

ments as have rarely fallen to the lot of any single man. On four different occasions he made successful expeditions against the English on Hudson Bay; he defeated a much superior English fleet, off Port Nelson, in 1697; seven years before that he led the successful expedition against Schenectady; he captured St. Johns, and laid waste the coast settlements of Newfoundland in 1696, and the same year forced the surrender of Pemaquid. Two years later, "tired of conquering the Bay of Hudson," as he wrote the King, he obtained permission to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, where he could find full scope for both military and diplomatic genius in withstanding the English on one side and the Spanish on the other. Contrary to the predictions of jealous friends at court, he succeeded in this constructive work as conspicuously as he had in his destructive exploits in the north, and laid firm and sure the foundations upon which his brother Bien-ville afterward built the colony of Louisiana.

Dr. Reed's book is altogether a notable contribution to the literature of early American history.

Notes.

A translation of "Don Quixote" by Robinson Smith, containing in the preface a comparative study of this work, is to be published in September by Routledge.

Some time in October Dr. Postgate is to retire from the editorship of the *Classical Quarterly*.

The drama to 1642 will be the offering of the fifth and sixth volumes of "The Cambridge History of English Literature," to be issued in this country by the Putnams. The early religious drama has been assigned to Professor Creizenach of Cracow; to Professor Cunliffe of Wisconsin early English tragedy; and, to F. S. Boas early English comedy. Professor Baker of Harvard has taken the university wits; Prof. Gregory Smith, Mariow; Shakespeare is treated chiefly by Professor Saintsbury, but a chapter dealing with Shakespeare on the Continent is written by Professor Robertson. Thus far Volume V. The assignments in Volume VI are as follows: Ben Jonson to Professor Thorndike of Columbia; Middleton and Rowley to Arthur S. Symons; Beaumont and Fletcher to G. C. Macaulay; Dr. Koeppel writes on Massinger; Professor Vaughan on Tourneur and Webster; Professor Neilson of Harvard on Ford and Shirley; Harold Child on the Elizabethan Theatre; Professor Manly of Chicago has taken the children of the Chapel Royal; F. S. Boas, university plays; J. Dover Wilson the Puritan attack upon the stage. Dr. A. W. Ward's portion is Thomas Heywood, and certain social and political aspects of the Elizabethan and Stuart age.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot's new book, "Durable Satisfaction of Life," is announced by Thomas Y. Crowell; also the following: the Rev. George A. Andrews's "What Is Essential?"; a collection of addresses on "The

Unity of Religion," delivered at Mount Morris church last winter by Friedrich Hirth, A. V. Williams Jackson, Justin Hartley Moore, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Professor Fagnani, and others; "Rambles in Spain," by John D. Fitz-Gerald; "Rhymes of Home," by Burgess Johnson.

Little, Brown & Co. announce a "Modern Criminal Science Series." The first of the series which will be published in the autumn, is "Criminal Psychology," by Prof. Hans Goss of Graz, Austria. It will be translated by Dr. Horace M. Kallen of Harvard, will contain a special preface for American readers, and an introduction by Prof. Joseph Jastrow of Wisconsin.

The work will be followed later on in the season by "Modern Theories of Criminality," by C. Bernaldo de Quirós, of Madrid. The translator is Dr. Alphonse de Salvio, of Northwestern University; an American preface to accompany the translation has been prepared by the author, while W. W. Smithers of Philadelphia, chairman of the translation committee of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has supplied an introduction. Other volumes to follow, commencing in 1911, include "Crime, Its Causes and Remedies," by Cesare Lombroso; "Criminal Sociology," by Enrico Ferri, Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure in the University of Rome; "The Individualization of Punishment," by Raymond Saleilles, professor of Comparative Law in the University of Paris; "Penal Philosophy," by Gabriel Tarde, late Magistrate in Picardy, France; "Criminality and Economic Conditions," by W. A. Bonger, Doctor in Law of the University of Amsterdam; "Criminology," by Raffaele Garofalo, late President of the Court of Appeals of Naples; and "Crime and Its Repression," by Gustav Aschaffenburg of Cologne.

