

accepts the view that John Mark wrote it as we have it. He does believe that Mark wrote the Petrine Memorabilia which was finally worked up in Rome by "reductors" into our "Mark", which may be in the eighties, while "Matthew" and "Luke" belong to the early part of the second century. Bacon is a nimble critic and is always interesting, even when least convincing. The present volume is technical and covers all the data bearing on the question at issue. Bacon has no trouble in proving his thesis, that Mark is a Roman gospel, but the subsidiary conclusions are by no means so certain as he conceives them to be.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

### III. RECONSTRUCTION AND MISSIONS.

**Japan and World Peace.** By K. K. Kawakami, Author of "Japan in World Politics". New York, the Macmillan Company, 1919. xv-|-196 pp. \$1.50.

Those of us who have taken Mr. Kawakami as a judicious student of world affairs seeking fairly to appraise and present various and sometimes conflicting claims, find ourselves, in face of this new volume, compelled to see the special advocate of Japanese aims and no longer careful even to seem impartial.

His treatment of Mexico in relation to the United States and Japan, aside from being superficial and partisan, amounts to little, save that a good many Americans would do well to take to heart the just condemnation of mendacious and malicious schemers of our country in this same complication.

It is in his treatment of China, and of Japan's relations thereto, and schemes therein, that Mr. Kawakami gives us most light. He gives it not so much by intention nor by his actual statements as by indirect revelations and by the obvious purpose to produce impressions contrary to the actual facts. It is this "China problem" that constitutes the burden of the volume, and the aim is to produce sympathy and silence while Japan goes ahead with her unholy ambitions with reference to China.

The author combines a strange frankness with a subtle deception in argument, so very subtle, indeed, as to leave one wondering whether, after all, the writer is not quite honest, from his own standpoint, in all he says. Here, in the Preface, is the frank statement of his chief interest and of a change of method in dealing with it: "I have devoted a considerable space to Japan's relations with China, because those relations are most vital to the existence of the island nation. In speaking of the prevailing conditions in China, I have, in

the past, endeavored to express myself with reserve. But I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time has come when the world should be informed of the true situation. There is no use in evading the fact that China is utterly incapable of managing her own affairs, and that the civilized nations of the world must come to an agreement with a view to establishing an international guardianship for China."

It is in the light of such ideas and purposes that we are to read our author's indignant resentment of general suspicion of Japan's pledge to restore Kaiou Chow to China. It will be restored to China when and in what measure China is taken over by the other nations with Japan chief in the counsels of that "international guardianship" for which the Paris peace laid the foundation, under the demand of Japan. The European powers shared all too much in Japan's ambitions to advance their interest at the expense of China's rights, and the United States finally yielded. We shall not get away from that iniquity in many a long day.

This book of Mr. Kawakami, like his others, needs to be studied by Americans to help us see with a much needed sympathy the really acute problems of population and of needed resources which Japan faces and which must account for many of her ideas and some of her policies which are the product of these acute needs. There is all too little knowledge of Japan in our country. We are too provincial in knowledge and in feeling. Our large part in world life cannot be determined by narrow and selfish aims. This book will help us to see the other side. And if Japanese policies are sometimes seriously selfish and sordid ours may be open to the same charges, and Mr. Kawakami does not spare our feelings in this volume.

W. O. CARVER.

**Foreign Financial Control of China.** By T. W. Overlach. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1909. ix-[-xiii]-295 pp. \$2.00.

One does not usually begin a book review by quoting a cover advertising summary. In this case such a note serves a good purpose. "With the coming of peace, China re-enters the stage in the play of economic and political rivalries. Lest these rivalries centering in China end in war, it will be necessary for all the powers concerned to readjust their specific national interests and viewpoints on the basis of neutral respect for the needs and aspirations of all, including those of China. To contribute toward such international conciliation is the aim of this book." The gracious concession that the "needs and aspirations" of China shall be "included" in those which must