Books and Bookmen

This, My Son: Rene Bazin. (London: (leorge Bell and Sons).

If the entente cordiale had done no more for England than to give her reading public translations of those two great masters of style, M. Rene Bazin and M. Anatole France, it has not been fruitless. That Dr. A. S. Rappoport, assisted by Miss M. Edwards, has been responsible for the translation of "This, My Son," is for the translation of "This, My Son," is sufficient guarantee of its excellence. The book's theme is similar to that of the "Prodigal Son," except that, instead of M. Rene Bazin's prodigal repenting of his foilty, and returning home to ask his father's forgiveness, his parent goes to Pavis to seek him, finds him half demented in an absinthe den, from which he is rescued, only to reach home and die. We have so often dilated on M. Rene Bazin's incomparably chaste style that we can add nothing further to our appreciation of it, except to say that if any thing, "This, my Son," exceeds in pathos, interest and realism any of the three books that have proceeded it Eveny book learners. ciation of it, except to say that if any thing, "This, my Son." exceeds in pathos, interest and realism any of the three books that have proceded it. Every book-lover should buy and read it, and acquaint himself with M. Rene Bazin as a writer of genius, a nam of profound knowledge, and sympathy, and the coming Saviour of a regenerated France. We are indebted to Messys, Wildman and Arey for cur copy of a book which we place on the same shelf as our Bible and the greatest of poets.

Some Ladies in Haste: Robert W. Chambers (London: Archibald Con-stable and Co., Ltd.).

It would almost seem as though Mr. Chambers felt the strain of writing his greater books and endeavoured to seek relaxation by sandwiching a lighter one in between. Not that "Some Ladies in Haste" is indifferent fare, but it differs from his more epicurean dishes much as the roe of a good Yarmouth bloater differs from the finest Russian caviare, and, like the roe of a bloater, is more easy of entertaining story Mr. Chambers seeks to show his readers the dangers that lurk in the application of the modern science called mental suggestion. Fortunatal a--imilation and digestion. In this vastly called mental suggestion. Fortunately, out of compassion for the nerves of his readers, Mr. Chambers has chosen to make comic happenings rather than tragic occur to the ten subjects he experiments

We do not propose to detail the extra-ordinary doings and goings on of the five ladies and five gentlemen who constitute the dramatis personae of this faricial story, our for the benefit of the sent-mental readers who will have begun to mental readers who will have begun to seent love-making, and pechaps a little scandal in the title, we will give the story away so far as to tell them that the five ladies and the five gentlemen, after coming again into possession of their right minds, marry and live happy ever after. Ann we strongly advise all believers and experimenters in amental suggestion to read this book, if mily to show them than mental suggestion, like electricity, is a very queer thing if it gets out of hand. For instance, one of Mr. Chambers' currents got astray, and he fears that it was intercepted and divided equally between the kaiser and Mr Robselvelt, which according to Mr. Chambers' hero accounts for their erratic utterances and proceedings. and proceedings.

It is a long time since a book so full of spontaneous humour and ingenious con-ception came into our hands for review, and it has fully compensated us for much that has been both dry and hackneyed.

The Conventionalists: Robert Hugh Benson. (London: Hutchinson and Co., Paternester Row.)

We have no bias against Mr. R. H. We have no bids against Mr. R. H. Renson, because he is a Roman Catholic, as we believe in religious toleration, have think it an abuse of privilege to use the pages of a novel for the purpose of proselyling. Had the Protestant Church amongst its safeguards an Index Librorum Prohibitorum, "The; Conventional-

ists" would be placed on it, so dangerusly persuasive, so insidiously and so eemingly fairly is it written. If to lead he life that, being luman, is necessitous to the working-out of the destinies of ously persuasiyo the life that, being himman, is necessitous to the working-out of the destinies of humanity, in the aggregate, be conventional, we are glad to be numbered in the ranks of the conventionalists. For the "Contemplative" places himself outside of the pale of humanity, and we cannot think that any sane or healthy human could do this unless he were, like the Algy Banister of this book, subjected to very severe outside pressure. The virtue of a Contemplative would seem to us to be a purely negative virtue, and surely a man can walk as closely with his Maker, in his natural sphere, as out of it, though we concede that his way may be more get about with difficulty. And we would remind Mr. Benson that Algy Banister might large won his crown Algy Banister might have won his crown as a martyr (if martyrdom was the road

as a martyr (if martyrdom was the road he felt he must travel in order to find his soul) along the lines of convention and with less hurt to his fellows. Through we hear a great deal from Mr. Benson about Algy Banister's duty to his parents, a duty that had been intensified by his bribler Harold's death; or his duty towards Mary Maple, whom he had presented to love; or his interrited duty to wards Mary Mapic, whom he had pre-tended to fove; or his inherited duty to-wards his numerous dependents; or his duty towards his King and country. The contemplative life, with all that makes human life sweet and wholesome, and tolerable, left out of it; in its place a life in which utter londiness, uscless introspection, seourgings, semi-starvation, weariness of body and spirit, alternated by hysteric uplifting, lastly oblivion, and the very questionable prospect of reaching the goal aimed at—for swely God is mocked by this travesty of sacrifice—is the life Mr. Benson would have us believe is most acceptable to God. That perversions of every law framed by humans are bound to occur, is undeniable. But in spite of Mr. Benson's farcical representation of conventionalism, we still believe and maintain that convention is, one of society's strongest bulwarks; instituted for the preservation of its weakest memwhich utter loneliness, useless introfor the preservation of its weakest mem-

YEARS OF BILIOUSNESS.

