# "THE CHINESE" AND "CHINESE IMMIGRATION

## BOOK PAGE OF THE SUNDAY CALL

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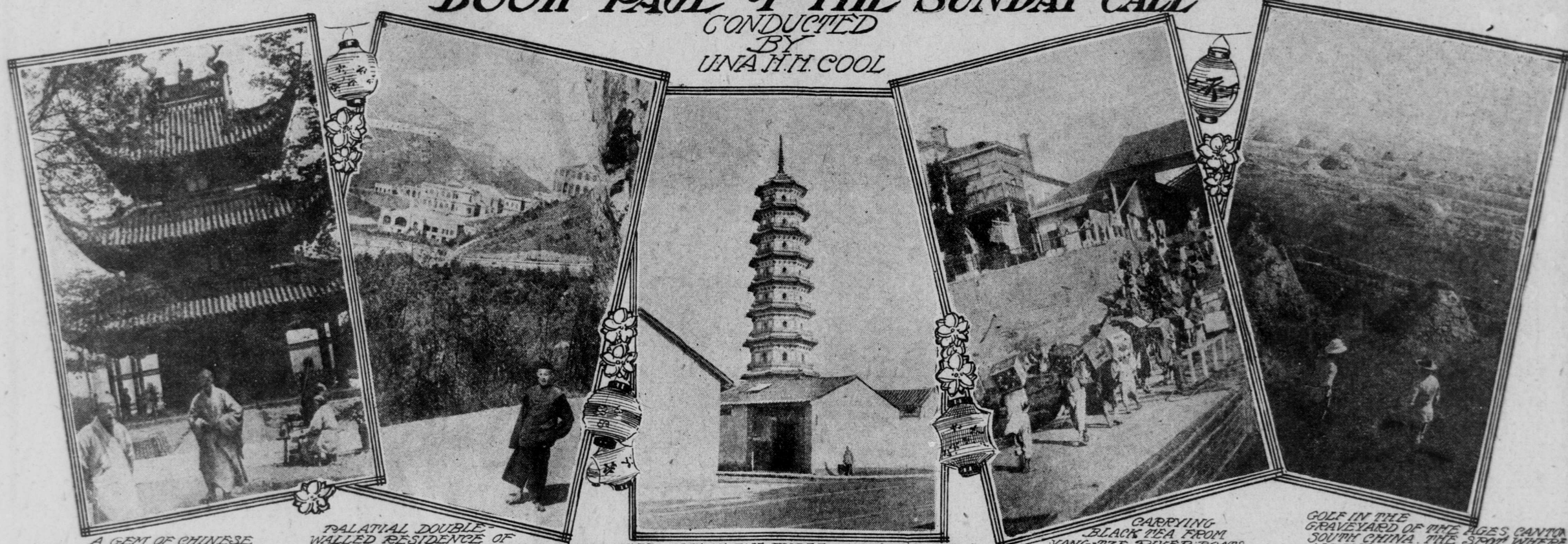

A GEM OF CHINESE ARCHITECTURE: LOONG WAH TEMPLE TANG PERIOD, 700 A.D.

PALATIAL DOUBLE-WALLED RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS ON VICTORIA AND KELLETT PEAKS, 1600 FT ABOVE HONG KONG

ONE OF THE THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL PAGODAS IN CHINA. THE OCTAGONAL "FLOWER PAGODA", CANTON 1000 A.D

CARRYING BLACK TEA FROM YANG-TZE RIVER BOATS TO TOKMAKOFF'S RUSSIAN HOUSE, HANKOW, CENTRAL CHINA

GOLF IN THE GRAVEYARD OF THE AGES, CANTON SOUTH CHINA, THE SPOT WHERE ALL THE CHINESE OF AMERICA STATE IN THEIR WILLS THAT THEIR BONES MUST LIE

## "The Chinese"

By John Stuart Thomson. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis. Price $2.50.

