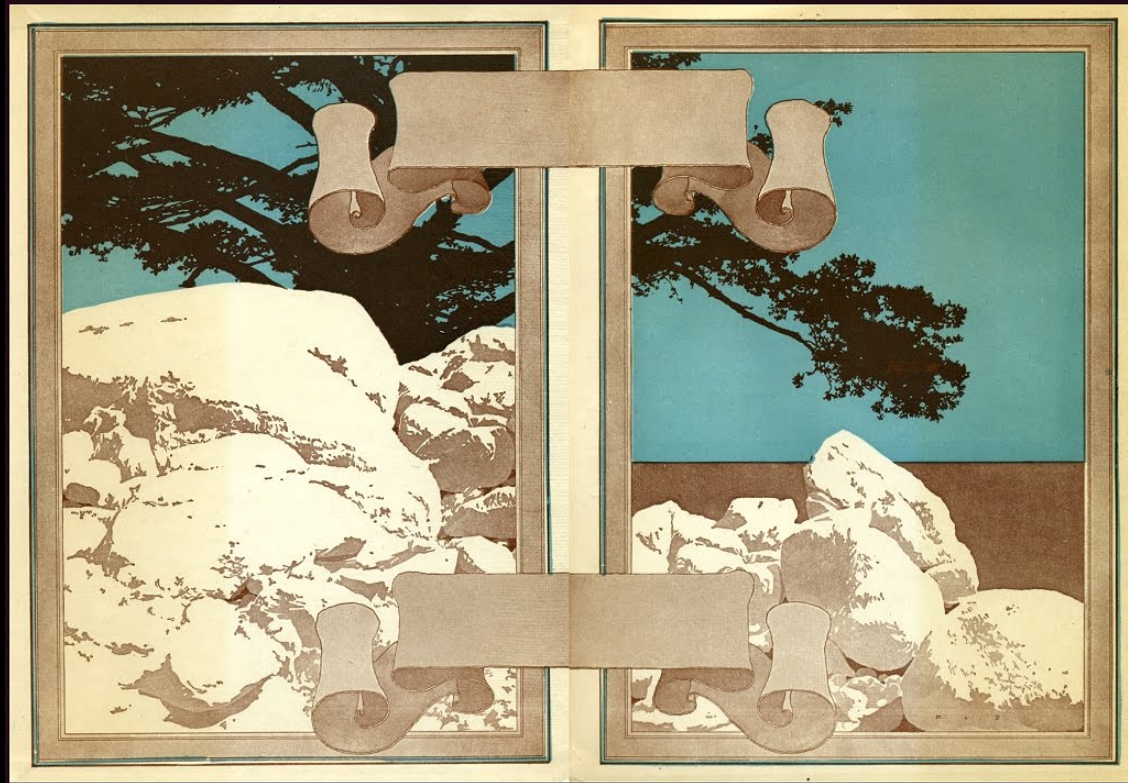
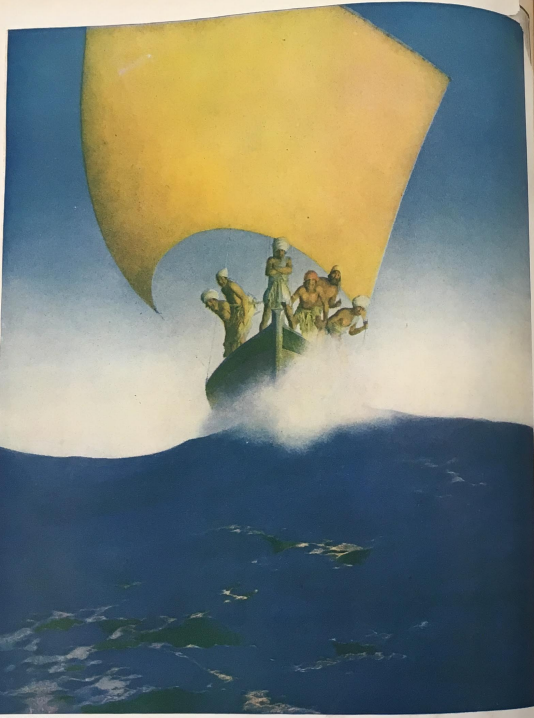


Maxfield Parrish and the Magic of Arabia in America

Jane Dini



The Arabian Nights: Their Best-Known Tales, 1909



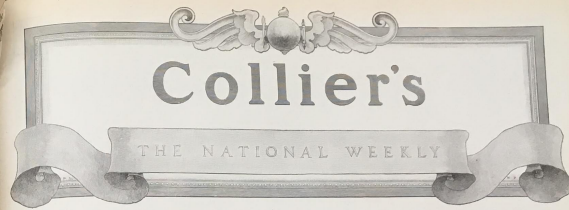
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS
THE HISTORY OF PRINCE CODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS
AND OF THE PRINCESS OF DERYABAR

PAINTED BY MAXFIELD PARRISH
(See page 10)

GREATNESS IS AN ATTRIBUTE which we apply to any living man with the extreme hesitancy of Timon. They have with most reputations of any period. The word great is bandied about, now as always, with much recklessness. Almost any man in high station will be after decorated with it. If we were to be compelled to select one American in public life of ability so surpassing as to force this word, it would be ELIOT ROSS. His career in the public service may not last sufficiently long to stamp his powers conspicuously upon history, but he has shown such force and certainty and grasp in everything he has undertaken that it seems safe to prophesy that the height of his final reputation will be measured only by the extent of the responsibilities thrown upon him. The power, tact, and helpfulness of his conduct in South America add another proof of his strength, already demonstrated amply to those who have followed closely his accomplishment. In his South American pronouncements, as always, sheer ability is the dominating trait, and there the situation called for a generous and sympathetic note that lent to his words more than usual of that spiritual grace which is the most interesting product of the diplomacy of our day.

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY must be seen that trembling of institutions through which the Czar's domain is passing now. Mist and distance and obscurity of every kind impede our gaze, and yet a few points do stand out as surely seen. To the peasant evidently this world is colored by religion, and although his cry is ever of the partition and ownership of land, his quotations are always from the Bible, and his reliance in parliamentary fight is on truths which he draws from the Apostles as directly and uncompromisingly as that famous Russian nobleman, the largest artist of our day, who turned from all the glories and temptations shown to him by talent or by birth, to speak the Gospel on the premise that Russia is even as Judea. There are other elements in the Revolution—students, with their ebullient tales of government by the masses; town laborers, stirred with an economic creed that is now grilling the earth—but the basic and distinctive note in Russian character and genius is religion—religious, primitive, spiritual, and untouched by doubt.

ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM rather than popular control marks the so-called Socialistic trend of the Japanese state today. The Government assumes the management of any industry which it can manipulate to the furtherance of its power in present or approaching struggles with the outer world. During actual war it taught observing nations the advantage of shacking not only the human unit's desire to eat drink as pleased his fancy, but also the desire of that brilliant prodigy of light and leading, the international press, to spread its rays broadcast around the earth. Now it is rapidly taking over its own railways; it will look after the mines and railways of Manchuria. No Japanese fearing our steel will sell his silk without first offering it to the Government; the state plans to organize a Government Purchasing Department; its hands are already extended toward the cotton, wool, and marine products. Japan's Government is becoming one huge and unimpeded trust. The other side of Socialism, the kind termed communism by the word, makes progress somewhat in Japan, and is affecting ideas of family and state fealty and the place of women in society, but its very smallness for small countries is to the warnings being given out by Socialism as a warfare weapon practised by the state.



THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE, as well as that in Baltimore, has demonstrated that the word "fireproof," as commonly used, has a wide latitude of meaning; and many indignant owners of charred walls in San Francisco are disposed to look upon the term as a misnomer, a delusion, and a snare. Architects build and call that a fireproof building, in contradistinction to one whose skeleton of steel or wood is unprotected. But then they go on and build the rest of the structure in a way to invite fire—decorations and furnishings of wood, open stairways, and elevators which make fire possible, rapid, and of wide range in its destruction. Yet to them, technically, that building has been "fireproofed." The layman, the owner of that particular building, or the tenant who is to occupy it, has heard the term "fireproof" and applied it in its fullest meaning. He accepts that building in perfect confidence and good faith, thinking that by some Divine interposition all the wood and other inflammable material be clearly seen about him will not burn. A CASE FOR ADVERTISING he even obtains from carrying insurance because of his occupancy of that fireproof building. Sometimes he is surprised, shocked, and suffers grievous loss on account of his misplaced faith. The average inhabitant of San Francisco now says there is nothing fireproof, and has even got the notion that he is just as safe in a wooden building as in any other. Nevertheless, a really fireproof building is possible—one in which absolute immunity can be assured the occupant; and one of the chief uses of the San Francisco adversity will be lost if out of that calamity there shall fail to come both an accurate knowledge of just what constitutes a genuinely fireproof building, and a determination on the part of San Francisco, and of other cities as well, to make their new construction of what will really resist fire. We and our fathers before us have built dimly. We spend vast sums on tawdry decoration and on elaborate conveniences, and skimp on durability. Our annual fire loss exceeds that of any other nation. It averages \$200,000,000, and, this year, will exceed \$600,000,000.

PEACE AMONG NATIONS is no more predictable than fine weather. To argue in favor of the desirability of arbitration among nations is as unnecessary as to demonstrate the moral excellence of the Ten Commandments. But a program for permanent peace which begins with total disarmament by any one nation is too impractical to inspire confidence. "The friendly assurances received from foreign Powers," said the King of Italy at the opening of Parliament in 1897, "induce me to think that some immediate reduction might safely be made in our naval and military establishments." Pitt, speaking on the same day, was even more sanguine: "Unquestionably there never was a time in the history of this country when, from the situation of Europe, we might more reasonably expect fifteen years of peace than we may at the present moment." Before the year was over England was engaged in a war which for twenty years occupied its army more strenuously than during any other two decades of its history, before or since. Looking upon the Russia of 1906 as the France of 1792-93, there is some analogy between the Europe of to-day and the Europe of Pitt's too hopeful prophecy. The thing that is about to take place in Russia, like the thing that took place in France, partakes too much of the nature of spontaneous combustion of lightning, or of explosions, for its accidental and incidental manifestations to be predicted. If Russia goes through its trailing without involving its neighbors in occupation, for itself, stand- ing armies, then Europe will have more cause to be grateful to Providence for good fortune than to congratulate itself on having been able to guard itself by foresight.



