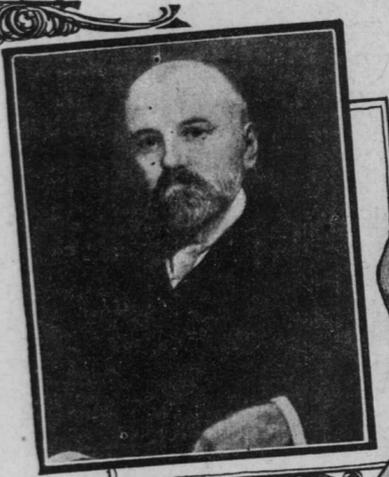


A HALF-HOUR WITH THE BOOKS



CLARENCE KING,
THE SUBJECT OF
"THE CLARENCE KING
MEMOIRS"

The Third Volume of Lee's History

OF the cyclopedic "History of North America" to be completed in twenty volumes under the general editorship of Professor Guy Carleton Lee, we have already had occasion to give a general notice, with a review of the first two volumes, "Discovery and Exploration" and "Indians in Historic Times." The third volume, "Colonization in the South," by Peter Joseph Hamilton, next demands our attention.

Of all our colonial history, that of the upbuilding of the southern part of the nation has in it the greatest romance. There the clash of nations brought into play the actions of the chivalrous cavalier, the proud, boastful Spaniard, the courtly, insinuating Gaul, the patient and persevering Swiss, the unswerving and tenacious Scotch-Irish and the stolid and industrious German. All of these peoples, thrown into the strange conditions of a new world, worked out their destinies in ways that were full of the spice of pure romance. It is the recognition of this and the emphasis laid by the author upon this element of the history of southern colonization that makes his books eminently readable.

The author begins by briefly reviewing the genesis of the spirit of western colonization and the motives that inspired the Spaniards to seek a footing on the American continent; he summarizes the results of the enterprises undertaken by the earliest explorers, through whom Florida became something more than a dream and conquest and colonization a definite policy of the Spanish monarchy, with the result that Tristan de Luna was made Captain General of Florida. The story of this adventurer's exploration of the new territory is told, as well as the abandonment of the enterprise, which however, was not fruitless, for some knowledge of the country, the people, of some ports and bays of the gulf, was gained, and a still more important result effected by the taking possession of the Carolina coast. The author then brings us to that extremely interesting historic point when France was to wrestle with Spain for the Southern possessions, and he traces in vivid outline the colonization enterprise of the famous Menendez, who appeared on the coast of Florida in 1565 only to find Huguenots settled at Fort Carolina on the St. Johns River. We are told of something more than the well-known attack on the French colony; we learn of the exploration made by Menendez and of the various settlements effected by him, among others that of Helena-Port Royal. The closing pages of this subject present us with a clear understanding of the relations between the Spaniards and the Indians, and give us an account of the practical side of the Spanish undertaking in the description of the forts and of the administrative measures adopted by Menendez to place the Spanish settlement on a solid basis.

In the same way are presented the causes and conditions attending the settlement of French Florida. The story, of course, turns on the ill-fated expedition of Jean Ribault, who arrived with his Huguenot colony on the river May (St. Johns) in 1562, and after taking possession for France sailed northward to Port Royal, where he established his settlement of "gentlemen, soldiers, and mariners," men who we learn from the description before us were ill fitted to found a colony in the land of promise they had reached. We have also a vivid tracing of the expedition led by Laudonniere which was to supplement the colony taken out by Ribault; of their arrival in the May and their building Fort Caroline; of their lack of thrift and foresight, and their distress; of their suitor by Sir John Hawkins, and, finally, of the arrival of Ribault, who had returned to France after making a settlement at Port Royal.

