

celebrated William Elliot Griffis, who has done so much to interpret the far East to the West. His letter to Mr. Henke reads as follows:

"You will pardon a stranger, I trust, for addressing you, but I feel I must thank you most heartily for presenting to the world so admirable a book as that of the life, letters and philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming. When in educational service of the Japanese—feudal and imperial, 1870-74—I found that the Oyomei (so we there pronounce it) philosophy was the very bread of life to the thinking men, and, more than armies, navies or the clash with alien ideas and forces, it had *prepared* the Japanese for openmindedness and national re-creation. While you can never expect adequate reward for your labors, in the form of money, I trust that the consciousness of having helped grandly to build the bridge that shall yet unite the Orient and the Occident, will cheer you. In my self-conclave, I salute you as 'Pontifex'; and would that the future (*exitus acta probat*) would add 'Maximus.'

"I shall do all I can to make your book known, and earnestly hope your life, in this fruitful direction, as well as in personal happiness, may be prolonged."

The letter was signed "In the 50th year of acquaintance with the Japanese."

It goes without saying that the Occidental student will be interested to familiarize himself with so marked a personality as that of Wang-Yang-Ming, and Professor Henke's translation will prove of value to all students of philosophical thought.

THE POLISH UNIVERSITY AT WARSAW.

One of the earliest acts of the German invaders of Poland was the re-establishment of the Polish university at Warsaw, on November 15, 1915, and the man who presided over the ceremony was the German General von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp and Novo-Georgiewsk, who, in the name of Emperor William II, declared it formally opened. From one of the weekly letters of Dr. Adolf Deissmann of the University of Berlin we quote the following passage relating to this solemn occasion which fulfils a desire long cherished by the Polish people:

"There existed in Warsaw a so-called university under Russian control, and according to Russian ideas with students in uniform. These were selected according to the discretion of a board which restricted the various confessions and favored the Greek Catholic element in a Roman Catholic country. Freedom of speech was unknown at this university. Polish professors were rarely seen and typical Russians filled the chairs. The language used was Russian. The so-called students were under stringent control, and among themselves dared only converse in the tongue of the 'holy empire.' Their homes were continually subject to search by the police, and the least suspicion of their being politically objectionable entailed exile to Siberia or else imprisonment in the Citadel of Warsaw. The teachers of the new university lecture in Polish. The institution is happy in having academic liberty as the Germans understand it and as it is practised at German universities. Its professors are leaders in Polish art, literature and science. With the students no exceptions are made as to faith or birth."

CORRECTION.

In Mr. Whitzel's article "Regarding Christian Origins" in the July *Open Court*, page 389, line 1, "interpretation" should read "interpolation."