Maxfield Parrish, *The Pirate Ship*, 1906

The Detroit Institute of Arts

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
THEIR BEST-KNOWN TALES
EDITED BY
KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
AND NORA A. SMITH
ILLUSTRATED BY
MAXFIELD PARRISH

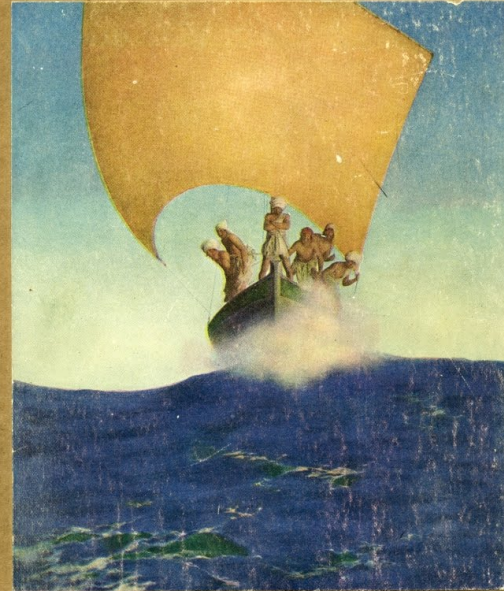


THE
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NIGHTS

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The Arabian Nights

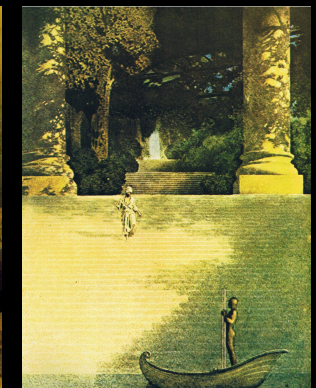
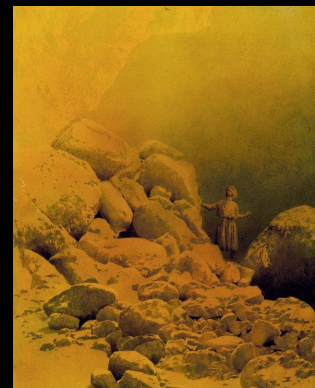
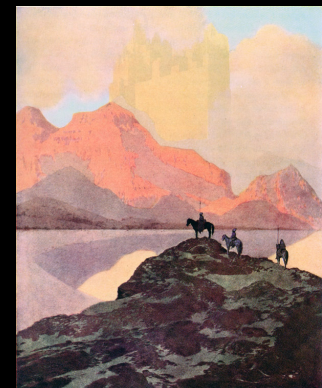
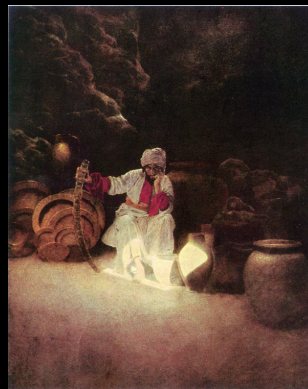
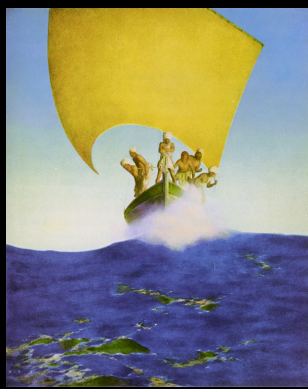


Edited by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and NORA A. SMITH
Illustrated by MAXFIELD PARRISH

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS · NEW YORK

SCRIBNERS

Kate D. S. Wiggin and Nora A. Smith, *The Arabian Nights: Their Best-Known Tales*, 1909 & 1925



Collier's April 7, 1906 – November 9, 1907

The Detroit Institute of Art



The History of Prince Codadad (The Pirate Ship)

Agib in the Enchanted Palace

Aladdin and the African Magician

Sinbad in the Valley of the Diamonds



The Fisherman and the Genie
Yale University Art Gallery

Princess Parizade Bringing Home the Singing Tree
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

Sinbad Plots Against the Giant
Pennsylvania Museum of Art

Queen Gulnare of the Sea Summoning her Relatives
Vassar College Art Gallery



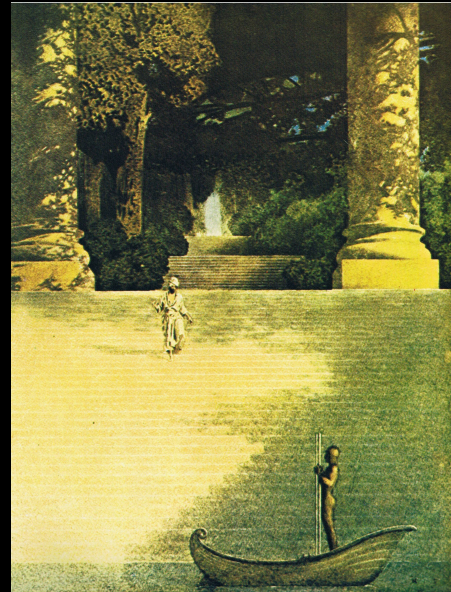
Young King of the Black Isles, Private Collection



Cassim in the Cave of the Forty Thieves



The City of Brass, Private Collection



Landing of the Brazen Boatman

Frontispiece.



*Scheherazade relating her Tales
to the Sultan.*

THE ^{1790. 6-5}
ORIENTAL MORALIST
OR
The Beauties
of the
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS
*Translated from the original &
accompanied with suitable reflections adapted
to each Story.*
BY THE REV.^d M.^r COOPER,
Author of the History of England &c. &c. &c.



L O N D O N.
*Printed for E. Newbery the Corner of
St Pauls Church Yard.*

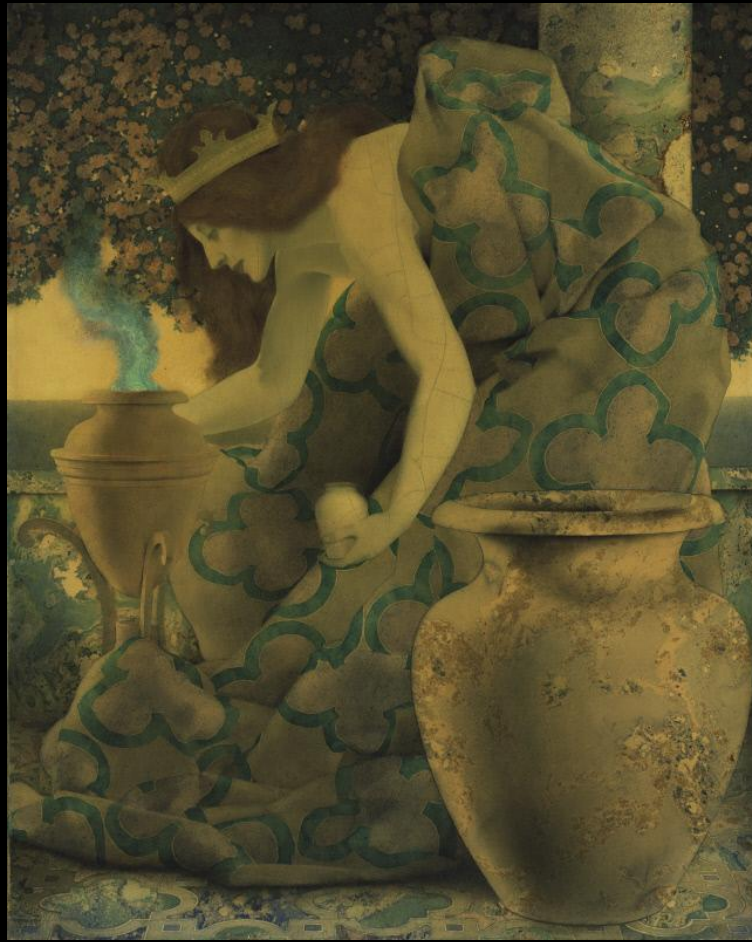


SHEHERAZADE RELATING HER FIRST STORY TO THE SULTAN.

The Sultan was much surprised at the sacrifice which the grand vizier proposed making. "How could you resolve," said he, "to bring me your own daughter?" "Sir," answered the vizier, "it is her own offer." "But do not deceive yourself, vizier," said the Sultan: "to-morrow when I put Sheherazade into your hands, I expect you will take away her life; and if you fail, I swear that you shall die."

The Oriental Moralist, 1790

John D. Watson, Dalziel's Illustrated Arabian Nights, 1862



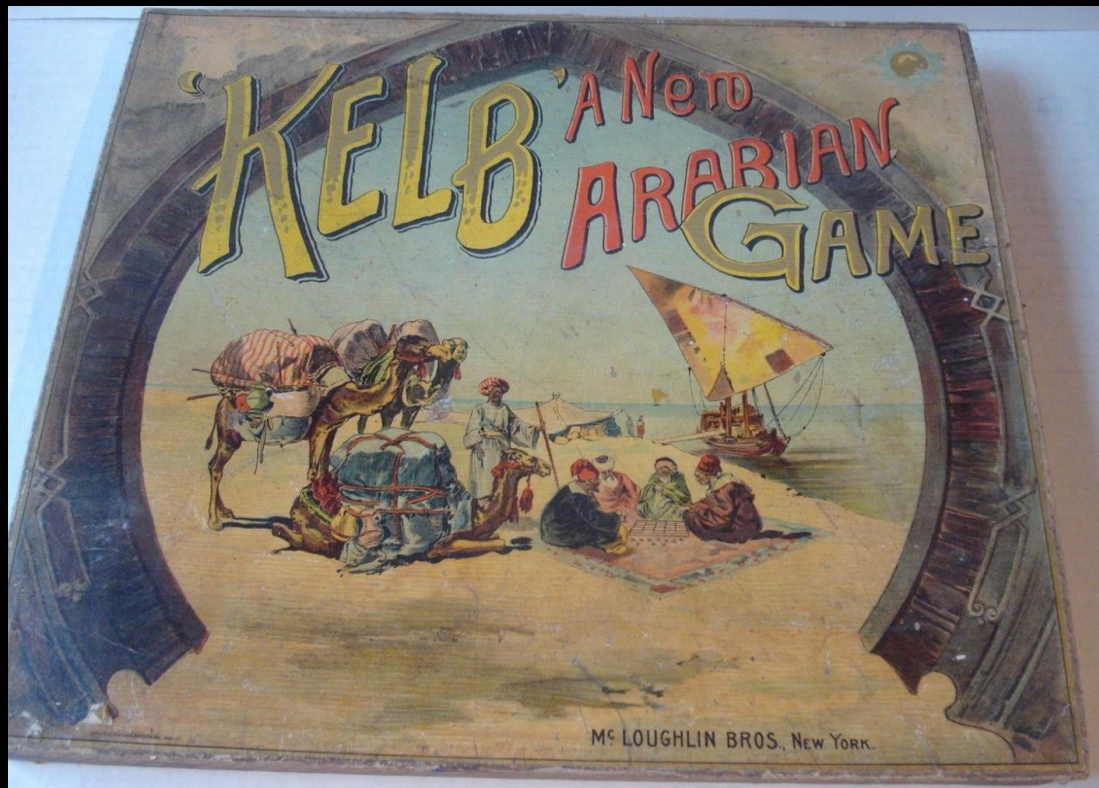
Maxfield Parrish, *Queen Gulnare of the Sea*, 1906



