

A MAN'S NATURE RUNS EITHER TO

Thirteen essays on animals and menmostly animals—by a master naturalist, and, on the whole, delightfully and in-formally written. Mr. Burroughs says formally written. Mr. Burroughs says that as most of the essays were written in a bark-covered study, surrounded on all sides by vineyards, he thought it appropriate to go to the vine for a title for the collection. The leaf, he thinks, may stand very well for the nature sketches, and the tendril may symbolize those other papers in which he has groped his way in some of the great problems, seeking some law or truth to cling to. Titles of chapters are: "The Art of Sec-

Titles of chapters are: "The Art of Seeing Things"; "The Coming of Summer"; "A Breath of April": "A Walk in the Fields"; "Gay Plumes and Dull"; "Straight Seeing and Straight Thinking"; "Human Traits in the Animals"; "Animal and Plant Intelligence"; "The Reasonable but Unreasonable Animals"; "The Grist of the Gods", "The Divine Soil"; "An Outlook Upon Life" and "All's Right with the World."
Whom Mr. Burroughs talks about animals and natural history, he is really worth listening to-for the reader feuls: "There is a man who has been through it all." But when Mr. Burroughs tries

But when Mr. Burroughs tries it all." But when Mr. Burroughs tries to write an Emerson essay, he falls by the way. Besides, he is ofter unnecessarily crude in his expressions of thought. For instance, his conclusion as to sex-love, on the second last line of page 271. That blunt way of writing might not look out of place in the Bible, but not in any other book.

but not in any other book.

The animal, says Mr. Burroughs, has sensation, perception and power of association, and these suffice it—man has sensation, perception, memory, comparison, ideality, judgment and the like, which suffice him. He finds that there is one instinct or faculty that the animals have far more fully developed that we have—the homing instinct, which seems to imply a sense of direction that we have not. The point is made that we have lost it, because we have other faculties to take its place, just as we have lost that acute sense of smell that is so marvelously developed in many of the four-footed creatures. Mr Burroughs suspects that we humans have lost another power that the lower animals may possess—something analogous to, or deal with, what we call telepathy-power to unicate without words, signs or sig-

communicate without words, signs or Signals.

1 do not agree with Stevenson that the dog is a such. The key to a dog's heart is ininderes. He will always meet you half way and more. I have been asked why the farm dog usually shows such hossility to tramps and all divergotable-looking persons. I is not their looks that disturb the dog, but their smell—a strange, unknown edor. This at once puts him on his guard and excites his comity. The dog, through his long intercourse with man, has become charged with our human quality as sicel is charged by a magnet. I do not believe that animals ever commit saicide, have any notions of death, take any note of time, ever put up any 'bluff game' or sver deliberate logsther, or form plans, or formant the seasons.

Several bear stories, as told by President Roosevelut, are quoted, and one is: "President Roosevelt tells of a Colorado bear he once watched at close quarters.

bear he once watched at close quarters. The bear was fussing around the carcuss of a deer, preparatory to burying it. Once the bear lost his grip and rolled over during the course of some move-ment, and this made him angry. He struck the carcass a savage whack, jus which it has knocked itself conveniently arranged.

The Metropolis. By Upton Sinclair. Price, \$1.50. Meffat, Yard & Co., New York

It is with mingled feelings that one approaches a review of this novel de-picting the vices of New York's vul-gar-rich-showing an atmosphere of monkey dinners, highballs, married women with lovers, drunken, settish husbands; sutos; stock exchange gambling, and generally the yellowest of the yellow. One authority has already expressed this conviction of "The Me-tropolis": "It's a huge joke. It's funnier than Mr. Dooley." This is, howscenes are painted on a tremendous canvas, showing pictures of voluntuary pleasure rivalling the debauchery of Rome in the worst days of the Caesars. situations are bold and dashing The situations are bold and dashing, but although the book is nauscating once or twice, it doesn't have the raw power and staying qualifies of "The Jungle." One can easily believe that "The Metropolis" has already proved

"The Metropolis" has already proved to be one of the ready sellers.

The here, Allan Mentague, is a young man who, all through the book, doesn't fall in love with the hereine. As a young lawyer, he comes to New York from the Southland, and is introduced to one of the sessions of the Leyal Legion, where his dead father's war-

AUTHOR OF "LEAF AND TENDER" battles of the Civil War. Really, the best word-picture in the book is that given on page 2, describing a battle scene in the Spottsylvania campaign.

given on page 2, describing a battle scene in the Spottsylvania campaign:

The approach of the regiment they lay down for a moment in a swamp, and the minis-balls sang like swarming bees and spire the blades of the grass about them. Then they charged over ground that tan with human blood. In the trenches the bedies of dead and dying men lay three deep and were trampled out of sight in the mud by the feet of these who fought. They would crouch belief the works, lifting their guns high above their heads, and firing into the throngs on the other side; again and again men appans upon the breastworks and fired their nuskets and then fell dead. They dragged up cannot, one after another, and hew holes through the looks and raked the ground with charges of canister.

Had there ever before been a time in history when breastworks had been charged by artillery.

And then history when breastworks had been charged by artillery.

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And then blasts of canister sweaping the tranches and blowing scores of living and dead men to fragments!

And into this hell of slaughter new regiments charging, in lines four deep.