John Stuart Thomson spent many years in Hongkong as agent for the Pacific Mail steamship company and made a serious and exhaustive study of the people, the country, their religion and politics and all conditions which will interest the outsider. Of particular interest is all he has to say to the people of the Pacific coast, for the eyes of all students of political affairs have recently been upon China. The appointment of a progressive man as minister to Peking and the rumors of constitutional reforms in China, together with the already expressed intention of the government to try to regain our lost prestige in the orient, make this book of timely interest.

The picture of Hongkong which the author paints for us is truly fascinating. Hongkong is a British island, the "first fruit from the folds of the flag of the opium war." And the author here pays a deserved compliment to English rule "* * * but Englishmen rule by suggestion more than compulsion. They endow, of course, but they have elasticity of judgment enough to adopt, and this is why they are successful colonial rulers." To think that Hongkong supplies half the refined sugar used on the Pacific coast! That bit of information was more than surprising. This chapter is full of bits of history not usually found in books of this kind. The descriptions are graphic and the style is easy and convincing.

Besides the opening chapter describing the "Daily Life of Foreigners in China," the various subjects discussed are: "The Portuguese and Camoens in China," "Incidents of Daily Life Among the Chinese," "Chinese Humor," "China, Political and Picturesque," "Chinese Art and Literature," "Modern Commerce and Business in China," "Climate and Diseases of South China," "Chinese Religion and Superstition," "Japan's Commercial Example to China," and "The Mirror of the Past."

It is in the chapter on "Japan's Commercial Example to China" that the real yellow peril is held up to our terrified eyes. Osaka is "building enormous cotton factories, and, labor being cheaper there than anywhere else, freight rates low on the Japanese boats, many lines now calling at that port, raw cotton being bought in Bombay at $3.20 per ton—the results are not difficult to foresee. Can we afford to laugh when Japan says "that in five years she will control the mercantile marine of the Pacific, and in 10 added years have purchased and copied enough machinery to make her industrial production so vast that it will conquer on both sides of the Pacific"?

For several years we have been reading of the failures of various foreign firms. The Briton steamship company was one of the latest and it bears out Japan's boast of supremacy. The book is filled with illustrations from photographs and the statistics and carefully gathered data make it a valuable book of reference. It is interesting to the layman, too, for the style is charming and descriptions are never sacrificed for the sake of dry facts. The book should be in every Pacific coast library, and will interest readers throughout the country.

## "CHINESE IMMIGRATION"

By Mary Roberts Coolidge, Ph. D. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price $1.75.

The Chinese question grows more and more important each year and this month is marked by the publication of two important books on the subject. "The Chinese" deals with the race at home and we learn not only many interesting racial characteristics and customs, but much that is of great value about the political situation today.

This volume on Chinese immigration is clearer and decidedly freer from bias than any previous statement which has yet appeared on that serious question. For many years the author was assistant professor of sociology at Leland Standford Junior university, and consequently she has been able to study conditions in what may be called the center of Chinese agitation. She says in her preface that she began the study at the time of the passage and enforcement of the Geary law in 1892 and 1893. The advantages which a course in race problems at Stanford gave her were augmented by much study at the Carnegie institution at Washington, so the author is well fitted, at least from study, to write on the subject. The historical portion of the book ends with the earthquake and fire of San Francisco, for the Chinese quarter and most of the city libraries were destroyed, but the author says that "it now appears that the date also marked the close of a natural historical period; for since that time important changes have been made both in regulations and the official personnel of the Chinese immigration and consular service, which may result in even more important modifications of policy."

The opening chapter gives a brief summary of Chinese conditions, political, industrial and social at home. The author calls attention to the fact that there is no caste in China, such as there is in India; that classes are divided by occupation, which is not to any remarkable degree dependent upon birth. Holcombe, whom the author considers the very highest authority, in his "Real Chinaman," says that every boy in the empire is a possible prime minister and that in the chances for a poor man to become distinguished China stands second to the United States.