Imperial Burlesque Company, *The Arabian Nights*, Courier Co., 1888



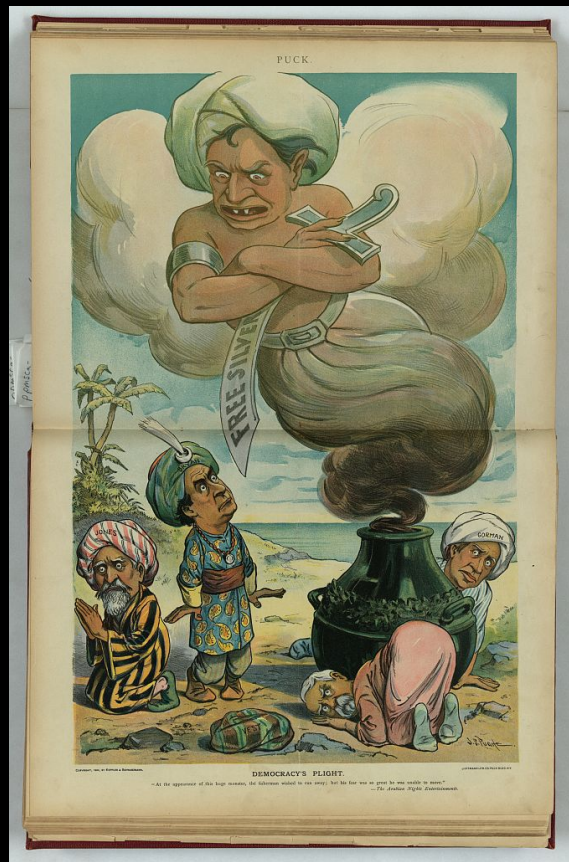
Barnum & Bailey, *Persia or the Pageant of the 1001 Nights*, Strobridge, 1916



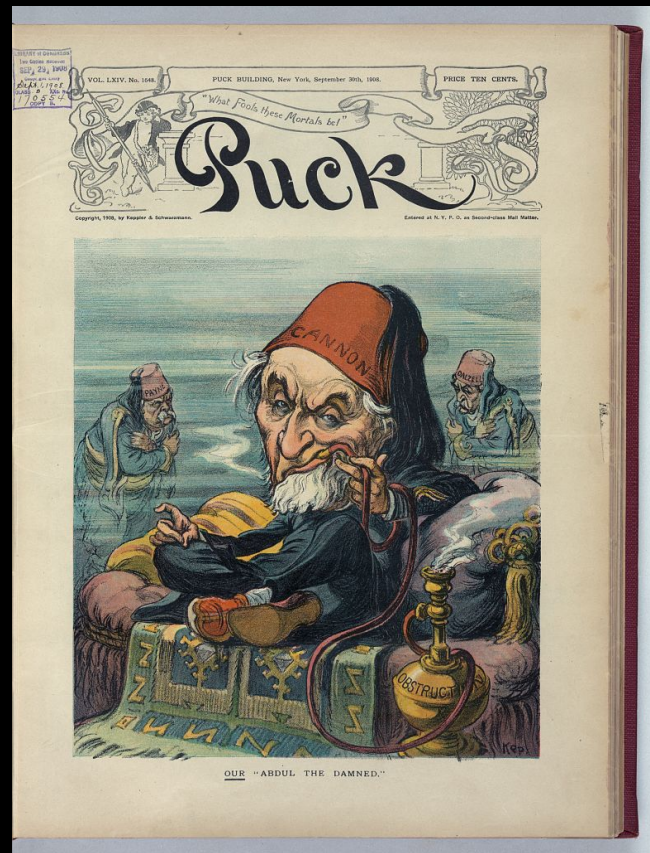
Kelb Arabian Game, McLoughlin Bros., 1890's



Paper Doll Aladdin, 1910's



J.S. Pughe, *Democracy's Plight*, 1899



Udo J. Keppler, *OUR "Abdul the Damned,"* 1908

Speaker of the House, Joseph G. Cannon as Abudülhamid II, 34th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

Aladdin
MANTLE LAMPS



Provide Sight Saving
Modern
WHITE LIGHT
from kerosene

Patent No. 5078
Produced in U. S. A.

fantastic
Science Fiction Stories

OCTOBER 35¢

A NEW SF STORY
By John Christopher
WINTER BOY, SUMMER GIRL

**THE
MAGIC,
MAGIC
CARPET**



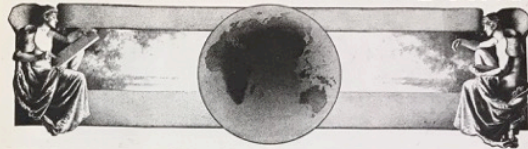
MACTO





ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS
THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMAN AND THE GENIE
(See Page 31)

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



EDITED BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

The American members of the International Waterways Commission have decided that the amount of water to be diverted from the Niagara be fully apportioned to the works already under way. **4**Water is again in the grip of a temporary famine. **5**The insurance companies are making their way into the coal and mineral mines. **6**The Government's campaign against the trust has been checked by a judicial decision that the investigation of the Commission of the Bureau of Corporations, have given immunity to the persons questioned. **7**Assembly-Governor Harding of Missouri has secured an admission from Mr. H. H. Rogers that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controls the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company, and the Western-Penn Oil Company. **8**The Albany Club has unanimously elected Andrew Hamilton, the "cynical dog" lobbyist, as its President. **9**William B. Smith, American Ambassador at Vienna, has been abruptly superseded by Charles B. Francis of New York. **10**After a fight on the island of

Samoa, in the Philippines, between a detachment of marines and a force of "Palaos," the latter prevailed in combat, on March 15, and then unexpectedly attacked a group of American officers, including Governor Gurney. **11**The House organization was outlined on March 15 by the passing of a resolution sending the Standard Oil to its subcommittee. **12**Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia has brought the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to terms which will revolutionize the traction system of the city. **13**The House Judiciary Committee has decided that the Commission does not violate Federal control of insurance companies. **14**The Democrats at Washington have agreed to make public the names of their contributors to the last campaign if the Republicans will do the same. **15**On March 15 the House passed the Ventral, but exacting a paid vote of 200 members for having, at Annapolis. **16**Samuel H. Ashbridge, under whose administration as Mayor of Philadelphia the law ring reached the climax of its power, died on March 15

A DEFINITE PLAN FOR NIAGARA

The American members of the International Waterways Commission have had the distinction of coming out of the clouds of general speculation and proposing a definite and practical plan for the reuse of Niagara Falls. Moreover, they do not confine themselves to the immediate neighborhood of the cataract; they survey the whole field within which the supplies of water naturally tributary to the Falls may be developed, even as far away as Chicago. In their report, made public on March 15, they recommend that the total amount of water to be diverted be limited to that provided for in works already begun. They propose that on the American side the Secretary of War be authorized to grant permits for the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second, divided in the proportion of 9,000 feet to the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, 1,000 to the Niagara Falls Power Company, and to the Erie Canal and Niagara to the Chicago Drainage Canal. On the Canadian side they would allow 10,000 cubic feet per second.

The Commissioners propose to keep the American limit put in force for two years, and then make a permanent law, provided Canada, in the meantime, shall have enacted legislation fixing the suggested limit on its own side. They say that the Canadian Commissioners have seemed in sympathy with their suggestions, but have asked further time for consideration. Even if further delay on the Falls be prevented, they already possess the means of a possible difference in the effect of the operation. It is proposed to allow the diversion of more than twice the

normal flow of the American Fall. Even now, although the three considered at the local amount to be authorized has been fifteen, the Commissioners say that the diversion "has had an appreciable effect upon the Falls." When the works provided for are in full operation the volume of the cataract will be diminished by one-third of its low water flow and more than a quarter of its average

instead of a sentimental view of things. Yet the net result of their practical business sense has been to give every one of the greatest assets of the State of New York for substantially nothing, and one of the greatest assets of the Province of Ontario for a total of \$250,000 a year. As a spectacle Niagara Falls draws 100,000 visitors annually. If they spent thirty-five cents apiece they would make good all the public is to get from the robbery of the cataract.

The real importance of the recommendations of the Commissioners lies in the fact that if adopted they will give the national governments of the United States and of the Dominion a grip on the situation. Then when the improvement of the Falls becomes obvious to all eyes the interests of water companies are to be authorized to divert can be reduced.

A TRACTION WINDFALL

WHILE SPRING has been beating her traffic hammer in the courts, and New York has been trying to regulate Philadelphia has achieved promising results by means of the agreement. Using the right to allow a desired subway extension as a lever, Mayor Weaver succeeded, on March 15, in inducing the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to enter into an arrangement by which the city will have, within three years, three new subways and an elevated road, and the company agrees to pay \$400,000 a year toward the cost of subsidizing great crossings. Moreover, there will be effective competition, at least for the present,



THE HYATTSVILLE IN THE CITY HALL, PHILA.
The three members of the Dominion were not present at the discussion.

amount. The American Fall would be entirely dry but for the fact that it will not be affected by the diversion below the crest of the night, but even without that it is likely to be reduced to a stable trickle.

