NEW BOOKS

EVERYWHERE. THE MEMOIRS OF AN EXPLORER. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1924.

It is difficult for anyone to attempt to read a book by Mr. Savage-Landor without a certain feeling of prejudice. He constantly rubs one the wrong way with his persistent egotism. And that egotism is very present in his latest and most ambitious book, the autobiography which he has entitled *Everywhere*. Nevertheless, it is equally impossible to put the book down when you have commenced reading it, for Mr Savage-Landor has to an unusual degree the gift of making the reader see what he has seen. The things that he has seen, with the experiences that he has been through, are so full of life and colour and intense human interest, that one is prepared to forgive any such little eccentricities of character. After all, the chief difference between Mr. Savage-Landor and most of us is, that he is perfectly frank in his self-esteem, while we for the most part hide our conceit under a mantle of false modesty. And he, in his own field, has unquestionably remarkable achievements to his credit; so why should he not brag about them, if that is his humour?

Surely no life has been more packed with stirring adventure. "One of my first experiences in life", he says, "at the age of two, was a flight of twenty feet through the air. I landed on my head." With such a beginning, one is not surprised that the life of Mr. Savage-Landor has been one of excitement. The rest of his childhood may be passed over in silence. Samuel Baker and Jules Verne seem to have awakened in him the passion for travel, which was to make him a wanderer for most of the remainder of his life.

In these two fat volumes he has much to say about personalities and places, and it is all interesting. In his eventful life he seems to have met an extraordinary number of the outstanding people in literature, science, art and politics. Swinburne he describes as short and not particularly well proportioned, but with a wonderful head. "An abnormally spacious forehead—eyes that sparkled with fire and intelligence—the chin rather weak, showing through a scanty red beard. Hands remarkable for their character and refinement, although not particularly taken care of, and finger tips black with ink. . . He sat down, and immediately got up again and walked about the room, now moving one object, then another, or opening a book."

Sara Bernhardt—nothing of the *tragedienne* about her in private life! She was a creature of irresistible merriment. "Her appearance was prodigious, with lots and lots of kinky hair—perhaps not of its natural colour—and masses of multi-colour clothes and frills, most inartistic—almost untidy—a curious contrast to her eminently artistic nature. . . When she wished she could be as fascinating as she could be hateful if she preferred. . . Her voice was melodious and beautiful

in tone, even in old age. . . Her eyes were extraordinarily expressive, full of fire and intelligence. . Her wit, the precision of her diction, and her rich vocabulary contributed to rivetting one's attention to her conversation."

The book is a storehouse of pen-pictures and anecdotes of all sorts of people,—Queen Victoria, Edwin Arnold, Madame Albani, Nordica, Queen Mary and her mother the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Connaught, General Cadorna, King Victor Emmanuel, James McNeill Whistler, Theodore Roosevelt, Beerbohm Tree, Arnold Bennett, Marie Corelli, Clémenceau, Santos Dumont, Marchand of Fashoda, d'Annunzio, Sultan abd-el-Aziz, General Gorgas of the Panama Canal, Sir William Crookes, Lord Cromer, Emperor Menelik, Sir James Dewar, Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Stanley, Flammarion, Madame Réjane, Henry Irving, Sir Edward Poynter, General Pershing, Justin McCarthy, Marconi, Rider Haggard, King Humbert, Maxine Elliott, the Bishop of London, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Shackleton the explorer, Lafcadio Hearn, Admiral Alexieff, General Fukushima, the late Shah of Persia, the King of Corea, and scores of other notabilities.

Of the journeys of Mr. Savage-Landor, probably the most important and interesting are his visits to Tibet in 1896 and 1898, to Japan and Corea in 1889, to China during the Boxer War and to Persia in 1901, through the Philippine archipelago in 1902, across central Africa in 1906, and through the heart of South America in 1910. His route across Africa lay from Djibuti in French Somaliland through Abyssinia, French Congo and Belgian Congo, German Cameroon, Lake Tchad, the southern fringe of the Sahara to Timbuctu, by train to the Senegal and down that river to the Atlantic. After reading the extraordinary adventures that marked this very remarkable journey, one can forgive the mild brag that marked its conclusion—"On the very last rock of that well-known cape (Cape Verde)—and beyond, as I stepped with one foot into the ocean—I ended the longest trans-African journey which has ever been taken by white man from east to west."