PROMPTLY CURED BY BILE BEANS.

The following case of Mrs. H. Tuohy, of Franklyn-street, Adelaide, S.A., is typical of Bile Beans! perfect and thorough way. Whether you have biliousness in only slight and intermittent attacks, or whether it is of years! standing and apparently chronic, Bile Beans are a sure cure—and permanent too. Chatting to an interviewer, Mrs. Tuohy said: "For the greater part of my life I have been a great sufferer from biliousness, which was accompanied by headache and indigestion, and I found nothing to give me speedier relief than Bile Beans, Even from the contents of the first box I felt me speedier relief than Bile Beaus. Even from the contents of the first box I felt an improvement, and, continuing the course, the biliousness and headaches gradually left me, and I was ultimately perfectly cared. Since then I have no need to have anyone in attendance in my-house, as I am perfectly able to do my own household duties, and I never felt better in my life. I have tried every kind of medicine in search of relief, but each and everyone failed to do me any good. My greatest pleasure mow is advising friends and, neighbours who may be suffering from biliousness or any liver trouble, to waste no time in experimenting, but get a lux of Bile Beaus. It have reliable liver medicine.

Such testimony, proves conclusively that Bile Bean's cure surely and permaniently. They are the standard remedy for indigestion, biliousness, headache, debility, summer fig. loss of appetite, constipation, piles, and all disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, Price 1s. 14d. per lost 2.2. 4d. size is specially recommended for family use, holding three times the 1s. 14d. box: testimony - proves conclusively

The Need for Ships.

("The Bulletin.")

Australia's fleet consists of a few obsolescent gunboats and one fifty-year-old battleship .- Distarbing fact.

Themistocles proposed that, instead of dividing amongst themselves the revenues derived from the silver mine at Laurium, they should use that fund for the construction of ships of war. With the fleet thus obtained, Greece was saved at the lattle of Salamis.—Pularch, abridged. Broken Hill, one of the richest mineral-producing cities in the Commonwealth,

as its biggest mines closed down.—News

Athens in the long ago-ere the Asiat

Laid the Spartan legion low-drifted

thus; Wasted time in revelry, launched no ships upon the sea— Drowsed long quite carelessly— Same as us!

From her mines at Laurium, ere the Persian beat his drum, Lo, she raised a mighty sum every ear:

But that foolish land afar threw its coin

across the bar, Bought with it the brown eigar, Likewise beer!

But Themistocles, the wise, gazed with grim, prophetic eyes— Whilst the growd swapped jokes and

lies; saw the need; ght the ancient Tory crew—fool Athenian leaders who

Saw no need for measures new (Cook and Reid)

And he beat them, so it seems-bright to-day his action gleams—
Built one hundred big triremes
speedily;

Aristides and his gang grieved to hear his hammers chang— Yea, they felt the Tory pang

Inwardly!

Came King Xerxes, hight the Proud, with his monstrous fighting crowd— Blared his trumpets long and loud as-

they came; On that ancient land at last burst the Asiatic blast,

And the Torics stood aghast At the same!

With twelve hundred fighting ships came the Persian -- neath his whins Marched the millions-in eclipse sank

the star (So opined the Tory erew) of the land

that Homer knew—
Land of heroes brave and true
In times afar.

Some observed, "Tis best to run-Greece, it seems, is clearly done." But their leader bade them shun such

a crime;
"Here be ships wherewith to fight
grasp your swords," said he, "an

Let us keep our country White-This land sublime!

"Brave Leonidas is dead-yea, Ther-mopylae runs red With the blood his beroes shed for his

land; Athens barns-our city dear; but our fighting ships are here."

Greece is sub—ye need no fear,

Let us stand!"

Rharing loud did echoes come—echoes' of the Persian drum; Crouched the Tories pale and numb on

the shore. But the nam who manned the fleet raised no wail of dread defeat—

Resolute each seaman heat With his oar!

Where the Isle of Salamis lifts, the bps of Greece to kiss, Lo, they made their galley his through the swell;

Nerges prand, upon his throne, thought the victory his awn: Soon he raised a bitter groan, Then a yell:

For behold! with iron beaks drave the warships of the Greeks—
The Athenian proudly speaks of that

day;
Shining yet across the years see their swords, their shields and spears,
Hear the ringing Greeiun cheers
Far away!

Turned the Persian ships and fled-in the sea their floating dead. Dyed the blue Aegean red with their

Xerxes proud in anguish rose, quit his

large, all-conquering pose, For his name, as history shows, Was Plain Mud!

He who came two millions strong tors with whirlwind speed along— tame no glad, triumphant song from lips ;

Thus Themistocles the grim, in those days long dead and dim,
Spoilt the Asiatic hymn
With his ships!



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