

beauties and attractions been more often sung. Nowhere in the state has there been a lovely country home more famous for its hospitality. Grounds and home alike have been thrown open to guests and public with a liberality and freedom rarely equalled. And now Mr. Letchworth has donated this fair domain, this valuable property, this wonderful scenic beauty to the state of New York as a playground and resort for all the people. The property, a thousand acres in extent and costing half a million dollars was transferred December 31, 1906, and was accepted by the state in trust forever. It has been fitly named "Letchworth Park," and will keep its donor's name fresh in public memory long after he is gone. Rarely has a man done so much for the people in any one direction as Mr. Letchworth has in two. Such men are not easily forgotten.

But why should Mr. Letchworth be the recipient of the Cornplanter Medal? For years he has been interested in the history and condition of the Iroquois,—especially the Senecas. When the old Council House of Canadea was in danger of destruction, he had the old timbers carefully removed and the edifice exactly reconstructed upon his property just back of the "Glen Iris" residence. The occasion was a notable one. The master of ceremonies was a Cornplanter, grandson of the Chief Cornplanter, whose profile appears on our medal. Mr. Letchworth's great uncle, Rev. John Letchworth, more than once came in contact with the famous chief during his missionary wanderings. The Council was interesting, not only as the last Indian Council in the Genesee Valley and in its being held in the historic building, but also as bringing about a renewal of relations between long estranged representatives of the Mohawk and Seneca tribes. When the gravestone of Mary Jemison, "the old white woman of the Genesee," was in danger of demolition, Mr. Letchworth had it removed to "Glen Iris" and reset,—a new monument with appropriate inscription being erected at the same time. It is needless here to recall the interesting and romantic story of Mary Jemison and her connection with the Iroquois. All that has passed into well-known history. Upon the grounds of "Glen Iris" and transferred with the rest of the property to the state is a small museum building for interesting objects connected with Indian and pioneer history. A descriptive pamphlet of this museum has been written by Mr. Henry R. Howland of Buffalo. It shows the care that Mr. Letchworth has taken to secure and preserve valuable materials that would otherwise be lost. For these three acts and for many lesser kindnesses Mr. Letchworth has deserved and gained the love and esteem of the Iroquois Indians and of their friends. Those have bestowed upon him the Indian name *Hai-wa-ye-is-tah*, "the man who always does the right thing"; these award the Cornplanter Medal in recognition of his interest in and service to the Iroquois.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

MEN VERSUS THE MAN. A Correspondence Between *Robert Rives La Monte* and *H. L. Mencken*. New York: Holt, 1910.

This book is a record of an actual correspondence which took place between two men, both of whom were interested in the general subject of the organization of society, but since they were separated by a space of 300 miles were unable to give the subject a more intimate discussion. As the title indicates, the controversy is the old quarrel between individualism and communism. Mr. La Monte is a socialist, a faithful disciple of Marx, though

by no means considering him infallible. Mr. Mencken is to some extent an individualist of the Nietzsche school "whose ideal is a splendid oligarchy of Beyond Men ruling over a hopelessly submerged rabble." To persons alive on social topics the book will prove of great interest as showing in what different ways accepted facts and theories appear and appeal to two intelligent and eager inquirers.

PHILOSOPHISCHE REDEN UND VORTRÄGE. Von *Carl Stumpf*. Leipzig: Barth, 1910. Pp. 261, Price 5 m.

This volume consists of a number of miscellaneous lectures delivered on various occasions at widely different times by Professor Stumpf, the prominent Berlin psychologist. With the exception of the first, *Die Lust am Trauerspiel* ("Delight in Tragedy") all have appeared in periodicals or in pamphlet form, and they are collected here in the hope that one will help in the interpretation of another. *Leib und Seele*, "Body and Soul," was the opening address of the International Congress of Psychology at Munich in 1896. *Der Entwicklungsgedanke in der gegenwärtigen Philosophie* ("The Evolution Idea in Modern Philosophy") was a Founder's Day address at the Kaiser Wilhelms-Akademie of Berlin. Other lectures are on Child-Psychology, Ethical Skepticism and the Beginnings of Music.