But a far more difficult and amazing journey was that of 1910 across South Africa from Rio de Janeiro to the Bolivian port of Geraqui. The interior of Brazil was then to a very large extent a *terra incognita*, and the journey included the navigation of the terrible Arinos river, besides innumerable dangers of every description from savage men and savage beasts and still more savage insects, perils by land and water until most of his men deserted in sheer terror, the loss of most of his instruments and other equipment and food supplies, hairbreadth escapes that sound like impossible romances if the narrative did not bear the impress of truth. Finally he made his way to the upper waters of the Amazon, and the rest of the journey up-stream, over the Andes and down to the Pacific, was comparatively plain sailing.

Altogether these eight hundred odd pages, with their lights and shades, humour and tragedy, their adventures in nearly every corner of the world, their intimate and extraordinarily vivid glimpses of people and places in all the six continents, offer one of the most fascinating narratives that have appeared for many years.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

ELEPHANTS AND ETHNOLOGISTS. By G. Elliot Smith. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1924.

The bizarre nature of the title, which would undoubtedly suggest something in the nature of the struggles of anthropologists with the great fauna of India or Africa, ought not to delude the purchaser of this book with the belief that he is about to read a volume of travel, exploration, or adventure. This work is a sober, a scientific, and a markedly polemical one. The author, who for many years has been exploiting various fields of archaeological research, ranging from the Piltdown Man to Egyptian mummies, has recently made his appearance within the domain of studies which are concerned with questions of cultural diffusion, and he now ventures even to poach on the preserves of the American ethnologist.

The revolutionary doctrines taught in this book may be spoken of as centring, in the main, about the following contention of the writer; "Upon a stone monument at Copan, in Honduras, a sculptor, working several centuries before Christopher Columbus set out to discover the New World, has carved the picture of an unmistakable Indian elephant ridden by an equally characteristic turbaned *mahout*." Now, a postulate of this kind would be entirely innocent in itself, did it not carry with it the logical conclusion that the sculptor in question must have been working under the influence of an artistic inspiration emanating from India, Siam, Cambodia, or some adjacent region where the elephant is known. And this, indeed, is the very thing that is maintained by the author. He is very positive that the elephant on the stone is not of the African species; and he is convinced, furthermore, that the Astec, Toltec, Mayan and other American cultures were only in part of native growth, and were mainly inspired through a stream of migration from the opposite shores of the Pacific, particularly from Cambodia, which poured into America during the period of, say, B. C. 200 to A. D. 1000. There is some evidence, it is true, to show that certain Asiatic peoples of that day were able to undertake and accomplish long sea-voyages. But undoubtedly the weakest link in Mr. Smith's chain of reasoning is that wherein he seeks to explain this trans-Pacific movement.

At one of the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held at Toronto in 1924, the present reviewer had the pleasure of listening to an address given by Dr. Ales Ardlicks, the greatest of American ethnologists. He vehemently denied, in the course of his lecture, the possibility of man's having entered America except by way of Behring Strait. This certainly is the view of all American anthropologists of any degree of respectability, and all of these, naturally, maintain and support the thesis of a native and independent development of Red Indian cultures, both in North and in South America. The objects, then, on the Copan monument, which are regarded by Mr. Smith as elephants, are variously explained by these gentlemen as likenesses of tapirs, or macaws, or possibly mastodons. Some German scholars even suggest that they may be tortoises. But surely the mastodon, at any rate, may be ruled out of court; for no one except a man hag-ridden has ever dreamt of riding

upon this pre-historic creature. And the same might very well apply to the tapir and the tortoise—certainly to the macaw. Apart from all this, Mr. Smith, who has recently written a volume on the subject of the diffusion of culture, has in his possession a wide assortment of anthropological trump-cards, which he is not slow to lay upon the table.

One feels that the book, in spite of its many merits, might have been considerably improved. One may suggest (1) a more thorough process of digestion of his facts on the part of the author, and a curtailment of the long quotations from authorities which everywhere appear on the pages; (2) the adoption of a less contentious tone, and a less evident display of *odium archaeologicum*; (3) the use of photographs in place of the old-fashioned woodcuts, which the author seems so greatly to admire.

A. D. FRASER.

A HISTORY OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS. Edited by H. W. V. Temperley. Volume VI. London. Henry Frowde, and Hodder and Stoughton. 1924.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. By Alexander P. Fachiri. Oxford University Press. London. Humphrey Milford. 1925.

ENGLISH POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. An Introductory Study. By J. A. R. Marriott. Oxford. At the Clarendon Press. 1925.

Since the war, works on political science have been as plentiful as blackberries. One can easily see why. The field of international relations has been extended, and at the same time more highly subdivided. The foundations of the State are being examined anew to discover first principles. Old institutions are revalued, new political devices evolved. The British Commonwealth in itself presents a bundle of anomalies puzzling to students of government. World organization proceeds apace, calling for interpretation and criticism. And so the making of many books on all this goes merrily on.