Mosher is preparing for the autumn the Venetian Series, which includes: "Siena," by A. C. Swinburne; "Italy, My Italy: 12 Lyrics," by Robert Browning, and "Dante at Verona," by D. G. Rossetti. In the Vest Pocket Series: "Lyric Love," by Robert Browning; "A Defence of Poetry," by Percy Bysshe Shelley. In the Lyric Garland: "London Voluntaries," by William Ernest Henley; "The Riding to Lithend," by Gordon Bottomley; "Lyrical Poems," by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The Golden Text Series contains: "Love in the Valley," by George Meredith; "Thyrsis and the Scholar Gipsy," by Matthew Arnold. Miscellaneous: "A Vision of Giorgione," by Gordon Bottomley; "Passages from the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," chosen by Clara Sherwood Stevens; "Under a Fool's Cap: Songs," by Daniel Henry Holmes; "Plato's Apology of Socrates," by Benjamin Jowett; "Salome: A Tragedy in One Act," by Oscar Wilde.

The two little volumes containing "Letters of Hawthorne to William D. Ticknor, 1851-1864," cannot be said to add much to our knowledge of the illustrious writer, or to be in themselves very interesting. They are welcome, nevertheless, as anything from or about Hawthorne must be. The relations of author and publisher were particularly close and personal in this case, and if these letters, which were written chiefly during Hawthorne's consulship at Liverpool, seem plain and matter-of-fact in comparison with the Notebooks for the

corresponding years, it is probable that in some ways they give a truer picture of the real man than is to be obtained from his more deliberate self-portrayal. For one thing we get here the likeness of a man who was by no means devoid of political shrewdness and interests. The business of his office he seems to have conducted ably, though with an occasional lapse into injudicious charity to rogues. His heart was set on laying up a fortune sufficient to enable him to retire and write at leisure, and he has bitter comments on the action of Congress which would cut down his income. Nor does he show any of those signs of morbid unsociability which was so characteristic of his life at Concord. He can drink heartily with his friends and smoke their cigars, and he can also lecture a drunken D.D. with astonishing vigor. But if he shows himself practical, he shows himself equally moody. In one letter England is all to his heart and the very thought of returning to America fills him with dismay; in another he hates all Englishmen and all their ways, and longs for his dear New England. In one thing, however, he scarcely varies—his detestation of blue-stockings. Almost always, when he has to mention one of this tribe, his language becomes acrimonious. They are "scribbling women," "a d-d mob of scribbling women," etc. Other literary judgments worthy of note are his frank confession: "I dislike poetry," and his estimate of Whittier:

Whittier's book is poor stuff. I like the man, but have no high opinion either of his poetry or prose.

The volumes are beautifully printed by the Marion Press for the Carteret Book Club of Newark, N. J., and the edition is limited to one hundred copies. The letters are the property of W. H. Arnold, and the brief introduction is furnished by J. C. D[ana]. This is the first publication of the club. If other unprinted material, as valuable as this, is in the possession of its members, and its printing is always as tasteful as these two volumes, all booklovers will pray for its long life.

"Resources, an Interpretation of the Well-Rounded Life," by Stanton Davis Kirkham (Putnam), goes over the classic territory of Intellect, Spirit, Love, Society, Solitude, Nature, Travel, Music—in short, compasses most of the Emersonian repertory. The author's contribution of this ideality is probably sufficient to refresh these subjects for persons whose reading is limited. A eulogy of the sea, here reprinted, is a fair specimen of what to expect from these essays. Let it serve as incentive or deterrent:

Consider the sea, how companionable it may be, for it is alive, and has moods of its own. But he who loves the sea will find it as changeable as woman and as inexplicable. . . . The changeful sea! It is now opalescent and ethereal, a dream ocean; anon cold and hard in white-capped beauty; leaden and terrible it reveals how thin is the veil that covers here, as in us, the primeval savagery.

