

sonal influence to support him; that the banks yielded, issuing \$25,000,000 in new credits through recourse to clearing-house loan certificates; that they fixed a high rate of interest, in line with the well-established rule that only thus could the loans be sure of going to the people who really needed them; and that Mr. Morgan's house was employed to offer the bank loans on the Stock Exchange.

Quiet Days in Spain. By C. Bogue Luffmann. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

The impression made by Mr. Luffmann's book is that the author has been sharing the everyday life of the Peninsula, a life still destitute of almost every domestic comfort known to modern civilization. He winters on a small estate in the bleak hills of the Sierra Nevada, and summers in the Vega of Malaga with an old woman who furnishes his table for six and eight pence a week. His book has little to say of cathedrals or galleries, art or history, nor is it the notebook of the would-be vagabond who, in search of the glamour and romanticism of Gautier's time, snapshots Spain from the third-class window and the *casa de huéspedes*. The author says, "the aim has been to write provincially—to set the local fact on its ground." In this he has succeeded. A multitude of humble details lend unusual freshness to what is rather a picture than a narrative, with all the continuity and intimacy that distinguish living from sightseeing and reality from pose. That contradictions abound is proof of truthfulness, for Spain is the land of contradictions.

The author is not so happy in his reflections, for it is dangerous to generalize about a whole made up of such parts as Castile, Catalonia, Biscaya, and Andalusia, and it would lead one far afield if one began to answer the challenge of his general statements. The impress left by the Moor upon Spain is fundamental, but it is absurd to say that "all his [the Spaniard's] dreams are of the East and of the Moorish period in the West. His old romances are based entirely on Arabic themes; his modern stage characters hail from Morocco; his lover of fiction is under the spell of eyes which have captivated him in Tangier" (p. vii). To affirm that "all decrees are of a suppressive character; press censorship; no public meeting; no free education; no unions or alliances; no emigration without permit; no petitions for work nor demonstrations against rapacious authority" (p. ix), is to convey an altogether false idea of contemporary Spain. The statement that "the fingers are used alike by rich and poor in carrying food to the mouth. . . . In the highest society food is handled a great deal, and it is a

mark of attention to be fed from the fingers" (p. 96), might apply to Persia, but certainly not to Spain. The author's habit of intruding upon the reader his personal views of life reminds one of Montaigne, though the manner is not so happy or naïve. It is a little startling to be told that "nothing is important which man may do. It may be necessary for the moment; at the next a new necessity will arise. Consider what any reform has ever done. Never has there been one which did not increase human misery."

For all this, the book may be heartily commended for its portrayal of provincial life, for its homely illustrations of local character, and for the many interesting facts which find no place in handbooks or among the superficial notes of the ordinary traveller.

Practical Real Estate Methods. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2 net.

This volume comprises the addresses delivered during the last five years to the real estate classes of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association of New York. Some thirty different experts have here expressed themselves upon various real estate problems. Francis E. Ward, former president of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, and Joseph P. Day, the present president, are among the contributors. The public questions pertaining to realty, such as tax assessment and tenement-house regulations, are admirably canvassed by Lawson Purdy and Lawrence Veller, respectively.

An examination of the volume reveals how various are the qualifications needed to equip the successful dealer in real estate. The realty history of the city in general and of particular neighborhoods; the law of leasing, managing, appraising, condemning, insuring, selling, and building; the tact for administration; the diplomacy of commerce; no less than character, personality, and imagination are all required.

Not only the practitioner, as well as the owner and investor, can obtain serviceable suggestions from this symposium; but the economist also will profit by its perusal. The subject of land in theoretical economics is too imperiously dominated by certain broad and rigid generalizations, such as the assumed limitation of the land supply, the automatic increase of its rent, its comparative freedom from commercial risk, and its supposed coign of vantage as regards the other factors of production. All of these hypotheses are rudely jostled by the testimony of men who make real estate dealing their profession. When the retail shops begin to relocate, and wholesale houses invade the forsaken territory, there is often "an actual drop in the value of property so replaced by wholesale [establish-

ments]" (p. 203). The agent, it is now universally admitted, seeks the tenant; not the tenant the agent, as formerly. The trade is evidently as plastic as most other commercial enterprises; and land and its improvements are seen to be quite akin to the other instrumentalities of production. The closet economist's ideas about land remind one of what Emerson says of the young citizen's illusion about society:

It lies before him in rigid repose, with certain names, men, and institutions, rooted like oak trees to the centre, round which they all arrange themselves as best they can. But the old statesman knows that society is fluid; there are no such roots and centres, but any particle may suddenly become the centre of the movement, and compel the system to gyrate round it.

Notes.

Dent & Sons are to bring out separately the introductions to the Everyman Edition of Dickens which were written by G. K. Chesterton.