It was inevitable that the history of the Peace Conference would have to be compiled by joint commission. In 1815 Gentz could easily compass the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna. But the "index" of world politics has risen in the intervening century. No single mind, however equipped, could be equal to the task of recounting the Conference at Versailles. At least not in our time. Through the perspective of a later age, a heaven-born historian may sift out the chaff from the wheat and look at things whole. Meanwhile, everything has to be told. Accordingly, we have *A History of the Peace Conference at Paris* in six volumes, issued under the auspices of the British Institute of International Affairs, and edited by Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, well-known as the historian of Canning and his times. A goodly company of specialists, British and American, support him, "writers who know

their subject at first hand, and have not infrequently influenced the events they describe." The first five volumes deal in the main with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the succession States. Volume VI, which concludes the survey, ranges wide, from the Near and Middle East, with their problems of Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Persia, to Poland, the Baltic States and the Bolsheviks. The status of the British Dominions as affected by the Conference, by membership in the League and the World Court, and by their exercise of mandates, is carefully considered: "Their position is not precisely parallel to any existing conception of international law, and it is not surprising that some difficulty has been felt in foreign countries in apprehending its true signification." The story of the rejection of the Peace Treaty by the American Senate occupies a chapter, followed by another on the international influences that radiate from Geneva. In the Epilogue, certain general deductions about the peace settlement are drawn. In effect, the Conference is found to have left men wiser but sadder. Hope, however, still remains in the jar. And the conclusion of the whole matter is couched in the fine words of General Smuts:

> The Peace Treaty will fade into merciful oblivion, and its provisions will be gradually obliterated by the great human tides sweeping over the world. But the Covenant will stand as sure as fate. It must succeed, because there is no other way for the future of civilization.

This *History*, encyclopaedic though it be, shows proportion both in matter and in treatment. It is a record of essential facts, set forth with sincerity and restraint. It will long remain the authentic record of the Peace Conference, indespensable to all students of history and affairs.

The World Court, so called, was organized at The Hague in February, 1922, and by June of that year it had its first docket. In the course of the next three years, it rendered some twelve or fifteen decisions. Hence the necessity for a book on the Court, and Mr. Fachiri, barrister of the Inner Temple, has supplied it in *The Permanent Court of International Justice*. While written primarily as a manual for lawyers and diplomatists, his book meets the need of the student of international relations as well. The successive steps leading to the formation of the Court are outlined in the first chapter, the tests of the original draft schemes with amendments being given in the appendix, which contains also the Statute of the Court and the rules it has adopted. Emphasis is put on the merits of the "Root-Phillimore plan", by which the legal equality of States was reconciled with their political inequality, in the election of representatives on the Permanent Court. Organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the new tribunal are clearly explained, and an excellent summary is given of the work of the Court so far. As to relation of the Court to the League:

> The first point, which requires to be emphasized, is that the Court is an institution distinct from the League. It is only through the election of the judges that the League exercises any control over it, and in that respect the relation is momentary:—once the election is over and the Court is constituted, its members are entirely independent and in no wise responsible to the League or either of its constituent organs.

A timely, practical text-book on an institution which seems to be taking root.

English Political Institutions is the revised edition of a volume which first appeared in 1910, and which has held a secure place as a text-book ever since. The author is a distinguished historian and parliamentarian, better known, perhaps, by his capital work on the Eastern Question. His chief object, as he tells us, is "to set forth the actual working of the English Constitution of to-day, and to do so with constant reference to the history of the past." Debates in the House, letters from the Sovereign, memoirs of statesmen, excerpts from the leading commentaries, all clothe with living flesh the dry bones of a subject which in the pages of Hallam or Stubbs is usually considered more weighty than lively. The additions to the text rendered necessary by the constitutional crisis of 1911, the administrative changes during the war and the changed status of the self-governing Dominions, are conveniently brought together in an introductory chapter entitled "The Constitution in Transition", a concise summary of recent political tendencies in the Commonwealth. How far they will crystallize into permanent institutions, is not yet clear:

> That the British Commonwealth, despite its unique conformation, should altogether escape from the influence of centrifugal forces elsewhere triumphant, was not to be expected. Whether those forces will in time obey the law of reaction, or will ultimately prevail, is a question for the philosopher to ask, but not for the historian to answer.