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE. Edited by *Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D.*, and others. Vol. VI. Price \$60.00 per set of 12 volumes. \$5.00 per volume.

The present volume, which completes one-half of this valuable work, covers the alphabet from "Innocents" (Feast of the Holy Innocents) to "Ludger." The importance of the place it occupies in the whole series may be easily seen when we consider that within this scope lie Inquisition, Isaac, Israel, Jerome, Jesuits, Jews, John, Justification, Law, and of course chiefly "Jesus." This is treated from the standpoint of orthodox Biblical criticism. A life of Jesus has not been attempted, but we have instead a minute examination of the evidences of Christianity laying special emphasis on the resurrection of Jesus as the touchstone of Christian faith.

EXAMINATION OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY. By *Ikbāl Kishen Shargha*. Allahabad: Ram Narain Lal, 1909. Pp. 118. Price, 1 rupee.

A professor of philosophy in far-away India in this book examines some of Professor James's psychological views "especially those which to the present writer seem unsound." He quotes largely from Professor James in order to set certain inconsistencies in a clear light. He believes that readers should be warned against taking everything in the *Text Book* on trust, and therefore believes his criticism has a mission in England and America as well as in India. He devotes special chapters to Brain and Consciousness, Externality of Sensation, The Self as Known and as Knower, Conception, Emotion, and Will.

JOHN, THE UNAFRAID. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910. Pp. 128.

John, the Unafraid, is a little volume of parables and wise sayings by an unnamed author who is said to be "a man known from one end of the country

to another." It is a story of good deeds of a man who went about "his father's business," preaching a gospel, the whole plan of which may be found in the word kindness. He taught "unselfishness to be the cornerstone of truth and the character of the rock of our salvation; that fear is our greatest curse, and opportunity to serve our greatest blessing."

The first chapter describes a prophecy that "a new planet would become visible, similar to, but much larger than the sun, and that in just forty-two months it would strike and destroy the earth and every living thing thereon. At first some doubted, but it was soon believed by all the people who dwelt upon the earth." The result of this prophecy was to spread terror and confusion all over the land. The people gave up their work; some devoted themselves to praying, others to lamentations, and others to cursing. Here was John the Unafraid's opportunity. The parable is prettily told in quaint language, with here and there a very tender and beautiful saying that might well be taken to heart with great profit by every reader.

Prof. F. W. Williams, of Yale University, has written a brief sketch of the relations between the United States and China, reviewing in a most condensed form of 35 pages the policy pursued by our country toward China. It appears as one of a number of addresses delivered at Clark University and collected in a volume bearing the title *China and the Far East*. Upon the whole it is an account most creditable to the New World although our home policy toward Chinese immigrants cannot be said to be commendable, and has in a most glaring way broken the treaties we made with China. But the fact remains that if the United States since Cushing's advent in China in 1844 had not insisted on the integrity of the Chinese empire, the European powers might have torn it to pieces on repeated occasions and divided it into provinces. Professor Williams brings out very clearly how important in establishing the "cooperative policy" of the powers toward China was the part played by Anson Burlingame, the first envoy to represent the United States in China after the new diplomatic conditions which went into effect in 1860. As a result of the friendly impression he produced upon the Chinese authorities, he was asked, upon his resignation after six years, to become the head of a Chinese embassy to all the Treaty powers and in this capacity rendered important service to the country for whom he acted, and for the interest of general peace and friendly relations.

Mr. George Arthur Plimpton, of New York, possesses a most valuable collection of arithmetical books, published before 1601; and Prof. David Eugene Smith, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, has undertaken the task of presenting the title pages and interesting passages from this collection in an *edition de luxe*, which was published in 1908, under the title *Rara Arithmetica*, by Ginn & Company, Boston and London. In order to make this most interesting book accessible to book lovers and students of the history of mathematics, a new and cheaper edition has been published which is still very elegant and will be a welcome addition to any library. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a manuscript of Boethius, of 1294 A. D. Plate 5 reproduces a page from the manuscript of an edition of Euclid of the same year. In addition the book contains innumerable plates and diagrams, every one of them fascinating for some reason or other.