

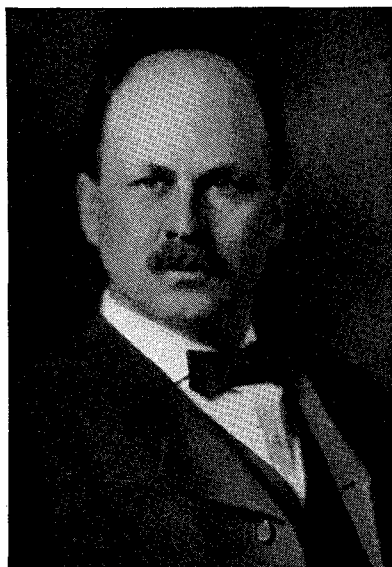


A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS



Appleton's New Practical Cyclopedia. A New Work of Reference Based upon the Best Authorities and Systematically Arranged for Use in Home and School. Edited by Marcus Benjamin. Assisted by Arthur E. Bostwick, Gerald Casteel, and George J. Hagar. With an introduction by Elmer Ellsworth Brown. 6 vols., 8vo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$18.

This work is intended to meet the needs of people who desire something less bulky and expensive than the ordinary encyclopedia, yet full and exhaustive in its character. Within six volumes of about 500 pages each, the aim has been to produce in condensed form something bearing on all topics that are likely to interest the busy man. The house which publishes it has had in former years large experience and notable success in publishing encyclopedias. Material previously used and still within their control has been frequently drawn upon in the preparation of this work. Where condensation was needed the work has been done with care and judgment. Special attention has been bestowed



WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN,

President of the Long Island Railroad, whom Dr. Felix Adler called "The Galahad of the Market-Place."

on discoveries and events in recent times, articles on many topics having been prepared. Some hundreds of illustrations used in former works have been used again quite legitimately, because as good now for the purpose as ever. Others, however, have been added, many of these being in excellent half-tones and others maps brought down to date. A notable feature of the illustrations is the employment of symbols to illustrate economic matters, such as the crops of various countries, where sacks and bags of different sizes, labeled in bushels, are employed. Again, the sources of income and expenses for the Federal Government of the United States are shown—an illustration which was reproduced in these columns on June 25. The care bestowed upon so many details in the preparation of the work has not always been extended to the biography, however. Among prominent men of whom no sketches appear are Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, Governor Hughes, Elihu Root, Secretary Knox, Senator Depew, and Henry van Dyke.

Bates, Lindon, Jr. *The Russian Road to China.* With Illustrations from Photographs. 8vo, pp. 391. Cloth, decorated cover. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3 net.

A book of the most modern and open-eyed

observation on things as they are in Eastern Russia, and as they are likely soon to be in the adjacent parts of China. It is capital reading, for the author is an inquiring and amusing traveler, bent on enjoying the sports and beauties of the country as he goes along, and looking at the show with the whimsical good humor of a Yankee and the joyous tolerance of a man who is constantly struck by the parallel between the frontier boom of Siberia and that of our own West. The student of social and political development in that part of the world can hardly neglect this book; and in this respect, it is strikingly fresh and apparently sagacious in its account and forecast of how the repressive outcome of Russia's misadventures in Manchuria will probably lead to the development of Mongolia and the reopening by steam and electricity of the ancient caravan road.

Brooks, John Graham. *An American Citizen. The Life of William Henry Baldwin, Jr.* 8vo, pp. 341. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

Among the many wise and noble men who have served the Republic and the City of New York as private citizens, William Henry Baldwin, Jr., stands forth a conspicuous example of practical power and influence for good. He was a money-maker for others, who held that there was something a great deal better than money. He was a strong man who loved to have and to exercise power, but he loved to exercise it for the benefit of the weak and the poor. His work in ameliorating the social condition of railroad operatives, in clearing the moral atmosphere of this city, as well as his genius in the management of vast corporate interests in a clean and honorable way, are too well known to the public and his name is too fresh in their memory to need recapitulation here.