An occasional statement in this excellent little book is open to revision. For instance, the Canadian Senate now consists of ninety-six members, and the reference to the province of "British Columbia and Vancouver" is rather inexact. It is hardly the case that the American Senate never withholds approval of appointment of Cabinet officers. Only last year President Coolidge failed to secure ratification for one of his nominees. The discussion, too, of South African Union would seem to call for a reference to Lord Selborne's *Memorandum*. But these are trifles. Sir John Marriott's book exhibits sound scholarship, and makes an excellent text for a general course in constitutional history.

H. F. M.

SOCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC MEMORIES, (Third Series), 1902-1919. By the Right Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd, G. C. B. London. Edward Arnold & Co. 1925.

In this book we have an interesting account of an important period of European history from the pen of a distinguished English diplomat. For most of the time it covers, Sir Rennell Rodd was in Italy; from 1908 to 1919 he was British Ambassador at Rome. His position was such that he came into contact with many of the most prominent men of his day, and though he carefully avoids all indiscreet revelations, he often throws light on the characters and ideas of eminent persons. Some of his anecdotes are entertaining enough. He was

interested in the plan to acquire the house at Rome in which Keats died, and convert it into a Memorial Museum in memory of Keats and Shelley. Mr. Alfred Austin, whose appointment to the Laureateship has been called "Lord Salisbury's worst joke", was in Italy at the time, and Sir Rennell invited him to the meeting to be held in furtherance of the scheme. He declined to go, stating that he thought too much attention had been devoted to Keats and Shelley, and adding, "For my part I must remain with Shakespeare and Milton." More colossal still was the vanity of a greater literary man, if the story told the Ambassador by a Russian lady, Princess Ourousow, is to be believed. She went to see Victor Hugo in his old age, and found him surrounded by a circle of worshipping admirers who were hanging upon his words. She chanced to refer to German literature. "German literature!" exclaimed the sage, "What is there to read in German?" She mentioned Goethe. He reflected a moment, *"Le Goethe, oui, il a fait quelque chose qui n'est pas mal, La Mort de Wallenstein."* *"Pardon, maitre, vous voulez dire Schiller, n'est-ce pas?"* To which his reply was *"Goethe, Schiller—Schiller, Goethe, c'est la meme chose"*! Then he continued, *"Non, Madame, croyez-moi, il n'y a eu que trois, l'Homere, le Dante et le Shakespeare"*, adding with a tap of his forehead, *"Je les ai tous ici."*

The most valuable thing in the volume, however, is the account of Italian political problems, both before and during the Great War. Sir Rennell Rodd is a warm champion of Italy, and represents the conduct of the nation in a light as favourable as possible. On the whole this is a pleasant book, and the reader feels that both England and Italy were fortunate because he occupied the post he did during a period of such importance to the relations between the two countries.

E. R.

EDUCATION AS WORLD-BUILDING. By Thomas Davidson. Introduction by Ernest Moore. Cambridge. Harvard University Press. 1925.

This little book, with its well-written biographical Introduction, may recall to some elderly readers the personality and thought of a very interesting man who died about a quarter of a century ago, and is already almost forgotten. Thomas Davidson was born in Aberdeenshire in 1840. He struggled through a boyhood of extreme poverty to gain an education, graduating from Aberdeen University at the age of twenty. He was then already an excellent Greek scholar, and later it is said he could converse fluently in Latin, French, Italian, German and Arabic. His literary interests were wide, and his memory unfailing. He spent much of his life in teaching in various schools in Scotland, England, Canada, and the United States. He assisted Schliemann in his excavations in Greece, and discussed mediaeval philosophy with Leo the Thirteenth at the Vatican. Wherever he taught he gathered around him a circle of young men who regarded him with affectionate admiration. In London he founded a "Fellow-

ship" of clever young men and women, of which the Fabian Society was an offshoot. Davidson, however, was never a Socialist. In America he was one of those who lectured on philosophy in Alcott's barn at Concord, and subsequently he established a Summer School of his own at the Adirondacks. He wrote a few books, but his best work was done by personal contact with his students in the lecture-room. William James thought so highly of his influence for good with young men, that he wished him to be offered a position in Harvard University. But Davidson was essentially a free-lance, a sort of Scholar Gipsy, and would hardly have felt at home in academic halls. The lecture here republished has both the merits and the defects characteristic of the Transcendental School,—the nobility and purity of its ethical ideals, and the vagueness and lack of precision in its reasoning. It seems curiously old-fashioned now.

E. R.

THE GREEKS IN SPAIN. By Rhys Carpenter. Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs, No. VI. Longmans, Green & Co. 1925.

