

he would be true and loyal to the public and act according to the expectation of our countrymen. Ever since that time I have avoided power and interest, and have supported him whenever he was beset with danger and suspicion. Unexpectedly Yuan's treachery was wholly exposed by the murder of Sung. At the time, I published to the world my determination to oppose Yuan. If Yuan understood that public opinion could not be gainsaid, he should have resigned his office then. Unfortunately, Yuan is working solely for himself, and has shaped his actions accordingly in direct opposition to the people's desire, culminating in the people of the south-east taking up arms against him. Judging by the general situation, the safety of the nation and the vitality of the people will all depend upon Yuan alone, upon his remaining in or retiring from office. Although Yuan is a public servant, he is not only disregarding the welfare of the nation, but, on the contrary, he is willing to sacrifice both the country and the people in order to strengthen his own position. No such precedent should be permitted to be created in the republic of China."

The Chinese governmental reply is couched in the following words of General Yuan Hung:

"The present rebellion is founded on nothing but the personal ambition of certain men. The principal persons responsible for this rebellion are Huang-Hsing and Sun Yet Sen. Hardly was the republic formed when they began to scheme to get Yuan Shi Kai out of office. They have never supported him sincerely. Sun Yet Sen had nothing to do with the actual work of overthrowing the monarchy. The revolution was finished when he reached China. The world has a false idea about him. If Sun Yet Sen provided any tangible aid to the real revolution, I did not know of it. The least said about Huang-Hsing's military services to the revolution the better. The crowd squeezed \$30,000,000 while it controlled the Nanking provisional government."

Let our Chinese friends of all parties remember that united they stand, divided they fall, for enemies are at their gates.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

HAWAII PAST AND PRESENT. By *W. R. Castle Jr.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1913. Pp. 242. Price \$1.25 net.

The author was born and brought up in Hawaii and his account of the islands will be of particular interest to all Americans who may have an opportunity of visiting or settling in this beautiful territory recently acquired by the United States. The book is well illustrated. It is best characterized in the author's own words, who writes in the preface:

"This book has a double purpose: to tell those who stay at home something about Hawaii, the youngest of American territories; and to help those who are going there to plan their trip intelligently. Baedeker has not yet extended his labors to the Pacific islands, and no guidebook is available for the traveler. Many books have been written about special phases of Hawaii—its history or its commerce or its industry—but none has attempted to give concisely a survey of its history, its present conditions, and its natural beauty.... The information it contains has been gathered from most diverse sources, books, pamphlets,

and even railroad folders, the whole checked by my own personal knowledge. The facts, I am sure, are accurate. The descriptions are largely from my own observations, and I have tried not to fall into the error of exaggeration so common in books of this kind.

"The very comprehensiveness of the book has made it difficult to write. It would have been easy to devote all the space to discussion of industrial conditions, or of the Hawaiian people, or of the volcano, but this would have been to write an essay for specialists. It would have been still easier to tell of my own boyhood experiences on the funny little inter-island boats, but this would have resulted only in another "Diary," this time of a quite ordinary boy. I have tried, however, to keep myself in mind so far as to tell things as I myself have seen them, expressing so far as possible in the descriptions my own feelings about the scenes described. And I hope the book may do something toward stirring in others an interest in Hawaii, an interest which, with fuller knowledge, must issue in something of the affection for the islands that is felt by all of us who have spent there our childhood days." κ

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THE WALLED CITY. A Story of the Criminal Insane. By *Edward Huntington Williams, M.D.* New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1913. Pp. 263. Price \$1.00 net.