The men who have brought us to this point call themselves "practical." They take a "business"



Elihu Vedder, *Fisherman and the Genie*, 1863 oil



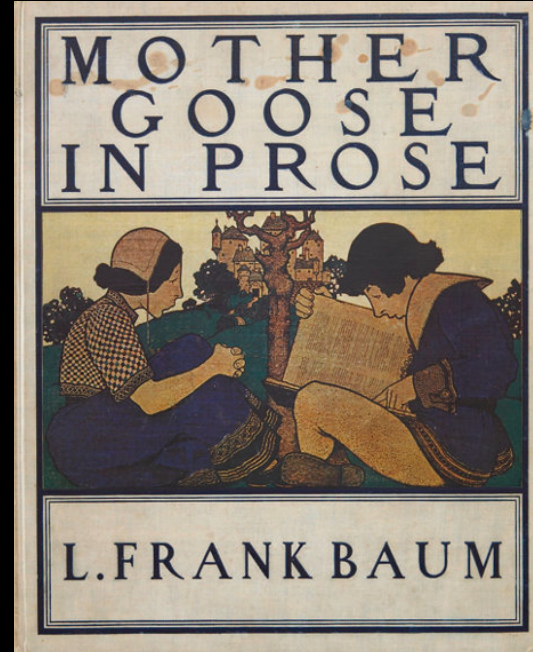
John La Farge (designer), *The Fisherman and the Afrite (or Genie)*, 1868 wood engraving



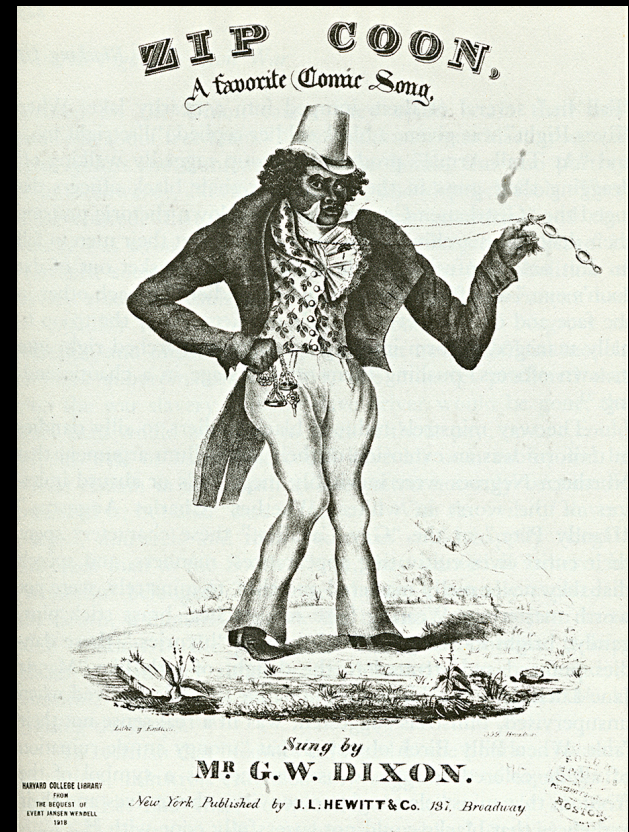
Maxfield Parrish, *The Fisherman*, 1905



Fred Stone in *The Wizard of Oz*, 1903



Maxfield Parrish, 1897



John Quidor, *The Money Diggers*, 1832

Sheet music, cover, Thos. Birch pub., c. 1834



Poster advertising the buck dancing contest held by Black Patti's Troubadours, c. 1897

Matilda Sissieretta Jones 1868-1933
American opera singer



Fred Stone and David C. Montgomery



Maxfield Parrish, *Vaudeville*, 1909



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The Scarecrow from The Wizard of Oz.

As sung by FRED STONE.

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MUSIC SUPPLEMENT OF HEARST'S CHICAGO AMERICAN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1903—PAGES 5-8



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ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS

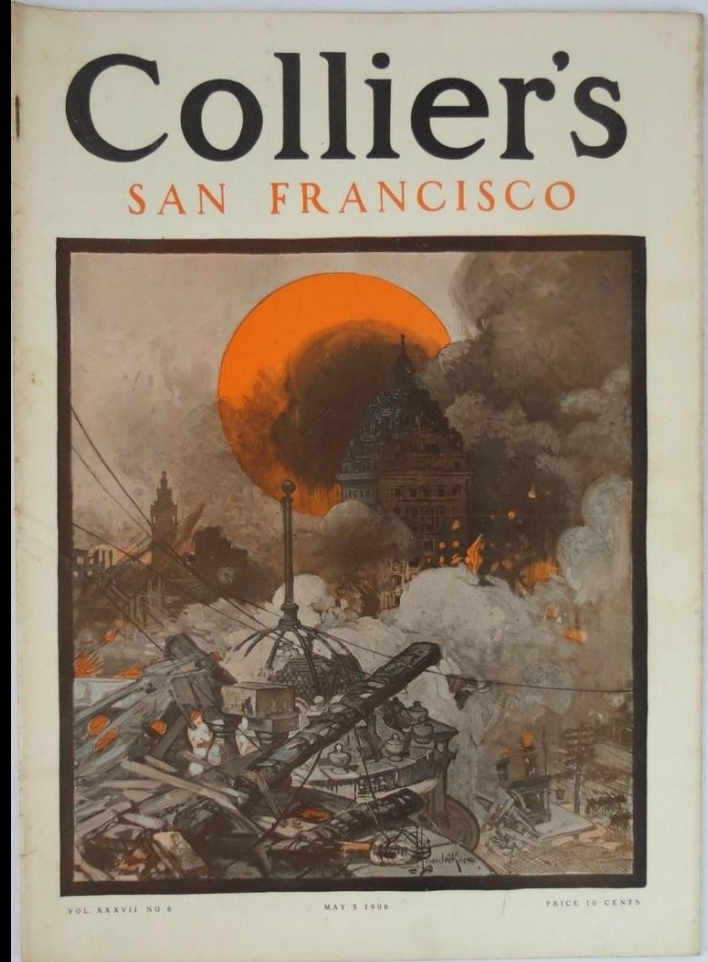
The History of the Fisherman and the Genie

(See Mr. Maxfield Parrish's Painting on Page 10)

THERE was once a poor fisherman, casting his net by the shore of the sea. Four times he cast: the first time he drew forth the carcass of an ass; the second time a jar filled with mud; the third broken pots and jars; and the fourth time, having prayed to Allah, he drew forth a jar of copper, sealed with lead bearing the stamp of Solomon the King. He rejoiced at this, for he could take the jar to the markets and sell it for gold. So he set the jar on the sand and picked out the lead with his knife to see what it contained. But nothing came out but black smoke, which rose slowly toward the sky and spread out over the heavens; at which he was greatly astonished. After a while the smoke collected itself together and became a gigantic genie. The genie told the terrified fisherman that he must die, for while in the jar he had made a vow that whosoever liberated him must perish. The fisherman in vain implored him to spare his life; finally he conjured the genie by the great name of Solomon to answer him one question. Upon hearing the great name, the genie trembled, and replied, "Ask, and be brief." Then the fisherman said: "How wast thou in this bottle? It will not contain thy hand or thy foot: how can it then contain thy whole body? I will never believe thee until I see thee in it." Upon hearing this the genie shook and again became smoke, and slowly entered the jar. When he was all in, the fisherman quickly seized the lead stopper and made the genie a prisoner, and all his cunning could avail nothing against the great seal of Solomon. Threatening to throw the jar back into the sea, the fisherman made the genie swear by the Most Great Name of God that if set free again he would do no harm but instead would give him great riches. Thereupon the fisherman took the stopper from the jar, and the genie, soaring into the air as before, said: "Follow me." They walked on until they came to a lake in a desert between the mountains. Here the fisherman was ordered to cast his net, and he did so, and drew forth four enchanted fish. These he took to the Sultan and in consequence was made a great and rich man.

"The History of the Third Calender—the Son of a King," the second of Mr. Parrish's paintings illustrating the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, will appear in an early number of Collier's.

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J.C. Leyendecker, *Collier's*, San Francisco Earthquake, May 5, 1906 April 18 5:18 am



Maxfield Parrish, *The Pirate Ship*, 1906



Detail

The Detroit Institute of Arts



M.P., *The Pirate Ship*, 1906



Howard Pyle, *An Attack on a Galleon*, 1905

"The Fate of a Treasure Town," *Harper's Monthly*, December 1905

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS

III—THE STORY OF THE KING'S SON • PAINTED BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

AGIB inherited a kingdom of passions and blood. While ranging the waters about his domain his fate was blown to sea and wrecked. He alone was brave, having dived on a plank in the face of a great monster when stood a wonderful place. Within a few days he found forty young women of capital but no living they grew like the bees in the assembly place leading into the wonderful garden. Agib was permitted to enter all these but the last, under the penalty of the loss of his right eye. The first garden he entered was a wonderful orchard, which rovers in the autumn could be enjoyed. The admirable order of the trees, the abundance of fruit and blossoms, and the pools of sweet water made it a place of surpassing wonder.

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

COLLIER'S WEEKLY," says a Texas journal, "is a great fake. It is a Socialist without the nerve to own it." Political labels are nothing. Although not the whole story, many Socialist positions are to be seen, and the frequency with which our radicalism is demonstrated in front of the eyes of the people is a fact of no small importance when a shallow agitator, like Moxas in Massachusetts, has a monopoly of radicalism, so that people are forced to choose between a conservatism of which they are weary and a socialism lacking set up to catch the unwary and gain political position. New York, in the approaching election, is more fortunate. There both candidates are identified with the movement to check the abuse of money. One is the professional agitator; attacking Moxas, just coming with him, attacking men with money, because it is a popular thing to do, and using his own money to buy delegates, scolding at every corporation, and using the corporate form to dodge the just responsibilities of his own papers; printing the word TRUTH in big capitals, and forged interviews, distorting news, and reeking with cynical and hardened mendacity; preventing belief in Democracy and self-government, and yet loudly proclaiming that the Governor of a State should remove McCallan, Jerome, and presumably every other Mayor and District Attorney who refuses to take orders from the papers of Mr. Hearst.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE in New York is the lawyer who, by powerful work against the Coal Trust, first gave the spectacle of a New York lawyer of high rank actually using his talents for the people. He is the man who won the admiration of the whole world by his calm, sure, just, and relentless feeling of insurance evils; who won that admiration again when he refused Mr. Jerome's request to assume prosecution, since he was engaged in impartial investigation, who has kept that admiration steadily with everything he has said, since the people first began to demand his nomination. His nomination could not be prevented by the politicians, because the McCallan people were aroused, the Republican bosses emboldened and defeated, and the President of the United States excited over a situation which foreshadowed a desperate struggle about to rend his native State; a struggle in which both men stood for reform, and one for honesty, in which both men stood for improvement in the laws, and one for Moxas; in which both men have sought change, one gently, with devotion, and with no wish for office; the other with more personal ambition, dickers with delegates, and appeals to hatred. The whole world admires the one. Those who best understand journalism and politics distrust the other. The standards are the same. Under which standard-bearer will the people march?

