

rough, but never crude; childish, but free from puerility; with the genuine hallmarks of antiquity, yet without affected archaisms. Here is the pure German mother-tongue. . . . This prose, often broken by refrains in the ancient meter of the folk-song, showed the most wondrous things to be the most believable, and captured the imagination by the simplicity of the sentence-structure.

Other features are the use of simple connectives, such as *and* and *but*, and the avoidance of the involved dependent and relative clauses which render so cumbrous much German literature. There is much conversation and it is seldom indirect.

Simplicity is gained, too, by the use of monologue—"I said to myself," etc.

The narrator introduces the dramatic element of suspense by pauses, with such phrases as "*Just think!*" "*What do you suppose he found?*" etc.

Emphasis is gained especially by the chief expedient of all ancient poetry, mere repetition: "*A long, long time*"; "*She sang and sang*"; "*He fished and fished.*"

Besides the frequently recurring rhymes

there are devices of accentuation by means of sound, such as alliteration and imitative or onomatopoeic syllables: *ritze, ratze, and plitsch, platsch*, for example.

As in proverbs and folk-songs the mode of expression is picturesque and imaginative, though without detailed imagery and metaphor. The endings are frequently jocular, as the sentence, "Anybody that don't believe this story must pay a dollar," a threat that brought one skeptical but honest little girl to the good brothers' door one day with her thaler in hand.

Though without expressed "moral" there is evinced a naïve poetic justice. The wicked are punished, often with shocking penalties, while the good are rewarded, generally by fortunate marriage and "living happy ever after." Marriage is usually based on true love, rank and wealth proving no obstacles.

The scientific power of the collection is also great. Translated first into English, it has stimulated throughout Europe and gradually throughout the world the zeal of the collector.

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN CUBA

A RECENT issue of the illustrated weekly, *Figaro*, of Havana, is devoted to the Colegio de Abogados, an association of Cuban lawyers first officially established in 1886, under the Spanish régime. Another association of the legal fraternity, of more recent foundation, the aims of which were essentially social, was the Circulo de Abogados, founded somewhat on the lines of the Lawyers' Club of New York. In 1900, as the result of a protest against the action of the new republican administration in removing certain judges, the Colegio was dissolved and lost its official character, but was soon reorganized as a private association, its activities being at the same time widened so as to include those of the Circulo. In 1909, its official status was restored.

As one of the original founders of the Colegio de Abogados, and as a foremost representative of the Havana bar, it is but natural that a prominent place is given to Dr. Antonio González de Mendoza, whose recent death in Havana, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, was mourned by the whole legal profession of his native island. The task of briefly recounting his career has been sympathetically performed by Dr. Luis Azcárate:

Eminent both for his legal acumen and for his brilliant eloquence, as well as for his sterling rectitude, Dr. Mendoza occupied an exceptionally high place among Cuban legists. He gave early evidence of his devotion to professional studies. When but twenty years old, in association with six of his fellow-students, he founded what was called the "Academia de Estudios," the aim of the little coterie being the establishment of a library and of a place of reunion, where they could review the university lectures they had attended. Here they were wont to assemble every evening, except on Sundays, one of the number acting the part of professor. This is an example that Dr. Azcárate regards as worthy of recommendation to the young Cuban students of to-day.

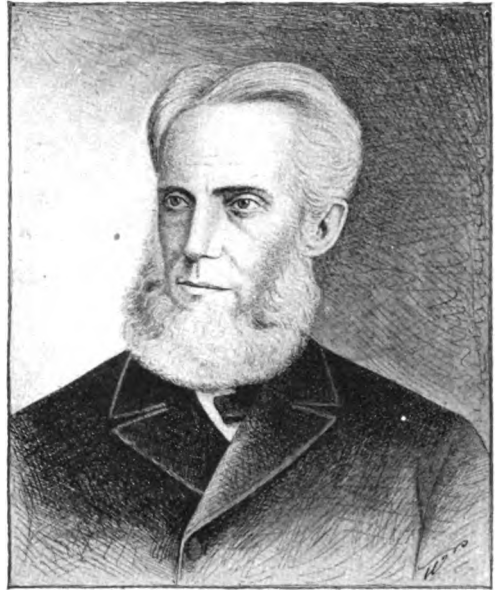
When still quite young, Dr. Mendoza was appointed relator in the court termed the Audiencia in Havana, and in 1856 he entered a competition for the vacant professorship of jurisprudence in the Royal University of Letters, the leading institution of learning in Cuba at that time. The theme chosen for the theses was: "Are degrading punishments allowable for the suppression of crime?" Dr. Mendoza was adjudged the winner in this contest and secured the professorship.