And squad after squad of the sneamy striving to aurrender, and shot to pleace by their own comrades as they clambered over the blood-waked walls. And heavy timbers in the defences shot to epilinters. Since the world began, had men ever fought like that?

A sharp turn from this stirring war pleture is taken to the debauchery of

A sharp turn from this stirring war picture is taken to the debauchery of New York's idle-rich who don't work, who inherit million upon million of dollars of papa's money, and whose most difficult task in life it is to kill most difficult task in life it is to kill the time that hangs so heavily on their hands. Astors and Vanderbilts appear under other names. Allan Montague's brother, Ollie, is a typical member of the newly-rich, and he introduces Allan to his foolish world. Then serious work creeps in for Allan. He gets a retaining fee of \$50,000 to prosecute in a life insurance scandal against what scandal against what is called the Fidelity Company, only to find in the end that he had been used as a catspaw by one financial agent to

squeeze money out of others.

There isn't much Socialism in the There isn't much Socialism in the cook—the inference is rather hinted at There lan't much Socialism in the book—the inference is rather hinted at that there is such a rawning guif between bloated plutocrats and the properariats that we in this country are rapidly drifting toward another Civil War. I do not think it worth while to give extracts from Sinclair's descriptions of the "pleasures" of the idle-rich. The subject has already been cartooned and suraded in this country to such an exparaded in this country to such an ex-tent recently that the reading public is

The Simple Case of Susan, by Jacques Futrelle, \$1.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York City, and the J. K. Gill Co., Port-land.

Novelists of the up-to-day, clever sort are enterprising enough to write modern love stories with an automobile accompaniment, while a millionalire father storms in the background. The Simple Case of Susan" is a case in point, because it fills the bill and is the daintiest, most sugar-plum society love story published this Spring. Take it with you to a desolate room and it will bring the sunshine of merry compunionship, or take it to while away the time on a tiresome railroad journey—and it will make good.

"Susan" is Mrs. Paul Abercrombie Harwell Rowland, whose husband is a lieutenant in the United States Army, Here is her picture:

Susan's syss were blue wells of promises unfuffilled; Susan's mouth was a scarlet bew of hope unattainable; Susan's hair was an alluring trap, baited with sunlight; Susan's nose was retrousee. Susan was the ever-receding rainbow, the meeking will-of-dawn, irrepressible as the golden mist of dawn, irrepressible as the song of the siren. She was unexpectedness in person a quirk in the anospited order of things, clusive as fame, desting as meenheams. She was entill aforable from the tips of her hoots to the list ricture strands of her head. There was an indisputable unanimity of masculing clusters. Two of her friends are Dan Wilbur. Novelists of the up-to-day, clever

that Susan was capable of doing things. Two of her friends are Dan Wilbur, an idle young man whose income is \$28,710 a year, and Lioutenant Faulk-\$28,710 a year, and Lioutenant Faulkner, whose income is considerably tess,
but who is "long" in pedigree. These
two men love Marjorie Stanwood,
daughter of Multimillionairs Stanwood,
and their different ways of courting a
maid are vastly entertaining. Of
course Faulkner, with the ardor of a
soldier, loved the maid, and when he
approached her father to ask for her,
he did so in a manner calculated to

he did so in a manner calculated to take away that gentleman's breath: take away that guntleman's breath:

My name is Lieutemani Robert E. Lee
Faulkner of Virginia. Thirty year eld,
only son of General Putnam Faulkner, of the
late Confederate States, a fighting man who,
at least on one occasion, took the Federal
forces over the high jumple; grandson of
two Governers of Virginia in the days when
public office was a particule onligation and
mat a commercial transaction; and direct
descendant of Amenedah and Charity Faulkmer, who landed at Jamestown about 1807
and were respectively best man and matron-of-komer at the Focahontas-John Rolfe
nuptials.

The storn father, however, objects which

ioneer Days on Puget Sound. By Arthu A. Denny, and edited by Alice Harriman Historiased. The Alice Harriman Com-pany, Seattle, Wash.

pany, Seattle, Wash.
Students of Americana, and especially those interested in the history of the Pacific Coast, will be very much interested in this beautiful reprint of a book estimable for its associations and knowledge of local conditions. Nearly every resident of Seattle has heard of the little book with its modest brown covers of the year 1888, but found it difficult to procure a copy. Indeed, so great is the demand for the original copies that dozens of collectors would probably appear, were one copy discovered and offered for sale.

were one copy discovered and offered for sale.

The present book belongs to a souvenir edition of which only \$50 copies have been printed from type and the type distributed. It is in attractive shape, well printed on good paper and the link is of that intensely black color that one's eyes are rested.

An eloquent record of pioneer days is presented, of times when men's souls must have been tried by want, hunger—and Indians. Mr. Isenny was a rugged hero—just the true pioneer that the stormy times fittingly produced. In the words of the editor:

These uppretentious annals give vivid in-

words of the editor:

These unpretentious annais give vivid impressions of patient, hard-working, loyal wives and mothers; of little children playing around log-houses, on the schore or on the wooded bluffs arising from the hive waters of the sound; of friendly Indians, and, alsay others not so friendly; of long days of fear and nights of dread; of men who, venturing to the Land of the Tardy Sunset, worked and strove through the days when souls were tried. Some conquered; others fell in the hard, continuous struggis, all were heroes. But beyond all, the author's splendid personality shines clearly—his absolute integrity, gift of enthusiasm, indomitable pluck and enduring helief in the future greatness of the city of which he was ane of the founders. No shaft of marble or tablet of bronze will perpetuate Arthur A. Dennys brilliant and nover-to-he forgetten services to Seattle, as his "carnest endeavor to state puthing but facts."

