efforts of the Anagarika Dharmapala in Calcutta, nor does he wish to confine
the interest to Buddhists alone. At a preliminary meeting held in April to
arrange for commemorating Buddha's memory by a fitting tribute, he invited
"all persons, all lovers of truth, rich or poor, whether Hindus, Mohammedans,
Christians, Parsees or Jews, to attend and think over to do something sub-
stantial in memory of one to whom not only India but the whole world
ought to be grateful." In his appeal the secretary pertinently remarks, "It is
really a matter of great shame and humiliation that India with her sublime
genius for hero worship has altogether forgotten her ideal hero."

The "memorandum of association" under which the Buddhanugami So-
ciety is to be registered enumerates nine objects of the society. Besides
general items with regard to spreading the doctrines of Buddha and cele-
brating his anniversary we find two of the objects named are "to promote
universal brotherhood by abolishing caste, creed and race animosities; and
to promote social intercourse among different classes and creeds by destroying
caste and race prejudices," thus inculcating the principles of universal brother-
hood from a Buddhist point of view.

SARDINIA'S CONNECTION WITH BABYLON.

BY ALAN S. HAWKESWORTH.

Dr. Luigi A. Milani, Ph.D., Professor of Etruscan Antiquities at the
University of Florence, gives an exceedingly interesting paper of 31 pages on
"The Sacred Things and Sacred Symbols of the Sardinians" in the Hilprecht
Anniversary Volume. The article is illustrated by 44 pictures of prehistoric
Sardinian antiquities; many of them now in the Museum at Cagliari.

This is the sole essay in the volume not directly bearing upon some Babyl-
onian subject. And yet, as Dr. Milani shows, there was without doubt some
connection between prehistoric Sardinia, with its queer Nowaghes—round-
towers—and weird weapons on the one hand, and the culture of primeval
Asia Minor, Phrygia, Egypt, and Babylonia on the other—a connection the
closeness of which will possibly be the discovery of some future archeologist.
Indeed, in this respect, every student of Egyptology will recall the "Shar-
dana" of the Tell el Amarna tablets; the "Shardana" bodyguard of Rameses
II, with their queer horned helmets, and especially the two solitary naval
victories of Egyptian history, under Menephtah (1208 B. C.) and Rameses
III (1180 B. C.), on which occasions the invading galleys of the "hosts of the
sea"—Cretans, Dardanians, Sardinians, etc., were beaten off and annihilated.
The Philistines indeed of early Israelitish history, with their variants, the
Cerethites and Pelethites of David's bodyguard, were the debris and remnants
of said invaders.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

ZUR LEHRE VOM GEMÜT: Eine psychologische Untersuchung. Von Dr. Jo-

Professor Rehmke of Greifswald, author of a textbook on general psy-
chology, has no patience with the modern psychology which he cites con-
stantly as the "psychology without a soul," basing his own theory on the
efficacy of the soul as a unit. He claims that the words "sensation," "feel-
ing" and "idea" have no meaning without the assumption of an individual
as a subject, that they are not specific notions but represent relational ideas.