The average man or woman who has had the blessing of a reasonably sound classical training might be able, if called upon, to give—according to the United States idiom—"a ten-minute talk" on the subject of the activities and exploits of Greek colonists in Asia Minor or in Italy in ancient times. He or she may likewise know something of the Greek exploitation of Thrace, Northern Africa, and the western Isles. But how many of the inner circle of professional scholars even, if cornered, can harangue an audience on the topic of the doings of the Hellenic peoples in the Iberian peninsula?

In this volume, small and elegant (as befits the production of a ladies' seminary), Professor Carpenter, a distinguished American archaeologist who has gained for himself no little renown through his researches in the field of ancient ceramics, has assembled the main facts that have, from time to time, come to light concerning the Greek occupation of the Spanish littoral, and has added thereto the results of certain of his own studies in Graeco-Iberian bronzes, pottery, and statuary. He also presents a detailed description of an early settlement which he maintains—and his reasoning appears cogent—is that of the long-lost Greek town of Hemeroskopeion, of which the main topographical feature is its towering "watch-tower" rock, from which the name of the place is doubtless derived.

Tartessos, founded by the Phocaeans on the western coast of Spain, is identified with the Tarshish of Scripture. Therefore it would appear that the triumphant declaration of the author of the Seventy-Second Psalm, "The Kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents", has reference to the adoration of what was to him a city situated in the uttermost part of the earth. Alas for Tarshish! Long harried by the avaricious countrymen of Queen Dido, it finally fell a prey to Carthaginian aggression at the end of the sixth century before Christ.

The lot of the Greek colonies in Spain does not appear to have been a particularly happy one. Iberia is far remote from Hellas proper,

and still further from the shores of Asia Minor, whence came most of the colonists. In ancient times the difficulty of maintaining communication between points increased, it may be said, in something like proportion to the square of the distance which separated them. All too soon, then, did the Greek colonies in Spain find themselves virtually isolated from their mother cities. Thus sequestered, they seem naturally to have sought a close association with the native Iberians, thus breaking all Hellenic traditions. There followed an immediate and melancholy contamination of Greek stock and Greek culture. When Rome first began to exploit Spain in the third century B. C., she found that the Hellenic element had largely disappeared.

Some very interesting and illuminating comparisons are made by Professor Carpenter between the artistic designs of the ornamentation of Athenian and Iberian pottery of the fifth century, wherein he shows clearly the marked influence the former exerted over the latter. Unfortunately, most of his conclusions regarding the dating of various specimens of ancient sculpture found in Spain seem impossible of acceptance. One cannot, e.g., agree with him that the so-called Lady of Elche, which is manifestly an Iberian production, and the purely Greek Chatsworth Apollo are contemporary works. The latter is undoubtedly to be dated about B. C. 460; but if the Lady of Elche belongs to the same period, as the author contends, we are forced to accept the conclusion that a sculptor in a remote and—we are inclined to think—semi-barbarous town must have possessed a knowledge of technique and a brilliancy of touch quite superior to that possessed by the contemporary artists of the great schools of the mainland of Greece. Of a truth, this is hard doctrine.

Again, though Professor Carpenter argues determinedly and certainly plausibly in support of the view that the statue known as the Asclepius of Emporion is a fifth-century Greek original, it seems much the wiser course to assign the work to a late Hellenistic or even Roman date. The author acknowledges the general likeness of the head of the statue to the beautiful marble head of Zeus in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and points out that the latter is generally regarded as a copy of the famous fifth-century work of Pheidias at Olympia; but he fails to note that the head in Boston is surely but a modification of the original Olympian prototype, and was executed in the fourth, or perhaps the third, century. It is true, of course, that the style of workmanship shown on the Asclepius possesses an air of simplicity which might be associated with an early date; but it is rather the studied simplicity of the academician than the spontaneous simplicity of the unsophisticated artist.

A. D. FRASER.

CASSANDRA, OR THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By F. C. S. Schiller, M. A., D. Sc. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. London.

This is one of a series of manuals now being issued entitled "To-day and Tomorrow", in which very clever people discuss very important topics in short compass, but usually with great assurance. They

are often witty and sometimes wise. Not unfrequently their conclusions concerning what "Tomorrow" will bring are melancholy. They often dip their pens "in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse." But Dr. Schiller trumps his partners' tricks. There is hardly a ray of sunshine to be seen on his horizon. The British Empire is doomed to go, and that rapidly, to what the elegant Mr. Mantalini called "the demnition bow-wows." All politicians are, of course, hopeless blunderers. The Labour problem is insoluble. English trade is dying. The Dominions are indifferent to the mother country, and economic causes will lead them to separate from her. Nor is the outlook for Europe more cheerful. The League of Nations can serve only "to disguise by its chicaneries and make-believes the violence of the strong and the subservience of the weak", and the Locarno Pact is "mere eye-wash." One single brightening of the cloud may be detected in the hope that in future the policy of all nations may be determined by the financiers of Wall Street. Truly, Englishmen take their pleasures sadly!