Denny, who was born June 20, 1822, left his home in Illinois to proceed to the Pacific Coast April 10, 1851, traveled across the plains, and in 108 days the party reached this city. They came from the Cascades in an old brig named the Henry. Their baggage was the first freight to pass over the tramroad and freight to pass over the tramroad and was taken over on a car propelled by hand, while the voyageurs made the trip on foot to the lower end of the rapids, where they boarded the brig and made the voyage to Portland by sail and the help of the current. Portland's population was then 2000 or more.

Mr. Denny's history extends to 90 pages and then come three pages of chromological notes of the early settlement of that part of Washington Territory now principally embraced in what is now King County. Following these pages are half-

part of Washington Territory now principally embraced in what is now King County. Following these pages are half-tones of honored pioneers, blockhouses, churches, etc., pletures which cannot probably be readily obtained elsewhere. The back cover is tastefully designed and in the center is a picture of Mr. Denny. He died January 9, 1899.

The Old Testament Problem. By Albert C. Knudson. Price 25 cents. Jennings & Graham. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The learned writer of this instructive little book is professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exercises in Boston University, and what he says is sure to strengthen reverence for the book of all books, and awaken a desire to know it better. The insistent view is taken that the first task of the church in dealing with the Old Testament has been to interpret it, to render it intelligible, and intelligible to the average mind. The Old Testament, we are reminded, is the connecting link between heathenism and Christianity. No one can find fault with our author's certadoxy. hristianity. No one can find fault with our author's orthodoxy.

Vayenne, by Percy Brebner. Illustrated The John McBrids Co., New York City.

Mr. Brebner's previous novel; "Princess Maritza," was so successful that the lucky author has written another romance about a mythical city called Vayenne. "the capital of the Duchy of Montvilliers, the center of an independent state, the dukes of which could still link themselves with those Frankish pirates who had conquered and made their homes here. The here is Roger Herrick, an Englishman of the kingly type mentioned in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the clavia of the latter story lives again in Mr. Herricks Christine de Liancourt. Herrick shows himself to be a soldier and shows himself to be a soldier and statesman, and well qualified to be leading man. "Vayenne" has a fighting atmosphere, and reminds one of a drawn sword the point of which is red.

Sunshine. By Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D. phia; Pa

phia, Pa.
Sixty years ago, and for a long time afterward, this was a current, famous lecture, for was not Dr. Willits one of the principal speakers in the celebrated Neal Dow campaign? Now, he is the only survivor of it. Dr. Willits is 87 years old and is still active on the lyceum platform. This, his best lecture, has been reprinted so that the sales will go to the venerable lecturer. It is happy, cheerful, full of ancedote and wise experience, and will be prized as a souvenir by those who know or have heard of the author. It is a classic.

The Footprint, By Gouverneur Morris, \$1.50, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City, Eleven well-told stories breathing mysticism and love, and mysticism and love, and worthy in every way of this experienced novelist's art. "The Footprint" has a Bret Harte tinge and "The Crocodile" might have been written by Poe. Some of the tales are printed for the first time, and others recently appeared in magazines.

nsinces Meeting Manual. By Clarence A. Palmer. The Minnesota Typographic Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Were you ever suddenly appointed chairman at a public meeting, and didn't know "the rules of the game?" If so, this little book would have helped you. It gives a clear explanation of parlia-mentary laws, and can be accepted as a condensed model of correct procedure.

Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By Wil-heim Liebmecht. Translated by Ernest Untermann. C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. For years, Liebnecht was often every day in Marx's house and was received as a part of his family. Consequently, a most intimate and personal view of the great Socialist, born in a Jewish family, at Treves, Germany, May 5, 1818, is here

The Sacred Herb. By Fergus Hume. G. W. Dillingham Co., New York City. With an old-fashioned plot, this is a story of aristocratic England, principally concerning the adventures of Lord Prelice. It's fairly interesting.

J. M. QUENTIN.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP.

"Cen't'l go out in the back-yard and play in the garden, mamma"
"Certainly not, child. You must stoy in-deers and study your nature books."—Life.

In her latest story, "In the Moustain's Shadow," Mary Rodney has painted life as she knows it among the rugged beauty of the mountains of Idaho.

Svanie Arrhenius, whose new treatise on cosmology is called "Worlds in the Making," is a Swediesh scientist and director of the Physico-themical Nobel Institute at Stockholm. His book has been translated from the German by Dr. H. Borns, and has just been published in this country.

During this week will be issued "American Insects." by Professor Vernon L. Kellogg. This book is a revision (with a brief additional chapter on reflexes, insects and intelligence) of one of the same name which heretofore has been issued outside its series. It covers the entire American insect world, including moths, butterflies and beeties, in which separate volumes are sometimes de-

roted, and is written in the singularly inter-esting style that has made the suffice? Darwhinen Today (despite the weight) on of the non-firthen books more in demand is the New York Public libraries.