In 1879, he was elected to the office of Alcalde Corregidor of Havana, by both liberal and conservative votes, a notable testimony to his reputation for strict impartiality and calm judicial poise. However, he only administered this office for six months, as he felt that his more immediate duty lay in the line of his regular legal practice. He refused to accept any share of the considerable sum allotted as salary for this office.

During all the troublous times preceding the final establishment of the Cuban Republic, Dr. Mendoza was almost the only Cuban of note who constantly and consistently rose above the political passions of the period, and in this way he gained the unlimited confidence of the leading Cuban families, with many of whom he was either related or connected. The long-continued disturbances caused a number of prominent Cubans to absent themselves from the island at this time, and Dr. Mendoza was entrusted with the management of many large estates during their owners' absence.

A striking demonstration of his devotion to principle is given by Dr. Azcárate. Many years ago, when slavery still existed as an institution in Cuba, he showed the depth of his abolitionist convictions by granting freedom, in a single day, to some 300 negro slaves on his plantation Santa Gertrudío, an act entailing a nominal loss of approximately \$300,000, according to the ruling price of slaves at that time.

During the first American occupation of Cuba, he was appointed President of the Supreme Court in Havana. He was also consulting counsel of the Casa de Beneficios y Maternidad. Gen. Martínez Campos selected him as a member of the Council of Administration, and by his thorough command of all judicial questions and his indefatigable activity, he rendered great and important services to the young republic in this capacity.



THE LATE DR. PEDRO LLORANTE, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION OF HAVANA

NORWAY'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

NORWAY has long been popularly associated in the public mind with maritime expeditions; and the exploits of Norse adventurers have furnished many a theme for the poets and much material for the historians; but, said Björnstjerne Björnson, not long before his death, "the future of Norway is not in her white sails, but in her waterfalls that drive the wheels of modern industry." This view is endorsed by Dr. Samuel Eyde in the *American-Scandinavian Review*. He writes:

For centuries our forefathers have won their living from the sea; whole cities have grown up around the shipping industry. The highest type of workmen have put all their skill of hand and brain, all their mechanical genius into the construction of ships made from the timber of our own forests, and our sailors have carried Norway's name all over the world. . . . Now all this is changed. . . . A few decades ago it was the greatest ambition of the Norwegian boy to command his own ship; now the active, intelligent boy seeks something better than the sailor's life has to offer him under the changed conditions. It was clear that if Norway should advance, or even save herself from retrogression, she needed a fresh impulse to healthy activity. It came, just at the right time, through the modern inventions that have made it possible to wake, as with a wizard's wand, the powers that sleep in her waterfalls.

the sea. Canneries followed the fisheries; in the interior of the country timber has been utilized for paper pulp; an excellent class of laborers was developed; and engineers mastered the science of utilizing water power. Norway was thus prepared to receive the electro-chemical industry with which Dr. Eyde is associated and of which he gives a lengthy description in his article. A beginning was made on a small scale.

In July, 1903, the first small factory was started at Frognerkilen for the producing of nitrates from the air by the Birkeland-Eyde method. I venture to say that it was not only the mother of all the nitrate industries of Norway, but that it has given the impetus to the many-sided activity which is fast transforming Norway from a thinly settled country into one of the great manufacturing communities of the world. . . . The saltpeter industry, which had its beginning at Frognerkilen less than ten years ago, has grown to large proportions. We began with a plant utilizing twenty-five horse-power in the Birkeland-Eyde furnace; now our two plants at Rjukan and Notodden use 200,000 horse-power. . . . We began with two laborers and two other employees; now we have 1340 laborers and 143 other employees. Our task is to catch the nitrogen in the air by bringing about its union with oxygen, and thus create chemical nitrogen combinations that can be put to practical use.

The Norwegians' first manufacturing industries were naturally those associated with

Dr. Eyde describes the Birkeland-Eyde method of producing nitrates, which has