A Warm Tribute to King's Memory

FEW men live such lives of sunlight and comradeship as to command to their memory a memorial such as has been offered the late Clarence King by the memorial committee of the Century Association. Fewer still are there men in whose honor are contributed tender recollections and heartfelt appreciation by such men of note as John Hay, James D. Hays, William D. Howells, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry Adams and John La Farge. To those who never heard of Clarence King, physicist, geologist, author and man of affairs, this testimonial, "The Clarence King Memoirs," must reveal a personality rich in individuality and those subtle qualities that make for a wholesome spirit of comradeship for every one with whom it comes in contact. Those who knew King, even though not so thoroughly as did the contributors to this volume, will find their remembrances made warmer by its reading.

The volume opens with a reprint of the little idyll of Spain, "The Helmet of Mambrino," that King contributed to the Century Magazine back in 1886, a rarely fascinating bit of writing. Follow thirteen chapters of biography, reminiscence and appreciation by near friends of the scientist and teacher. William Dean Howells tells of "Meetings With King"; Edmund Clarence Stedman writes of King—"The Frolic and the Gentle"; Edward Cary describes the mountaineering work of the author of "Mountaineering in the Sierras"; Secretary of State John Hay shows the man and the scientist. Such a wit and a merry-maker was the subject of his sketch that Hay declares that "his reputation as a great physicist suffered somewhat from the daz-

progress of the colony is closely followed, its historical finger-posts reviewed and the conditions set forth that by this time brought the colony into a stable position.

The story of the company discloses the causes of the conflict between the corporation and the crown, and while recounting the overthrow of the former carries along the tale of the actual development and material gains made in the colony. The political factors leading to the end of the company's term had deep significance for the colonists; these the author traces, as well as the more immediate causes of the termination of the company's rule, in a perspicuous and an informing style.

After following the fortunes of the Carolinas the reader is led to the consideration of the share in the colonization of the North accomplished by France. If the results of that work are not seen to a general extent in the institutions that prevail, the actual contribution of France to the colonization, or at least the development, of North America is very considerable. Mr. Hamilton's story of the founding of Louisiana, the establishing of French government there, the extension of French influence from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, along the shores of the Great Lakes, through the Illinois country and down to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, is a tale of magnificent enterprise and daring, almost matchless in interest and romance. Few men, either from acquirements or predilection, could so ably tell that story as the author of the volume we are considering. Beginning with a brief but clear sketch of the conditions in France that led to the colonizing policy of that nation and sufficiently glancing at the settling of Canada and the policy it necessitated, the author follows in the steps of Marquette and Joliet, De Tonty and La Salle, Iberville and Bienville, and the agents of Law's great Mississippi enterprise. Then the story of Louisiana under royal governors is given. The telling of all this vast enterprise of the French discloses a wealth of thrilling adventure and fascinating experience, and opens up to the reader a fund of unusual information not often available and much authoritative history hitherto unpublished.

The author's further consideration of the opening of the Illinois and Ohio River countries, the change of ownership of the Floridas and Louisiana, the settlements of the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, gives clearly and succinctly the facts of history, clothed with all the romance that comes of the clash of the pioneer traders, the intrigues and counter intrigues of the opposing nationalities in their relations with the Indians and the early struggle of the settlers.

(George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia; illustrated; price \$3 per volume.)



By Robert W. Ritchie

that the cause for his magnum opus is, briefly, that while men write books on big game, the north pole and flying machines, the great field of endeavor in chronic rheumatism has been left untouched for these 5500 years. He, therefore, constitutes himself a second Stanley to give to the book-world the first authentic report of "being done good" in this grim region of mustard-plasters and balm ovens. For the telling he brings to his task a humor reminiscent of Bill Nye in his palmist days. It is the typical newspaper fun, as was



ROBERT HICHENS,
Author of
"THE WOMAN WITH THE FAN"

zing attractiveness of his personality. It was hard to remember that this polished trifler, this exquisite wit, who diffused over every conversation in which he was engaged an iridescent mist of epigram and persiflage, was one of the greatest savants of his time. It was hard to take seriously a man who was so deliciously agreeable. Yet his work on "Systematic Geology" is a masterpiece of practical and ordered learning, and his treatise on "The Age of the Earth" has been accepted as the profoundest and most authoritative utterance on the subject yet made.

(G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; illustrated; price \$2 50.)