Professor Charles Enablin of the University of Chicago, has written a book he calls. The Religion of the Democrat. To be published shortly. Professor Rueblin is a popular lecturer at some of our most prominent universities. His forthroning book deals with the question of many religious needs and the present-day means of satisfying them. 2 2 2

"Purple and Homespun" is the title of Samuel A thardenhire's new novel, to be published immediately. The weeking of a self-made Western Senator for the heart of an Amhassador's daughter explains the symbolism in the title, and provides Mr. Cardenhire with a field title extends from the heart of the subterranean sphere of the East Side.

"The Parrier." by first Heach, has been sent in a heavy shipment to Australia. Other Australian editions in response to cable demand are announced as follows: "The Settlet." by Herman Whitaker; Money Magic." by Hamilin Carland; "Walled In." by Hinshelt Stuart Thelps: "Santa Pe's Partingt," by Thomas A Janvier, and "The Squaw Man," by Edwin Million Hoyle and Julie Opp Paversham.

Most students have heard of that French

Most students have heard of that French heok. Sams qui ni Que," which, as the utilis indicates, centains in all its length net one who or "which." Gelet Burget has accomplished almost as remarkable a literary "stunt" in "The Heart Line." his laisst nevel. One of his fads is a disbelled in the word every." Except when quoted in conversation, the word is not to be found among the 150,000 of "The Heart Line."

Warwiek Deeping's forthcoming novel will be untilled "Bertrand of Britany," and will mark the return of the author to the medieval theme which he hald aside in his last hook. "A woman's war." Bestrand is the lifeavored son of a noble family, whose career as an outlaw serves for an epic of adventure and bloodshed, and throws into mellower light a love story with an ending which is said to be a novel one. Mr. Deeping is at persent at his home in Batk Cottage in Battle, Sussex.

It is not surprising to learn that the Russiant in the next and and contracting the properties in the next and and the market the surprising to learn that the Russiant and and contracting the properties of the next and and and and the surprising to learn that the Russiant and the next the Russiant and the Russian

ing is at present and the stage in Battle. Sussex.

It is not surprising to learn that the Russian authorities do not permit "As the Hague Ordains Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan" to get into the Carr's dominions. Possibly it is also of some interest to note that the author has received 110 book notices of which he says that but one was distinctly hostile. This book, already in its fifth printing, continues to be one of the most popular, and although it appeared nearly a year ago, as yet no one outside of the Lublishers office seems to have any idea as to who the author is.

French rights of Nell Wyman Williams. "The Electric Theft" have just been placed, according to a letter received from the author by his American publishers. The translation of the book will be begun forthwith. The story is one of an English engineer sent to Athens to discover the cause of a theft of electricity from the Athenaeum Electric Fower Company. The suggestion of an underground electric siere of London, carried on by means of the solen power, which was shipped to England in great accumulators, is likely to be of special interest to Continental readers.

The illustrations in "Climbing Up to National Control of the Mark Mark Claus, design some

which was shipped to England in great accumulatora is likely to be of special interest to Continental readers.

The illustrations in "Climbing Up to Nature," drawn by M. A. Claus, depict some of the most delictously humorous hits in the story. One shows the guests at Mis Jawkins' tes party, and the disastrous results of their first acquaintance with a polished hardwood floor. Another picture, even more mirth-provoking, shows the grocer's free outing to Mis Jawkins and her brood, in consideration of her being one of his "paldups." There is some trouble in stowing them all away in one small team, but she accomplishes it by such directions as "Naomi, you ninny, kneed down and grabhold of the dashboard. Bethsada, git your legs doubled up and git in front of me."

William Heinemann, the well-known London publisher, is a man of varied talouts. It is known that he has successfully appeared in London in a number of copyright performances of modern standard plays, and now he has been displaying his striking smap-shots that he has taken of William Deliorgan, author of "Somehow Good," and "Joseph Vance," in Florence. Although it is known that Mr. DeMorgan is considerably over 40, he does not look a day over it in these pictures, all of which show him is the best of humer. Most of them were taken in the beautiful Cachine Park, one of them at the spot where Shelley wrote "The Odo to the West Wind." Still another shows Mr. DeMorgan on the Lung Arno nest where Dante met Beatrice.

Mental healing of disease and vice—if the two are not in fact idustical, as some people claim—has been finding emphatic hospitality among the churches. Boston is usually friendly to a new cause, but it has remained for the famous Emmanuel Church of that city to make the most significant indorsement of healing by hyppottle suggestion. Dr. Elwood Worceaser, the rector, expressed his feelings unon the matter in a recent letter to Dr. John D. Quackenbee, author of "Hypnotic Therapentics," the show integrition of the most important contribution on the mu

A report that got into the Boston newspa-pers to the effect that Mrz. Elemora Piper, the celebrated medium, had returned to Eng-land for further investigation by Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientific men, has been authoritatively denied. Her husband says: "There is no need for Mrz. Piper to go abroad to be studied by the London Society for Psychical Research because all her sit-tings at present are in charge of Professor James, of Harvard, who is, the American representative of the London society." The idea that she was about to go back to Lon-

The following books at the Public Library | will go into circulation April 27:

BIOGRAPHY.