We have to say of this book that it is a clear and circumstantial statement of facts, and its appearance was a matter of necessity to the best interests of this country. The young will find in this personal history an incentive to follow the high ideals which are here exemplified, and those of mature age will find a lesson and an encouragement in the prosecution of reforms. The style of Mr. Brooks is destitute of fulsomeness or exaggeration. His work carries a conviction of its absolute truthfulness. It is a wonderful story of a good, able, and philanthropic man whose strength of will enabled him to live up to his honest convictions—an American citizen indeed.

Bruce, H. Addington. *Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road.* 8vo, pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

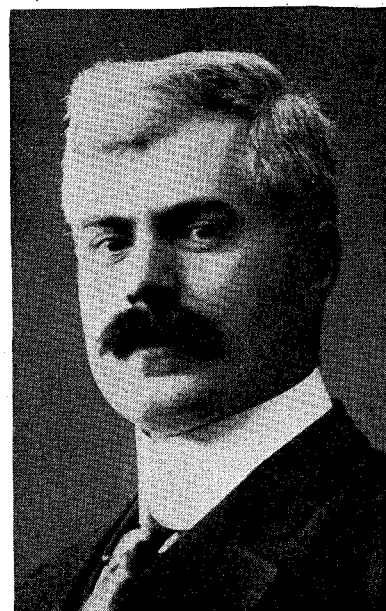
The typical pioneer of the West has found an appreciative and industrious biographer in Mr. Bruce. The exploration of Kentucky and the combination of courage, caution, and foresight with which this genius of adventure eluded the red man and built his Wilderness Road, are dwelt upon with enthusiasm. We like Mr. Bruce's style, of which we give a specimen. He is describing the end of the road:

"The ground, now carpeted or dotted with the first wild flowers of spring, invited the weary road-makers to rest, and, sinking down, they gave themselves to undisturbed enjoyment of the scene before them.

"When they arose at Boone's bidding, it was to descend a gentle slope to a beautiful level in a sheltered hollow. Open toward the Kentucky, which coursed with quiet dignity beneath a precipitous bank, the level was

well wooded as it receded inland. Here, as Boone indicated with a wave of his hand, was the end of his Wilderness Road—of the narrow, blood-won path that stretched back for two hundred miles, through canebrake and thicket, open plain, and mountain gorge, to the Watauga settlements."

This road became the safest and easiest pathway to the then West open to streams of settlers who came to seize and cultivate the wilderness. It was, perhaps, Boone's greatest work, if we except the way by which he had insured its immunity from Indian molestation as a result of Clark's primitive expedition against the Shawnee towns in 1782, which kept that tribe and its allies almost entirely out of Kentucky. The results of Boone's pioneering were seen ten years after the Revolution, when, of the one hundred thousand souls living between the Alle-



H. ADDINGTON BRUCE,

Author of "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road."

ghanies and the Mississippi, seventy-five thousand dwelt in Kentucky. Boone himself was never satisfied with a settled home. Boonesboro was deserted by him and he died a pioneer on the extreme western line of civilization beyond the Mississippi.

As a study of America's western expansion, as a sketch of a sturdy, and almost heroic personality, as a record of exciting adventure, Mr. Bruce's book should prove acceptable and instructive to young and old alike. The portraits and other illustrations are excellent and the map illustrating the course of the Wilderness Road from the Watauga to the Kentucky River is a real aid to the understanding of the story.