Nothing Remains If Beauty Goes

ROBERT HICHENS, the novelist who made his name known through "Lady Carnation" and added to that recognition by the infinitely better story, "Felix," has now brought forth another book, "The Woman With The Fan," which certainly will not detract from his reputation as a good storyteller, even if it adds little. For "The Woman With The Fan" is, in the main, a strong novel; its grasp on life rings true and it leaves the stamp of plausibility throughout. Were it not that Mr. Hichens has yielded only too readily to the popular impulse to be "smart," his latest novel could be unreservedly praised. But this desire to put into the mouths of characters epigrams wholly incompatible with their several degrees of intellect and to lighten the dull places in the plot by scintillating aphorisms, handed back and forth with utterly impossible swiftness, takes away from the convincing power of the writer's story. The depth and seriousness in the plot loses by this froth of cleverness.

The general atmosphere of Hichens' book is one distinctly of the decadent in modern society. In drawing his characters wholly from the world-tired, open-eyed circle of the ultra-fashionable of London Hichens has thrown his story into a plane of life that is to most of us unpleasant in its ugliness—unpleasant but interesting. The people who see all, know all, whose sated tastes strike inward to blunt the soul and wither all delicacy of sentiment and beauty of ideal—these are the people whose every breath exhales a deadening materialism. The air they breathe is heavy with superficiality, thinly cloaking the bald animalism of their hearts. It is into this Dead Sea barren that Hichens conducts his readers, revealing to them with earnestness and a seriousness of purpose all the rank growth encumbering the abnormal social fabric that rears itself here.

About one woman of this unhealthy social world the author draws all his plot lines. Lady Viola Holme, a peerless beauty and acknowledged leader of the very smart London set, is the typical woman of the world—the social world, to be kind to her—that moves through Hichens' book as the personification of all that is life among the decadent elite. Following a unique symbolical idea, whence comes the title of the book, Hichens seeks to show us this woman, first as she lives under the shell of worldli-

ness and the rind of artificial materialism and then emancipated and become her true self. As we see her throughout the major portion of the book, Lady Viola Holme is a magnificent animal, such a woman as De Maupassant would picture. She holds the fealty of her British husband and commands the adoration of other men by physical attraction alone. She knows her power, she glories in it, she recognizes no other hold of woman over man save that of the flesh. Then all is changed. Swift misfortune robs her of her beauty, leaves her nothing but a grotesque mask of ugliness, from which men flee. All but one; he, cynic and reprobate, scoffs at all ideals, comes to her in her wretchedness, seeking from her grace to live a clean life in the love of her true self, the woman of native purity.

Though Hichens attempts to mark out strongly the point of cleavage between Lady Holme the worldling, the frankly animal, and Lady Holme regenerate, so deeply lined is the character of the woman who rules by the flesh that when we think or perceive in her the inner purity and worth of character it is hard to be quite convinced of its genuineness. After her beauty has been turned into shocking caricature and it becomes evident to her that her power to inspire love through sensuous appeal is gone, the inner self which Hichens would have us consider resident in his heroine comes to the fore rather tardily. Indeed, convinced that the world has nothing left for her, robbed of beauty, Lady Holme is on the point of self-destruction, when the errant son and libertine, Rupert Carey, comes to her to plead that she may lead him out of the pit by her love. Rupert Carey is quicker to see the shimmer of white wings in the heroine than the reader. Of the score of other characters, finely drawn and all seeming true to life, Lord Holme, the arrant hedonist, and Robin Pierce, the idealist, are especially convincing. Were one to decide upon Hichens' chief merit as a novelist it would be this very power of producing a perfect character portrait.

(Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York; price \$1 50.)

"Being Done Good" By Edward Lent

THE cheerful and unselfish optimism that will move a man, painfully, almost helplessly crippled with disease, to write humorously concerning his fight against ill health is in itself compelling of appreciation even were his book not in the least mirth-provoking. But when a raucous humor and rollicking fun lights up every page of these Job-like lamentations one cannot stint his praise for grit and genius alike. To Edward B. Lent, a New York newspaper man whose record of four years' suffering from the attacks of chronic rheumatism is incorporated in "Being Done Good," this praise must go. He has wrought admirably.

