

appointed by the French government for Morocco, is made up of two theses for the doctorate of letters, which break new and interesting ground—"Judéo-Hellènes et Judéo-Berbères," consisting of investigations into the origins of Jews and Judaism in Africa (272 pages); and "Les Hébraeo-Phéniciens," an introduction to the history of the origins of Hebrew colonization in Mediterranean countries (206 pages). This book is the work of Nahum Slouschz, who is an assistant at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (E. Leroux).

In the *Annales du Musée Guimet*, Raymond Weill publishes "Les Origines de l'Égypte pharaonique," first part, second and third dynasties (8vo, figures and plates, 20 francs, E. Leroux).

The *Unione Statistica delle città italiane* has issued a second volume of the "Annuario Statistico" (Florence: Alfani e Venturi). It is edited by Prof. Ugo Giusti, head of the Florence bureau of statistics, and presents the most important administrative conditions in the chief communes of Italy for the year 1906-1907 in a series of well-arranged, comparative tables grouped under seventeen headings: meteorology; territory and population; building activity, including prices of land, rents, and workmen's houses; streets and parks; water and lighting; markets, public slaughter-houses, and prices of food; census of animals; education; libraries and museums; polls, military levies, charities, sanitation; expenditures; taxes; debts and loans; employees and pensions; strikes and labor bureaus; municipal ownership of public services; commerce and transportation; lotteries. The tables of migration and emigration, of pensions, and of the administration by the communes of unusual services are especially important. The municipal ownership of tramways has a logical development in the control of local steamboat service by the city of Venice. Other towns have assumed the distribution of electrical power, own pharmacies, workmen's houses, bakeries, grist mills, and even refrigerating plants. There are interesting details regarding the functions assumed by labor bureaus. The number of towns contributing to theatrical entertainments for the people and to orchestras and bands is noticeable. The almost universal lack of town statisticians and inexperience in gathering data have made the editor's work difficult, but the frank admission of the unavoidable deficiencies and limitations of these early volumes disarms criticism. The number of communes cooperating in this volume has increased from sixty-seven to eighty-three. Although the editor admits a large number of errors in the replies of some communes and inadequate explanations of marked differences in figures between successive years in others, the results are interesting and significant. The "Annuario" is a convenient, light quarto, which contains over three hundred pages, and an index of towns and one of subjects.

Charles Warren Stoddard, known as the "Poet of the South Seas," died at Monterey, Cal., April 24, at the age of sixty-five. He was born in Rochester in 1843 and early in life moved to California. For a time he was an actor, but he soon took up newspaper work and spent seven years as travelling correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. In 1885 he was appointed to the

chair of English literature in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and remained there for two years. He went to the Catholic University of America in 1889, and there remained till his death. His skill in vivid description was shown at its best in "South Sea Idyls" (1873). William Dean Howells once said: "He produced the lightest, sweetest, wildest, freshest things that ever were written about the life of that summer ocean." Among his published works are: "Poems" (1867), "Mashallah: A Flight Into Egypt" (1881), "The Lepers of Molokai" (1885), "A Troubled Heart" (1885), "Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes" (1894), "The Wonder Workers of Padua" (1896), "A Cruise Under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco" (1898), "Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska" (1899), "In the Footprints of the Padres" (1902), "Exits and Entrances" (1903), "For the Pleasure of His Company" (1903), "Father Damien—A Sketch" (1903), "The Island of Tranquil Delights" (1904), "The Confessions of a Reformed Poet" (1907), and "The Dream Lady" (1907).