E. R.

ETRURIA AND ROME. By R. A. L. Fell. Cambridge University Press. 1924.

This monograph—the Thirlwall Prize Essay of 1923—represents the fruit of several years of painstaking study on the part of Mr. Fell in the country of the ancient Etrurians—that curious people of whom, despite their intimate associations with the Romans, so little relatively is known. Nothing new or startling is revealed through the investigations of the author, but the scholar at least will feel grateful towards him for placing on a solid basis certain suppositions which heretofore have been somewhat slenderly supported.

The Etruscan, in spite of all temptations, remains an Anatolian in origin, just as had been asserted by Herodotus ages ago. The influence of Etruria upon Rome the writer finds to have been great, but markedly less than many authorities would have us believe. Etrurian culture, while far less primitive than early Latin, possesses too many elements of shallowness and superficiality to prove lasting. Still, such features as the city plan, the earliest form of the city sewer, the gladiatorial combat, the purple toga, the curule chair, and many others, were undoubtedly borrowed by Rome from her more sophisticated neighbour, the Etruscan.

Mr. Fell reaches the conclusion that the Etrurian was by no means the unholy rascal he is frequently painted by the Roman and Greek writers, and that the shocking aspersions cast upon his character were, as a rule, merely of the nature of unjustified assumptions based on a wholly mistaken interpretation of supposed evidence. Nor is the decline of Etruscan power to be traced to an increase in social immorality in either the broader or the narrower sense of the term. But in some manner that it is not easy to explain, there certainly came about a weakening in the spirit of the people, joined with a deep pessimism that, from about the middle of the fourth century,

manifests itself in the morbid melancholy of the tomb-paintings. The traditional scenes of feasting indeed persist, but the listless banqueters have lost their gaiety. The tragic side of death is over-emphasized, and the inner walls of the sepulchres are bedecked with pictures of slaughter and torment, or with the forms of hideous and repulsive monsters and death-demons. It is little wonder that a people so broken and crushed in spirit should have given way before the aggression of the young and vigorous Latin race.

A. D. FRASER.

DREAM TAPESTRIES. By Louise Morey Bowman. The Macmillan Company of Canada. Toronto.

A curious conservatism prevails in determining literary appreciations in Canada. We indeed extol whatever we see, or think we see, to be distinctively New World and Canadian in theme; but we are shy of approving any mode of artistic expression other than the traditional,—and the tradition must have come from the mother country. Hence we are readily pleased with such writers of verse as follow, more or less haltingly, in the footsteps of Wordsworth and Tennyson, rather than with those who act on the belief that new wine should be put into new bottles. This, no doubt, is due partly to the experience that some of the exponents of novelties in metre and cadence have offered us but a weak vintage enclosed in cheap and showy "containers"; but, like most prejudices, this one may make us blind to what is of real and permanent value. Such distrust of the newer methods of versification the poetry of Mrs. Bowman may help to dispel. Hers is indeed no more a mere copying of the work of the revolutionary and iconoclastic than of the older and, by comparison, the academic school. Though we may detect the influence now of Browning and now of Amy Lowell or Vachel Lindsay, yet it is none the less on her own instrument that the poet plays and her own song that she sings. If we seek for her most admirable quality in verse we may find that, more than any other of our Canadian poets, she is endowed with the gift of a keen, true and far-reaching vision,—a vision which can penetrate through the external world of form and colour to the spiritual world of ideals and emotions. Though her expression of what is thus apprehended may not always be perfectly adequate, it is so often enough to mark her as a genuine artist. She is seldom crude and never trite. To the present critic the most appealing poem in the volume now under consideration is "The Mountain That Watched", —this is the Montreal "mountain", and what it watches is the varied, intense, and highly coloured life of Canada's great commercial metropolis. It is boldly and starkly realistic, and its vivid pictures grip the imagination powerfully. "Oranges", an impressionist study of a New England village, has similar characteristics. If, however, to some readers the versification of these poems seem too rough and their revelations lacking in beauty, they will find charm of subject united to a refined and delicate technique in the exquisite group of

short poems entitled *The Fruit Garden*, as also in the little trilogy called *Cold Tragedy*, where lovely scenes in Italy are made subtly suggestive of an unusual emotional reaction. A quotation from the last may serve to indicate the writer's susceptibility to beauty and her skill in recreating it:

> How this old terrace of mellow, creamy stone
> Grows warm in this noontide sun of Italy . . .
> I sit alone
> And dream a piteous dream of ecstasy
> And suddenly wake!
> In that raw town by a Canadian lake
> Does she pause now. . .to watch the falling snow?
> Before me stretch the olive trees that glow
> With their soft silvery radiance; far below
> The towers of Florence rise, like tall carved flowers.
> Ah, I know well she does not count her hours
> That swiftly pass from dawn to candle-light. . .
> She has the sun-filled day,
> I but the night.