Mr. Lent, who confesses that, like Stevenson, he had to write propped up in bed and using his old reporter's pad and pencil, gravely tells his readers

Nye's frothy in its essence, catching the laugh by ludicrous exaggeration and unexpected turning of phrases. Barring persistent failures at punning—they are very bad indeed, those puns—Mr. Lent's humor is infectious, delightfully so.

With the regulation "old school" the author's experiences with the medicos commenced. He took "everything which had ever killed or cured a human being or been avoided by a dog," and at the end of two years he began to make side excursions into the realms of the occult along the borderland of medicine. Electric and medicinal baths offer Lent the opportunity for uproarious fun-poking; the "liver cure" causes him to mourn the loss of "the rounda and dome effects" that once ornamented his bodily architectural scheme; mineral springs force him to the conclusion that "when you find the queer thing in nature, build a fence around it and set up a sanitarium for rheumatics. There will be millions in it."

Osteopathy, the penetrative unguent cure, the orthopedic treatment, cataplasms, static electricity—all of these dire-sounding preventives are each the subject of Lent's witty appreciation. An extended criticism of homeopathy and a decidedly clever satire upon Christian Science offer the best reading in this emphatically readable book. (Brooklyn Eagle Press; Brooklyn.)

A Purpose Story on Civil Service

AN attempt to expose some of the wrongs of the Washington Government service is made in a novel called "The Other Side of the Story," by Leslie Derrville. The name is suggested by the current opinion that a position in the civil service of Uncle Sam is a soft snap, and this book purports to show the other and the seamy side of the supposed semi-sinecure.

The story tells mainly of the trials of girls who go into the Government service at the capital, and incidentally of the misfortunes of some and the meanness of other of the men who work with or over the women of the force. Where these are petty, though provoking, a story may best serve to assuage them, but if some of the graver charges are well founded the proofs should be obtained and the wrong exposed more boldly, definitely and with accepted responsibility by the maker of the serious charges. If these accusations are not well founded the book is a sort of literary fraud, seeking to excite sympathy for those who are either not so badly hurt as the tale proclaims, or else not heroic enough to strike the first blow for their own grievances' redress.

The graver charge is something more than an intimation that chief clerks and heads of departments show favoritism to women employees of the Government more because they are improperly complaisant than because they are capable. So virtuous women are "laboring for their bread side by side and closely associated with the mistresses of certain statesmen and other officials of the government," "winking their modest eyes" at this state of affairs. Letters from home to the struggling girls, implying poverty of dear ones, show how they stick to their slavery and stifle down their indignation because Circumstances is master with a lash. Nor is this enforced affiliation all that they are said to endure, for some of the girls, it is alleged, are tempted themselves and made to understand that promotion and big salaries follow as rewards of something less admirable than strict virtue combined with selected capacity.

If this be true and the author of the book sincere, surely there should be proof showable and appeal possible to high executive power. If that availed not because of politics and pull, then the purifying effect of authentic publicity should be tried. Such is seemingly the right remedy if the condition novelized were real: the attempt

at art for civil service sake is unconvincing. (G. W. Dillingham Company, New York; price \$1 50.)

Magazine Notes—July Monthlies

WHAT the publishers claim to be the most sensational feature any American magazine has captured in years is Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance, the Story of Amalgamated Copper," which begins in the July issue of Everybody's Magazine. Mr. Lawson was one of the organizers of that gigantic corporation, and he knows exactly what happened to the millions that were lost through its manipulation. His first article is an announcement of distinctly dramatic interest and promises revelations of



the highest importance to every one in the country. He frankly states that his purpose in telling the story is to set himself right with the thousands of investors who, through his instrumentality, put their money into Amalgamated and have been plundered; also, because his conviction is that the best way to educate the public to realize the evils of which such affairs as Amalgamated are the result is to expose the brutal facts regarding the conception, birth and breeding of what he says is the worst offspring of the modern system of finance. The main narrative will deal with the real heads of Standard Oil and Amalgamated: H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller and James Stillman of the National City Bank; Adricks of Delaware, Helms of Montana and James R. Keene of Wall Street will figure among its chief characters; and we are promised such a showing up of financial personalities and methods as this country has not yet had, despite the disclosures of the recent shipbuilding trust expose.

