical spirit has declined and hardly a 'wee bit' survives in this century that cares more for present shows than past glories. Judge Mason's address in 1858 is a classic."

Ginn & Co. have announced a new and revised edition of Macy's *Iowa Government*. Professor Macy's little book has always been regarded as one of the very best of the several text books on the government of the State of Iowa. It is, moreover, fortunate that the task of revision has been performed by so able a student and teacher of civics as Professor Karl F. Geiser of the Iowa State Normal School.

At the Fourth Annual Library Day of the Free Public Library of Cedar Rapids, which was held on March 25, 1904, the general theme was *Local History*. The librarian made a special request for donations of books and pamphlets relating to the city and State, thus emphasizing the historical function of the public library, which is to collect and preserve the materials of local history.

An interesting and suggestive essay has recently appeared from the press of the *Register and Leader* at Des Moines, Iowa, on *The Corporation Problem and the Doctrine of the Law of Shares*, by Dr. Andrew Amos of Des Moines. The author sees the present corporate abuses, the whole trust problem, the struggle between labor and capital as the result of the adoption of the doctrine of the law of shares in corporate management. The doctrine of the law of shares gives to each share of stock one vote, which makes a man with a thousand shares equal to a thousand men with one share each. Thus one man with a majority of shares can dictate the policy of a corporation composed of thousands of other men. The author points out that in municipal corporations each individual entitled to vote has but one vote and that the majority rule. By a series of well selected cases he shows that majority rule was formerly the practice in business as well as in municipal corporations; that, indeed, it was the common law. He maintains that the departure from this principle of democracy in the industrial world is not only responsible for the evils of our present industrial system, but voting by shares is entirely out of harmony with our political institutions and is in reality illegal. The booklet is well worth reading though it may be doubted if a return to the majority rule in corporate affairs would work the universal cure-all which the author seems to claim for it.

The League of Iowa Municipalities introduced into the Thirtieth General Assembly of Iowa a number of bills, most of which are in the interest of the smaller cities and towns. Until the formation of the League, the interests of the smaller municipalities received little or no consideration because they had no adequate means of presenting their needs to the legislature. Only the large cities were in a position heretofore to send delegations to Des Moines to see that the laws they needed were passed. No single small municipality could go to this expense; but the League is able to do this for them.

A bronze tablet with the following inscription will be placed in the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton sometime during the year:

CAPTAIN THOMAS DRUMMOND
 FIFTH CAVALRY U. S. ARMY
 BORN IN BROOKS CO., VIRGINIA, MAY 9, 1832
 EDITED THE VINTON EAGLE 1857-60
 MEMBER IOWA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1858
 STATE SENATOR 1860
 HE SECURED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS COLLEGE
 WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS
 APRIL 1, 1865
 AND DIED THE FOLLOWING DAY

Mr. Drummond distinguished himself as a member of the General Assembly, and by his efforts he succeeded in locating the College for the Blind at Vinton. He was the first soldier to enlist in the Civil War from Benton county.

The following papers have been read before the Iowa Political Science Club:—December 21, 1903, *Lawyers and their Training*, by Dean Charles Noble Gregory; January 18, 1904, *The Present Status of Political Science*, by Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh; February 1, 1904, *The Equipment of a Modern University Library*, by Professor H. G. Plum; February 15, 1904, *Imitation*, by Professor F. E. Bolton; February 29, 1904, *Compulsory Insurance in Germany*, by Professor Isaac A. Loos; March 14, 1904, *The Measurement of Individual Differences in Hearing*, by Professor C. E. Seashore.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a history of *The Republican Party*, in two volumes, by Mr. Francis Curtis.

The *Quarterly of the Iowa Library Commission* for January, 1904, contains an article on *The Work of the State Historical Society of Iowa* which is in substance the address delivered by Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh at the Marshalltown meeting of the Iowa Library Association on October 7, 1903.

The Iowa Alumnus is the title of a new periodical published at the State University of Iowa. For sometime there has been a demand for an organ for the alumni; and it is safe to say that *The Iowa Alumnus* adequately meets this demand. It is published by Messrs. M. L. Ferson and H. G. Plum. Mr. J. W. Rich is editor-in-chief, Mrs. Kate B. Rogers, alumni editor, and Mr. John G. Bowman, university editor. Mr. M. L. Ferson is business manager and is assisted by Mr. L. W. Dutcher.

