

reveals as regards many Persians (as doomed Mírzá Rizá said, p 74) "of how feeble a texture these people are, and how they love life, and position." Whether the post-revolutionary Persians will prove to be of so much better stuff that they can maintain their nation in substantial independence, the author hopes but does not venture to predict (p. 350). If they should be overwhelmed prematurely by foreign interference, it will not be the fault of this friend of Persia, who has labored so effectively to make the situation clear.

ALBERT H. LYBYER.

*The Story of Korea.* By JOSEPH H. LONGFORD. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911. Pp. vii, 400).

Professor Longford, of King's College, London, has already to his credit what may be considered the best brief and popular history of Japan before the restoration. It might be too much to expect a similar success within a year and in a less familiar field, yet his "Story of Korea" deserves almost equal praise. It is, frankly, a story, told in an easy and popular way. No pretence is made of important contributions to the history of the Hermit Kingdom, but instead judicious use is made of the best of existing authorities. And so within a fairly brief compass a most readable account of the history of Korea is given, from the dark ages to the annexation to Japan.

Although the volume contains many of the desirable features of the earlier work, the use of the best material, the skilful condensation, the attractive style, yet it lacks the personal knowledge and enthusiasm which make the "Story of Japan" so notable. The merit of a brief history consists largely in the choice of the subjects treated, and exception may be taken to the proportions assigned by Professor Longford in the present work. Too little attention seems to be paid to the history of the Korean people and too much to other things. One chapter is given to "The Country and the People" but two chapters tell of Hideyoshi's fruitless invasion of 1592-98. One chapter covers the history from 1600 to 1868, but two chapters are devoted to the early Christian propaganda and persecution. And the important period of the Japanese protectorate is covered in fifteen pages. A necessary result of the treatment by topics is the lack of chronological sequence which is at times disturbing to the reader and necessitates frequent reference to earlier or later chapters.

Professor Longford is most optimistic as to the future of Korea under Japanese rule. Few people "realize the great addition which its incorporation in the dominions of the Emperor of Japan will make to the military and commercial resources of his Empire. Its magnificent harbors will provide new bases, and its coast population, which produced brave and skilful sailors in the Middle Ages, will afford abundant recruits for his fleet. Its peasants will furnish a large contingent to his armies, which scientific training, discipline, and good treatment, the writer, judging from his own experience in Japan, believes, will convert, ere another generation has passed away, into soldiers not less fearless or efficient than are now the Japanese themselves. Its abundant natural resources, favored by a good climate, by rainfall and sunshine that are both abundant, and by entire exemption from the disasters of floods and earthquakes that are the terrors of Japan, only require intelligent, honest and scientific development to convert their potentialities into realities of industrial and commercial wealth. All this will be given by Japanese administrators, who will bring to Korea the methods which they have already so successfully exploited in their own country as to raise it, within half a century, from impotence and indigence, into the position of one of the great military and commercial powers of the world."

The story of Korea is well told, and it is indeed an interesting one. It should be better known in this country and no account could be more highly recommended to the general reader. The volume is enriched with thirty-three illustrations and three maps, a list of works consulted by the author and an index.

PAYSON J. TREAT.

*Papers on Inter-Racial Problems Communicated to the First Universal Races Congress.* Edited by GUSTAVE SPILLER (London: P. S. King & Sons. 1911. Pp. xvi, 485.)

The first universal races congress, which held its sessions at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911, was from one point of view a most notable gathering, and a great success from the point of view of the white race, because it represented an awakened conscience on the part of the white man toward the *weaker and inferior* races. The congress was unsatisfactory from the standpoint of some of the colored races because it assumed the superiority of the Caucasian race in all