Chesterfield—Life of Lord Chesterfield; by W. H. Craig. 1907. Hole—Letters of Samuel Reynolds Hole; ds by G. A. B. Deen: Ed. 2, 1907. BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Barofa-L a teria de los discretos. Perez Galdos-Casandra; novela en cinco

porndas Rawson—Biographia del Doctor Guillerino Rawson; by Jacob Larrain. Ed. 8.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Jackson-Persia, past and present; a book of travel and research. 1992. Ransome-Bohemia in London. 1907. Tomalin-Three vagabonds in Friesland with a yacht and a camera. 1907.

FICTION. Bjornson-Captain Mansana. Jessup & Canby, eds -- Book of the short

tery.
Lagerlof-The wonderful adventures of Nis; tr. by V. H. Howard.
Tracy-The red year; a story of the

Bumpus—Cathedrals and churches of Northern Italy n. d. Burron—Porcelain; a sketch of its nature, art and manufacture. 1906. Kylnu & Eyinu—The profession of teach-ing music. 1906.

Kyinu & Byinu—The profession of teach-ling masks 1906.

Frank—The golden treasury of music; a collection of 62 sours with piano accom-paniments; ed. by H. E. Krehbiel. 1907.

Haydn—Twenty plano compositions; ed. by Xaver Scharwenku. 1907.

Rossetti—Dante Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite movement; by Esther Wood.

1804.

Wagner—Lyrics for bartions and bass; ed.

Wagner—Lyrics for bartions and bass; ed.

1894 Wagner-Lyrics for baritone and bass; ed-by Carl Armbruster. 1907. Wyllie-Sheffield plate. 1907.

HISTORY.

Hoyt—The Mecklenburg declaration of in-dependence. 1907.

Len—The Inquisition in the Spanish de-pendencies: Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, Milan, the Canaries, Mexico, Peru, New Granada, 1908.

Sparks-National development, 1877-1885.

PHILOSOPHY.

the 15th century.

Judd-Psychology; general introduction LITERATURE. Bailey-The novels of George Meredlih; 1907.

The Oriental tale in Eugland in

Nils; tr. by
Tracy—The red year,
Indian muthay.
Werman—Laid up in lavender.
FINE ARTS.

don. Where the spent last Spring giving a series of somes under the direction of a committee of the English society, may have aclose from series intimation given early this year, when Heremand Cardington author of The Physical Phenomena of Springalism, was permitted to study the conditions under which her "automatic" eritings are produced.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

John and Sebastian Cabot, by Frederick A. Ober, \$1, and The Golden Ladder, by Margaret Potter, \$1.50 (Harpers).
Stillari's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Caropalgn, by John & Moeby, \$2 (Mostat, Yard & Co.).

pulso, by John & Musby, 33 (Mostat, Vard & Co.),
The Supreme Gift, by Grace Denio Litch-field, \$1,50 (Little-Brown).
Gertrude Efflot's Crucible, by Mrs. George Shealed Dawns, and The Sealed Massage, by Fergus Hinne (G. W. Dilliapham Co.).
Goethe's Faust: A Study in Socialist Criticism, by Marcus Hitch (Kerr & Co.).
A Virginia Feud, by George Taylor Lee, \$1,50, and The True Story of Andersonwills Prison, being a defense of Major Henry Wirz, by James Madison Page, \$2 (Neale Publishing Co.).
Altars to Mamman, by Elimbeth Neff, and For Jucinta, by Harold Bindless, cach \$1.50 (Stokes).
The Clutch of Circumstance, by James Barnes, \$1.50 (Appletents).
The Great Salvation, by Rey F. Wilson, The Great Salvation by Rey F. Wilson.

The Great Salvation, by Rev. F. Wilson, 25, and The Christian View of Childhood, W. S. Edwards, 25 cents (Jennings-

by W. S. Edwards, 25 cents (Jennings-Graham).

Henry Hudson, His Times and Ris Voyages, by Edgar Maybew Banon, \$1.35; Princess Nadime, by Christian Reid; The Sphare of Religion, by Professor Frank Sargent Hoffman, \$1.75; Tabular Views of Universal History, by George Palmer Putnam, \$2.50 (Putnam's).

The Church of Today: A Pies, by Joseph Henry Crooker, 75 cents (Pilgrim Press).

The Master Criminal, by G Sidney Paternoster, and The Furbidden Road, by Maria Albanese, both illustrated Cupples & Leon Co.).

Good Samaritan Continued From Page C.

tributed, more than any other man, to tie wenderful amelioration of conditions of the East Side poor that has taken place of late years. He literally has changed the map of that teeming region. Mulberry Bend Park is one menument to his ceaseless activity in behalf of the poor. The new style of tenement house is another, in large measure. He reformed the system of municipal lodging. Every movement for civic betterment in the metropolis gets a part of his time and energies. For these and other reasons he has been called New York's "most useful citizen" by President Roosevelt. The well-known friendship of the two men dates back to the day when Rils was a police reporter and Theodore Roosevelt Commissioner of Police. In those days, as in this, each man was the other's ardent admirer and supporter. Dr. Edward T. Devine is the country's great charity investigator and organizer. He has done more, probably, than any other Good Samaritan of today to make of charity a science in the broadest sense, the is the chief exponent of the dectrine that the giving of alms without investigation, and hence recklessly, only tends to increase poverty, not to relieve it. This

gation, and hence recklessly, only tends to increase poverty, not to relieve it. This view is receiving wider currency constantly. As general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, he has made that important organization one made that important organisation one not only to relieve distress, but also to act as an intermediary and clearing-house for invostigating and obtaining relief. So sreat is the confidence of many wealthy New Yorkers in the society's ability to distribute charity to the best interests of all concerned that they never give a deliar to charity except through it or on its advice.

important investigations personally, yet, exciting has happened to him in his goings about in all sorts of places where one would naurally look for adventure to befall an outsider. This is one of his miner distinctions among our Good Samuritaness.

maritans.

