

be no doubt that the popular verdict would be a decided negative.

Whether the popular verdict is right or not, I am not discussing here; but I venture to call attention to the substantial unanimity of that verdict. Sir Harry Johnston dismisses this view of the case as "provincial"; rather an inapt epithet for him to apply to the deliberate conclusion of practically a whole nation.

E. L. C. MORSE.

Chicago, March 1.

#### LINCOLN AND THE NEGRO.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few days ago I read with interest your editorial article of February 18, on "The Negro Problem in Foreign Eyes." You will agree with me that it is the truth alone to which we must look to set us free from prejudices and differences, the whole truth, got only by considering the testimony of both sides to our controversy.

Perhaps no American could have had a stronger desire to be the well-accepted head of a whole people than Abraham Lincoln. When you put the issue of the "War between the States" (to use a Southern term) on the basis of a war waged by "those who gave their lives for the liberty of the slave," are you not, by implication at least, doing Lincoln an injustice? He professedly waged war "to preserve the Union," which he said was his great purpose to maintain, whether "all free," the more desirable, and in agreement there with highest Southern sentiment; or "all slave," the less desirable. I am sure that those biographers of Lincoln who are considered the least favorable to his memory have taken pains to show that he was no hypocrite, as Dr. Goldwin Smith has laboriously and unwittingly made out, in order to reconcile the theory of a war for negro emancipation and the above-mentioned strongly expressed views of the President. I hold the memory of Lincoln in high regard, and I do not believe I dishonor his memory when I remind you of the fact that his Emancipation Proclamation was regarded by him as a necessary or desirable war measure, designed to bring the protracted conflict to a speedier close, a result to be desired by patriots; although that particular measure might have resulted in a slave uprising and massacres, after the manner of some of the islands in the West Indies. Violent radicals of the John Brown type might have hoped for this extreme; yet it was averted, not by "lash-torn flesh and mutilated face," but by the close and even affectionate relations between the vast majority of English masters and their African slaves lately redeemed from the lowest strata of uncivilized existence. Lincoln probably foresaw this. Again, the Emancipation Proclamation applied only to those portions of the country without the control of the Union arms; and Lincoln expressed very forcibly his belief in race supremacy, that, as between the black and the white, there could not be coequal races dwelling together, and that he preferred the control to be in the hands of the white race.

Sir Harry Johnston would solve the race question theoretically in the way he proposes in London or New York; but would he do differently in practice in Louisiana or Georgia? I live in Maryland, and should vote against the locally advocated

disfranchisement of negroes, because it is not needed here to uphold Lincoln's view of the necessity of white supremacy. In the far South, as to the black African, or in California, with reference to the yellow Chinese, it is considered necessary for the race in control of our national and State governments.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

Baltimore, Md., March 6.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The correspondent in your issue of March 4, criticising your editorial of February 18 on the race problem, does, I think, both Lincoln and the *Nation* an injustice. Lincoln's sentiments regarding the negro, as disclosed by the citation from the Lincoln-Douglas debate, were certainly not of the higher and nobler kind, and it would seem, superficially at least, that the correspondent is right and the *Nation* wrong in the contention at issue. But, in the light of conditions when Lincoln made the speech and the subsequent developments from the time of Lincoln's death, it is manifestly unfair to assume that Lincoln's views would not have undergone a change. These debates took place in 1858, before the notion of negro citizenship had thoroughly dawned upon the great masses of the American commonwealth, and before Lincoln was elected to the Presidency.

The negro problem, stated tersely, is this: Shall a man physically, intellectually, and morally the equal of other men be denied equal treatment because his skin is black, or because his ancestors had been oppressed? It is unlikely that Lincoln, the emancipator, would have answered the foregoing question in the affirmative.

CHARLES S. DUKE.

Chicago, March 7.