THE VALUE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT is something which no American should lightly forget. To deprive the Cubans of responsibility for themselves, of freedom to choose, and of the discipline of experience, is a grave deed, to be taken only after long and careful consideration, and with a warm desire to limit our interference as strictly as may be. Happily Mr. TAYLOR has shown in his opinion that he is free of the intellectual narrowness that depicts any civilization in a different state, or of a different kind, from one's own. JOHN FOX pointed out, when writing of Cuba, that the British generally deemed the French feckless and incapable of self-government, whereas a century before it was the French who had the reputation of being steady and

conservative, and the English were thought to be dangerous and subversive. Said he: "For the sake of Cuba's best interests, it is to be hoped that she will win her independence without receiving from any quarter, and especially from the United States, any such favor, as might hereafter put her in a position of tutelage or in any wise hamper her freedom of action. All people liberated from the blight of LIBERTY free government, Cuba will have to learn it, as all the rest of Spanish America has had to learn it, and the fewer the impediments in her way the better. Undue influence on the part of powerful neighbors is an impediment." Secretary ROSS has spoken with strength and generosity of South American progress. Neither he nor Secretary TAYLOR would wish to prevent similar independent progress in the island toward which our obligations are so great.

IN NEW JERSEY, Colvay and the New Idea movement went down in emphatic defeat. Where Colvay had twelve associates in the New Jersey Legislature last year, next year he will have none. He will stand alone as the representative of the New Idea movement. For this *abandon* there are several reasons, none of them necessarily very discouraging to those who have faith in the ultimate triumph of the New Idea principles. The most potent cause was a very stringent excise law which was passed last year, but went into effect only a few weeks ago, at the very height of the campaign. The "Bolshevik" law, as it was called, was not the work of Colvay. He and his associates were no more responsible for it than were the regular Republicans. But those who were indignant at the cutting off of their Sunday beer reasoned thus: "This is a reform law; Colvay and the New Idea outfit are reformers; let's vote against them." This manner of celebration is not logical, but it is one of the chances which politicians must take.

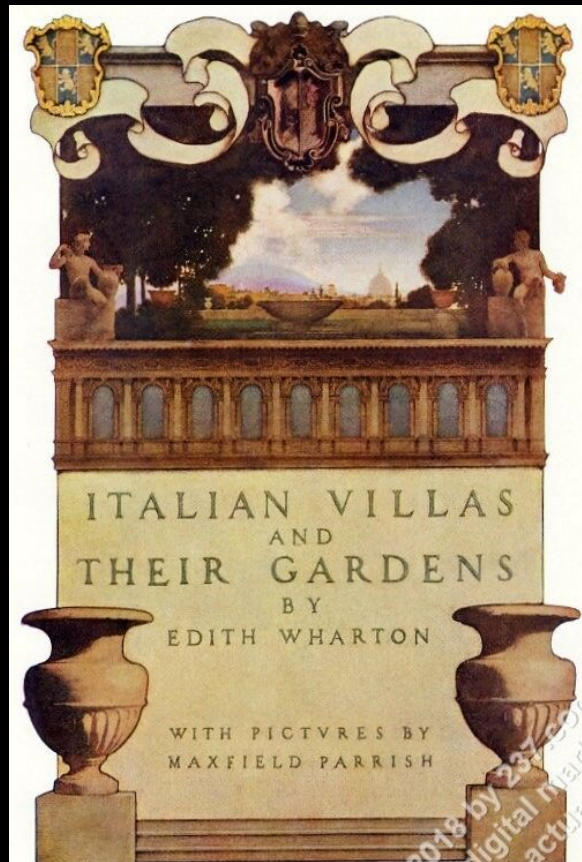
DRYDEN'S SEAT IN THE SENATE is, by the defeat of the New Idea movement, rendered reasonably safe, except for the rather remote possibility of a Democratic majority in the next New Jersey Legislature. Here, too, was one of the reasons for the defeat of Colvay's party. The New Idea fight was really made on a double issue. One was the defeat of Mr. DRYDEN as Senator; the other, a body of principles. As an issue of personality appeals more directly to the understanding of men than an issue of principles, it was really for and against DRYDEN that most of the votes were cast. And it is now quite openly confessed, as it was tacitly admitted long before the election, that the New Idea party made an unhappy choice in picking a man to oppose Mr. DRYDEN. Whatever Mr. ROBERTSON's political virtues, he did not achieve personal popularity. However, even in defeat, Colvay will undoubtedly achieve some portion of victory. The regulars announce that, as hostages to the sentiment, Mr. Colvay represents, they will themselves carry out some of the reforms the New Idea party advocated. And Mr. Colvay cheerfully announces that he will fight again another day.

NOVELTY APPALS MINDS of a certain structure and attracts those of a different bent. "It is new—let us try it." "No one ever heard of it before—show it to us." "Between these two the world is divided." "The People's Lobby" describes nothing that ever existed. Disregarding those judgments which are more prompt than lasting, such an institution might commend itself to the enthusiasm of reflective minds. The packers

