

sive proof, yet it is thus generally ascribed, and to tell his story without the slightest reference to that famous anthem is somewhat like narrating the life of Newton with no allusion to the law of gravitation. It is even asserted by Mr. Hudson that of all Carey's works, "the one which, leaving 'Sally in Our Alley' out of the question, has done most to preserve his name from oblivion . . . is 'Chro- nonhotonthologos.'" It is a good and scholarly book, however, and its closing chapter, on Richardson, is perhaps the best of the four. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

*Wealth and income in the United States.*

That the world is becoming wealthier no one denies. But it is often asserted that while the rich are growing richer, the poor are growing poorer. In his volume entitled "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States" (Macmillan), Dr. Willford Isbell King defines wealth and income, and discusses the distribution of wealth and of income in this country among the factors of production, corporations, and families. The book is based upon a careful study of various sources, both public and private. The author does not claim mathematical exactness for his conclusions, but believes that they are approximately correct. Good evidence is produced to show that "since 1876 there has occurred a marked concentration of income in the hands of the very rich; that the poor have lost, relatively, but little; but that the middle class has been the principal sufferer." In some cases the poorest four-fifths of the population own scarcely ten per cent of the total wealth, while the richest two per cent own almost three-fifths. Whether the individual is to be regarded as a gainer by this condition of affairs will depend upon the answers offered to a number of questions of economic and social import. The facts gathered are interesting in themselves, and are presented in an orderly way, subject to some criticism of details.

*A primer of animal psychology.*

Interest at large in the seemingly intelligent behavior of animals has received fresh impetus from the remarkable performances of the clever "thinking horses" of Elberfeld in Germany and of "Captain" in this country. These performances range from the doing of simple sums in arithmetic to the reputed extraction of the roots of large numbers. Some horses, on the other hand, exhibit an aptitude for spelling. Mr. E. M. Smith, in his "Investigation of Mind in Animals" (Putnam), dismisses at once the suggestions of

*Derivatory studies in four English authors.*

"A Quiet Corner in a Library," by Mr. William Henry Hudson, woos the reader by its title and wins him by its agreeable contents. Four authors are discussed in as many chapters. They are Thomas Hood, Henry Carey, George Lillo, and Samuel Richardson. The Lillo paper gives a foretaste of a more elaborate work, now nearing completion, on "George Lillo and the Middle Class Drama of the Eighteenth Century"; the article on Hood is expanded from a lecture prepared many years ago for California hearers; but nothing in the book has before been printed. Good reading will be found between the covers of this compact little volume, even though there is nothing in the subjects chosen or the treatment of them to give promise of novelty. But a certain freshness of interest felt by the writer is likely to communicate itself to the reader. In his thirty-three pages on Henry Carey, Mr. Hudson rather unaccountably omits all mention of the one production that in some if not in many minds is most nearly associated with that oddly gifted genius. Though the authorship of "God Save the King" is ascribed to Carey without conclu-

telepathy, an unknown sense, and of fraud as adequate explanations. He analyzes the evidence, put forward by Pfungst and others, of unconscious involuntary signs on the part of the interrogator (who is generally the trainer of the horse), such as infinitesimal movements of the head or eyes which give the horse his cue. He cites as militating against this explanation the success of blinded horses, the marked individual preferences of the horses, the nature of the errors made, and the evidences of indecision in the replies. On the whole, he believes that the evidence tends to discountenance the sign theory; but that, with a few notable and as yet unexplained exceptions, all of the feats so far achieved might be accounted for by association, involving an excellent memory but not certainly any rational process. The booklet is a brief and inadequate summary of the main facts and theories regarding the evolution of intelligence among animals, from the lowest to the highest, as evidenced by behavior. The author avoids extensive considerations of the much debated tropism theory, and fails to utilize a wide range of available and valuable material from the insect world.

*Bite of tragedy  
and romance  
from the West.*

### The "Woman Homesteader"

known to the many fortunate readers of her published "Letters" continues her vivid sketches of Wyoming life in further communications to her "dear Mrs. Coney," and this time the packet of letters is entitled "Letters on an Elk Hunt" (Houghton). It was on or during the hunting excursion of two months in the autumn of 1914 that the letters were written, not about the hunt, except a few pages; and thus it is that so much of the writer's well-known skill in depicting character and incident finds room for exercise. Humor and pathos, tragedy and comedy, romance and realism, successively enrich these unstudied accounts of every-day persons and events amid the hard conditions of the western frontier. Mrs. Stewart has a genius for discovering heroic characters in humble life, and for making her readers feel that heroism. She can also present the amusing or otherwise interesting side of any man, woman, or child not hopelessly devoid of interest. Her great-hearted Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and sturdily unromantic Mrs. Louderer reappear in this book, and new friends are introduced, including two promising youngsters that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy feels irresistibly moved to adopt on the journey. To what extent (if any) Mrs. Stewart had designs on a book-reading and book-buying public in writing this second series of

letters, is a matter of conjecture; but her pages have the freshness and naturalness that one looks for in the friendly correspondence of a bright and observant woman.

*Pragmatism  
vs. Bergsonism.*

If you can't see the difference, asks the pragmatist, what is the difference? And, conversely,

wherever there is a difference, this same pragmatist emphatically proclaims, *distinguo*. To such a series of *distinguo's* Dr. H. M. Kallen is led after a searching analysis and comparison of the Jamesian and the Bergsonian philosophies. For this task the author, who was for several years in intimate contact with James, and who edited James's unfinished "Some Problems in Philosophy," is eminently fitted. In his "William James and Henri Bergson: A Study in Contrasting Theories of Life" (University of Chicago Press), Dr. Kallen argues that James's, and not Bergson's, is the theory of life that "faces forward"; that in their *Weltanschauung*, in the intuitional and the pragmatic methods, and in the resulting implications about God, the universe, and man, the two philosophies, despite current near-identification, are fundamentally and diametrically opposed. These challenging conclusions Dr. Kallen expounds, for the *Fachman*, with painstaking detail; for the layman, with a captivating style; for both, with the zeal of the disciple.

*Bite of  
battle fiction.*

Mr. Arthur Machen more than half suspects that the recent

crop of legends concerning sundry miraculous occurrences in the critical retreat from Mons may all have sprung from seed of his own sowing, in the shape of a little story that he wrote and sent to a London newspaper in the early days of the war. This fanciful tale now reappears as the first in a little book of stories, "The Bowmen and Other Legends of the War" (Putnam), all by Mr. Machen, and all in similar vein, partaking of the supernatural and appealing to the credulous reader's love of the miraculous. The Bowmen in question are ghostly archers led to the rescue of the hard-pressed English by England's patron saint. Such tales of celestial succor seem to have spread from one end of the Anglo-French battle-line to the other, and it appears more likely that they are all traceable to the peculiar horror, the stupendous magnitude and unspeakable awfulness of the titanic struggle, than to any single invention. But the curious in such matters will enjoy Mr. Machen's argumentative introduction and postscript. The book is a slight production, but of considerable present interest.