It is very interesting to read the history of Chinese immigration, for up to some 20 years ago they were in high favor. The author describes some of the festivities occurring at the celebration of the admission of California to the union. The Chinese took a prominent part in the ceremonies that day and when Judge Bennett, the orator of the day, made his speech he said things of them that the community with one voice indorsed:

"Born and reared under different governments, speaking different tongues, yet, nevertheless, we meet here today as brothers. You stand among us in all respects as equals. Henceforth we have one country, one hope and one destiny."

It is interesting to read from this point on the gradual change in the attitude of the whites toward the Chinese. Many reasons are advanced; all of them reasonable. The author, like most thinking people who have seriously studied the subject, thinks this country has lost much by its legislation against the Chinese and especially in the unfair administration of the laws. In her last chapter Dr. Coolidge says:

"After all, the exclusion of Chinese labor, acquiesced in by many who have not approved the method, is not the immediate and vital question. It is rather, whether a bureau of officials and the consular service shall continue to jeopardize the relations of two nations by methods of administration unwarranted either by treaties or legislation, or even by the selfish interests of the country. In short, whether the nonlaboring Chinese shall not be treated with such courtesy as befits the people of a most favored nation. The remedy for present conditions necessarily involves special and highly trained officers of the service stationed in China; the devising of a passport which upon identification shall be final, not mere prima facie evidence of the Chinaman's right to enter this country; and such that when here he shall be free from molestation. It involves also a new registration of all the resident Chinese and a nonpartisan board of inquiry or an immigration court, to which all debarred Chinese may appeal."

The author writes throughout with the keenest appreciation of her subject and much sympathy. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the book is filled with all sorts of statistics and dry as dust facts. These same dry facts are not dry at all to the western reader; here the book will prove as interesting as a novel, for it treats of a subject of vital interest to every one on the Pacific slope, and especially to Californians, and particularly to San Franciscans. This book also belongs by right in every Pacific coast library.

## "Half A Chance"

By Frederic S. Isham, author of "The Lady of the Mount," etc. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

The excellent style in which this book is written is what saves it, for a more improbable tale it would be difficult to find.

The "Frisco Pet" is an American prize fighter who has drifted to London and made something of a success. One night he entered the ring very drunk and was easily defeated. That was the beginning of the end. He drinks more and more and is often in the company of crooks and criminals; and at last he is accused of murder. The evidence is entirely against him, and though he feels that it is unfair he is convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

On the convict ship going out is a party of English people, among them the governor of Tasmania, his wife and little daughter. The little girl sees the convict in his cell one day and pitying him gives him a gold coin she has worn around her neck for luck.

The next day the ship is wrecked and the convict saves the life of the little girl, but just as he puts her into the lifeboat, he is pushed off into the sea again by Lord Ronsdale, a British peer, who has been instrumental in securing the conviction of the "Frisco Pet" in order to protect his own reputation, for he himself is connected with the very murder of which the poor prize fighter stood convicted.

All this we learn in the first 40 pages or so. Then the convict is cast up on an uninhabited island. A case of rum is cast up with him and he drinks himself unconscious. Then he searches for more and finally sees something to make him rub his eyes.

"A box!—a big box!—a box as tall as he was! No paltry dozen or two this time! Perhaps there was whisky, too, and the bubbling stuff the long necked lords had sometimes pressed upon him in the past, when he had 'ousted' his man, and put quids in their pockets; * * *"

He has a terrible time with this box. It is heavy as lead and requires the use of all his ingenuity to move it up higher on the beach.

"To break it open was his next problem, and no easy one, for the boards were thick, the nails many and formidable. A long time he battered and battered in vain with his rocks, but, after an hour or so, he succeeded in splintering his way through the tough pine. His exertions did not end here; an inner sheeting of tin caused him to frown; more furiously he attacked this with sharp bits of coral, cutting and bruising his hands. Unmindful of pain, he was enabled at length to pull back a portion of the protecting metal and reveal the contents of the packing case. In his befuddled, half crazed condition he had thought only of bottles; what he found proved a different sort of merchandise."