Samuel June Barrows, well-known as a student of penology, and active in many forms of philanthropy, died in this city, April 21. He was born in New York in 1845, and after a primary school education began to earn his own living in a machine shop. Later he practised stenography and worked as a reporter. In 1867 he became stenographic secretary to William H. Seward, Secretary of State. After studying at the Harvard Divinity School and the University of Leipzig, he was called to the First Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he stayed five years. Then he held the editorship of the *Christian Register* for sixteen years. He was secretary of the American delegation at the International Prison Congress in Paris in 1895, and represented the United States on the International Prison Commission in 1896. In 1900 he was appointed to the office of corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Prison Association, a member of the International Society of Comparative Criminal Law, and the author of various reports on penology, some of which are "The Prison Systems of the United States," "The Reformatory System of the United States," and "Crimes, Penalties, and Misdemeanors," all published by Congress. He was also the author of a volume entitled "The Isles and Shrines of Greece," and of various historical monographs.

Julia Louisa Matilda Woodruff, widow of the Rev. Curtiss T. Woodruff, died in New York, April 21, at the age of seventy-five. She wrote largely on devotional and other topics, including the following publications: "Shiloh" (1870), "My Winter in Cuba" (1871), "Holden with Cords" (1876), "The Daisy Seekers" (1885), "Life's Sunny Side" (1886), and "Bellevue" (1891).

Dr. Whitley Stokes, professor of physics in Dublin University, and a notable linguistic scholar, has died at the age of seventy-nine. He was for a number of years in India, where he was active in codifying the laws, and wrote largely on legal subjects. He was, however, best known as a Celtic scholar, being joint editor of the series of "Irische Texte," the "Thesaurus

Palæohibernicus," and the "Archiv für keltische Lexicographie." From his long list of publications the following may be named: "Irish Glosses" (1860), "Three Irish Glossaries" (1862), "The Creation of the World, a Cornish Mystery" (1863), "Goidelicon" (1872), "Middle-Breton Hours" (1876), "The Calendar of Oengus" (1880), "The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick" (1887), "The Old-Irish Glosses at Würzburg and Carlsruhe" (1887), "Urkeltischer Sprachschatz" (1894), "The Gaelic Marco Polo, Maundeville and Fierabras" (1898), "The Eulogy of St. Columba" (1899), and "Martyrology of Oengus."

#### THE GROWTH OF NATIONALITIES.

*The Cambridge Modern History*. Planned by the late Lord Acton; edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley M. Leathes. Vol. XI: The Growth of Nationalities. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.

In this great work, which has now reached its eleventh volume, leaving only one more to issue from the press, we note with interest that the number of contributors to each volume seems steadily to increase, and that among these the number of writers who are neither Englishmen nor Americans also increases. The present volume consists of twenty-eight chapters, some of them divided into sections done by different hands. There are twenty-nine contributors, and of these ten belong to one or other of the nations of Continental Europe. This may be taken as a testimony either to the sedulous eagerness of the editors to secure the most competent men to write, each about his own country, or to deficiency of perfectly competent English and American scholars; for *prima facie* and *ceteris paribus*, an historical scholar who can use English as his own language and does not need to be translated, would as a contributor be preferable to a foreign scholar.

The general quality and character of this volume vary little from the last three or four of its predecessors. All the work is carefully and intelligently done; all conforms to the modern conception of scientific history. There is no attempt at those rhetorical embellishments which were expected from the historians of a century ago. The style, though generally level, is clear and business-like; only rarely, as in such a chapter as Archibald Ross Colquhoun's on South Africa, does it tend to lapse occasionally into the slipshod. In such a book we have no right to look for literary brilliance, which in the case of all but the very best writers would be pretty sure to mean some sacrifice of accuracy and impartiality to literary effect. Nevertheless, the feeling comes into our mind that in these later volumes we have rather less of that sort of good writing which consists in clear, short, forcible characterization of events

and persons and tendencies than we had in the earlier volumes; and particularly in those upon the renaissance and the Reformation. It may also be remarked that there is in some of the chapters somewhat less than we could desire of an effort to bring out the broad features of the period, as apart from the details. Since the material is practically infinite, and the details might be expanded to any extent, the function of one who undertakes to condense the narrative must be to select such incidents as belong to the main stream, and tended either to accelerate or to retard the movement of that stream. Such a history as this ought to avoid becoming a mere chronicle; every part should be pervaded by the sense that there were governing tendencies, and there should be an effort to place these in a strong light. This criticism, however, is not intended to apply to the whole book, but only to some of the less skilful writers.