Franklin, Fabian. *The Life of Daniel Coit Gilman.* 8vo, pp. 446. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

There is no class of men so likely to miss posthumous fame as educators. In this respect they are like actors, their living voice has great power, they inspire and elevate the minds of thousands by interpreting with Booth and Henry Irving the great masterpieces of literature, or teaching like Jowett or Longfellow the language or the philosophy of intellectual leaders of the past. Daniel Coit Gilman has well deserved the present

voluminous biography, for he was, perhaps, something more than a mere teacher. He was an educational statesman. He showed to Americans how something after the model of a great European university could be instituted in this country. After a varied experience as an inspiring influence on the great Sheffield Scientific School, and the University of California, it was his task to conceive and carry into realization what is perhaps the most complete, thorough, and efficient school of specialization on this continent. Johns Hopkins University remains to-day a monument of his greatness as an educator. Science and scholarship have been distinctly elevated and promoted in America by the activities of the unique institution at Baltimore.

Daniel Coit Gilman was born at Norwich, Conn., of a good New England stock. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and for three years subsequently traveled in Europe studying the methods of foreign universities. After working for seventeen years as professor at Yale, he was made president of the University of California. But his great opportunity came when he was called to be the first president of Johns Hopkins. The work was new, the materials ample, and he availed himself of them to project a magnificent institution of university study. In this post he labored for twenty-five years, accomplishing what was practically the great dream of his life, the elevation of American scholarship in scientific, linguistic, and historical study.

Mr. Franklin has availed himself of every original source attainable in writing this copious biography, which is practically a history of education in this country, or, rather, of the new school of education, for almost half a century. There is a good index and several portraits which add much to the charm and value of an inspiring book.

Hapgood, Hutchins. Types from City Streets. 8vo, pp. 376. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net.

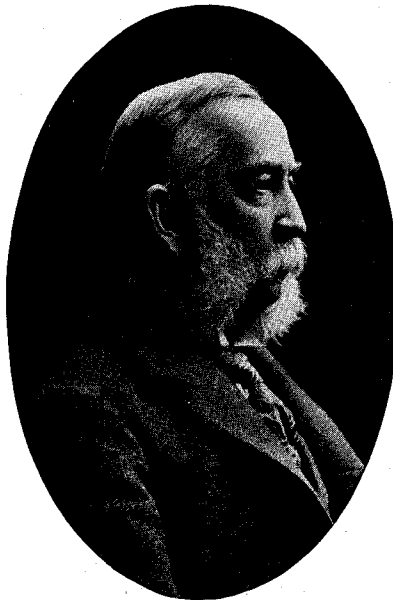
The people of the streets, of the slums, of the Bowery, furnish Mr. Hapgood with ample material for a series of brilliant little pen pictures of the under side of life in New York. He professes sympathy with what is commonly called "low" life, but describes it in such a manner that it becomes more interesting than low, for here is human nature taking form and color from its surroundings. Here is Chuck Connors, "the supreme interpreter of Bowery talk" and "Light-fingered Jim," "the grafter"; and "the rounder," who in New York "is merely a hardened specimen of the man-about-town anywhere." In his account of newspaper work and newspaper workers in New York the author gives us much appreciative as well as searching criticism. He does not shrink from describing "the shop-girl," whether she is "the climber," "the swash-buckler in petticoats," or when she has gone wrong and changed into the "Tenderloin girl" or "the Bowery cruiser."

Every type of city life within certain strata finds a place in this portrait gallery and is set forth so vividly and dashed off with such gusto that the reader's interest is kept up to the last page. The illustrations are fresh, original, and of undoubted realistic power. Those who know New York and those who wish to know it will be equally delighted if Mr. Hapgood buttonholes them with his chatty and ever charming narrative. Yet there is true Bohemian seriousness in the story of Yahi with "his sallow long face,

tawdry clothes, and talk about Maeterlinck." When Mr. Hapgood is introduced to the domestic life of this strange man of fancy and intellect he remarks: "I left the flat with the reflection that the civilized point of view was a trivial one after all; and that Yahi at heart was not 'yellow' a bit." Equally interesting is his account of "A Victim of Walt Whitman," who changed his Puritanism into animalism on reading "Leaves of Grass," "using the healthy freedom of Walt's message to bolster up an unhealthy course of life." If we might be permitted to compare Mr. Hapgood's work with the larger, more complex, and dramatic canvases of Victor Hugo, we should be tempted to characterize this picture of New York life as "Les Misérables" in water color.