Here we leave him throwing the contents of the case about the beach, and here he remains for three long, lonesome years. Probably he investigated the contents of that case in desperation, but the results are surprising. The case had contained books; law books and a well selected library for the governor in Tasmania.

The next chapter opens in London and we find John Steele, a famous London lawyer, speaking in court. He is really the "Frisco Pet" and from this point on the story thrills with interest and holds the reader every moment. He meets Jocelyn Wray, the little child he had saved from the wreck and finds she has grown into a charming young woman. When, as is soon evident, we see that Lord Ronsdale is her most favored suitor, the dramatic possibilities are easily seen. Lord Ronsdale suspects Steele early in the game, but is so sure that the convict had drowned that he needs proof. This is furnished one day when Steele's arm is accidentally bared and a tattoo mark is exhibited.

Steele is trying quietly to clear his own name of its past stain, but from this time on he is blocked at every point and every page reveals a fresh difficulty to be surmounted.

The author succeeds in extricating his characters from all the difficulties surrounding them and rewarding and punishing respectively according to their deserts, and if one could only forget the improbability of an ignorant prize fighter becoming a brilliant lawyer, whom all London was talking about, there would be little to criticise.

## "India"

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price $1.

Americans are not very well acquainted with the work of J. Kier Hardie, the plucky labor leader and member of parliament, but this work of his on India will make them anxious to see more from his pen. The author has spent many year in investigating labor conditions, and may be considered an expert on the subject. This book is made up from a series of letters which the author contributed to the Labour Leader while he was traveling in India in 1907. Either he has received criticism or expects it, for he says:

"It is sometimes thrown as a taunt at visitors to India that people who have spent a lifetime there know little of the people, and for a mere globe trotter to pretend to know anything is mere ignorant presumption. I was the guest of a missionary in a southern province, and was putting forward the view that all classes were worse off now than formerly. He agreed generally, but entered a caveat in the case of the pariahs. He had a good many of these under his training and selected some 20 of them, bright, active lads, to appear before us to get their version. They were unanimous in saying what things were worse for this class now, because they no longer had the free use of land. The incident is instructive in more senses than one. A man may spend a lifetime in India and yet overlook some of the most obvious facts connected with the life of the people."

Some of the author's impressions and observation are startling, but most of them have been heard before from the reformers. He has no color prejudice himself and makes many severe criticisms of the government in its treatment in this respect of the Hindus. He says, too, that education is spreading, and that the average of ignorance is constantly smaller:

"It is not merely that unrest is growing in India; unrest is growing throughout the east. * * * Those people, who are kindly affectioned, well meaning, responsive to sympathy, having no higher ambition in life than to live loyal under the British flag, are being treated as pariahs. * * * The Indian people will be loyal if they feel that their grievances are being acknowledged and redressed; but repression, * * * confiscation, * * * deportation without trial * * * will produce that feeling of hopeless despair which * * * will menace the safety of the Indian empire. India as a nation is a growing sentiment, uniting races, creeds and castes, and the British raj would be well advised to recognize this portent ere it be too late."

The author is in deadly earnest and writes with much force, so much that at times he loses his literary values entirely. He has compressed into a small book his observations and opinions of this country and suggests remedies for some of the abuses. Quotations show the value of the book so well that one more may be excused:

"A great intellectual awakening is shaking this ancient empire to its foundation. A sympathetic interpretation of the facts will bind the people more closely to us and lead to their becoming a loyal self-governing part of the empire. Repression will only intensify their determination to secure self-government and may lead finally to a loss of what has been described as the brightest jewel in the British crown."

The book is filled with statistics and references to authorities, and is a valuable handbook.

## "The Land of Long Ago"

By Eliza Calvert Hall, author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky." Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price $1.50.