Before he took up charity work to the exclusion of other things Dr. Devine was a teacher and then a lecturer on economics. He was one of the first men to lecture for the American Academy of Political and Secial Science when it was organized in 1851 five years later he her guilzed in 1851; five years later he be-came secretary of the Charity Organiza-tion Society. His choice as dispenser of Red Cross aid to San Francisco resulted from President Roosevelt's personal knowledge of his work and methods. Expert charity workers are preity generally agreed that Dr. Devine can make a dollar's worth of relief go further than almost any other man engaged in the modern business of amellorating distress.

Like most of the Good Samaritans of today he is comparatively volume, he will today he is comparatively young; he will be 41 next month. General Booth is the dean in age; he was 79 on April 19. Rob-ert C. Ogden, friend of Hampton Insti-tute and Southern education generally. tute and Southern education generally, who began his mercantile career as an errand boy in a hardware store, comes next, with 71 years to his credit. Riss will be 58 next month. All of the women here mentioned and now active in char-itable work except one are in their forties, and most of the men whose ages have not been given are in their forties or fitties.

All of which is but another way of sayng that Good Samaritan work of today ds generally the service of the young and strong, for it is work that is not only exacting, but also frequently strenuous, as the lives of most of our prominent Good Samaritans show.

Markham-Lincoln and other poems, 1901. dberry-Great Writers; Cervantes Milton, Virgil, Montaigns, Shakes 1907.

RELIGION. Watson—God's message to the human soul; the use of the Bible in the light of the new knowledge; by Ian Maclaren (pseud.)

SCIENCE.

Punnett-Mendellsm. Ed 2. 1907.

SOCIOLOGY.

SOCIOLOGY.

Carpenter—Civilization; its cause and cure. New ed 1906.
Cubberley—School funds and their apportentionment. 1906.
Duy—The raid on prosperity. 1907.
Henderen—American diplomatic quastions. 1901.
Kirkman—Basis of railway rates and private vs. governmental management of railroids. 1905.
Robertson—The eight-bour question. 1806.
Strayer—City school expenditires. 1906.
Thacker—Initiative and referendum in Oregon. n. d.
USEPUL ARTS.

USEPUL ARTS.

Gill—Engine-room chemietry, 1907, Greines—Practical farm chemietry; a handbook of profitable crop feeding, 1801, Kidder-Building construction and super-intendence, v. 3, 1808, Latta—Handbook of American gas-engin-eering practice, 1907, Sever—Bean culture, 1907, Spillman—Farm grasses of the United States, 1907.

BOOKS ADDED TO REFERENCE DE-

PARTMENT

Rollo-Ornamenti di diversi stili tavole ad

Hitchcock Journeys in fiction, 1809. Rand, McNally & Co.'s new imperial atias the world. 1908. Hichardson—The modern asphalt paye-

Reid-Concrete and reinforced concrete

Reid—Concrete and feinforced concrete construction 1908.
Roberts—Fractical advice for marine enpincers. Fig. 2, 1907.
Ruskin—Works. v. 20-31. 1908.
United States, Court of claims. Cases decided in term of 1906-1907.

BOOKS ADDED TO JUVENILE DEPART-

Alkin & Barbauld-Evenings at home.
Eggleston-Long knives; the story of how bey won the West.
Favorite fairt sales.
Industrial school association, Boston.
Vood-working tooles, how to use them.
Rankin-The girls of Gardenville.

MENT.

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Sever British Farm Francisco Spillman Farm Francis 1997.
States. 1997.
Tomata culture: 1997.

Jepson-A flora of Western Middle Cali-

Books Added to Public Library

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF A MAN NEARING DEATH

East-Side Nonogenarian Writes a Remarkable Letter Expressing His Disbelief in Future Life

A N OPEN letter to Are ry J. Warren Kelfer, Jr., Lincoln, Nebraska,

LENTS, Or., R. F. D. No. I, April E-Dear friend and relative: Your desire to know my reasons for not beliaving in God. Christ and the Bible as a divine evelation is creditable and proper, and I

God. Christ and the Bible as a divine revelation is creditable and proper, and I will giadly endeavor to do it, although in two weeks I shall enter on my nthetieth year and, feeling the jaws of death closing upon me, falling in memory, it is quite a task, and can only feebly and briefly be accomplished. These are my arguments to sestain my theory. To start, there are three things that were never made: Space, which had to be: Time, which had to tick; Muiter, which cannot be destroyed. That which is made can be destroyed, but matter cannot. With these three things, chemistry selves all combinations and dissolutions of matter, and shows how life starts and death comes.