Maxfield Parrish, Agib in the Enchanted Palace, October 13, 1906



Maxfield Parrish, *Agib in the Enchanted Palace*, 1905 Detroit Institute of Arts



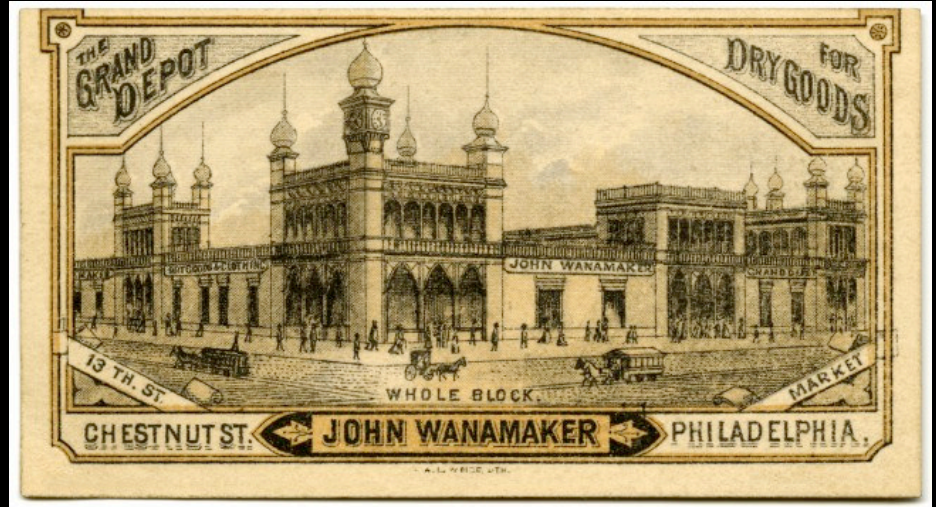


Maxfield Parrish, *Agib in the Enchanted Palace*, 1905 Detroit Institute of Arts

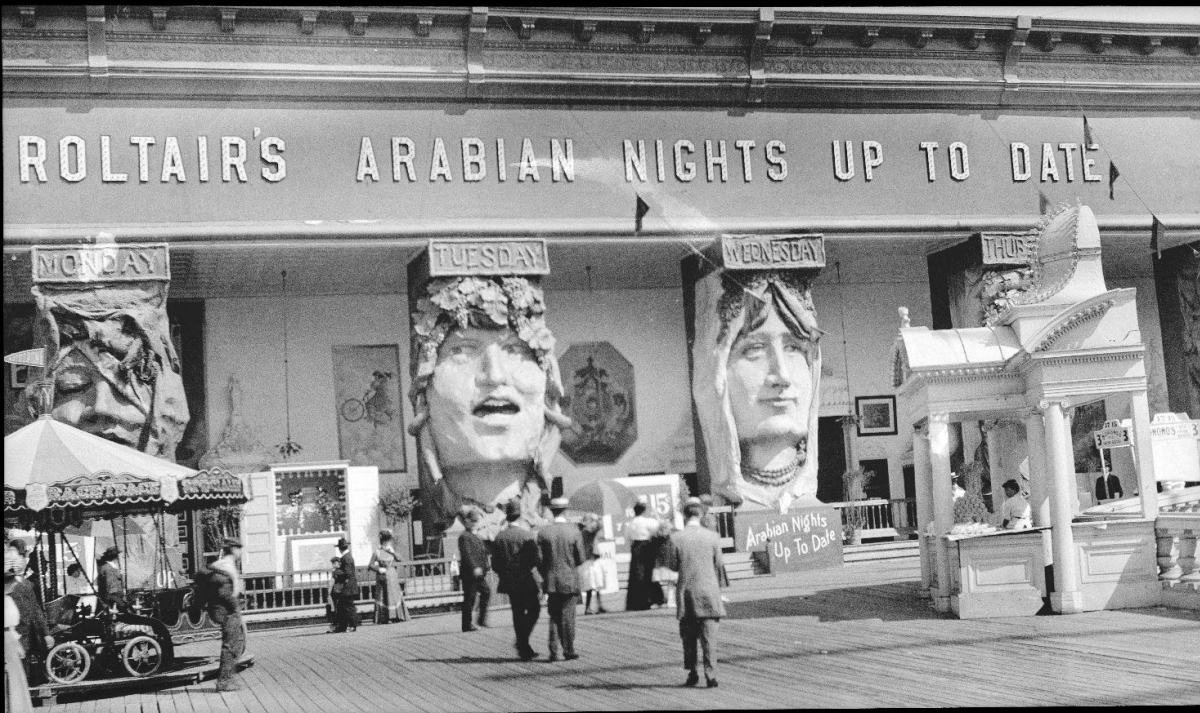


Maxfield Parrish





Maxfield Parrish, *Agib in the Enchanted Palace*, 1905 Detroit Institute of Arts

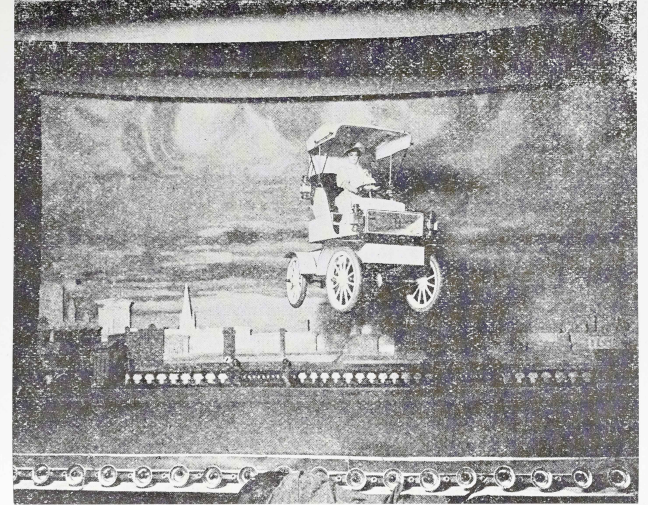


Henry Roltair, Arabian Nights Up-to-Date, Coney Island, 1907

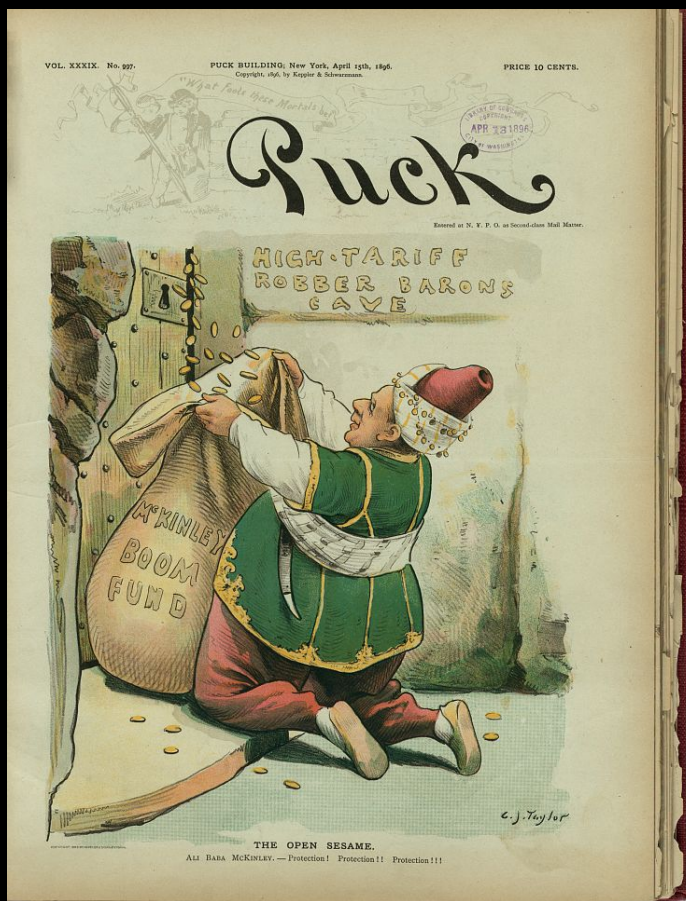
Hazel Lake, *Motoring in the Air*, 1907

“one of the seven great attractions in this mammoth production”

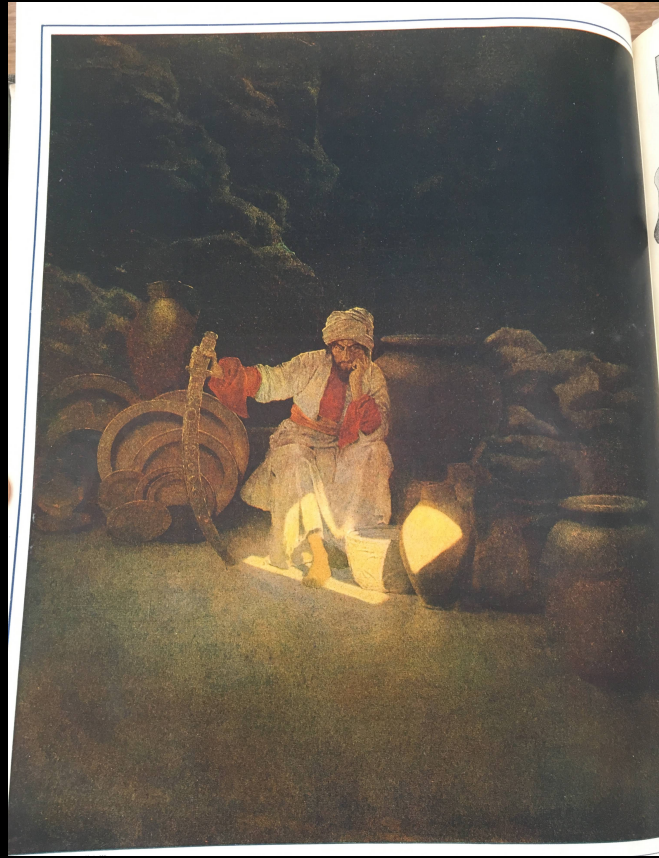
HAZEL LAKE.



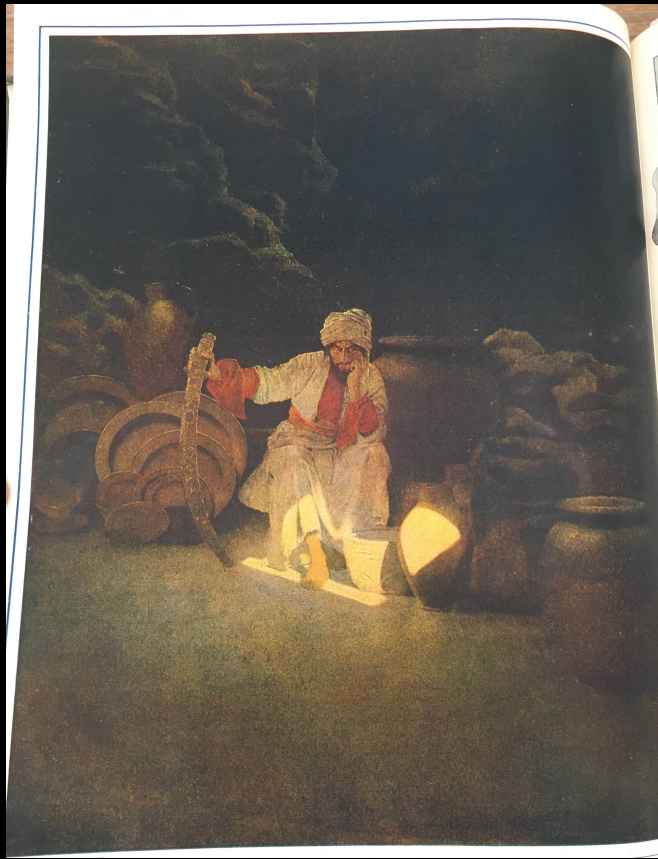
Hazel Lake, the charming young lady, who has created a sensation at Dreamland, New York, in Roltair's sensational act, *Motoring in the Air*, one of the seven great attractions in his mammoth production, *Arabian Nights Up-to-Date*. (See page 12.) (Billboard Magazine)



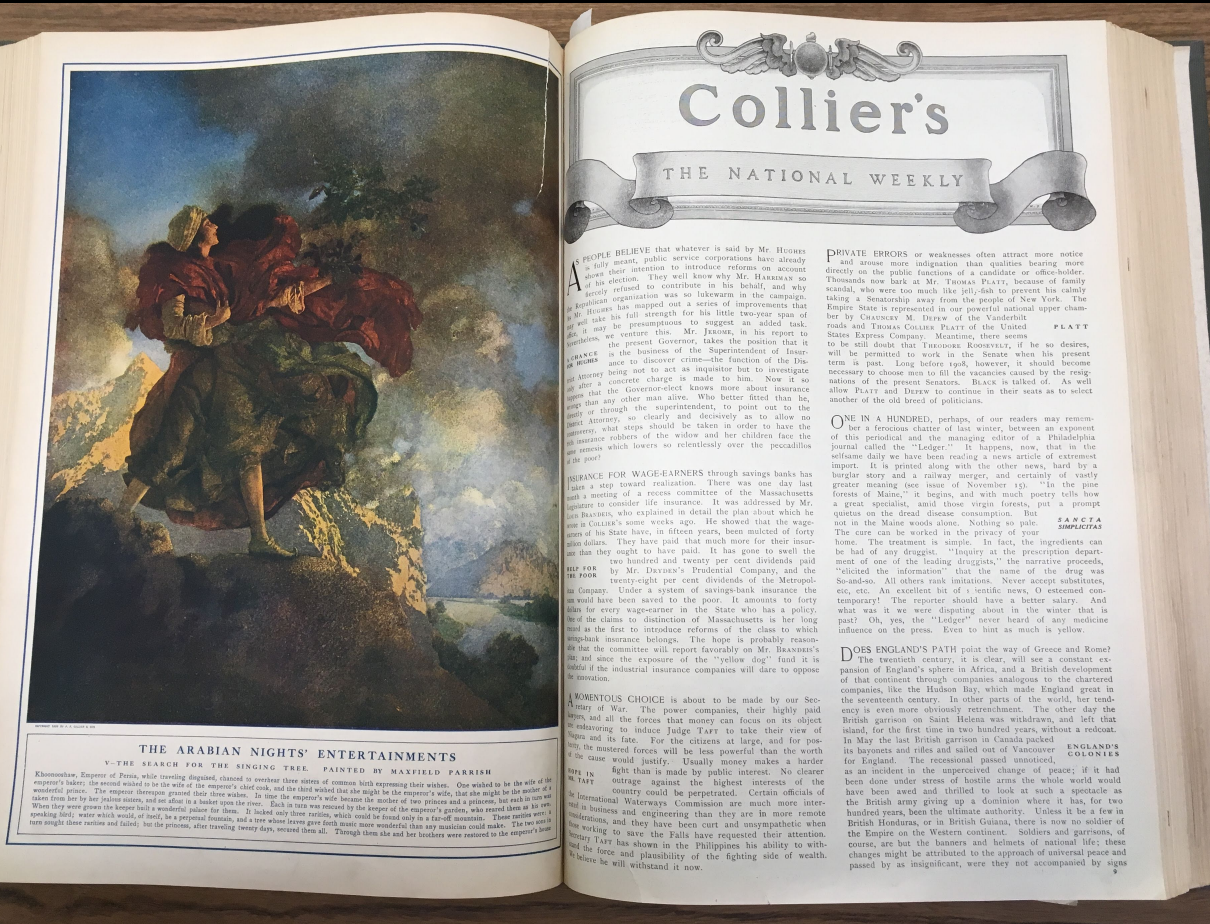
C.J. Taylor, *The Open Sesame, Ali Baba McKinley*, 1896 Aubrey Beardsley, *Ali Baba*, 1897