## Notes.

Besides the works recently mentioned by us in special notes the Oxford University Press has the following titles on its spring list: Hobbes's "Leviathan," edited, with introduction, by the late W. G. Pogson Smith; "Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century," Vol. III, 1685-1700, edited by J. E. Spingarn; "Specimens of Middle English," edited by J. Hall; "Roger Bacon's Works," edited by R. Steele (hitherto unpublished); Dante's "Convivio," translated by W. W. Jackson (Oxford Library of Translations); "The Forerunners of Dante: a Selection from Italian Poetry before 1300," edited by A. J. Butler; "The Englishman in Italy: An Anthology," edited by G. H. Wollaston; "Aristotle's Poetics," a revised Greek text, with critical introduction, translation, and commentary by I. Bywater; "Plato's Theory of Ideas," by J. A. Stewart; "The Cults of the Greek States," Vol. V, by L. R. Farnell; Theophrastus, edited by H. Diels, Euripides, Vol. III, edited by Gilbert Murray, and Cicero, "Orations" (another volume), edited by A. C. Clark, these three in the Oxford Classical Texts; "The Origins of Christianity," by the late Charles Bigg, edited by T. B. Strong; "The Sikh Religion, Its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors," six vols., by M. A. Macauliffe; "The Aitareya Aranyaka," edited by G. A. B. Keith (Anecdota Oxoniensia, Aryan se-

ries); "Law and Custom of the Constitution," Vol. I, by Sir W. R. Anson (new edition); "Tudor and Stuart Proclamations," edited by Robert Steele; "The Rhodian Sea-law," edited by W. Ashburner; "Historical Essays," by the late Henry Francis Pelham, edited by F. Haverfield; "The English Factories in India, 1624-1629, A calendar of Documents," by William Foster; "Tonia and the East," lectures by D. G. Hogarth; "A Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse in the Irish Language," printed in facsimile from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson B. 502), with introduction and notes by Kuno Meyer; "Gray's Poems," edited by W. Bang; "Memoirs of Shelley," by Thomas Love Peacock (with Shelley's letters to Peacock), edited by H. F. B. Brett-Smith; "Shelley's Prose in the Bodleian," edited by A. H. Koszul; "De Quincey's Literary Criticism," edited by Helen Darbishire; "Milton Memorial Lectures read before the Royal Society of Literature," edited by P. W. Ames; "Poe's Poems and Critical Essays," edited, with life, by R. Brimley Johnson; "Author and Printer," by P. H. Collins (popular edition); "An Illustrated Guide to Westminster Abbey," by Francis Bond; "The Edicts of Asoka," edited by Vincent A. Smith; "Aristotle's Criticisms of Plato," by J. M. Watson; and "The Odyssey," printed in Proctor Greek type.

George Allen now announces a final volume of the great Library Edition of Ruskin's Works, consisting of a Complete Bibliography, a Catalogue of Ruskin's Drawings and MSS., Addenda and Corrigenda, and a general Index.

The *Athenæum* reports that important letters from J. S. Mill are likely to be given to the public.

"The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson (Houghton Mifflin Co.) is an excellent piece of special genealogical investigation. Many points of the family history in the United States were in doubt, and the President characteristically said it was "the short and simple annals of the poor." The English line had long baffled investigation. It was known to begin in Hingham, and the name of the emigrant to New England was known, as well as that of his father; beyond that nothing definite, until by a discovery not unlike that which established the Washington line, a chance finding of papers in a chancery suit, solved the problem. This suit left the father of the emigrant in rather straitened circumstances—probably one of the leading motives of his removal and that of two brothers to New England. The line of descent is then traced to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, affording a good example of the manner in which New England has spread into the West. The value of this volume rests upon the fact that it is the work of trained investigators, who have carefully weighed their evidence, and who have not hesitated to mark what is doubtful or misleading. The many errors of other writers are corrected, and some of these errors were more than curious. While the style is at times pitched in a high key, no unreasonable claims are made. In England the family were "ostentatious yeomen, with a dominant strain of gentle blood in their veins"; in America, they were plain pioneers, with fine in-

herited traits. The book is handsomely illustrated, and is in every sense worthy of its object.