Having been told by the publishers that Eliza Calvert Hall has been writing for years—poetry, essays, newspaper work, literary criticism, and all sorts of things—we rather hate to confess ignorance of her work, but the fact remains that not one person in a hundred had even heard of her until "Sally Ann's Experience" made the Cosmopolitan magazine famous. That was one of the best short stories published in this country and so good was it considered that the author used it as the first chapter of her book, "Aunt Jane of Kentucky." The good things come first in this notice, for the present book, "The Land of Long Ago," is disappointing. In the first book the people and the life described were what held the reader, not the moral reflections and the rather mawkish sentiment; and in this book sentimentality and moralizing are worked overtime. Some of the episodes are pathetic; some are pretty, but the book doesn't compare with the first and frightens us with the dread that its author is losing her grip. She is too talented to be allowed to slump, and one can not but hope that critics throughout the country will try to bring her up with a shock.

Horatio S. Krans, who has been for some years with G. P. Putnam's Sons as literary adviser, has just become a member of Sturgis & Walton company, having joined that company as its secretary.

## "True Tilda"

By A. T. Quiller-Couch, author of "Major Vigoureux," "Poison Island," etc. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Praise of "Q" is like painting the lily, for his literary style in flawless and his tales have always some new, unusual note to make them different from the work of any other author of today.

This newest book tells the story of Tilda, a little waif girl with a heart as big as her body, who in rescuing a poor little boy from an orphanage, where he is being mistreated, sheds sunshine on everybody with whom she comes in contact on her errand of mercy.

Tilda is a child of 10 years and all of her life which she can remember has been spent in a circus. She is left in a hospital because of the kick of a pony and her quick wit makes her understand what a dying woman in the next bed wishes her to do. Tilda has many serious and humorous difficulties to surmount in getting the little boy out of the orphanage, and when they finally do arrive at the hospital the poor woman, mother of the boy, is dead. The boy is terror stricken at the thought of being taken back to the orphanage and Tilda promises to take care of him. The quaintness of the child is shown by her remark to her faithful friend, her dog: "But, oh, 'Dolph, to think of me bein' a mother at my time o' life!"

Tilda has had her training in the hard school of experience and she is a wise child, at least wise in worldliness. It's easier for her to lie than tell the truth, and often she uses her gift to the height of her ability. The two children with only the clew of a name or two trace the father of the boy across England and their adventures on the way make the story. The strolling players prove kind and entertaining and we are sorry ourselves to part with the fat lady, a spinster, who chooses "Mrs. Lobb" for her stage name because it gives her such a "sheltered feeling!"

There is little description, the story being told almost entirely by the dialogue between the children, and not till the end do we realize that there is no love story. No pleasanter book has fallen into the reviewer's hands this season and it is heartily recommended to the jaded novel reader who would experience an entirely new sensation.

## "Life of Mirabeau

By S. G. Tallentyre. Published by Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. Price $3.

The revival of interest in French history during the last few years has added many valuable books to the collector's library, and S. G. Tallentyre has been a noteworthy contributor. The latest book from this author's pen is a "Life of Mirabeau," and while various other lives have made the main facts in Mirabeau's career familiar to all students, there are some new lights thrown upon him in this book, which shows much research and will start discussion and furnish an incentive for more study.

On the first page the author sets forth this text:

"For all men in all history there is surely no personality so dominant and so striking, so grand and so pitiably human, so greatly raised and yet so greatly fallen, as Gabriel-Honore de Riquetti, comte de Mirabeau."

The portrait the author paints from this is striking. It is studied from all sides and is very convincing.

The graphic style of the author quite wins one to agreeing that had Mirabeau lived he might almost have prevented the French revolution; at least one is sure he would have lessened its horrors. Curiously enough, remarkable and clear as is the picture of Mirabeau—and the author shows a thorough understanding of his character—there is no feeling of sympathy, no personal feeling, one might say, aroused. His home and family life are described, but it all seems unreal—rather is Mirabeau a great public character, the property of France and owing allegiance to no individual. It is an interesting study and written so simply and unaffectedly that a child can understand it. The book is illustrated with some fine reproductions of portraits and is beautifully printed and bound.