Maxfield Parrish, *Cassim in the Cave of the Forty Thieves*, 1906



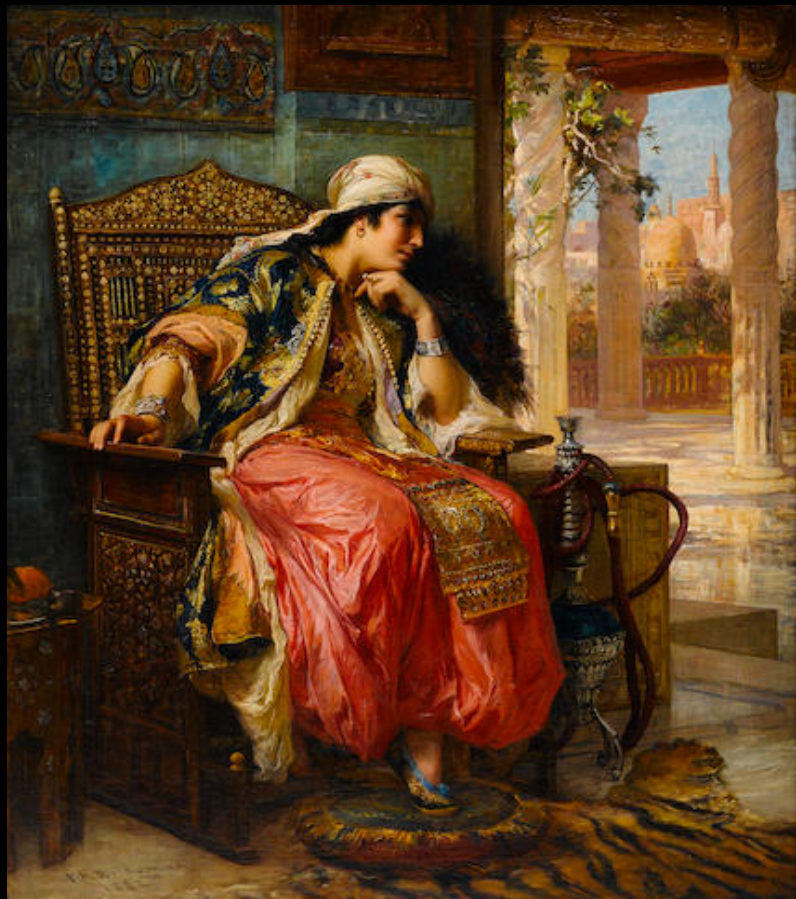
Evelyn Hughes's New York City drawing room with Oriental cozy corner, 1899
Museum of the City of New York, Bryon Collection



Maxfield Parrish, *The Search for the Singing Tree*, December 1, 1906



Princess Parizade Bringing Home the Singing Tree, 1906 oil on paper, PAFA



Frederick Arthur Bridgman, *The Favorite*, 1882





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W.A. Rogers & Frederick B. Oppe
 World's Fair Puck, 1893



A MINARET IN THE CAIRO STREET.—ON THE MIDWAY.



The Egyptian Dancing Girls of the Plaisance attracted audiences, though their performance, to the eyes of Americans, appeared rather a contortion than a dance. Those whose portraits are here given were among the most notable of the group. Their dance was finally much modified in its character by direction of the Fair authorities.

Street in Cairo, World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893



Sindbad Plots Against the Giant, Feb. 9, 1907



The City of Brass, March 16, 1907



Francis Hopppin, Odgen Codman, and Edith Wharton, The Mount, Foyer, 1902



Architectural Digest, *Dressing Room, Madonna's NYC Apartment*, 1991



Maxfield Parrish, *Aladdin and the African Magician*, 1905 oil *Collier's*, June 22, 1907



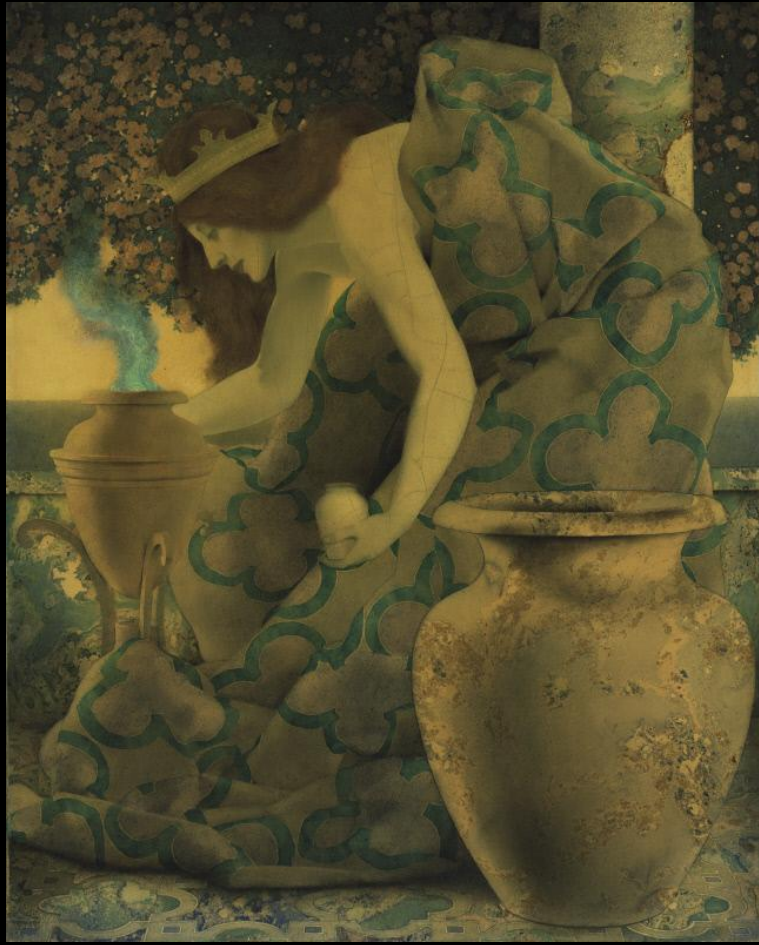
Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp, McLoughlin Bros., ca. 1883



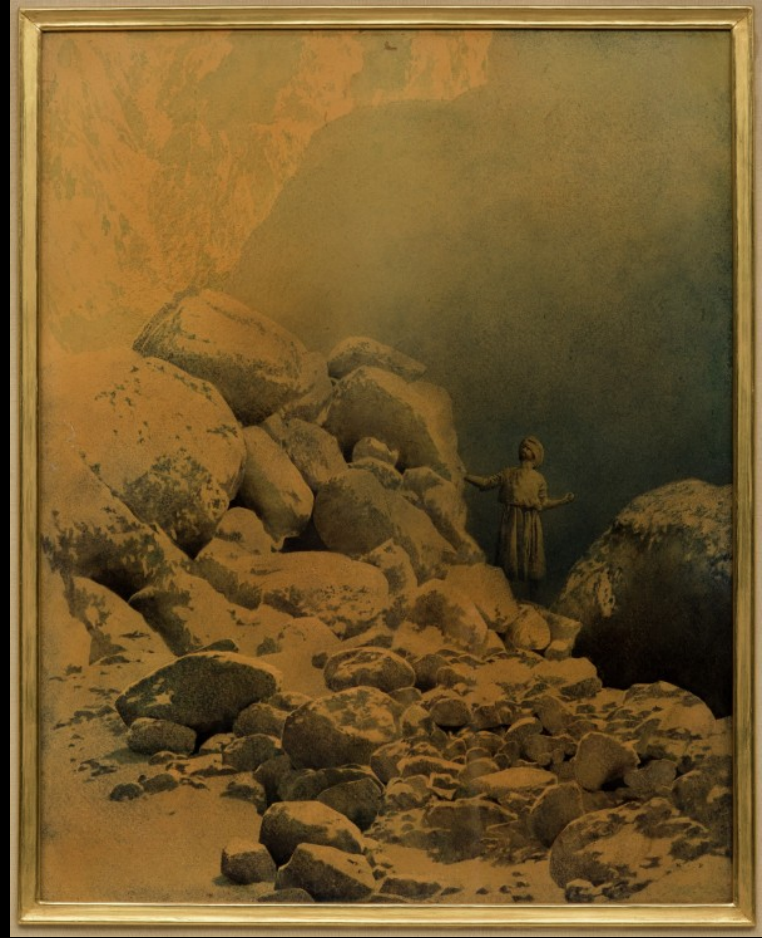
Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp, McLoughlin Bros., ca. 1883
Pantomime Toy Book, The Met, Gift of Lincoln Kirstein



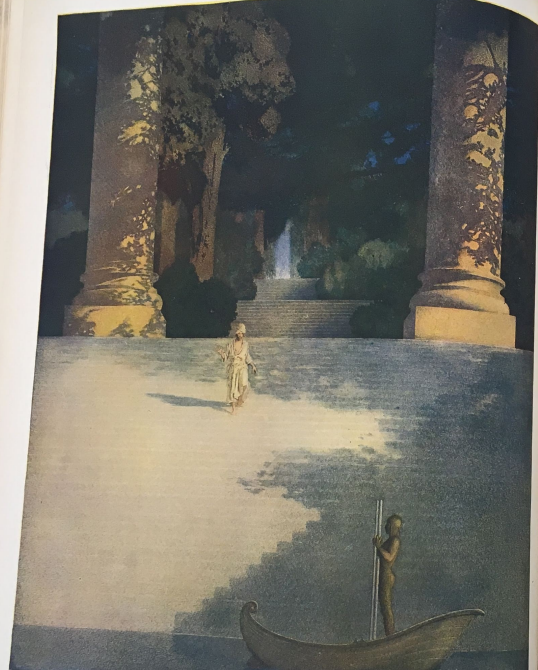
Maxfield Parrish, *Aladdin and the African Magician*, 1905



Queen Gulnare of the Sea, 1906, oil



Sinbad in the Valley of the Diamonds, 1906, oil



XII—THE LANDING OF THE BRAZEN BOATMAN
Painted by MAXFIELD PARRISH

This is the last of the series of twelve pictures illustrating the Archæon, which have appeared in Collier's during the past two months. For next year Mr. Parrish has prepared a series of ten drawings, which will be reproduced in Collier's as follows: a full color, depicting some of the principal incidents narrated in Hawthorne's "Wonder Book." They will be published in the last issue of each month, beginning with "Clever's Palace" in Collier's for January 25, 1908.