Vols. V and VI of the "Works of James Buchanan" (J. B. Lippincott Co.) cover five years, from 1841 to 1846. In the first period Buchanan was in opposition, a critic in the Senate of Capt. Tyler's administration, and an authority on international questions. In 1845 he entered the cabinet of Polk as Secretary of State, and thus became identified with the Texan policy of his chief. He was still very local in his interests, and had a really better knowledge of what Pennsylvania expected of him than what national concerns required. He was opposed to a national bank, and fought the policy of distributing among the States the revenue from public lands. He professed to be opposed to a high protection tariff, but incidental protection on the products of his own State could hardly be too high for its prosperity. The proposition to frame a horizontal tariff, in which a uniform rate of duty was imposed on all articles, was ridiculed, and the pauper labor of Europe was introduced as a serious political argument in favor of higher duties. In Texas he saw an ally, for he believed Texas would be another sugar producing State, and in the cause of incidental protection "sugar and iron are indissolubly connected in interest." For Tyler he had a moderate contempt, "a President without a party," and he clearly indicated his growing dislike of Van Buren, who was confidently thought to be the coming man. This opposition to the leader of his party never became open. In the Department of State he encountered some pressing questions. Congress had determined that Texas should immediately be annexed, and it remained only to arrange the details, and throw the real burden on other departments, as war with Mexico was inevitable. As for slavery, the negroes would flock to Mexico where there was no racial objection to them, and this would draw off the possible dangers hanging over the country. "All Christendom is leagued against the South upon this question of domestic slavery"—and Texas was to be the outlet to relieve the pressure! On the Oregon question, much discussion passed between Buchanan and Pakenham, and the important notes on both sides are printed in this volume, though in the equally important and more delicate intercourse with Mexico Slidell's dispatches are omitted. While robbing Mexico of Texas, Buchanan sought to educate the Californians, still foreigners, to annexation. "It would be difficult," he wrote to Slidell, "to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and degraded a Power as Mexico," and he thought the behavior of the Texans "one of the grandest moral spectacles which has ever been presented to mankind." Unfortunately, Buchanan was without a sense of the humorous, and when he does undertake to be light, the result is heaviness. Mr. Moore includes the foreign affairs paragraphs in Polk's messages, and prints not a little that is trivial and of neither personal nor political consequence. The accuracy of the text is noticeable.

A leading fact in the history of South Africa in recent years is the progress of the natives. There have been remarkable economic and social changes among them, as well as the awakening of a wide-spread

desire for education, independent churches, and a larger share in the government. This awakening, together with the labor question, has brought about a new order of things; and perplexing race problems are to be solved. To give information in regard to the present conditions and to aid in the adoption by the different colonies of a uniform and progressive policy toward the natives, the South African Native Races Committee has published a volume entitled "The South African Natives: Their Progress and Present Condition" (E. P. Dutton & Co.). It is largely a collection of facts derived from the reports of commissions appointed by some of the colonial governments. The subjects treated are occupations, land tenure, taxation, administration, legal status, education, and churches. The chapter on administration was written by Sir Godfrey Lagden, chairman of the Inter-Colonial Commission on Native Affairs of 1903-5. The largest space is given to education, and the general impression left is very encouraging, especially from the introduction of manual and agricultural instruction in the schools, the establishment of institutions for the training of teachers, and a college for the higher education. The Ethiopian movement is described in the chapter on churches, its principal aim being to secure for Africans an independent, self-supporting church. The treatment of the different subjects is remarkably fair and temperate, the difficulty of finding ready solutions for the various problems presented being always acknowledged, and helpful suggestions, rather than criticisms, being offered. The work has a value for all who have to deal with a similar condition of one race ruling another of a lower grade of civilization, but vastly superior in numbers. None can read it without feeling with the committee that prepared it that in South Africa "the outlook is hopeful."

Two slender volumes give us F. B. Sanborn's reminiscences of "Bronson Alcott at Alcott House, England, and Fruitlands, New England (1842-1844)," and of "Hawthorne and His Friends." They are put together in a rambling fashion, but reproduce the atmosphere of those transcendental days, as no one else now living can do. The Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has printed the books in excellent form.

