

no word of recantation or of submission to the Church authority. On the contrary, under cover of advocacy of the Modernist pseudo-'Catholicism,' many of his former views are enforced and re-presented. (That he had already lapsed from the Catholic faith is further attested by his own letter to the Old Catholic Bishop Herzog, in which he expressly rejects the Councils of Trent and the Vatican, and the Pope's Primacy of Jurisdiction.) Despite these considerations, Miss Petre, actuated no doubt by motives of personal loyalty to her friend, continued to act as his literary executor, and took care to give to the public his posthumous book, which in spirit and import deviated in no substantial degree from his former Modernist teaching. In face of these facts, it is putting matters at their least, to say that, so far, Miss Petre acted publicly as an abettor and promoter of the Modernist cause of which her deceased friend was a protagonist, and therein she placed herself publicly in sympathy with a system which has been solemnly condemned by the Holy See as the synthesis of all the heresies. We are not even aware that in fulfilling her task she has in any way dissociated herself by any word of disclaimer or reserve from the responsibility and significance of her public and practical advocacy."

EASTERN EUROPE IN REVIVAL

THROUGHOUT the whole of Eastern Europe an evangelical revival is in progress under the ministry of the Baptist churches, which, says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), "bids fair to change the religious aspect of the Near East." This demonstration shows that "the 'failure of Protestantism,' of which we have heard so much recently, turns out to be no failure at all where it is properly applied." Another fact thus emphasized, we are told, "is that the first impulse arising from evangelical Christianity is a flaming evangelism, in which the saved man—preacher or layman—takes a most active part." Some facts are here set forth:

"In Russia, the Baptists are doing a splendid work. Hitherto the churches have been divided into eight unions, according to nationality. One of the problems presented by the work has been the large number of nationalities concerned, as, for example, the German-speaking Baptists have comprized Letts, Lithuanians, and Esthonians. This union alone comprizes 147 churches, with 468 preaching stations, and represents a membership of over 26,000, which has been increased by nearly 2,000 during the past year. The Russian Baptist Union comprizes 149 churches, with over 10,000 members and an addition of 2,000. In the south of Russia, the churches are springing up by scores. An effort is now being made to consolidate all these unions into one great union for the whole Empire. This effort may not prove successful, for the toleration of the Government does not go quite so far as that, and in Russia one has to watch every step."

The Edict of Toleration has had a similar effect in Russian Poland, where since it was promulgated in 1905 fifty-nine churches have come into existence. Further:

"Some of them are very large; that at Lodz having 1,559 members, and that at Lucinow 848. These two churches alone report an increase for the past year of 199. When it is remembered that these figures represent the addition of adults on confession of faith, the growth of the work is seen to be remarkable. Full figures can not be readily obtained, but it is believed by those who have studied the matter that when they are available, it will be found that the Baptists of Eastern Europe are second in numbers only to the churches in our own country.

"But it is not in the various parts of the Russian Empire alone that this work is growing. Other parts of Eastern Europe have the same glad tidings. Hungary, the scene of the Los von Rom movement, is being swept by this evangelical revival. Last year shows an increase of 12 churches, 100 preaching stations, and 4,000 members. Some of the churches have stirring tales to tell. The church at Bekessaba, formed three years ago, has 250 members; while that at Homorod, not a year old, has 160 members, and has launched out, supplying 20 preaching stations. The church at Budapest has 839 members, with an increase of over 200, and 27 preaching stations.

"A similar work is going on in Rumania. Remarkable vitality

is manifested in every direction. One evangelist last August baptized 280 converts, and during the twenty years of his ministry has baptized over 6,000 persons. Churches with memberships running into the hundreds are happily not few. At Prague and Brunn, splendid work is being done among the Czechs and the Carpathian mountaineers, while the professional classes in these centers are being reached. Efforts are being made to establish without delay a Baptist college, where pastors and workers for Russia and Southern Europe can be trained, in the hope of keeping pace with the demands of this work."

WOMEN WHO DRINK

THE DRINK HABIT among women is treated in a vein of strong reprobation by *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). The practise is of recent growth, but its prevalence in the circles of society in our cities calling themselves respectable and even Christian is gaining a wider and wider hold. "Women not only drink cocktails before dinner now in New York, but they drink strong wines and much champagne, and it is no uncommon thing to see them so flushed with drink that they lose all sense of modesty and say loose things that, bad enough in men, sound horrible in women." This journal gives some specific instances:

"At one dinner party given not many miles from here, the company being made up of members of society whose names many would recognize, and who go to church on Sunday, one of the women drank so indulgently that she ran from the table and, in the presence of a dozen men, attempted to climb a pillar in the room, amid the clappings and cheering of the drunken guests. Another woman had to be put in her carriage at the close of this dinner, and before the company had broken up they attempted to sing a Christian hymn, about which gathered the tenderest association of years, to a comic-opera tune. These were people who are received into our so-called best society, and such actions do not bar them from social recognition. A woman who is connected with some of the most prominent families in New York, and who, according to the papers, has just taken a suite at one of our best hotels, gave a stag party once, a party for women only, and at the close, while half-intoxicated and smoking a big cigar, hurled a plate at the butler's head, an act which nearly cost her very serious consequences."