The geographical range of the narrative extends in this volume further than in its predecessors, a significant indication of the relations into which Europe began in the nineteenth century to come with countries previously uncivilized. There is a chapter on South Africa and Australia, another on China and Japan. Thus a new kind of utility in such a history as this is revealed. Even an exceptionally well-informed man might find some trouble in ascertaining where he should look for an account of the Afghan war of 1839-42, or of the two Chinese wars of 1841 and 1857, or of the Japanese revolution of 1868. But in this large and well ordered scheme a place is found for all events of any magnitude anywhere, except, perhaps, in Persia, which does not seem to be brought, except by incidental mention, within the rays of this historical lamp. A little space might have been gained by the omission of some of the disquisitions on literary history. The chapter on French literature ("Reaction against Romanticism") and that on the Italian literature of the Risorgimento, both of them excellently done by Prof. Émile Bourgeois and Prof. Carlo Segré, respectively, are doubtless needed, because they illustrate the contemporary movements of French and Italian political life. But for the chapter on English literature, the same reason cannot be advanced, nor does that chapter, although well executed, really add to the knowledge of those who are competent to use the book as a whole, while the section of Chapter xxiv on Scandinavian literature would have been better placed in a later volume, where it could have been brought down to include the two most remarkable of Norwegian writers, who belong to the generation which is now beginning to pass away. These, however, are minor points.

The volume, as a whole, is quite worthy of the series. Nor need we single out special contributors. To praise the work of Dr. A. W. Ward or that of the late Sir Spencer Walpole would be superfluous. The editors have done well in enlisting for the chapters on India and the Far East such eminent specialists as Sir William Lee Warner and Sir Ernest Satow, and we note with pleasure the appearance in Chapter xv ("Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation") of Prof. Heinrich Friedjung, the brilliant author of the "Kampf um die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland, 1859-1866."

The general title of this volume, "Growth of Nationalities," fitly describes the period, roughly from 1840 to 1871, which is covered by these 1040 pages. Four stages, or sub-periods, may be distinguished in the movement. There was that of the preparations for and premonitory symptoms of revolution which had begun in Italy and Germany, almost immediately after, and which were the natural offspring of, the breakdown of the Napoleonic system. There was the short and highly exciting period of active revolution, exploding and spluttering all over Europe, which began with the Sicilian insurrections in January, 1848, and the Parisian street rising of February 22, in that year, and virtually closed with the surrender of Venice in August, 1849, though the old order was not fully reestablished in Germany till 1850, and the republic did not fall before Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* in France, December, 1851. The third period may be termed one of reaction, in which nevertheless the forces working afresh for or towards revolution soon showed themselves, and continued to gain strength from 1859 onwards. Last came the period of upturn, in which Italy shook off her foreign rulers (1859-60, 1866, 1870), while Germany obtained political unity by the extension of Austria (1866), and the establishment of the new Federal Empire (1870-71). This nationalistic movement was herewith by no means at its end. Moving eastward, it broke out in the Turkish Empire with violence in 1876, and led to the emancipation of Bulgaria in 1878, and, still later, to the emancipation of Crete, while, in the far North, the long dissensions of Norway and Sweden ended in 1905, with the separation of those two countries. How far Macedonia and Albania may, in like manner, secure autonomy, and what will be the end of the strife between the various nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, it remains for the future to show.