As number three of the "Girton College Studies," the Cambridge University Press is publishing Miss M. G. Clarke's "Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period: being Studies from Beowulf and other Old English Poems."

"The Mayor of Casterbridge" in Harper's new thin-paper edition brings us to one of the three or four great books of Hardy's Wessex series—probably most readers would think quite the greatest after "The Return of the Native."

Thomas Hughes's "History of the Society of Jesus in North America" (Burrows Brothers), noticed in the *Nation* of October 27, is to be completed in six volumes, of which the third volume forms the second instalment of Documents. The publication of the second volume of Text is not yet announced.

The seventh series of Paul E. More's "Shelburne Essays," just issued by Putnam's, contains twelve studies of nineteenth-century authors and movements, viz.: Shelley, Wordsworth, Thomas Hood, Tennyson, William Morris, Louisa Shore, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Francis Thompson, The Socialism of G. Lowes Dickinson, The Pragmatism of William James, Criticism (dealing mainly with Matthew Arnold, Pater, and Oscar Wilde), and Victorian Literature (The Philosophy of Change). A number of these papers appeared originally, in considerably abridged form, in the *Nation*.

H. G. Wells's novel, "The New Machiavelli," the publication of which Duffield & Co. have postponed until January, sketches the rise of the hero to political fame, and his renunciation of the great prizes which England offers her successful leaders.

Henry Frowde, publisher of Prof. Edward Suess's "The Face of the Earth," writes to inform us that the fifth and concluding volume of the work will contain the index.

Emily James Putnam is publishing, with Sturgis & Walton, "The Lady," or studies of ladies of various nations, contemporary

and otherwise. The same house announces "The Children's City," a sketch by Esther Singleton of resources of New York city, as a pleasure-ground for young people.

New publications from the press of Scribners for the month of November include: "France under the Republic," by Jean Charlemagne Bracq, professor of romance languages in Vassar College; "What Is Art," by John C. Van Dyke, and "Tales of Men and Ghosts," by Edith Wharton.

The Putnams will issue simultaneously in England, America, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and later in Spain, Italy, and Russia, an enlarged edition of Mr. Angell's book, "Europe's Optical Illusion," under the subtitle, "The Great Illusion." The author attempts to establish the thesis that, owing to the growing complexity of the modern credit system, it is a physical impossibility for one nation to benefit economically by the conquest of another. "A Short History of Women's Rights," by Eugene Hecker, is also in the hands of the Putnams.

The same firm, as the American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announces: "The Works of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher," vol. ix, edited by A. R. Waller, and containing "The Sea Voyage," "Wit at Several Weapons," "The Fair Maid of the Inn," "Cupid's Revenge," and "The Two Noble Kinsmen"; "The Persian Revolution of 1905-1909," by Prof. E. G. Browne; "The First Part of King Henry IV," edited by J. H. Lobban; "The Idea of God in Early Religions," by Prof. F. B. Jevons; "A Geometry for Schools," by F. W. Sanderson; "Commercial Relations of England and Scotland, 1603-1707," by Theodora Keith, with a preface by W. Cunningham, archdeacon of Ely; "The Binding Force of International Law," by A. Pearce Higgins, and "The Presentation of Reality," by Helen Wodehouse.

Henry Holt & Co. are reprinting Prof. Henry A. Beers's two books on "English Romanticism" in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

William Howe Downes, art editor of the Boston *Transcript*, is preparing the authorized biography of the late Winslow Homer, and would be glad to hear from persons possessing any of Homer's letters.

Fifty-two new volumes were added in October by E. P. Dutton & Co. to Everyman's Library. We select a few of the titles: Sir Walter Scott's "Lives of the Novelists," with an introduction by Professor Saintsbury; the completion in three volumes, with index, of Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; "The Conquest of Granada," with an introduction by Ernest Rhys; Bede's "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," with an introduction and notes by Vida D. Scudder; Matthew Arnold's "On the Study of Celtic Literature, and Other Critical Essays," with an introduction by Ernest Rhys and a supplement by Lord Strangford and reprints from Nash's "Talesin"; Hazlitt's "Lectures on English Poets" and "The Spirit of the Age," introduced by A. R. Waller; "Theology in the English Poets, Cowper, Wordsworth, Burns," by Stopford A. Brooke; Minor Elizabethan Drama, Vol. I, "Pre-Shakespearean Tragedy," selected, with an introduction, by Prof. Ashley Thorndike; Minor Elizabethan Drama, Vol. II, "Pre-

Shakespearean Comedy"; "Aucassin and Nicolette," and fifteen other Mediæval Romances and Legends, selected and newly translated by Eugene Mason; Huxley's "Lectures and Lay Sermons," with an introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge; "The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews," with an introduction by Professor Saintsbury; Sir William Smith's "Smaller Classical Dictionary," revised and edited by E. H. Blakeney; Spinoza's "Ethics" and "De Intellectus Emendatione," translated by Andrew J. Boyle, with an introduction by Professor Santayana, and John Stuart Mill's "Utilitarianism, Liberty, Representative Government," with an introduction by Prof. A. D. Lindsay.