Attention is called to conditions that are more or less notorious, namely, that New Year's Eve has "become a perfect orgy at the hotels and restaurants." More:

"Last New Year's Eve even the reporters of the daily papers, who see many sordid and bestial things, got disgusted at the sordidness and obscenity they saw. The event has become a byword all through the nation. It is a stench in the nostrils to all decent people. Notice is in all the papers that only champagne will be served. People one thought decent and respectable engage tables weeks ahead, and on New Year's Eve these public dining-rooms are crowded. In some of them a perfect orgy of drinking goes on. Men and women who never met before sit down together. Wine flows in rivers. Shouting and revelry ensue, and in some places it becomes a saturnalia. A guest at one hotel saw woman after woman carried to carriages. All this in a city of churches. Of course, all the people who thus spend New Year's Eve do not go to this extremity. But that they can sit and have part in it is horrible. For at the large restaurants you can not have a table unless you order wines. And thousands were there last year. It has been rebuked, but it goes on. It is a disgrace to our city, and all decent people should frown upon it."

Mrs. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH, representing the Prison League of the Volunteers of America, again makes her appeal for Christmas bounty for the wives and children of men in prison. She writes: "We will spread no great feast to feed the poor promiscuously, but we do plan to carry Christmas into hundreds of homes. Each case is investigated and warm clothing will be purchased to fit every child, while groceries, dolls, and toys will be added in the packing of every Christmas box. We also give chickens, fruit, vegetables, and fuel where the need is greatest, and in those homes within our personal reach. May I ask our readers to help us in this practical charity? Any donations of clothing, toys or money will be most acceptable. They should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, 34 West 28th Street, New York City."



A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS



FIFTY OF THE BEST BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Avary, Myrta Lockett [Editor]. *Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens*. 8vo, pp. 572. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

Among the men who were leaders in the Civil War Alexander H. Stephens holds a unique place. He was a believer in the Union, but he thought that loyalty to his native Georgia compelled him to secede. His abilities and high personal qualities won the love and admiration of all who met him. His kind and charming character is reflected, not without pathos, in his account of his imprisonment, from May till October, 1865, in Fortress Warren, Boston Harbor. His genuine attainments were recognized in the Confederacy, of which he was Vice-president, and he died as Governor of Georgia, in 1883. No more typical American of earnest political convictions and remarkable courage could be pointed out in the South during the war. We find in the present volume a notable contribution to the biographical literature of our country. Mr. Stephens' remarks upon and estimate of the public men and doings of his day are very valuable. His ideas about Davis and Lincoln are particularly interesting.

Baikie, James. *The Sea Kings of Crete*. 32 full-page illustrations from photographs. Crown 8vo, pp. 274. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

Mr. Baikie's aim in this volume is to summarize recent explorations in a country which has been called "the stepping-stone to Greece." These explorations have effected something like a revolution in ideas previously current as to the antiquity of European civilization. It had long been suspected that the Homeric Age was an age of high culture, but it remained for Schliemann and others to prove this to be the case. Later explorations in Crete have more than reinforced the conclusions of Schliemann; they have demonstrated that civilization in Europe may claim an antiquity equal probably to that of the Euphrates and Nile valleys—and not only this, but that it may rival them as to artistic quality. Mr. Baikie writes his story in an extremely entertaining style. His book is provided with many valuable illustrations.

Bryce, James. *The American Commonwealth*. New enlarged edition. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4 net.

The present edition of Mr. Bryce's celebrated work, now more than twenty years old, has been so thoroughly revised and rewritten throughout as to include the writer's latest conclusions based on his experiences as British ambassador. Even the census figures of 1910 are included where this has been possible. New chapters and notes are added and many recent American problems receive attention, such, for example, as immigration, the colonial possessions, and the development of our universities. In some cases where a new impression differs greatly from an old one, the two are included for comparison, both showing changes in the author's point of view and changes in the American people. This edition confirms the book's position as a standard commentary on American institutions.