The principle of nationalities has been, in fact, intertwined, through the whole of the last ninety years, since the Greek risings against the Sultan began, with the struggle against arbi-

trary power. Neither of these parallel movements could have achieved so rapid a triumph as those years have seen but for the help of the other. Each of the nationalities which sought to unite as one people, and get rid of the stranger, sought also to be free from despotic rule. The passion for liberty so stimulated nationalism that men did not always realize that the two aims are not necessarily the same, though the enemy to be vanquished was, in most cases, the same. This appeared in the case of Germany. The Liberal party in Germany was also the national party. In 1848-9, it strove at the same time for a free Germany and a united Germany. But, when a united Germany was at last created, the work was accomplished by a state and a minister whose policy fell far short of that ideal of liberty which the earlier German patriots had conceived; and the spirit of nationalism has been so strong since 1866 and 1870 that far less effort has been made to popularize the government than was expected forty years ago. Nationalism is, in fact, under certain conditions, the ally rather of despotism than of freedom. A people eager to overcome its foes and assert its predominance may, when the choice between freedom and military strength is set before it, prefer military strength. That is no new phenomenon in history. So, too, a people may, in the assertion of its own nationalistic aims, be found willing to forswear in practice its theoretic love of freedom, and either to deliver itself up to a dictator for the sake of securing national unity, or to exercise a tyranny over vassal states, or perhaps over portions of its own territory in which men of a different race and speech strive in vain to make good their claim to be considered a nationality and to have at least a measure of autonomy conceded to them.

Little reference is made in this volume to the effect on the European struggle for free government of the events that were passing in America. Yet that influence was at one time of great moment. The triumph of the Northern States in the civil war profoundly affected opinion in Western Europe. The aristocratic Tories in England and the supporters of Louis Napoleon's monarchy in France thought in 1862 that "the republican bubble had burst," and when slavery vanished, and the Northern democracy not merely showed its strength but showed also that it could be clement in victory, and that its republican institutions emerged unscathed from the furnace of civil war, a great stimulus was given both to the democratizing party in England and to the republican party in France. Incidentally, the failure of the French Emperor's expedition to Mexico, which was due to vigorous action taken by the North



after the defeat of the Confederates, gave a shock to the credit of the Empire from which it never recovered. But that was less significant than the moral influence of the triumph won by the Free States in a war on which the attention of the world had for four years been fixed.

The present volume brings us to the threshold of that new period in which we are now living, and in which neither freedom nor nationality is the most conspicuous force directing the march of events. As in the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries, international as well as civil wars were waged in the name of religion, as in the latter part of the seventeenth and all through the eighteenth century they sprang, chiefly out of the dynastic ambitions of monarchs, as in the nineteenth century their cause was to be found in the struggle for internal freedom or for national union, so now the sources of discord between states, and still more the springs of political party action within each state, are chiefly economic. Material interests rule the world; and they are now the material interests either of whole nations or of large classes and sections, not merely of individuals or privileged groups. Freedom and political power are now valued very largely as a means by which material benefits can be secured. Modern industry is the child of applied science and the parent of international commerce; and commerce, which ought to be the pledge of peace, has by no means fulfilled the hopes entertained of it by the optimistic economists of fifty years ago. To describe these new forces which in one direction embody themselves in labor unions and socialistic efforts to turn government into an agency for production and distribution and which, in another direction, intensify the jealousy and suspicion of great nations competing for markets, and to show how they have become factors in history more powerful than ever before, will be a chief task—and it is no easy one—of the concluding volume.

#### CURRENT FICTION.

*Simeon Tetlow's Shadow.* By Jennette Lee. New York: The Century Co.

If there is anything we do not know about the American financier, his methods, his morals, his domestic habits, it is surely our own fault. Whatever the reformer and the "muckraker" have left unsaid, the playwright and the novelist have undertaken to say. And yet we have not yet had any really arresting compelling interpretation of this "man of the hour," any more than of that other timely figure, the political boss. These dominating types have called forth innumerable studies, many of them minutely faith-

ful to the fact, but no single great portraiture. Is the fault with our literary and dramatic artists, or with their theme? Is it possible that these famous magnates of ours, who so distress us and upon whom we so pride ourselves, simply fail to offer any new material for interpretation, or even any old material of the first order? The captain of industry, the political bully, are not new figures in the world's history: why should we feign surprise at them? Their machinery varies, the scale of their operations varies (at least as regards the number of dollars or human beings affected), but their method, their morale, are as old as the hills. Are we really conscious of a difference, except in bulk, between a Rockefeller and a corner grocer? Do these physical enlargements, these dropsies of great wealth and of the crushing power which great wealth brings, actually enlarge our experience? Perhaps so, as the experience of the myriad toads in a puddle might be enlarged (and abbreviated) by the development of Brobdingnagian proportions, with appetite corresponding, on the part of some score or two of their number. But the prodigies would remain toads.