Those who open Charles Morley's "London at Prayer" (Dutton) in the hope of edification will not be wholly disappointed. But it is better to take it for what it is: namely, brilliant and sympathetic journalism upon the subject of religion. From the Abbey and the Catholic Cathedral of Westminster; to St. Paul's, through the services of the Salvation Army, Jesuit missions, syna-

gogues, hidden kirks, and Quaker meeting-houses, our guide conducts us, keeping ever a sensitive eye to the picturesque. Much of the effect of these sketches lies in the skilfully deployed contrast of these various humanitarian endeavors with the remorseless background of great London. Among the most engaging studies are those of song rehearsal at the Foundling Hospital and prayer at the Charterhouse. Mr. Morley's attitude apparently is that of sentimental adherence to all aspiration Godwards, but he does not deny himself the cunning arts of the literary embroiderer. His book touches readily the chords of humor and pathos, is very easy reading, and is reinforced by a number of good sketches by well-known English illustrators.

Autobiographies generally begin well and end tamely. "Marion Harland's," which is published by the Harpers, is no exception. Wholly charming are her recollections of child life spent in upland Virginia and in Richmond. It was a society in which the young people indulged chivalric intimacies, and engagements were never announced. Miss Hawes followed a usual custom in distributing P. P. C. cards from the family coach the day before she became Mrs. Edward Payson Terhune. An aunt who declined to promise to "obey" was satisfied by the qualification, improvised by the clergyman, "to obey in all things consistent." Religion was not the pall it was in New England, but to modern notions its front would seem forbidding enough. There was a school mistress who gave out the word Hell to be spelled and defined, then dwelt upon the theme, "Hell?" she iterated in accents that conveyed the idea of recoiling from an abyss. "Ah—h—h? I wonder which of my little scholars will lie down in everlasting burnings?" At fourteen Miss Hawes was an author. Her first story, "A Marriage from Prudential Motives," was published in *Godey's Lady's Book*, pirated in England, translated into French, then retranslated into English, in which form it was reprinted in America and became the occasion of a copyright suit. Her first novel, "Alone," was printed in her seventeenth year, succeeded well, and eventually brought her the acquaintance of writers whose pale and waning immortality rests on the "Literati" of that Poe whom they disliked.

But "Marion Harland" is really best known for her apostolate of good house-keeping, and in later years as the spiritual counsellor at large for a multitude of newspaper readers. Upon this later activity it would be amusing and perhaps profitable to dwell. There is a certain grotesqueness in a civilization that rests on the rejection of the confessional and all therein implied betaking itself to the neurologist and the salaried dispenser of advice. We note this paradox without wishing to misjudge a function that Mrs. Terhune has filled with patience, sympathy, common-sense, and an unusual measure of culture. The vicissitudes of health and illness, work and travel, of a clergyman's wife, are no doubt unconsciously recorded for this large audience of disciples.

Readers not under this fealty will hardly linger over the later pages. All that concerns the old South is delightful, though the shadows of the picture are omitted. A most eerie ghost story, associated with the

Hawes house at Richmond, negro anecdotes of a relishable flavor, reminiscences of Everett, Bayard Taylor, and others, a vivid suggestion of the heartbreaks occasioned by the rebellion—these are some of the valuable features of this friendly record. A characteristic story of John Randolph is the following: Randolph once asked a neighboring planter who was dining at Roanoke if "he would not take a slice of cold meat upon a hot plate." As Juba, Mr. Randolph's body servant, was at the guest's elbow with the hot plate, the gentleman thought he was expected to say "Yes," and, fearing to anger the choleric host, took the plate, accepting the offered cold meat. Whereupon Randolph swore savagely at him for a "lickspittle" and "coward." "You dare not speak up to me like a man!" he snarled. "I asked the question to see what you would say." Again, a negro story is worthy of circulation. In the centre of a great outdoor meeting stood a pitifully small coffin, and the dominie expatiated on the general theme of mortality:

"What is any man, bo'n of woman, my brethren? Up ter-day wid de hoppergrass, and down ter-morrow wid de sparrergrass! Like de flower ob de cornfield, so he spreads hisself." Returning to particulars, the officiant touched the pathetically small box with his foot and said: "As fur dis t'ing:—rising on his toes in the energy of his contempt—"as fur dis 'ere itum—put de t'ing in de groun'. It's too small fer to be argyin' over."