A unique course of six university extension lectures has been offered recently through the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching at Philadelphia on *History and the Historical Novel*, by Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe. The titles of the several lectures are as follows: (1) *History and the Novel as Literature*; (2) *The Novel of Colonial America*; (3) *The Novel of the Revolution*; (4) *The Novel of the Frontier*; (5) *The Novel of the Civil War and Reconstruction*; (6) *The Novel of Our Own Times*.

On January 4, 1904, a fire broke out in the Capitol at Des Moines, Iowa. Considerable damage was done to the north half of the building. When the Thirtieth General Assembly met in January, 1904, the hall of representatives could not be occupied; and so the General Assembly adjourned until January 26, during which adjournment the damaged rooms were put into condition for temporary occupation. The fire seems to have done no damage to the documents and archives of the State. But the threatened destruction of this invaluable store of historical material has called attention to the fact that the only certain preservation of the archives is their publication.

The Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington issued, in December, 1903, a *A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington* which was prepared by Claude Halstead van Tyne and Waldo Gifford Leland. This guide, which is published as No. 1 of the *Papers of the Bureau of Historical Research*, relates solely to the archives in the Department of State.

From April, 1903, to April, 1904, the following addresses were delivered before the Grant Club, Des Moines, Iowa:—April 27, 1903, *Grant—His Last Triumph*, by Mr. Chas. F. Reavis, *Grant's Life as a Peace Lesson*, by Mr. Clark Howell, and *Grant—The Commander*, by Mr. Chas. E. Pickett; May 19, 1903, *Henry Clay*, by Mr. John F. Lacey and Mr. Harry Noland; November 19, 1903, *The Tariff*, by Mr. M. L. Temple; December 12, 1903, *Science and Industry*, by Mr. A. B. Storms; January 21, 1904, *The Joseph Chamberlain Tariff Policy and its Effect Upon the United States*, by Mr. J. G. Berryhill; February 18, 1904, *Iowa's Early Political History*, by Mr. Benj. F. Shambaugh; and March 17, 1904, *Measures or the Man*, by Mr. John Herriott.

George Barrie and Sons, of Philadelphia, announce a comprehensive history of North America which is to appear in twenty volumes under the editorship of Professor Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University. The work is announced as *The First Definitive Authoritative and Inclusive Narrative History of North America—non-sectional, non-partisan, non-sectarian*. The editor-in-chief, Professor Lee, is assisted by a staff of twenty editors whose names are given in the announcement. The names of forty-two persons are also given as members of an "Editorial Board." A "Board of Advisors on Exclusion and Inclusion" contains forty-two names of persons who are for the most part presidents of universities throughout the United States. Then there is a "Board of Advisors on Colonial Affairs," and a "Board of Military and Naval Advisors." The work is certainly outlined on a very comprehensive scale.

A volume on *Iowa the First Free State of the Louisiana Purchase* is expected from Dr. William Salter of Burlington, Iowa, in the near future.

Jurisdiction Over Foreign Ships in Territorial Waters is the subject of a pamphlet which appears as a reprint from No. 5, Volume II, of the *Michigan Law Review*. The author of this pamphlet is Dean Charles Noble Gregory of the Law College of the State University of Iowa, who, in September, 1903, read a paper on the same subject before the International Law Association at Antwerp.

THE SIOUX CITY SEMI-CENTENNIAL

There is a movement on foot looking toward the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Sioux City, Iowa. The movement was inaugurated by Professor F. H. Garver who in January, 1904, addressed postal cards to about fifty prominent citizens calling attention therein to the fact that it was in 1854 that the first attempt was made to plat a town on the present site of Sioux City. His suggestion that a semi-centennial celebration be arranged for met with general and enthusiastic approval.

And so in a paper on *Local History* which was read before the Sioux City Academy of Science and Letters, January 19, 1904, Professor Garver recommended that such a celebration be held. After some discussion the Academy passed a resolution calling upon the mayor of the city to appoint a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly and report later to a mass meeting of citizens a time and plan for the proposed celebration.