Morris Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice," just published by the Macmillan Co., is a fair example of the new tone now getting into the better socialistic books. The note of defiance is less heard, that of persuasion, at times almost of compromise, is more pronounced. When, for instance, Mr. Hillquit enumerates the transitional measures to be adopted between the present régime and the perfect state, he is on ground of rational debate. The initiative, the referendum, public ownership, etc., are to be accepted or rejected for no *a priori* reasons, but as each is, or is not, expedient. As a reaction against the extreme individualism of the middle nineteenth century, this tendency is wholesome; but like all reactions, apart from any consideration of final constitutional changes, their advocacy seems to most judicious minds to run to irrational excess. When Mr. Hillquit, however, passes from questions of transitional expediency to his socialist ideal, there enters, as always, an entirely different

set of questions. Society has passed successively through slave-holding and feudalism, to industrialism, and is now struggling through this stage to socialism. That some change will occur in the near future is quite possible; but according to the law of analogy, to which the socialist appeals, it would be to a new order of leadership taking the place of the present "captains of industry," not to a uniform equality. And by the same argument, the change in moral standards would be to a new form of more or less suppressed egotism, and not to a state in which there is no motive for selfishness. In one section Mr. Hillquit reflects particularly the common weakness of his school. When he comes to the question of payment for labor, he simply says that "socialists do not offer a cut and dried plan of wealth distribution." Yet it is just here that the real psychological crux occurs: what conceivable plan of distribution will maintain a degree of content sufficient for the working of any communistic scheme?

In May, 1888, a little party, including John Addington Symonds and his daughter Margaret, visited Vescovana, where the Countess Pisani lived and managed what was left of the estate of the ancient Venetian family. She was the daughter of Dr. Julius van Millingen, the physician who attended Byron at Missolonghi, and she had married Count Almorò Pisani in 1852. The visit gave rise to an intimate friendship, and this to a charming book by Miss Symonds, published in 1893 under the title of "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm." A new edition of this work now comes from the Century Co., revised by the author and embellished with a number of new illustrations. It is an interesting account of Italian country life and gives a picture of an unusual woman.

"The Magic Casement" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) is a taking name for an anthology of fairy poetry, and Alfred Noyes has brought together a good volume of verse from Shakespeare to several substantial writers still alive. There is a common prejudice against the insertion of the editor's own work in such books; it savors somewhat of pushing one's self uninvited into illustrious company, but it is hard to find fault with a procedure which gives us so elfin a poem as Mr. Noyes's "Sherwood," with its dancing close:

*Robin! Robin! Robin!* All his merry thieves  
Answer as the bugle-note shivers through the leaves;

Calling as he used to call, faint and far away;  
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

"Deutschland unter den Kulturvölkern," by Dr. P. Rohrbach (Berlin: Buchverlag Hilde), of which the second edition has followed rapidly on the heels of the first, is a patriotic and yet critical discussion of the political relations of Germany to its neighbors. While pointing out the prominent place and even leadership of Germany in international politics, the author freely and frankly dwells on the weaknesses of its foreign policy.

It is generally held by Jewish and Christian scholars that the Sanhedrin trial of Jesus, as described in the Gospels, was not in accordance with the Jewish law of the time, and the facts in the case are well set forth by Walter M. Chandler in "The



Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint" (New York: The Empire Publishing Company). He has consulted good authorities, and his statements of Jewish law may be taken to be correct. As irregularities in the trial he mentions among other things: the private examination before Anas (or Calaphas), and the facts that the trial was at night and on the eve of a Sabbath, that it was concluded within one day, that, according to one account, Jesus was convicted on his own uncorroborated testimony, and that there was not a unanimous verdict by the whole Sanhedrin. It thus appears that Jesus was condemned by a Jewish clique, and that neither the Jewish people nor the Sanhedrin as a whole is to be held responsible for his death. To his legal discussion Mr. Chandler has prefixed a defence of the authenticity and credibility of the Gospel narratives, but the work would be improved by the omission of this part; the author is not at home in New Testament criticism, and might properly have contented himself with the assumption that the Gospel narratives of the trial, though not free from difficulties, may be taken as giving in general a trustworthy statement of the facts. The first volume of the work is devoted to the Jewish trial; in the second volume the Roman trial is discussed, the author's conclusion being that Pilate's procedure was legally correct in the first appearance of Jesus before him, but not in the second appearance. There are added two chapters on Græco-Roman religion and social life, bringing out mainly the darker side of the religious life, and an appendix gives an English translation of the apocryphal "Acts of Pilate."