Harvard Classics. Edited by Charles W. Eliot. 50 vols., small 8vo. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

This is the famous "five-foot shelf" of President Eliot, of which an inaccurate impression was derived from the earliest announcement of the books composing it.



DANIEL COIT GILMAN,
Of whom a Life by Fabian Franklin is reviewed elsewhere.

President Eliot has declared that his aim was "to provide the means of obtaining such a knowledge of ancient and modern literature as seems essential to the twentieth-century idea of the cultivated man." He did not seek to select the hundred, or the fifty, "best books in the world," but rather to "present so ample and characteristic a record of the stream of the world's thought that the observant reader's mind shall be enriched, refined, and fertilized by it."

An examination of the completed work shows with what success this plan has been carried out. That success is considerable. While many of the great books of the world are found in the collection, other material used scarcely belongs to such a classification and yet is of high importance in the history of human knowledge. Examples of this will be found in volumes 30 and 38, which contain scientific papers by Faraday, Harvey, Jenner, and Pasteur; again in volume 39, which is devoted to prefaces to famous books, and in volume 43 composed of American historical documents, such as Columbus's letter, the Mayflower contract, and Lincoln's first inaugural.

Dr. Eliot believes that a faithful and con-

siderate reading of these books "will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day." Buyers of books who were disappointed in the first announcement made of the contents of this collection should secure a complete catalog of it now, provided they wish to form an adequate judgment as to its merits. That first announcement was incomplete and very misleading. The list now ready will correct many misapprehensions.

Heitland, W. E. The Roman Republic 3 vols., 8vo., pp. 355 + 534 + 563. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$10.

The present is not a history of Rome in a narrative form, but rather a history of Roman political institutions, their origin, development, and decay until the rise of the Empire. The tendency of historical studies has turned in this direction for some years, and the people and their institutions, not the biographies and battles of great men, have engrossed the attention of historians. This way of writing history has the advantage of leaving the writer free to discard what is mythical and to confine himself to actuality. As an illustration of his method we may take Mr. Heitland's first volume. Here he gives an exceedingly clear account of the physical geography, the ethnography, and the religion of Italy as they have been determined by the most recent historical and archeological researches. Next comes an account of Rome, with no mention of Romulus. More important are the facts that the city was easily fortifiable, situated in an agricultural district, and only fifteen miles from the sea. Thus the Romans became husbandmen and could easily communicate with the seaboard of the Mediterranean.

In the social and political grouping of the Roman population, which consisted of a blend of Aryan races, the foundation was the family, under full control of the father. As described with its line of male, and not of female, succession, the family was a Sabine and not a Latin institution. The whole community was divided into three tribes. These comprized a certain number of *curiae* which in turn formed a group of *gentes*. This arrangement facilitated the distribution of civic rights and duties. When this author comes to discuss the regal period he confines himself to a description of what a Roman king was, and what the political institutions of kingship meant. In connection with what he calls the "corrupted annals" of Rome's early period he makes the following wise and cautious remarks, which contrast favorably with the views of the latest Italian historian of Rome:

"We must remember that unhistorical stories may at times have a historical value. Fiction may give us an insight into a people's ideals, and this is strikingly the case with the Roman legends. They were the usual food of the Roman youth, and they tell us much of the temper of the old Roman people. The characters are mostly, perhaps all, real persons; the details largely fiction."

He cites as example the stories of Mucius, Cloelia, Virginia, Cincinnatus, etc. The founding of the consulate and republic lead the author to treat of Roman legislation, the praetorship, and the magistracy with all its offices. Then come the army, which in its full discipline and strength was first tested in the Punic wars. At the beginning of the struggle with Carthage Rome had a vast

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