Although Dr. Williams was for fifteen years on the staff of more than one public institution whose duty it is to care for the criminal insane, he is not now connected with any of them in an official capacity. He is therefore able to give a true picture of the daily life that goes on in these institutions "untrammelled by the restraint that curbs the person holding an official position, the bias that blinds the former inmate or the mere surface knowledge of the outsider." Most people will be surprised that his picture is not a more somber one, but, as he says, there are high lights in every picture. Incidents which to most of us will seem new and startling are but commonplace facts to those familiar with the subject. The various chapters deal respectively with Types of the Insane, Social Position, Law and Order, The Citizens at Play, The Law's Long Arm, The Shortcomings of the City Rulers, Wits vs. the Long Arm, The "Shot," Contented Citizens, When Danger Threatens the City, Injustice Within the Walls, The Effects of Good Government. All are interspersed with pertinent and interesting anecdotes. The book is illustrated with fifteen photographs giving interior and exterior views of the asylums at Matteawan and Dannemora in New York, and Overbrook, New Jersey. ρ

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DIE MUSIK ALS TÖNENDE WELTIDEE. Versuch einer Metaphysik der Musik. Von Curt Mey. Leipsic: Seemann. Pp. 398.

This work has been undertaken with serious purpose and in a serious spirit, and the author expects and desires it to meet only serious readers. The reader need not be a professional musician—in fact Mr. Mey considers many such specialists too uncultured and onesided to comprehend the significance of his work—but he is required to have certain other definite qualifications: In the first place, advanced general education, especially one of a seriously philosophical character; he must be familiar with Schopenhauer's philosophy and

must know intimately and thoroughly understand the writings of Richard Wagner, especially his "Beethoven"; and he must have some knowledge of musical notation and if possible also of the elements of the theory of music and of piano playing. By these stipulations we can see how highly Mr. Mey regards the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the principles of Wagner. The chapters of the first volume—devoted as a whole to a consideration of "the metaphysical primitive laws of melody"—have the following headings: (1) On the connection of esthetics with the main doctrines and systems of philosophy, and also on the development of the metaphysics of music previous to Arthur Schopenhauer and Richard Wagner; (2) Classification of music for the purposes of the present investigation and a survey of the historical development of music with reference to this classification; (3) The orchestral overture to "Rhine Gold" as a musical expression of the evolution of life on our planet; (4) Remarks on the various intervals—derivation of the fundamental law of intervals; (5) The first metaphysical law of melodics combined with the law of intervals: the motive of assertion or becoming; (6) The second law of melodics, etc.: the motive of negation, or death; (7) The third law of melodics, etc.: the motive of weaving, or will; (8) The fourth law of melodics, etc.: the motive of life or knowledge; (9) Illustrations of complex motives.

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ELIAS ARTISTA REDIVIVUS ODER DAS BUCH VOM SALZ UND RAUM. Von Dr. med. Ferdinand Maack. Berlin: Barsdorf, 1913. Pp. 198. Price 5 m., bound, 6.50 m.

Former numbers of the "Secret Science" series (*Geheime Wissenschaften*) which offers a collection of ancient and modern writings on alchemy, magic, Cabala, Rosicrucians, freemasonry, witchcraft, demonism, etc., have been exclusively concerned with the literature of antiquity, but the present volume attempts a synthesis between the old science and the new. This "Book of Salt and Space" (of alchemy and chemistry) presents a vast variety and mass of the most interesting material of early and later date and arrives at the most surprising results, among which are the comparative researches for a panacea which under the name "pantatropin" the author tries to assimilate to modern needs, and the studies in space to which he adapts his own construction of a cosmic "space chess" (*Raumschach*). The author claims to represent a strictly mechanistic standpoint, but by regarding his mechanistic conception as "allo-matic" in distinction to "automatic" comes closely into touch with the most mystical problems. It will prove an interesting task to many people to discover for themselves how successfully Dr. Maack with his mystical predisposition and his strictly scientific training accomplishes the synthesis he has undertaken.

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A *History of Japanese Mathematics* by David Eugene Smith of Columbia University and Yoshio Mikami of Tokyo, has been completed and will be ready for the market in a short time. It will have an interest not only for mathematicians but for the general public on account of the many quaint modes of Japanese thought. It is very fully illustrated, and may be ordered directly from the publishers, The Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago. κ