An edition of all the Gothic literature extant, together with the lexicographical and other aids necessary for the thorough study of this language and its literature has been begun by the publication of the first volume of Wilhelm Streitberg's "Die gotische Bibel." This issue is entitled, "Der gotische Text und seine griechische Vorlage mit Einleitung, Lesarten und Quellen," a volume of more than 500 closely but clearly printed pages (Heidelberg: Winter). It constitutes the latest addition to the series Germanische Bibliothek, edited by W. Streitberg. The editor has endeavored to cover the whole ground in a new and independent study.

In view of the approaching four hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Calvin, the new volume of Dr. Adolf Zahn of Stuttgart, entitled "Studien über Johannes Calvin," is timely. The special purpose of this well-known conservative theologian is indicated by the subtitle, "Die Urteile katholischer und protestantischer Historiker im 19. Jahrhundert über den Reformator" (Gütersloh: C. Bertelsmann). These views the author, himself a member of the Reformed Church and a close student of Calvin's life and works, as evidenced by a number of publications, criticises and weighs in a fairly objective way.

In "Kirche und Gegenwart" Prof. Erich Schaeder of the University of Kiel (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann), publishes two lengthy lectures in which, from a moderately conservative point of view, he tries to show how the church can meet the wants of the times. The special topics are "Kirche, heiliger Geist und Geister von heute," and

"Die Kirche die zentrale Geistesmacht auch im Kulturleben der Gegenwart." As to the timeliness of this discussion there can be no question, but Professor Schaeder is not willing to yield to modern thought what apparently must be conceded before the church can resume its old prominence.

Prof. Johannes Weiss of the University of Heidelberg, in "Die Aufgaben der neutestamentlichen Wissenschaft in der Gegenwart" (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht), gives an exceptionally comprehensive and clear birdseye view of the status and problems of modern New Testament research. He recognizes progress especially in textual criticism. He is among the critics who take a more conservative view of the authorship of the fourth gospel; for he maintains that it must be regarded as the work of an eyewitness and suggests that the writer was John the Presbyter of Ephesus.

Although there are several good commentaries for the study of Kant's "Prolegomena," yet the new "Kommentar zu Kants 'Prolegomena'; I, Die Grundprobleme der Erkenntnistheorie," by Dr. M. Apel (Berlin-Schöneberg: Hilde) is anything but a work of supererogation. This volume of 224 pages is exceptionally clear in explanation of Kant, and is well adapted to make the reader an independent student of his system. The work is also one of the signs of the revived interest in the study of Kant.

There certainly can be no lack of detailed data in the recent work of Otto Nirnheim, who devotes 624 pages to the material alone on the first year of the Bismarckian era, "Das erste Jahr des Ministeriums Bismarck und die öffentliche Meinung" (Heidelberg: Winter). The matter, taken chiefly from the public press, is intended to give the student the data for independent research. The author draws no conclusions.

Unsympathetic as has been the attitude of Dr. Adolf Bartels towards the German moderns, that group which was supposed to have founded the new *Heimatskunst* met with his approval from the very beginning. It is therefore not surprising that the name of Dr. Bartels should appear on the cover of a little book of 140 pages, entitled "Wilhelm von Polenz," and containing an appreciation of the personality and the work of that writer, who was one of the sanest and most mature representatives of his generation in the literature of contemporary Germany (Dresden: E. A. Koch).