We liked too the deferred funeral service—a frequent practice up country—that was decorously attended not only by the afflicted widower but by the successor of the relict with an infant child. Admirers of "Marion Harland" will wish the book longer, admirers of Mrs. Terhune will regret that brevity is not among her literary virtues.

In "Early Rhode Island, a Social History of the People," by William Weedon (Grafton Press), one may find some 365 pages of facts, social, economic, political, and personal. Mr. Weedon has got "busy as a moth over some rotten archives," but we cannot forbear wishing that he had taken seriously his own invocation in the preface, "Let us try to comprehend the social life of our forefathers!" The utter lack of any organization of the facts, or effort to interpret their meaning, or to display the evolution of social or economic institutions makes the book of little use except to the specialist, who will find in it a store of raw material. Even a certain chronological advance from chapter to chapter is disturbed by some puzzling aberrations. It is the work of an antiquarian rather than of an historian. There is a great amount of interesting human material, but the subject changes with such amazing rapidity that the mind wearies in the chase. Selecting two pages (226-227) at random, we note that the paragraph subjects change from surveying to the public lottery, to the ferry, to the population, to privateering, to an expedition against Louisburgh, to the fire service, to commerce. The eleven chapters of the book have little more unity. They treat of the founding of Rhode Island and Providence, "The colony and Town of Providence, 1648-1710," "Kings County, the Patriarchal Condition, 1641-1757," "Period Under Charter of Charles II," "The Commercial Growth of Providence, 1711-1762," "Newport in the Eighteenth Century," "The

South County," and the book closes with a chapter on the Revolutionary Period and one on the Union to 1790. To all this confusion is added the confusion of involved English. It is very unfortunate to have performed such a large task of research, and then to have left the results almost a mass of débris. The book has a fair index, which adds greatly to its usefulness.

In books on Italy one expects enthusiasm, rhetoric, badly printed Italian, defective scholarship, and again enthusiasm and rhetoric. The formula holds for Max Vernon's "In and out of Florence" (Holt) with the exception that after a brief preliminary flight, the rhetoric drops into a sensible chattiness. The book tells the tale of villa hunting, sightseeing in Florence, and excursions as far as La Verna, Pisa, and Lucca. There are many illustrations after stock photographs, with a sprinkling of cuts redrawn from the author's snapshots. The book, saving its scrappiness, some wrong attributions of pictures, and rather stale bibliography, has no harm in it, and some amusement. Over those who think of sojourning in Florence it may exercise a mild evocative charm, but there seems to be really no good reason for adding it to half a dozen similar volumes in the field.

The date gardens in some small oases at the northern edge of the Sahara are described in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, by Thomas H. Kearney, who visited them to procure palms for the orchards established by the Department of Agriculture in Arizona and California. His account of the methods of cultivation, harvesting, and shipping the more than one hundred distinct varieties of dates from nearly a million trees is instructive and entertaining. "The Story of the Los Angeles Aqueduct," told by Burt A. Heiny, is a description of a most interesting piece of hydraulic construction, which is now in progress in this country. The manner in which water is to be carried two hundred and fifty miles across a desert and beneath the Coast Range, in a tunnel nearly five miles long, is graphically described with the help of numerous illustrations. Not only will water be supplied to the city when the work is completed, probably at the end of 1912, but 200,000 acres of land will be irrigated and power for lighting and running mills will be provided. A trip in Guatemala, a country comparatively unknown to travelers, is pleasantly narrated by Miss Edine F. Tisdell. She found signs of a bright future in the growth of the cities, the rapid extension of railways, the wonderfully fertile soil, and, above all, in the interest the government is taking in education. "There is a school house in every village."