Simeon Tetlow is a toad whose magnification seems to have been quite artificial, or rather perfectly unreal. He is supposed to be a railroad magnate of colossal bulk—financially:

The tiny, shriveled figure gave no hint of the power that ticked carloads of live stock and human beings to their destination and laid its hand upon roads half dead, or dying, or alive and kicking, sweeping them gently into the system, with hardly a gulp.

At forty-two he is president of the "R. and Q." road, and a nervous wreck. It is a pity we have not been made acquainted with him earlier, so that we might have beheld him in his prime and carried over some actual sense of his power into the spectacle of his weakness. One is situated toward him somewhat as toward the familiar hero of fiction who is said to be uniformly brilliant and witty, and who lets us hear nothing but commonplace chatter. Simeon Tetlow, in so far as we are given to know him, is the protégé and puppet of a marvellous office-boy with a dull face and an intuitive knowledge of how to manage Tetlow's affairs, from his diet to his business. This is not, as the publisher's note too sanguinely suggests, "the story of a Man and a Railroad": it is the story of a boy-hero and two invalids. Simeon Tetlow is but half a man as we see him, and his railroad is left a vague generalization in the background. John Bennett is the chief actor, and his feats are as probable as those of the heroes of Messrs. Oliver Optic and Henty. It is well enough for us to believe that in Tetlow's condition an honest boy may have come,

to supply him with "hands and feet—almost, it might seem, lungs and a few other useful vital organs"; but brains and will are a different matter. We must again take exception to the publisher's remark that "the interplay of his slow, sturdy nature with Simeon's vivid one is full of insight and humor and delightful surprise." There is very little humor in the book, though a great deal of pretty and wholesome sentiment. A little strained, perhaps, is the prolonged suffering of Tetlow under the curse of the old switch-tender, who has been displaced for carelessness; a little obvious the device of the innocent child who brings about the lifting of the curse; but accepted as a novel of sentiment and not of commercial life, the story may be enjoyed for its fluency and sweetness.

*The Wild Geese.* By Stanley J. Weyman. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The announcement is made that this is the last novel to be put forth by Mr. Weyman; and it must be confessed that we are able to endure the thought with some composure. He has borne his part bravely in the heyday and through the decline of the historical romance; and with a score of popular successes to his credit, may now fairly leave what skirmishings remain in the hands of the younger generation. "The Wild Geese" is—the usual thing, only not quite so much so—a diminished echo of "Under the Red Robe" and "A Gentleman of France." It contains, that is, the same elements of love-making, political intrigue, and sword-play, but a notable falling off in spirit and swing. The action takes place in Kerry, in the reign of George the First. It is the darkest hour of Irish Jacobitism. The public observances of the Roman faith are forbidden, and Romanists are shorn of civil and political rights. In spite of conspiracies, duels, and dungeons, it is all a sufficiently amiable sort of thing to happen in a book: the only question is why it should be necessary for it to happen so many times in so many books. A hundred years ago historical romance was yet to be born, in the Waverley novels. The stream grows sadly dilute.

*Whither Thou Goest.* By J. J. Bell. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

A sweet, simple story, sweetly and simply told, consisting of the old theme with variations, smacking less of the kailyard than one might expect of the author of "Wee Macgregor." Richard Balmain is drawn to Ruth Lennox, first by her fortune, and then by herself; but the latter emotion fails to convince her after she has been told of the former fact by her aunt, a personage as devoid of the milk of human kindness as Bill Sykes, and infinitely more pes-