## Gossip of Books and Writers

Little, Brown & Co. have acquired Annie Payson Call's "Every Day Living" from its former publisher and are now the sole publishers of the helpful books by the author of "Power Through Repose." Miss Call has written a new book for fall publication to be called "Nerves and Common Sense."

* * *

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell university has been lecturing for more than a month past at the summer school of the University of Wisconsin on oriental history and Hellenistic philosophy. His new book, "The Commonwealth of Man," to be published this fall, is the first volume from his pen since "The Prophet of Nazareth."

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Horatio S. Krans, author of a critical biography of Goldsmith, "William Butler Yeats," "Irish Life in Irish Fiction," etc., has left the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons and has joined the Sturgis & Walton company as its secretary. Mr. Krans was with the Putnams for a number of years as their literary adviser.

* * *

Lurana W. Sheldon, whose "literary baggage," according to her own confession, consists of "seven long stories (four in book form), more than 200 short ones, innumerable special articles, and more than 1,000 poems," is spending the month of August in Maine.

* * *

Dr. John P. Mahaffy, whose book, "What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?" will shortly be published, represented Trinity college, Dublin, at the celebration of the quincentenary of the University of Leipsic from July 28 to 31.

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Fanny C. Macauley, who wrote "The Lady of the Decoration," under the pen name of Frances Little, is an aunt of Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Mrs. Rice is the "mate" to whom the letters in "The Lady of the Decoration" were written.

* * *

Maurice Leblanc, author of the story "Arsene Lupin Against Herlock Sholmes," now appearing serially in the Short Story magazine, is a brother in law of Maurice Maeterlinck.

* * *

James Hopper is spending the vacation months in travels in various European countries. At present he is staying in Paris.

* * *

Marjorie Bowen's real name is Gabrielle Margaret Vere Campbell.

## New Books Briefly Noted

"When America Won Liberty" is the title of one of Tudor Jenks' fine histories for young people. This volume begins with the establishing of the colonies. Then follows a sketch of the troubles which the various nations of the old world had over the new American continent and how it finally came to pass that England was supreme. Then is told the story of English rule of the colonists, the trouble it caused, and then taxation, followed by the revolution.

The story of the revolution is told with many side comments by the author, which are illuminating. Here is no dry as dust history, but a fine, stirring narrative of the making and settling of our country and its self-government.

With the coming of peace the state of the country is described, and the results of the long contest are shown. The volume ends with a nation beginning to guide its own fortunes. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, $1.25.)

* * *

"Chet" is the first long story written by Katherine M. Yates, whose shorter stories for children have gained a circulation of over a hundred thousand copies. "Chet" is a virile, fun loving boy who learns some of the big lessons of life from a winsome girl companion whose travels described in letters to him add much to the humor of the story. Their attitude toward a third person, who, it is feared, will break into their lives, brings out the author's healthy minded philosophy of life. This publishing house now handles all of Mrs. Yates' books for younger children, consisting of seven volumes. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.25.)

* * *

"The Slavery of Today" or the present position of the open sore of Africa, by Charles A. Swain, is a story of slavery that is too horrible for words. The author is a minister of the gospel and learned what he knows of conditions in the Portuguese colonies at first hand. He hopes to interest the nations of the world in the conditions there, and, perhaps, in time, relieve the fearful sufferings of the natives. He writes in a manner singularly free from prejudice and says that he believes the abuses he cites are unknown to those in high authority in the government at home. (Pickering & Inglis, publishers, Glasgow; D. T. Bass, 54 West Twenty-second street, New York, agents.)