The July Atlantic in its handsome new dress opens with an article on "Washington in Wartime," drawn from Ralph Waldo Emerson's Journal of a visit to that city in 1862, recording pen pictures and notes of conversations with Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Chase and others.

Archibald H. Grimke contributes a thoughtful paper upon "Why Disfranchisement is Bad," holding that, apart from its illegality, it is distinctly injurious to the best interests of the white South as well as bad for the negro, and that it forbodes a sometime future contest in consequence "between the labor system of the South and the labor system of the rest of the nation."

Professor Norton's third installment of Ruskin's Letters covers one of the critical and most interesting periods of Ruskin's life, and shows Ruskin's fine contempt for the United States during our Rebellion period.

John Burroughs writes forcibly and entertainingly upon the much discussed topic, "The Literary Treatment of Nature;" and Charles Mulford Robinson discusses "The Artistic Possibilities of Advertising."

Arnold Haultain, whose delightful paper on "Walking" will be remembered by Atlantic readers, contributes a capital article on "The Mysteries of the Day," which is as amusingly depicted in a long series of records of the day and its doings from the diaries of an old-time clergyman.

Robert Herrick's strong story, "The Common Lot," approaches a dramatic climax. Complete short stories are "Mahala Joe," a touching Indian story by Mary Austin; "A Dissatisfied Soul," a psychological romance by Annie Trumbull Slosson, and "Ars Amoris," a whimsical character-sketch by Arthur Colton.

Adventure and recreation are prominent notes of the exceedingly timely articles which appear in the July number of The Booklovers' Magazine. As to timeliness, the articles by Dr. William Powell Wilson on "The Philippines at St. Louis" by W. C. Jameson Reid on "The Day of the Dragon" (Tibet); by Harrison Morris on "A Great German Portrait Painter" (Lenbach), and by H. D. Jones on "Gods, Gems and Mascots"—descriptive of the life-work of the late Maxwell Sommerville—are typical.

Mr. Reid's article on Tibet is full of the spirit of adventure and has the personal note that carries conviction; while the account that Mr. Jones gives of Professor Maxwell Sommerville's life-quest of "gods, gems and mascots" reads like a fairy tale. Mr. Boice contributes to this section a characteristic article on "The Dawn of a New Era in China"—the fifth of his series on "The Two Pacifica."

The Arena for July appears in an entirely new make-up and contains twice the amount of reading matter given in its monthly issues during recent years. It is now one of the very few magazines in the English-speaking world printed on all-rag paper and sewed. The cover is printed in colors. The frontispiece—a new portrait of Dan Beard, the eminent artist, illustrator and author—is printed in deep sepia on India tint paper.

Among the contributors to this issue are Edwin Markham, Joaquin Miller, Professor Edwin Maxey, F. Edwin Ewell, the curator of ancient and modern statuary in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, F. F. Mackay, the well known actor and director of the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art, Hamlin Garland, Albert Bigelow Paine, Irving Bacheller, Will Allen Dromgoole, Captain W. E. P. French, U. S. A., Daniel L. Cruick, Frederick W. Nicolls and Dan Beard.

There are people who declare that the

country is going to materialism and degradation. There even are people who prove this awful condition by isolated examples of individual degeneracy. But at last we have the final word on the other side. The World's Work devotes itself in July to showing the finer side of American life, and to proving, by most interesting articles and interesting pictures, that the conditions are becoming better every day; that our schools are better; that we buy more pictures and books than any other people in the world; that our charities are conducted with more skill and judgment than they ever were before; that there is less dishonesty, and that the cultivation of the arts and of the higher life is making rapid strides—keeping pace, in fact, with the great increase in the material advance of the people. This helpful review has been worked out with success, and the pictures add very greatly to the interest of the number.