See page 19

Collier's

The National Weekly

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
First Edition Collier, Boston 1 Collier, 100 N. West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

November 9, 1907

HOW IS TO RUN THIS GOVERNMENT? Can America be governed by the hands? The following is an extract from a letter written to me from Idaho.

"I do not like, while living in this region, to handle any more of the Western Federation business. That is the best organized gang of assassins this country has yet produced, and the deeper one gets into it the closer, judging from your editorial reply to Hawthorne, that you fail to grasp the situation out here. These fellows don't care a fig for criticism. Their policy is one of absolute terrorism, and they are advertising they get the better of the law. They never overlook a chance to say you are wrong. However, whenever they can catch him. They are not through yet, and they have plenty of money and a lot of nerve left."

The letter was written after we expressed the belief that the members of the Federation would be kept by mere intelligence from blowing up citizens for doing their duty as witnesses, lawyers, judges, or sheriffs in the trials now on the docket. Since then several words of ours were written, a sheriff engaged in the case has been killed by a bomb, and our correspondent's presence justified. But what does he desire? Are the American people to submit in silence? The situation is terrifying, beyond a doubt, even to men of thorough courage; but still the threat of such put-to-reading power into the hands of men who count upon general cowardice to leave them in possession of the field?

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PANIC
GOOD FOR T. R.! His procedure during the market excitement has been an honor to his sincerity and his nerve. A steady and long-planned effort has been made to attribute to his policy the present demoralization; which is as if a patient should attribute to a doctor's diagnosis what ought to be attributed to his own recklessness in living. With Metropolitan methods finding the light, with frenzied banking receiving its perfectly deserved reward, behind the men whose gambler's disregard of law and caution has caused the trouble shouting loudly: "The President is to blame!" Happily the Wall Street cry will not prevail. New York and Newport, and fragments of other gilded centers, will warm in sympathy, but among the people, West, and South, and even East, responsibility for the present penalties will be placed, not upon the President, but upon the gentlemen who have the almost diverting assurance to exclaim: "See that man! He made this panic, because he helped to slay us." Let us have an end of this. Give us a man like CANNON or FARRAGUT for President—a safe man. Don't let ROOSEVELT dictate."

POWER
A LITTLE GROUP of financiers who called themselves a Clearing House Committee, known to no constitution, and possessing no more warrant of law than a lightning bolt, went, between sunset and sunrise, to three of the wealthiest men in New York, and without wasting time in reasons, compelled the three millionaires to endure large money losses, to part at a serious sacrifice with much of their possessions, and to retire, silent, respectful in disgrace, from conspicuous positions of honor and profit at the heads of banks. And these three millionaires, for there are no more, must swallow their anger in darkness, for there is no spot between the oceans where they may find sympathy or encouragement. Public Opinion is the Big Stick's other name and its more exact description.

THE ORIGIN
OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE can not fairly be understood by isolated to indicate an impression in his mind that the present movement toward understanding business and political methods and improving them was begun by him; which, of course, he can never have intended. He has heard the people's will and executed it, for which much credit should be his. Tracing origins is unsafe, but if

one were bent upon it, probably HENRY D. LLOYD would be selected as the first influential explorer. After him, THOMAS W. LAWSON, ISA TARNELL, LINCOLN STEPHENS, and other writers have added the movement in the press, while such office-holders as FOLGE, LA FOLLETTE, and JENNINGS have done much, and the insurance investigation of Mr. HICKEY perhaps did most of all. Back of any individuals, however, lies the general movement—the movement of the people toward democracy, toward self-knowledge, which, we are coming to understand, alone makes self-government a reality.

THIS IS PATRIOTISM
THE BLUE AND THE GRAY have organized together, in Missouri, the "United Veterans of the Civil War,"—a splendid step, and one which we devoutly hope will be followed in every part of the United States. We are all friends now, and there could be no better expression of our true feeling than such a fellowship as is represented by this movement, the beginners of which are planning a national organization, to be completed in about two years.

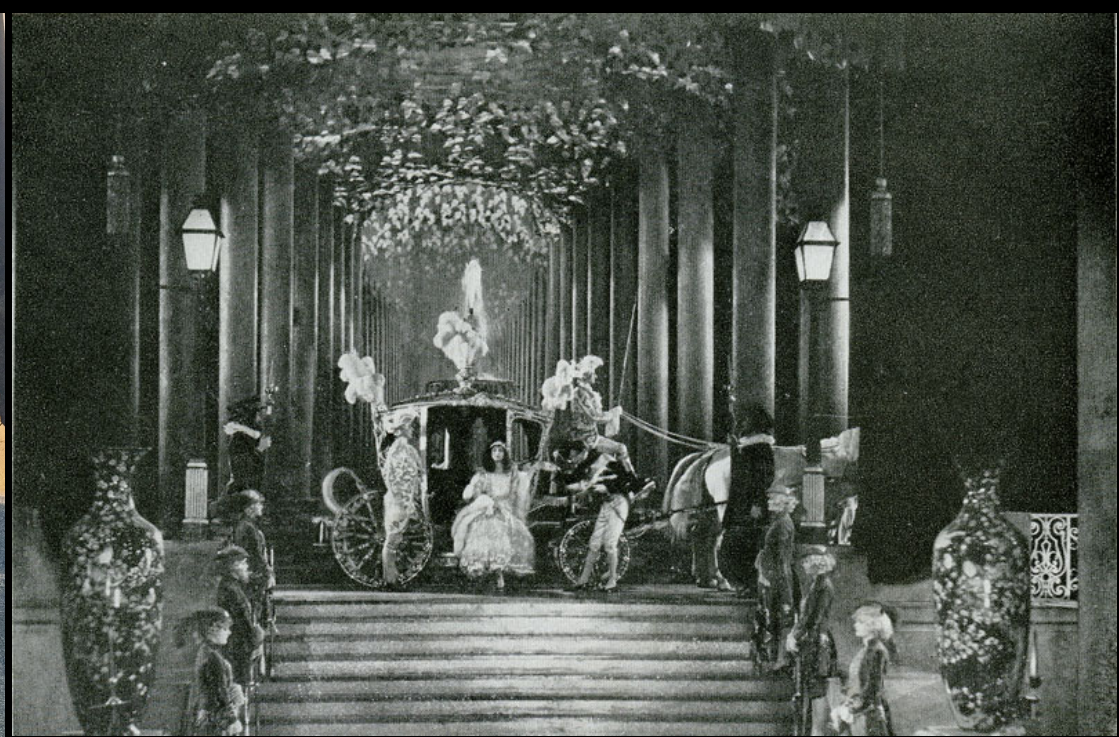
WILL SOMEBODY PLEASE send us a dozen or fifteen stories, about 1,000 or 4,000 words in length, in general, as full of culture, ease, and wit as a novel which has been bringing animation to our leisure hours? "The Morals of Marcus Ordeum" at first makes one almost imagine that he reads and that "The Daily Dialogues" are here again. Later the feelings become more serious, the irony less frequent, but in both the light and the earnest portions there are distinction and much charm.

PLEASE SEND, C. O. D., eighteen articles on current life, reasonable, not TRUCKERAY, HAINES, or MOVEMENTS, but of LA-MATRE, STEVENSON, or BARKER. Information and intelligence we do not undervalue. They help much in making this world the desirable residence which to us it seems. Let no intelligent person, therefore, take offense, when we observe that the rarest of commodities is charm, gift, the something that boars to thought and knowledge the relation in which yeast stands to the receptive dough.

THE FOLLOWING OPINION is from Marcus, but we accept it as our own: "We have the richest language that ever a people has accented, and we use it as if it were the poorest. We hoard up our infinite wealth of words between the boards of dictionaries and in speech dole out the worn bronze coinage of our vocabulary." We say "dole" for everything. We laugh with pleasure when for the millionth time we hear "rubberneck." Let us rather encourage the use of our noble language, and see what we can do with it.

AN EPISODE IN CANADA
MUCH MORE INTERESTING than most fiction was the colonial legend of British law and old Chief PASSENGER, otherwise the Fiddler, head of the Sukker band of Sataux Indians. The old Fiddler did what he saw as his duty, but it was the duty exacted by the civilization in which his people have been forced to live. A justice was violently insane. Now the Sukkers range in the wilderness of northeastern Keweenaw. They have no insane asylums. Their custom is to dispose of maniacs by strangulation. Obviously, persons violently deranged can not be allowed to remain around the camps. The tribe has always acted toward them in a spirit as serious as that of any court of law. This Indian people did what they deemed right. The Chief was tried for the latest execution. He was found guilty and condemned to death. That there was to be a pardon he did not understand. Seventy years of age, unacquainted with the customs about him, untrained, he escaped from his bewilderment by strangling himself. British law acted on rational principles, but the outcome seems a trade hand on PASSENGER. Perhaps by death, however, will lead to some satisfactory asylum arrangements for the Indians.

Maxfield Parrish, The Landing of the Brazen Boatman, November 9, 1907



Herbert Brenon, *A Kiss for Cinderella*, 1925



Cassim in the Cave



Queen Gulnare of the Sea