Bunyan, John. *The Pilgrim's Progress*. With 12 full-page colored plates by Frank C. Pape. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.

This new holiday edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" is distinguished for its large clear typography. It contains a decorated title-

page and the covers are designed elaborately without and within. There are twelve illustrations in color by Frank C. Pape representing critical scenes in the famous allegory. Some of the best of these are: "The Giant Despair," "Christian Conquers Apollyon," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "The



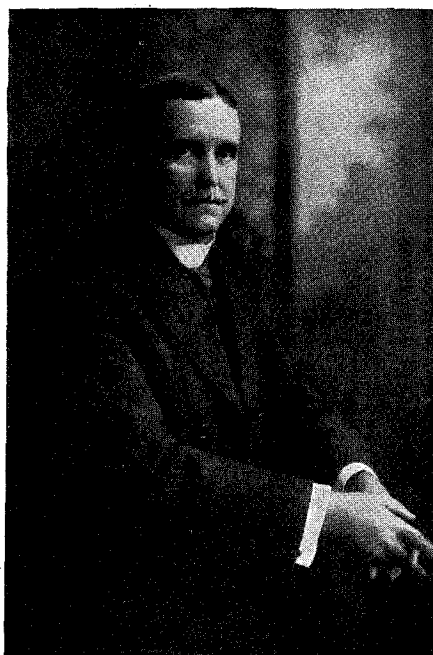
MRS. MYRTA L. AVARY,

Editor of "Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens."

Hill of Error," and "The Destruction of Doubting Castle."

Burroughs, John. *In the Catskills*. Selected from Mr. Burroughs's Writings, with illustrations from photographs by Clifton Johnson. 8vo, pp. 551. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Johnson has here selected from the writings of Mr. Burroughs a series of chapters dealing with that region bordering on the Catskills in which Mr. Burroughs was born and reared, and of which he has often



JULIUS CHAMBERS,

Author of "The Mississippi River and its Wonderful Valley."

had things to say. Roxbury, his native place, lies on the headwaters of the east branch of the Delaware River. In the same neighborhood was born Jay Gould. Burroughs and Gould went to the same school and had practically the same experience in boyhood, both living on farms and spending much time one with another. Mr. Johnson points out how much environment had to do in shaping the life of Burroughs, but says he has been unable to discover anything in Roxbury and its beautiful surroundings which influenced the career of Jay Gould. Some twenty-four illustrations are given in the book and in general the volume is notably attractive.

Chambers, Julius. *The Mississippi River and Its Wonderful Valley*. Royal 8vo, 300 pp. Decorated cloth. 80 illustrations and maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Chambers makes here the newest contribution to the popular "Waterways Series," in a book which deals with a river that he many years ago personally explored. Indeed, Mr. Chambers has not only navigated the river in its entire length, but in 1872 made the notable discovery that a lake, still higher than Itasca, was the ultimate source of the Father of Waters. He gives in this book a narrative of that discovery, which in its day became a notable topic in many newspapers. Mr. Chambers adds an account of the history of the river before and since his time and gives statistics concerning it. A review of the early French explorations forms one of the most valuable features of the volume, which is profusely illustrated as are all the works in this series.

Champney, Elizabeth W. *Romance of Imperial Rome*. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book, written in a light and attractive style, gathers up recollections, personal impressions, historical episodes, fragments of ancient poetry, and indeed every kind of literary effect which contributes to a picture of Rome during the Empire. It is divided into eight parts: Sulpicia, The Song of the Sirens, The Loves of Horace, The Villa of Unhappy Love, The Nameless Pedestal, A Dog of Britain, The Necklace of Vesta, The Flight of Apollo. It tells about Mæcenas, Tiberius, Vergil, and the romance of all the great historical figures of the period. It is fully illustrated, with sixty photogravures, lesser cuts in the text, and a colored frontispiece. The covers are appropriately decorated.

Clarke, Helen Archibald. *Hawthorne's Country*. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$2.50 net.

The author of "Longfellow's Country" has here written a companion volume about Hawthorne, designed, as she says, "to show more explicitly than has heretofore been shown the relation between his life experiences and his work." The book is divided into nine chapters: "Far Afield in New England," "Historical Miniatures," "Puritan Tragedies," "The Artist of the Beautiful," "The Roxbury Utopia," "In Wonderland," "English Episodes," "Italy as Hawthorne Saw It," and "The Elixir of Life." She follows Hawthorne's life through Salem, Concord, the Berkshires, Roxbury, Liverpool, and Rome, and traces the development of his genius in these changing environments. The colored frontispiece represents a New