In compliance with this request of the Sioux City Academy of Science and Letters, Mayor Caldwell has already appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the advisability and setting the time of holding a semi-centennial celebration in Sioux City. The committee as named by the Mayor comprises George W. Wakefield, representing the Library Trustees; C. R. Marks, representing the Floyd Memorial Association; Prof. F. H. Garver, representing the Sioux City Academy of Science and Letters; Capt. T. C. Prescott,

representing the city administration and the Board of School Directors, and C. A. Knapp, president of the Commercial Club.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF SIOUX CITY

In January, 1903, Rev. J. D. C. Powers, in his annual address as president of the Humane Society, called attention to the need of an organization of the charities of Sioux City for better coöperation in their work. A committee was appointed to consider the proposal. The committee held a number of meetings and took some preliminary steps for the creation of the Society.

Early in November a new impulse was given to the movement by the attendance of a number of persons from Sioux City at the meetings of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections at Des Moines. On their return a meeting, called by the Humane Society, brought together representatives of every organization doing work in the city.

The meeting was held Friday afternoon, November 27, 1903, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. There was a large attendance and great unanimity was shown. The meeting voted unanimously in favor of the organization of an associated charities. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and to nominate a board of directors.

Organization was completed on December 14, 1903, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of a board of directors. The constitution is patterned after that of the Associated Charities of St. Paul. It states that "the general purpose and plan of operation shall be to promote the coöperation of the several public and private charitable agencies of Sioux City; to establish a central registration office with the record of the charitable work of all said agencies for their use and benefit; to coöperate with said charitable agencies in such investigations as they may desire, or as may be necessary to make accurate and complete records, and to promote the general welfare of the poor by means of friendly visitors; to promote plans for the

encouragement of small savings and any other agencies for the development of a spirit of independence and self-help; to inform the public in regard to the general work of the charitable organizations of Sioux City; to exchange information with other like organizations throughout the country, all without interference with the management of any existing charitable organizations and without administering relief from its own treasury."

Considerable discussion was provoked by the last clause of the article just quoted. It was finally adopted after it had been made clear that to grant relief directly from its own treasury was contrary to the fundamental principles of its work. Such relief properly comes from the funds of other charitable societies, established to minister to special needs. Only in emergencies should the funds come from the organizing society itself.

The officers elected were: T. Arthur Thompson, President; Rev. Ralph P. Smith and Dr. Agnes Eichelberger, Vice-presidents; Mrs. H. I. Brown, Secretary; and D. E. Kerby, Treasurer. The remaining members of the Board of Directors were: Mrs. T. S. Ingersoll, Mrs. J. M. Cohen, A. L. Galinsky, Mrs. J. Schulein, A. Van Wagenen, S. P. Marsh, Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Dr. P. B. McLaughlin, Rev. J. L. Kerby, Rev. J. F. Watts, Rev. Dr. F. Newhall White, W. P. Manley, Professor F. E. Haynes, Rev. O. W. Ferm, Rev. S. L. Chandler, Rev. J. D. O. Powers, E. E. Stephenson, Prof. J. G. Hobson, and N. Tiedeman. The Board of Directors consists of twenty-five members, eight to be elected each year. An Executive Committee of five members, in addition to the officers, will act during the intervals between the monthly meetings of the directors. The Executive Committee consists of W. P. Manley, Rev. F. Newhall White, Rev. J. L. Kerby, Mr. E. E. Stephenson and Professor F. E. Haynes.

Early in February the actual work of the Society began with the arrival of the new General Secretary, Miss Charlotte Goff. Miss Goff was for a number of years Secretary of the Associated Charities of Des Moines, and has lately been Assistant Secretary of the Associ-

ated Charities of Washington, D. C. She comes very highly recommended, and Sioux City is looking forward to the accomplishment of the long needed reform in its public and private philanthropic work.

F. E. HAYNES

A BUREAU OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The editor of *THE JOURNAL* has asked me to write a few words concerning the work and purposes of the Bureau of Historical Research which has been established at Washington in connection with the Carnegie Institution. In meeting this request it may be well to say first a word about the Institution itself. The reader will doubtless remember that it was established two years ago—January, 1902—by Mr. Carnegie, who gave a liberal sum for its maintenance. The administration of the fund and the execution of the purposes of the trust were confided to a board of twenty-six trustees, of whom the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House were to be members. The purpose of this grant was not to establish a college or university in any ordinary sense, but to promote original research, “to discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work,” and in other ways to promote investigation and scholarship.