* * *

Just now when the eyes of all California are turned back on her early history, any book relating to Spanish customs or language will attract special attention. A little text book entitled "Easy Spanish for Beginners" is the offering of M. C. Dowling, B. L., teacher of Spanish in the Mission and the Polytechnic high schools of San Francisco. The little book is already in use in several secondary schools in California. It is adapted to the needs of pupils beginning foreign language study and aims especially to make speaking possible as a vital part of the first three or four months' work in Spanish. (35 cents).

* * *

No child of today need grow up in ignorance of the classics of our language. Almost all have been arranged for the youngest readers by experts who have made a study of the child mind and know best how to reach its interest and intelligence. "The Story of King Arthur" is the latest addition to the children's bookshelf. This version is by Mary Macleod and is taken from Sir Thomas Malory's famous romance, "Morte d'Arthur." The larger volume from which it is selected, "The Book of King Arthur and His Noble Knights," gives a complete outline of the original work, recording all the chief incidents. This little book is limited mainly to the story of King Arthur, with which to some extent is interwoven that of Sir Launcelot of the Lake—"the noblest knight of the world." The book is illustrated in colors by A. G. Walker and is artistically printed and bound. (Dodge publishing company, New York. 60 cents.)

## Books Received

"A Book of Quatrains," by Frederic R. Marvin. Sherman, French & Co., Boston.

"Priscilla of the Good Intent," by Halliwell Sutcliffe. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"The Collected Poems of Arthur Upson," 2 vols., edited by R. Burton. Edmund D. Brooks, Minneapolis.

"The Land of the Blue Flower," by Francis Hodgson Burnett. Moffatt, Yard & Co., New York.

"When I Grow Up," by W. W. Denslow. The Century company, New York.

"Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century," vol. III, edited by J. E. Spingarn. Clarendon press, Oxford.

"The Game and the Candle," by Eleanor M. Ingram. The Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

"Virginia of the Air Lanes," by Herbert Quick. The Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

"The Conquest of the Air," by A. L. Rotch. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York.

"Ladder of Moonlight, Cotton Myth," by Edith O. Harrison. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Polar Star Aurora Borealis," by Edith O. Harrison. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"The Mocking Bird, Sunrise and Sunset," by Edith O. Harrison. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Donkey John of the Toy Valley," by Margaret W. Morley. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Sure Dart," by F. H. Costello. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Between Two Rebellions," by Asenath C. Coolidge. Hungerford-Holbrook company, Watertown, N. Y.

"Through the Yukon and Alaska," by T. A. Rickard. Mining and Scientific press, San Francisco.

"Washington: Its Sights and Insights," by Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe. Funk & Wagnalls company, New York.

"Jennie of the Marshes," by E. Phillips Oppenheim. The Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

"The Lost Mine of the Mono," by C. H. B. Klette. Cochrane publishing company, New York.

"At the Shrine of Song," by Herbert Bashford. The Whitaker & Ray company, San Francisco.

"Seymour Charlton," by W. B. Maxwell. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"The Deeper Stain," by Frank Hird. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"The Standard Concert Repertory," by George P. Upton. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Dry Farming; Its Principles and Practice," by William McDonald. The Century company, New York.

"Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding," by Ruth M. Stuart. The Century company, New York.

"Little Sister Snow," by Frances Little. The Century company, New York.

"Maggie McLaughan," by Guilelma Zollinger. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"The Flute of the Gods," by March Ellis Ryan. The National Tribune company, Washington.

"History of New York Ship Yards," by John H. Morrison. William F. Sametz & Co., New York.

"The Counterpart," by Homer Cotes. The Macaulay company, New York.

## BOOKS REVIEWED

"True Hilda," by A. T. Quiller-Couch.
"Life of Mirabeau," by S. G. Tallentyre.
"India," byJ. Kelr Hardie, M. P.
"The Land of Long Ago," by Eliza Calvert Hall.
"The Chinese," by John Stuart Thompson.
"Chinese Immigration," by Mary Roberts Coolidge.
"Half a Chance," by Frederic S. Isham.

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