There is no place in space where matter does not exist. Matter attracts matter and forms worlds and satellitus. The sun as a body in our system, as in all systems, got the start in collecting matter and is \$22,000 miles in diameter, and in its gravity, or attraction to the center, creates heat and heat makes light. Its heat is so great that it cannot be measured. Intense heat reduces the bardest subs/ances to gas, which is thrown off from the sun thousands of miles in a minute and when condensed by attraction, forms bodies of matter which are attracted to larger bodies of matter and form worlds, and in process of time become suns. When our sun shall have become extinct, this new body, or sun, will become a center of attraction as has been the case from all time.

All matter is governed by law, and that law is made by the combination of matter.

ter.
Take charcoal and niter and combine

Take charcoal and niter and combine them in certain proportions, and you have a substance which, when lighted, fritters away until consumed. That is its law. Take other proportions and it flashes off at once. That is its law. Take other material and you have a quicker explosive. That is its law, and these proportions will always develop the same law. Mind! however great, cannot develop a physical law. It cannot say "World, exist." "Sun, shine," and make it so. They are made by law, and that law is made by the combination of matter.

Life is the chemical product of matter through heat and mixture developing protopiasm, which is 'called cell life, where all organism starts. Evolution brings us to the present standard, and each organism of the present existence starts from the original protoplasmic cells and passes through each evolutionary development until it presents itself, as a representative of its immediate parent or family. So all organism starts from the same source and is related, but branches off and makes its existence in life in form and habit, according to its necessities and surroundings.

Man branches off from an animal called

in life in form and habit, according to its necessities and surroundings.

Man branches off from an animal called the lemure, with feet and hands to grasp, similar to man's. Man, like him, had a long head and walked on all fours, dumb as the beasts of the forests, seeking food, killing and being killed, without home or shelter, learning to walk erect and talk, using his mands, gaining experience, placed himself on advantage ground, ceasing to gnaw his food like carnivorous animals from the bodies of dead animals, but out it with stone and knives, and, walking eract, his head changed from leng to round, his mouth receding formed the chin; growing in knowledge, by experience, outclassed all other animals.

It is now determined that man has

all other animals.

It is now determined that man has been on this earth 490,000 years, coming up from the bloody bruts beast to the present social intelligence of today by his experience and reason alone.

No animal or insect can have a thought or reason without a brain. When the brain is destroyed, thought ceases. Thoughts cannot be punished. They have no physical existence. They are the product of the brain and are not responsible or tangible. The brain can be punished, but when destroyed is gone to its proper elements; no sen-sation, no life. It is nonsense to say a dead body, thought or soul can be punished. Soul cannot be anything but thought or feeling, and when death comes they cannot have a tangible ex-istence and are obliterated, lost, unlegs preserved by tradition or recorded.
That which is made can be destroyed.
Thoughts are made by the brain.
We have a good history of the Egyptians 2000 years before Moses' day.

They were advanced in art, science and agriculture. They were known as disc worshipers; they worshiped the sun, earth and water—the things they

They got their ideas from the preceding nations. Moses' God never came into existence until Moses was about 40 years of age. About 19 he murdered an Egyptian and fied to save his life. When Egyptian and fied to save his life. When he returned he told his people they had a God and must go three days' journey in the wilderness to worship him and take all their peasessions and borrow from the Egyptians silver, gold and wearing apparel with a promise to return them immediately after their worship. After much persuasion of their masters they accomplished their purpose. Moses, forgetting his God worship, ran his tribe away. Having six days the start before the Egyptians discovered the fact and many more days before they could gather a sufficient force. Moses and his tribe escaped.

Moses became their supreme ruler. The tribe being as ignorant as cattle, having been in service bondage 169 years, obeyed him strictly and believed him without question. Moses was educated in all the him strictly and believed him without question. Moses was educated in all the learning of the ages by the Egyptians. Naturally smart, brutal and immoral, being a murderer, a thief and a liar, he was prepared for anything favoring his personal case, interest and glory. So Moses made his unknown God excel all the thirty thousand Greek gods by giving him all power, yet not able to overcome "chariots or fron." All goodness, yet ordering the destruction of Amalek and all his belongings—men, women, infants and sucklings; killing captive women because they were married and raping the virgins; ordering Ezekiel to eat human and cow dung, and every other abominable act in the catalogue of crime favorable to Moses or his tribe, making his God have a double character in every act and attribute. He made him to have all knowledge, yet he had to go around to inquire. He made him to be everywhere present, yet he had to go around to inquire. He made him have a body like man's, walk, sit, smile, breathe, talk and occupy all space, yet space held worlds, plants and animals. God has been seen and talked with. He ordered Ezekiel to ile on one side 390 days and 60 days on the other side. Moses, Aaron, been seen and talked with. He ordered Exeklet to lie on one side 350 days and 60 days on the other side. Moses. Aaron, Nahad and Abihu and 70 of the elders of Named and anoth and No of the edgers of Israel saw God and did eat and dink and many others saw him. Then if its declared no man can see him and live, The Greek gods are all dead; Moseg' God is very sick and will soon follow. Christ, it is claimed, was the son of God and was as old as his Father, and without him nothing made that was God and was as old as his rather, and "without him nothing made that was made." thereby robbing his father of his six days' labor; born of a virgin who was impregnated by the shadow of the Holy Ghost without her knowledge, which was rape. New, common intelligence, observation and expe-

N OPEN letter to Mrs. Julia Low- | rience knows that to be a ile, for it rience knews that to be a He, for it never has repeated.