The July number of the *American Journal of International Law*, just issued, opens with the full text of the address of Senator Root as president of the American Society of International Law, delivered in Washington at the annual meeting of that society on April 28. It discusses the theme, the Basis of Protection of American Citizens Residing Abroad. Facilitated by modern means of travelling, multitudes emigrate to foreign countries, so that without any sinister intent they create complications; and the situation is rendered more perilous because, especially in the United States, natives of other lands obtain naturalization apparently for the purpose of

maintaining residence elsewhere and there enjoying the protection that attaches to American citizenship. The magnitude of this evil may be realized when it is considered that not long since it was estimated that there were in Turkey seven or eight thousand natives who in some way had acquired citizenship here, and had gone home, where they could call upon the American embassy for assistance whenever they thought they were not properly treated by the local government; and at the time of the Algeciras conference it appeared that a similar situation existed even in Morocco. Obviously, this condition was intolerable; and the United States government has determined—and embodied its decision in rules and an act of Congress, March 2, 1907—that when a naturalized citizen departs and remains in the country of his origin for two years or in some other country for five years, such withdrawal and absence shall create a presumption that he has renounced the citizenship he had acquired.

To this same issue Roland B. Faulkner contributes a carefully prepared paper on our relations with Liberia; outlining the chequered career of that republic, both before it declared its independence in 1847 and formed a Constitution, and since. The new commission to this country was appointed in 1908, from the feeling that France was absorbing her territory and Great Britain her government. Our government has also appointed a commission to Liberia, and Mr. Faulkner summarizes the results of that commission's study of the problem. George W. Davis's paper on the United States Sanitary Commission and the Red Cross organization is important, tracing the history of that movement and its practical results. With some suggestions from Crimean history, it practically began with the United States Sanitary Commission, of which Dr. Bellows was president, organized in 1861 and operating in field and hospitals during our entire civil war. Mr. Davis thinks the first Geneva convention would have failed of results had not the practicability of the plan been demonstrated on a colossal scale by facts from our experience there presented. The opening address of Professor Lammasch, president of the Arbitration Board sitting at The Hague, on the Fisheries case arranged for by treaty negotiated by Ambassador Bryce and Mr. Root, though short, indicates the appreciation, by that board, of the weighty matter to be decided. Herr Lammasch declares that all the members have read the vast array of proofs presented, including documents that antedated the American Revolution and including, of course, the Treaty of 1818, but have refrained from forming a conclusion until they shall have heard the arguments of counsel. The most elaborate article is a translation, from the French of Professor Schelle, of a paper on the slave-trade in the Spanish Colonies of America. Spain did not monopolize this trade; she left it largely to others; and this article explains how that happened. The *Assiento*, the Spanish public law term for every contract made for public utility between the government and private individuals, is explained and considered, and the history of the traffic traced. The editorial comment is unusually rich in its record of events making for world peace-meetings.

An important literary undertaking in Germany is the complete critical edition of Wieland, conforming to the Weimar Goethe edition. It appears under the auspices of the Prussian Academy of Sciences (Berlin: Weidmann). Prof. Franz Muncker of Munich, in a preliminary review of the first two volumes, in the *Zeitschrift für Deutsche Altertum und Deutsche Literatur*, has called attention to the extraordinary labor which is being bestowed on this monumental edition. Thus, the "Prolegomena," by Bernhard Teuffert, contains a chronological index of no less than 1,258 of Wieland's writings. Volume I comprises the youthful productions of the poet up to and including 1752; Volume II his versions of five Shakespeare dramas. The latter volume and its successors will be particularly welcomed by literary historians; for the merits of the Schlegel-Tieck translation of Shakespeare, extraordinary as they are, have too long overshadowed, at least in popular estimation, the service which Wieland rendered. In Goethe's words ("Rede zum Andenken des edlen Dichters, Bruders und Freundes Wieland"):

To undertake a translation of Shakespeare in those days was indeed a bold task, the feasibility of which was questioned even by literary men of wide culture. Wieland translated freely, caught the sense of his author, omitted what seemed to him untranslatable.