The trustees appointed advisory committees of experts, asking from them recommendations as to the steps to be taken for the best promotion of work in their respective fields. The advisory committee on history reported among other things the advisability of establishing an institute of historical research at Washington, not dissimilar to the French, Prussian, and Austrian institutes at Rome. The purpose of this institute would be to prepare first a report on the government archives, to edit for publication certain selected portions of the archives, to serve as a clearing house for the historical scholars in America and to facilitate their researches in Washington, and, lastly, to provide suitable guidance and instruction for such advanced and highly competent graduate students as should re-

sort to it for that purpose. Partly to carry out these and other recommendations there has been established at Washington a Bureau of Historical Research. It is now difficult to say exactly what this may develop into or what its growth will be. As to this no one can say, because in some ways the Institution is as yet not fully determined in all respects as to its policy and line of growth; it is now doing a great work in aiding research, but in some particulars its methods and plans are being allowed to develop as needs disclose themselves. The bureau has already proved of some service to historical investigators who have come to Washington for study. While the director of the bureau cannot know the archives thoroughly—as indeed no one can—he can generally give some suggestion as to method of work. The director is also managing editor of the *American Historical Review*, and gives a portion of his time to his editorial duties. The personal connection between the *Review* and the Institution is helpful to the work of each.

In the future it is likely that advanced students and investigators will come more and more frequently to Washington, and the bureau should form a center where historical scholars can gather and from which they can get at least the aid that comes from association with other investigators. It seems as if every student of American history, every investigator who expects to teach should spend a portion of his time in Washington that he may know the government and have some knowledge of the collections of historical material. The bureau should be of service to those that come.

At present the activities are chiefly these:—It has in preparation a comprehensive guide to the archives of the government, which will be printed in the course of the next few months. This guide will not pretend to give detailed information of the millions of individual documents, but will describe collections the work of departments, and divisions of the government, and the nature and accessibility of their archives. Under the direction of the bureau a somewhat similar guide to American historical material in England is being prepared. To it will be added a list of papers in the British archives

that refer to American history and that are now to be found in print and also a list of such material now present in American libraries in the form of transcripts. This volume, it is hoped, will appear before the end of this year. There is likewise in preparation a bibliography of books and articles on American history for the year 1903. This list when completed and annotated will form a substantial volume; and it is hoped that the work can be carried on in the future, thus giving to historical investigators an exhaustive bibliography of each succeeding year.

In conclusion it may be said that the bureau is established with the purpose of being of use to scholars. Anything that can be done to bring the investigator and his material together is within the purview of its hopes even if beyond the possibility of present achievement.

A. C. McLAUGHLIN

THE IOWA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Iowa Academy of Sciences was organized August 27, 1875, at Iowa City, Iowa. The constitution then adopted limited the membership to thirty fellows. The published proceedings show a list of twenty-four. The only publications issued by this Academy were two pamphlets of twenty-eight and twelve pages as listed in this article. According to the published proceedings one preliminary, a first, five annual, and three semi-annual meetings were held. The preliminary and the five annual meetings were held at Iowa City, August 27, 1875, June 23, 1876, May 3, 1877, May 23, 1878, October 9, 1879, and June 24, 1880, respectively. The first meeting occurred at Des Moines, January 25, 1876. The first and second semi-annual meetings were held at Ames, October 6, 1876 and September 26, 1877. The third semi-annual meeting was held at Grinnell, October 18, 1878. Later meetings were held, but there appears to be no published records. The society died from lapse of membership after 1884 in which year it is stated was held the last meeting.

The present Iowa Academy of Sciences, which is a lineal descendant of the old one, was organized on Tuesday, December 27, 1887, in