School Books for General Use

THE American Book Company has recently added to the bibliography of pedagogy by several notable publications.

Worthy of especial notice are the further additions to Rolfe's revised edition of Shakespeare in "Twelfth Night," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Hamlet," "The Tempest," "Othello" and "Macbeth." These volumes of the new edition have been entirely revised and reset and appear with every possible mechanical improvement. The books are smaller and more convenient in shape and plentifully supplied with attractive illustrations. The changes made in revision have been mainly due to the change that has taken place in educational methods in the last thirty-five years and reflect the results of the editor's studies and the experience gained by the use of the first edition in schools and clubs. The greater part of the notes on textual variations have been omitted, as the text of Shakespeare is now virtually settled. In place of many of the "critical notes" Dr. Rolfe has substituted notes of his own, and has also added more of the same kind in the appendix. A concise account of Shakespeare's meter has also been inserted. Minor changes have been made throughout, the notes having been abridged or expanded, as seemed best, and new ones are added in many instances. While the present edition is substantially new, yet it may be used together with the old edition in the same class without serious inconvenience.

The old stand-by, Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History," is in a new and furnished form. This standard work comprises within a moderate compass a narrative of the most important events in the world's history, with their causes and consequences. The specially significant and interesting details have been singled out for treatment, as have the development of science and literature. Tables of bibliography direct the inquirer to additional writers on the various topics. Numerous clear maps and genealogical tables furnish ample aid. This is a book equally suitable for the student and for the general reader, convenient in form, and presenting the results of thorough research and investigation by an acknowledged authority. It is admirably adapted either for continuous study or as a reference manual for consultation and should have a wide use.

The latest addition to the Modern Mathematical Series, prepared under the general editorship of Professor Walt of Cornell University is J. H. Tanner's "Elementary Algebra." The transition from arithmetic to algebra has been made as easy and natural as possible, and the author has aimed to arouse and sustain the student's interest in the work, and to teach him to think clearly and reason correctly. Wherever an essentially new step is taken—such, for instance, as the use of letters to represent numbers—its naturalness and advantages are presented with it, and it is thereafter freely employed until it becomes a useful tool in the student's hands. New topics are always brought in where they are needed, and this makes it necessary in some cases to defer the final proofs considerably. This arrangement has the further advantage, however, of making it possible, if the teacher prefers, to omit the more difficult proofs altogether in the first reading without breaking the continuity of the subject. The book is designed to meet the most exacting entrance examination requirements of any college or university in this country, and especially the revised requirements of the College Entrance Board.

Books Received

LOVE AMONG THE RUINS—Warwick Deeping; The Macmillan Company, New York; illustrated; price, \$1 50.

RICHARD GRESHAM—Robert M. Lovett; The Macmillan Company; New York; price, \$1 50.

THE MOTHER OF PAULINE—L. Parry Truscott; D. Appleton & Co., New York; price, \$1 50.

AS A CHENAMAN SAW US—Anonymous; D. Appleton & Co., New York; price, \$1 25.

A STORY OF THE RED CROSS—Clara Barton; D. Appleton & Co., New York; price, \$1.

HOLDING THE ROPE—Belle M. Brain; Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York; price, \$1.

POEMS—Walter Malome; Paul & Douglass Company, Memphis, Tenn.

UNCLE BOB AND AUNT BECKY—Herschel Williams; Laird & Lee, Chicago; illustrated; price, 75 cents.

THE LEGEND OF PARISFAL—Mary Hamford Ford; H. M. Caldwell Company, New York.

STRENUOUS EPIGRAMS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT; collected and published by H. E. M. Caldwell Company, New York.

INVESTMENT DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES; compiled by S. H. Wolfe; The Insurance Press, New York.

RAND-MCNALLY ECONOMIZER; compiled by W. S. Wrenn; The Rand-McNally Company, Chicago; illustrated.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY—M. B. Blaney; published privately by author, Oakland; price \$1.