E. R.

ESSAYS AND STUDIES. By Members of The English Association. Vol. XI. Collected by Oliver Elton. Oxford University Press. 1925.

This issue of writings by members of the English Association is, as usual, very varied in contents, the authors making excursions into the most diverse by-paths of literature. Perhaps the most valuable of these papers is that by Janet Spens on Chapman's ethical thought, —a scholarly and well-written analysis of the Elizabethan poet's ideas as gathered from his works. Of more popular interest, however, is the essay by Allen Monkhouse called "The Words and the Play", which discusses the probable influence of the cinema and "broadcasting" on the future of the drama. The paper on Sentiment and Sensibility in the Eighteenth Century Novel, by Edith Birkhead, also contains some interesting matter.

E. R.

THE FRENCH RÉGIME IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. By D. C. Harvey, M. A., Assistant Professor of History in the University of Manitoba. Yale University Press. 1926.

The most notable achievements of Canadian scholars are to be found in the field of Canadian history. Such monuments to their industry as *Makers of Canada, Canada and Its Provinces, The Chronicles of Canada, The Canadian Historical Review,* the publications of "The Champlain Society", would be a credit to any country, and besides, there is a host of separate histories, biographies, transactions of historical societies, monographs, county, parish and family histories, all attesting the interest of Canadians in thier past. Behind all,

aiding efficiently all that appeal to it, is the Department of Archives at Ottawa, so rich in material, and so wisely administered for the common good.

Without our Archives, Professor Harvey could not have undertaken his history of his native province; but there, at the Capital, the necessary documents had been assembled and awaited only the competent researcher. From them he has constructed a clear and illuminating account of the most difficult period in the history of Prince Edward Island while it was the French Ile St. Jean. From its discovery by Cartier in 1534, until the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Island was used not for settlement, but as a base for fisheries and the pursuit of the seal and walrus. Only when the English acquired the adjacent territory of Acadie did the Island become important as a refuge for those French inhabitants who wished to withdraw from under the new flag. Few did so, and those were the less prosperous of the Acadian farmers. The colony led a struggling existence, but gradually increased until the census showed a population of more than 2,000 souls in 1752. One of their greatest trials was seeing their scanty crops devoured by armies of field-mice, year after year.

In 1755 the Acadians of Nova Scotia were forcibly removed from the province. About 2,000 took refuge in the Island, thus doubling the population. But this unhappy people were not destined to make their home here. Soon after the fall of Louisbourg, they too were forcibly deported and removed to France. It is a tale of unrelieved and undeserved misfortune.

Professor Harvey has done his work well. His pages are close packed with definite statements of fact, accurately documented. Proportion is well observed. New matter not found in other authorities is introduced, such as the occupation of the eastern end of the Island by a mysterious speculator with the engaging name of Roma. One feels that he might have founded a second Quebec. Throughout the tone is impartial, but not dry or pedantic. It is an eminently readable book, and must henceforth rank as a prime authority. This work will not need to be done again.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

THE UNITED STATES AS A NEIGHBOR. By Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G. Cambridge University Press. 1925.

This book is based on the lectures delivered by Sir Robert Falconer at various British universities in 1925 under the Sir George Watson Chair of American History and Institutions. It consists of eight chapters on various aspects of relations between Canada and the United States, and interprets American life in terms of its influence on Canadian development. The first five chapters are historical, the last three descriptive of present conditions.

The lectures were delivered before audiences which could not be expected to have much knowledge of either Canadian or American history, and they are for the most part simple and straightforward descriptions of well-known facts. Their value to a Canadian is not

in any fresh material which they contain, but in the new light in which familiar happenings are sometimes placed. For example, the defeat of Reciprocity in 1911 by the Canadian electorate takes its place, in Sir Robert Falconer's treatment, as one of a long series of rebellions by the Canadian people against absorption or domination by a powerful neighbour,—a series covering the troublous times of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the threats of American aggression after the Civil War. Chapters II and III, on boundaries and fisheries disputes, are inferior in interest to the other chapters, at least to the Canadian reader, being merely brief reviews of facts which are readily accessible in many histories. All the other chapters show a breadth of view and depth of insight which make them interesting and instructive reading for anyone.