response to a circular letter sent out by a committee consisting of Professors S. Calvin, T. H. McBride, L. W. Andrews, Herbert Osborn, and R. E. Call. In pursuance to this call the following named persons, J. E. Todd, B. D. Halsted, F. M. Witter, H. W. Parker, R. E. Call, L. W. Andrews, and Herbert Osborn, met in the parlors of the Kirkwood House in Des Moines and perfected an organization which work, together with the papers presented, constituted the first annual session of the Academy. The second annual session was held at Des Moines, September 5, 1888; the third annual session was held at the same place September 5, 1889. The fourth annual meeting was held September 5, 1890. During 1891 two sessions were held, January 1 and September 3, and they may be reckoned as making up the fifth annual session. The sixth annual meeting was held December 29 and 30, 1891. The seventh annual session was held at Cedar Rapids, in the high school building, December 27 and 28, 1892. The eighth annual session was held at Des Moines, December 26 and 27, 1893. The ninth annual meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. building at Des Moines, December 27 and 28, 1894. The tenth annual meeting was held in the horticultural rooms at the Capitol building in Des Moines, January 1, 2 and 3, 1896. The eleventh annual session was held in committee room number one of the Capitol building in Des Moines, December 29 and 30, 1896. The twelfth annual session was held in the geological rooms of the Capitol building at Des Moines, December 28 and 29, 1897. The thirteenth annual session was held at the same place as the preceding, December 27 and 28, 1898. The fourteenth annual session was held in the State horticultural rooms in the Capitol building at Des Moines, December 26, 27 and 28, 1899. The fifteenth annual session was held in the rooms of the Iowa Geological Survey in the Capitol building at Des Moines, December 26 and 27, 1900, where the sixteenth annual session, December 26 and 27, 1901, and the seventeenth annual session, December 30 and 31, 1902, were also held. No annual session was held during the year 1903, but a business session was held December 7 in the rooms of the Iowa Geological Survey.

The present roll of membership numbers one hundred fifty-four and includes the leading scientists of the State. There are sixty-three fellows, thirty-nine associate members, and fifty-two corresponding members. The publications of the Iowa Academy of Sciences are as follows:

Of the Old Academy

(1) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1875-1880. Iowa City. Printed by John P. Irish, 1880. Pamphlet, pp. 28, issued by the Society.

(2) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences. Supplement to volume I, part 1. Iowa City. Published by the Academy, 1882. Pamphlet, pp. 12.

Of the Present Academy

(3) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1887, 1888, 1889. Des Moines, Iowa, January, 1890. Pp. 101. Issued by the Society.

(4) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1890-91, volume I, part 2, 1892. Pp. 134. Issued by the State, separately or as an appendix to the report of the State Horticultural Society for 1891.

(5) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1892, volume I, part 3, 1893. Pp. 113. Issued by the State, separately or as an appendix to the report of the State Horticultural Society for 1892.

(6) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1893, volume I, part 4, 1894. Pp. 142. Issued by the State as are all the subsequent volumes.

(7) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1894, volume II, 1895. Pp. 225.

(8) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1895, volume III, 1896. Pp. 230.

(9) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1896, volume IV, 1897. Pp. 242.

(10) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1897, volume V. 1898. Pp. 248.

(11) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1898, volume VI. 1899. Pp. 234.

(12) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1899, volume VII. 1900. Pp. 212.

(13) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1900, volume VIII. 1901. Pp. 278.

(14) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1901, volume IX. 1902. Pp. 244.

(15) Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1902, volume X. 1903. Pp. 178.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

[*Samtiden, Tidsskrift for Politik, Litteratur og Samfundsspørgsmaal*. Redigeret of Gerhard Gran. Kristiania. Vol. XV, 1904. Numbers 1 and 2. Pp. 1-136].

The 1904 issue of this journal appears with the sub-title *Journal of Politics, Literature, and Social Questions*. *Samtiden* began publication in Bergen in 1889 under the editorship of Gerhard Gran and Dr. Brunchorst, chiefly as a literary monthly. In Scandinavia practically all the well-known scholars have contributed to it and outside of Scandinavia many German, French, and English scholars. It has from the first maintained a high standard, occupying a place along with the best of European literary journals. The Nobel committee "recognizing that a publication that works for cultural enlightenment and progress thereby also works for the furtherance of the cause of peace," has given *Samtiden* financial support. This has enabled the editor to make certain changes, among them increasing its size from 48 pages to 64 a month or from 480 to 640 pages a year.¹ Its scope has also been extended so as to include Politics, the editor² believing that it can thus more completely fulfill its aim—that of

¹ *Samtiden* is not published in July and August.