Celrus, a Roman historian, personally knew Joseph and Mary, and says Joseph divorced Mary on the ground that she was a prostitute, and says she was a stroller and cohabited with a Roman soldier and bore a son who was called Panthen, after the soldier's name. Celrus wrote extensively against Christians and never mentions the name of Christ. Schelars say that Christ is not a proper name, but the same as Messiah meaning king or ruler. The Rev. McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedia of Biblical Theology, is forced to give up the personality of Cyclopedia of the busical control of forced to give up the personality of Christ, and says, "Christ is not, strictly speaking, a proper name, but a designation of office. Jesus Christ, or, rather, Jesus, the Christ, is a mode of expression, as John the Baptist or Bap-

capression, as John the Baptist or Baptizer."

Historians mention particularly every great man that ever lived at that day, but Christ's name does not appear, though from the gospels he was the greatest man that ever was on this earth. That passage in Josephus is pronounced an interpolation, a fraud. The gospels are the only documents speaking of Christ in existence of that day, and they were written over 100 years after his death, and no one knews who wrote them, and at that day they had no other standard than writing of an imaginary hero. They were taken up by the Christian sect to gain power, property and ease, and forced upon the world by the slaughter in every conceivable form of cruelty of 30,000,000 of human beings by the clergy. They burned the libraries, destroyed every vestige of civilization that did not point to their bolief, and brought on the dark ages, which lastigifor a thousand years. When their power became broken, through cosans of blood, and free thought once more began to make progress and redeem the world from darkness.

You ask what I would give the people instead of Christianity. In answer, I would give inberty; not believe or he damned, but think and be wise. I would give morality, not destroy the unbeliever, but give education in the sciences and new discoveries and not educate to fight them as Christianiar edoing and have done to keep the old thought, barbariam, the headlight.

sciences and new discoveries and not educate to fight them as Christians are doing and have done to keep the old thought, barbarism, the headlight, I would give sociality, kindness, not division, hatred and war. I would give honesty, and not make liars of those who join the church by making them say they believe in God the myth, Christ the child of a shadow, the Blite which teaches polygamy, witcheraft, faith moving moving mountains, whatsoever ye ask in faith ye shall receive.

Instead of weakness. I would give courage and manliness. Speak cut, look up, and not cringe like a criminal, a slave. The Bible they compel you to say you believe contains 123 flat contradictions. I will add one more to those I have already referred to with their text to support it.

AFFIRMATIVE God is kind, merciful and good. The Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy (James v:11). For he doth not afflict willingly, nor

grieve the children of men iii:33). For his mercy endureth forever (1 Chron, xv1:34).

Chron xvi:74).

I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God (Ezek. xviii:82).

The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercles over all his works (Ps. CXXXXV:0)

Who will have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth (1 Tim. 11:4). God is love. (1 John iv:16.)

Good and upright is the Lord. (Pa.

NEGATIVE,
God is cruel, unmerciful, destructive and feroclous. I will not pity, nor have mercy, but destroy them. (Jer. mercy, xiii:14.)

And thou shalt consume all the peo-ple, which the Lord thy God shall de-liver thee; thine eye shall have no pity upon them. (Deut vii:16.) yon them. (Dent vil.16.)

Now, go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not, but slay, both man and woman, infant and suckling. (I Sam.

xv:23.) Because they had looked into the ark of the Lord, even he smote the people fifty thousand, and three score and ten men. (1 Sam. vi:12.)

The Lord thy God is a consuming

(Deut tv:24.) The Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon them. (Josh. xiv:11.)
The balance of the 125 contradictions are as well supported by the text as

the above. The Bible made it proper for a man The Bible made it proper for a man to have his wife murdered if he got tired of her by charging her with infidelity and taking her to a priest (a consecrated villain) to administer potaton. If innocent, God would take care of her; if guilty, death took her. Death always took her. The Bible made it a sin for her to bear chifdren. She had to purify herself by a sin offering and other penalties, without giving her a choice whether she would be a mother other penalties, without giving her a choice whether she would be a mother or not. The Bible made her depend on her husband for knowledge, forbade her to teach, made her a slave to her husband; she had to obey him. The Bible legislated against her and brutal ised her. Its devotees have followed it up to this day. Yet she has been more merelful, more loving, more re-fined, more honest, more ekiliful; a better employee than man, and paid less,

ter employee than man, and paid less, encouraged less.

What would I do with the Bible? I would expunge the dirty, vulgar passages and leave the book to be read as other books of an age of ignorance and brutality sprinkled with bright gems among heaps of rubbish.

The first formation of the church was the true Biblical doctrine, ignorance and barbarism. The Testament says Christ came with fire, sword and division. Every move for the butter-

for your enlightenment and judgmen and believe me, as ever, the same, JAMES STOUT.

Answer-the-Door Dog.

Answer-the-Door Dog.

A family residing in Groveport is mourning the loss of its dog. The parents in the home are unfortunately deaf and dumb and are often left in the house alone. The dog had been trained to answer knocks at the door so that calls could be known. It would, upon hearing a ring at the door, immediately go to one of its masters and, by pulling at the clothing, attract attention, and then it would lead the way to the door. If was also trained to run errands.—Columbus 0. Dispatch. way to the door. It was also trained to run errands.—Columbus O. Dispatch,