W. R. MAXWELL.

STUDIES IN THE ITALIAN TRECENTO. By Ephraim Emerton. Harvard University Press, 1925, pp. VII—377.

"The present volume owes its origin to a long-cherished desire on my part to make a nearer acquaintance with the personality and the work of Coluccio Salutati." So the translations from Italian writers here included have all some relation to Salutati, whose interests when he was Chancellor of Florence 1375-1406 were sufficiently varied, but might be defined as primarily government and scholarship. Salutati represents "that stage of early Italian Humanism in which it passes out of the hands of men of genius, and becomes the common property of a great variety of less highly endowed but more thoroughly trained and more practically useful types." Professor Emerton sees the fourteenth century as the Century of Revolt, in contrast to the thirteenth which was, for the mediaeval philosophy, the Century of Triumph. In his general introduction, and in the separate introductions to the different sections of the book, he furnishes sufficient matter for orientation. After the general introduction comes the translation of Salutati, *De Tyranno*. That author must have known the work of Bortolus, a scholar of a generation earlier, and the next section is devoted to Bortolus *De Tyrannia*, a more philosophic but less concrete presentation of the subject. Next comes a discussion, with translation from sections of the original documents, of the tyranny of Francesco dei Ordelaffi, tyrant of Forli, and his subjugation by the papal legate, Cardinal Albornoz. Then follows a selection from the Ordinances of Albornoz which "from the date of their publication (1357) until their formal abolition (1816). . were recognized as the technical basis of administration" of the territories of the Papacy. The question of the relations of Empire and Papacy leads naturally to the Bartolus *De Guelphis*. Finally, there is a collection of letters of Salutati concerning Liberal Studies.

Professor Emerton states that "all the translations given here have been made, so far as I know, for the first time." The book is well written, and some of the *obiter dicta* are interesting; e. g. "The Parte Guelfo has its most perfect counterpart in our Tammany Hall, as wonderfully managed a piece of political machinery as the world has ever seen."

E. W. NICHOLS.

THE NEW ENGLAND-ACADIAN SHORELINE. By Douglas Johnson. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

About six years ago, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., published *Shore Processes and Shoreline Development*, by Douglas Johnson of Columbia University. That was the first of a series of three volumes as planned by the author, and in it are discussed at length the fundamental principles that underlie the evolution of the various features which mark the meeting-place of the land and the sea. A second volume—the one under review—deals with the application of these principles to the development of the coastline of New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It was awarded the A. Cressy Morrison Prize of the New York Academy of Sciences for 1924.

The author claims for his book priority of treatment of land forms and shorelines by the genetic method. An "Advance Summary" at the beginning and a "Resumé" at the end of each chapter provide means by which a reader who has no desire to enter into involved discussion of a question may get the substance of the contents.

Part I deals with the geological events that led up to the New England and Maritime Provinces landscape upon whose border the waves began to act when stability of the present coastline began to be maintained. This is the Initial Shoreline—a shoreline of submergence—and consisted of three kinds of material—resistant uplands, weakrock lowlands, glacial forms and modifications brought about by relative changes of level between land and sea. An interesting treatment of long stretches of straight shoreline enters into the discussion.

In Part II, "there follows an extended analysis of the evolution of the three shoreline types, involving in each case a study of (a) the forms produced by wave erosion upon the coast: (b) the forms produced by the constructive action of the waves; and (c) the hidden submarine forms adjacent to the coast." The varied features developed by destructive wave action upon the hard and upon the weak rocks are described; and many examples are given of the constructive work in the form of spits, bars, tombolos, etc. The submarine features, worked out from chart data, are interpreted as modifications produced by wave action upon a surface that was largely developed above sea level, and recently brought to the level of wave action. The fishing banks off the coast are thus considered to be erosion remnants of a land which, subjected to the action of sub-aerial forces, was depressed, and gradually covered by the sea. With the explanation that these features are of glacial origin the author does not agree.

The origin, description and classification of the tidal marshes receive notice.

Dr. Johnson is opposed to those who hold the opinion that the eastern coast of North America is slowly subsiding. He believes that this coastline has been in a condition of stability for the last thousand years. As his next volume will be devoted to this phase of the subject, its publication will be awaited with interest.

The present excellent work is timely, following so closely upon Goldthwait's *Physiography of Nova Scotia*.

D. S. MCINTOSH.