² *Samtiden* has since 1900 been published in Christiania and edited by G. Gran alone.

being, as its title indicates, a contemporary Journal (Samtiden, "the times, our time"). The enlargement has made this change possible without curtailing the literary department. The contents of the January and February numbers follow:

In an article entitled *The Political Scandinavianism*, J. Lövland, gives a history of the idea of the union of the three Scandinavian kingdoms from Gorm the Old to the present. The question *How to Create a Satisfied Laborer?* is discussed in an article of twenty pages by Ludwig Meyer. Professor H. Schück contributes a sketch of *Gustavus III.* Chr. L. Lange traces *The History of the Peace Movement* from the organization of the first peace society in Boston in 1815 down to the Hague tribunal. The well-known Norwegian literary critic, Chr. Collin, writes on *New Norse Literature from the European Point of View*,—from Wergeland to Björnson and Ibsen, and Hans Aanrud on *Norse Literature in 1903*. The new review department, *Thoughts of the Times*, by Dr. Andr. M. Hansen, seems to us a distinct advance over similar departments in, e. g., *La Revue*, *Die Zeit*, or *Det nye Aarhundrede*.¹ In the January number Dr. Hansen discusses recent scientific and medical discoveries. In the February number he discusses *Japan* in which he aims to show that the Eastern question is preëminently a racial question. In addition to this last one, of particular interest now will be two articles by Eric Givskov, one in the January number on *The Situation in the Far East*, the other in the February number on *Russian Conditions, Witte's Financial Policy and its Consequences*. Mr. Givskov's thorough familiarity with Russian matters generally and her industrial history in particular makes his article of real value. A just summary of it could not be given here. A resumé of the first article, however, written in December, will not be without interest.

Mr. Givskov points out that while the question of the possession of Corea and Manchuria is a question of life with Japan and one of greatest importance to Russia, there lie back of the solution of these questions interests that are immensely more far-reaching, namely,

¹ For the editor's idea of the best character of such a department, see pp. 5-6.

“whether it shall be Japan or Russia who is to become the creator of the Chinese renaissance.” The Russian annexation of Manchuria and the possibility of a subsequent annexation of Corea contains such danger to Japan’s existence as a nation, that rarely has a war been waged for a more just cause.

A period of highly developed industrialism with its attendant over-production and the correlative of this over-population has inaugurated a period of financial depression. On its limited area Japan no longer finds room for its forty millions of people with an annual birth rate of 600,000. Right at its doors, in Corea and Manchuria, it has been wise and fortunate enough to find sparsely populated countries which could be converted into actual colonies. While Manchuria has been extensively settled by Japanese, Corea has become virtually a colony. Seoul is a Japanese city and the best of the population throughout all Corea is Japanese. Russian occupation of Manchuria threatens Corea’s independence. With Corea once Russian, Japan limited to its present area would never be able to maintain its independence over against the “insatiable Russian colossus.”

But just as Japan’s need is more land, so Russia’s equally great need is more water. Russia needs still an ice-free harbor,—not even Vladivostock was an ice-free harbor. Not until Russia secured Port Arthur has she had such a harbor. And so Port Arthur was connected with the Trans-Siberian railway by the Manchurian road. It was the need of this harbor which drove Russia to practically annex Manchuria. But after millions of expense Port Arthur, as Dalny near by, has proved not to be a good harbor. And so Russia looks with covetous eyes on Corea’s coasts so rich in excellent ice-free harbors.

The interests of the two powers are therefore absolutely irreconcilable and of paramount importance for both. Back of these is furthermore concealed the fact that both are courting influence in China. The writer shows how neither power can afford the expenses of a war. The industrial development of Japan which inaugurated a

period of industrial prosperity has been followed by one of depression. Taxes have increased 300 per cent as a result of the constantly increasing demands for military expenses. The peasants have been driven to the cities or forced to emigrate to the continent. As a result the necessities of life have advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. All this has created an unhealthy industry and well-nigh destroyed a healthy agriculture. In a still higher degree are these things true of Russia, where industry has found no foreign market while the home market has been practically destroyed by the impoverishment of the peasant. Russian conditions are further aggravated by the constant possibility of political revolt. Givskov points out the significance and the probable results of the recent action of the Viceroy of India in sending an expedition against Thibet, where Russian influence has hitherto been dominant. In closing, he discusses the possible conditions on which the losing power would have to purchase peace in either case and the results to each and to the world at large.

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