Benno Rauchenegger, Bavarian humorist and playwright, died last week in Munich. He wrote the farce "Jägerblut," for which he is best known, and a number of other pieces in the Bavarian dialect. He was born in Memmingen in 1843.

The death is announced, in his eighty-second year, of William May Thomas, English author and journalist. He was at various times on the staffs of the *Daily News* and the *Academy*, and wrote for the *Athenaeum* and other periodicals. Among his books are "Poetical Works of Collins with Memoirs" (Aldine Poets), "When the Snow Falls," "Pictures in a Mirror," "Life and Works of Lady M. W. Montagu," and "A Fight for Life."

Science.

BIRD BOOKS.

How to Study Birds: A Practical Guide for Amateur Bird-Lovers and Camera Hunters. By Herbert Keightley Job. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Notes on New England Birds. By Henry D. Thoreau. Arranged and edited by Francis H. Allen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75 net.

Our Search for a Wilderness: An Account of Two Ornithological Expeditions to Venezuela and to British Guiana. By Mary Blair Beebe and C. William Beebe. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.75 net.

Mr. Job's previous books are devoted chiefly to descriptions and reproductions of his remarkable bird pictures. The present volume, though it contains similar features, embraces for the most part the wider field indicated by the title. A more sensible and informing discussion of the kind we have never

seen. The three chapters, Identifying Birds, Where to Find Birds, and Learning Birds' Songs and Notes, show Mr. Job to be an exceedingly keen and experienced observer, with just as keen descriptive power. They furnish much information concerning the size of birds, their form, and manner of flight:

The chimney swift moves its wings quite rapidly and continuously, with intervals of gliding, and they are shaped long and narrow throughout. . . . The swallow's wings are pointed and broader at the base than the swift's, nor do they move quite so fast or so irregularly. . . . The meadowlark, with short, rounded wings, flutters and sails alternately. . . . Most of the sparrows have a quick, continuous flight, with rapid wing-beats, and short pauses, but some, like the goldfinch, go by jerks, rising and falling in deep undulations, usually calling as they fly. . . . The woodpeckers also have a wavy flight, but they are larger, and can readily be distinguished. . . . The cuckoos have a rather steady, gliding progression, and a very noticeable length of tail. . . . The blackbird walks, as do the larks, starlings, pipits, ovenbirds, and water thrushes, while the robin, sparrows, and others, usually hop.

All of these generalizations are accurate—except that we should say that the robin *runs*, rather than hops—and each describes a pronounced and easily observed characteristic.

Equally sensible and helpful are Mr. Job's suggestions for identifying birds' songs. "Just as one can infallibly recognize Chopin's 'Polonaise Militaire' or the Wedding March from Lohengrin as soon as the first notes are sounded, so does one the 'conk-a-ree-e' of the red-winged blackbird or the rollicking melody of the bobolink." He wisely refrains from emphasizing the assistance of "word-mnemonics" in identifying calls or songs, nor does he insist too strongly upon the practical helpfulness of attempting to liken bird songs to familiar musical phrases, though it is his own pretty and not altogether fanciful conceit that the "wood thrush calling from out the gloaming" suggests "the opening appeal in Weber's 'Invitation to the Dance,' and again the sweetly solemn thought of Handel's 'Largo' from Xerxes." Incidentally, it may be remarked, some very ridiculous efforts have been made to reduce bird songs to words, notably Bryant's bobolink poem, with its absurd "spink, spank, spink" line; or, still worse, the choleric diatribe attributed by somebody else to the same bird: "Tom Noodle, Tom Noodle, you owe me, you owe me, ten shillings and sixpence"; "I paid you; I paid you"; "You didn't; you didn't; you lie; you thief!" Nobody ever heard a bobolink use such language as that even about his debtors.

Some of the other chapter titles which serve to show the scope of the book are: The Spring Migration, The Nesting Season, The Autumnal Flight, Knowing the Winter Birds, How to Find Birds of