The Nobel prize in literature has been awarded this year to Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, who for half a century has been in the forefront of German literature, as poet, dramatist, and novelist.

The *Geographical Journal* for November contains an account of a journey down the east bank of the Euphrates, by Gertrude L. Bell. It is a little known region, but it is full of ancient ruins, the location and investigation of which were the main object of the journey. The first Transandine railway connecting Buenos Aires and Valparaiso is described, with maps, sections, and illustrations, by W. S. Barclay. One important result of it, he asserts, will be the establishment of a regular line of steamers from Chili to Australasia. Now it is first necessary to go to San Francisco or Vancouver. Other articles relate to New Zealand, Russian Turkestan, and the Himalayas.

The University of Cambridge has taken over the copyright and control of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and will issue from the Cambridge University Press, at the beginning of the year, the eleventh edition, a completely new work. India paper will be employed, by which the weight and bulk will be reduced to one-third of its present size. The new work will be issued, in twenty-eight volumes, as a complete whole, instead of volume by volume as previously.

That worse than being unemployed is being unemployable, and that the first state leads directly into the second, are the basic facts in a vigorous article by Edith Sellers in the November *Cornhill*. For the improving of both conditions, she urges technical training for the young, compulsory evening classes, sanatoria, insurance against invalidity, people's kitchens, penal colonies, colonies for inebriates, and, especially, reformed casual-wards, which, instead of being stepping-stones to the workhouse, will fulfil their purpose of helping men who are out of work to find work, and of helping them to keep themselves fit until work is found. For these last objects she suggests a labor bureau in every casual-ward, good food and beds, the opportunity of resting instead of working while there, and, not of least importance, their reservation exclusively for genuine work-seekers. The place for a work-shirker is a penal colony or a prison. A casual-ward ought to be kept as a refuge for decent men overtaken by misfortune.

The future of China is declared by Gilbert Reid, who is the director-in-chief of the International Institute of that country, to be neither partition nor revolution, nor yet federation with Japan. In an article in the *World's Work* for November, entitled

"China—A Permanent Empire," this writer outlines the government of the China of the future as that of an empire similar to Germany, although he does not make this comparison in so many words. The time for dismemberment, he says, was China's moment of folly in the Boxer uprising of 1900, with a declaration of war against the whole world, and a most outrageous massacre of innocent men, women, and children. But there were four reasons why partition did not then take place. The first was the efforts of Sir Robert Hart in behalf of China, despite his own heavy losses in the outbreak. The second was the prompt action of Secretary of State John Hay in urging upon the Powers the advisability of maintaining the autonomy of China. The third was the position taken during the outbreak by strong viceroys in arranging that no foreign troops should infringe on the jurisdiction of the central and southern provinces, so long as they should stand aloof from the Boxer campaign; and the fourth, which seems sufficient in itself, was the conviction of the generals and ministers of the Powers that occupation of more than Peking and the metropolitan province was beyond their reach. The conditions that make revolution improbable are the newly-trained army, the counter-plans of the so-called reform party, and, mainly, the lack of a leader. Neither of the two men who might have accomplished it, Li Hung Chang, and, more recently, Yuan Shih Kai, chose to attempt it. As for federation, China is unable to appreciate such friendship as Japan displays in Korea and Manchuria. The future is to be a government of Emperor and Parliament, with decentralization of the power now, at least nominally, focussed at Peking. Division of functions between the Executive and the Legislature will thus be paralleled by another division between Peking and the twenty-one provinces.

We trust the Ball Publishing Company, of Boston will be encouraged to continue its admirable series of reprints. Not long ago it gave us an interesting volume of essays by Francis Thompson which had never before been collected. This was followed by the audacity of a third series of Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," and now we have a selection from the journalistic work of John Davidson, under the title of "The Man Forbid and Other Essays." Edward J. O'Brien, who edits all these volumes, is happier, and briefer, in his Introduction here than he was with Arnold, and shows clearly the place of Davidson as one of the originators and leaders of that school of crackling, paradoxical, sententious style which is carrying everything before it among the reigning London wits, and which reaches its consummation in G. K. Chesterton. Some of the *genre* pictures, indirect critiques, and dialogues in the present collection sound a bit thin to ears accustomed to the enormous impertinence of Messrs. Shaw and Chesterton and Galsworthy, but, as a whole, we relish this revival of one whose tragic death is still so fresh in memory.

Every teacher of English in a college of any size knows the almost insuperable difficulty of providing the reading material for a course in the general history of English literature. No library contains duplicates enough to meet the needs of a class of four or five hundred, and extremely few students can afford to buy everything that is