The interest in Hebbel, evident even from the latest issue of *Poet Lore*, which contains a translation of his "Agnes Bernauer," is still growing and producing studies of his character and his work. Among the most recent are "Der Fall Hebbel: Ein Künstlerproblem," by Friedrich Paul (Leipzig: Xenien-Verlag); "Friedrich Hebbels philosophische Jugendlyrik," by Dr. Paul Zinke, the first book of the Prager deutsche Studien, edited by Carl von Kraus and August Sauer (Prague: Carl Bellmann); "Friedrich Hebbel," by Dr. Anna Schapire-Neurath, contained in the series *Aus Natur und Geisteswelt* (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner); and "Hebbelprobleme: Studien," by Dr. Oskar F. Walzel in the new series of his *Untersuchungen zur neueren Sprach- und Literaturgeschichte* (Leipzig: H. Haessel).

A handsome book on Paris is the volume

of notes by Karl Scheffler (imported by G. E. Stechert & Co.). Scheffler is the editor of the art magazine *Kunst und Künstler* and the author of a number of works on modern art. What he saw in Paris, he saw with an artist's vision, and the record and reflection of these impressions is of distinction. The author must also be given credit for an impartial attitude which is most agreeable.

"Le Messianisme chez les Juifs," by M. J. Lagrange (Paris: Victor Lecoffre), covering the period from 150 B. C. to 200 A. D., treats the origin of the teachings of Christ, particularly on eschatological subjects. The author, who has the sources well in hand, opposes the views of Loisy and his school, who insist that the contents of Christ's doctrines were taken mainly from the Apocalyptic literature of the inter-Testament period. While not denying the influence of this world of thought, Lagrange sees rather in the Old Testament itself the fountain head of what Christ preached.

The *Studi di Filologia Moderna*, a periodical devoted to the study of the modern literatures, has recently been founded by a committee of distinguished Italian scholars, and has been entrusted to the editorship of Prof. Guido Manacorda of the University of Catania. The first two numbers, which have already appeared, indicate a higher level of scholarship than can be claimed for any periodical of the same kind in this country. They contain two Schiller studies by Arturo Farinelli, and numerous other contributions of similar merit, besides more than usually competent reviews, and briefer notices of virtually all works of literary scholarship recently published in Europe and America. Our own Modern Language Association might do well to model its Publications on lines similar to those successfully followed by this Italian venture.

Prof. Ettore Pais, who is now connected with the University of Rome, has begun the publication of *Studi Storici per l'Antichità Classica*, a quarterly review devoted to articles on classical history, archæology, and culture. Unlike the earlier journal written by Professor Pais and his pupils, this one has a long list of contributors, among whom are German, French, English, and American classicists. Articles will be printed in other of the important modern languages, as well as Italian. The first number has six monographs and nearly forty pages of critical reviews and notes. Each volume of the *Studi* will contain at least 550 pages of text. Subscriptions (16 lire per annum) should be sent to the publisher, Enrico Spoerri, Lung' Arno Regio, Pisa; manuscripts and books for review to Prof. Ettore Pais, 76 Via dei Sediari, Rome.

The estimates of appropriations for the United States Bureau of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, as transmitted to Congress, included under the general head of salaries estimates for additional employees as follows: Expert in higher education, \$4,000; expert in industrial education, \$3,000; expert in the welfare of children, \$3,000; editor, \$2,000; additional clerks, \$12,100. Of the new employees requested, Congress made provision for an editor at \$2,000; one clerk at \$1,200, and one clerk at \$1,000. The salary of the commissioner of education was increased from \$4,500 to \$5,000, making a total increase in the appropriations for the general work of the bureau of \$4,700 over the appropri-

tions for the current fiscal year. The requests for a lump sum appropriation of \$40,000 for educational investigations; for an increase of \$1,500 in the appropriation for the library; for an increase of \$8,000 in the fund for collecting statistics, and of an appropriation of \$39,000 for rent, metal shelving, additional furniture, and removal of the bureau to new quarters, did not receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

The trustees of the Rhodes Scholarships have decided that henceforth any candidate from the United States shall be eligible who has passed the qualifying examinations in Latin and mathematics, without Greek. Such a candidate, however, must satisfy the Responsions Examiners in Greek before he can offer himself for any examination which presupposes Responsions.

Mrs. Francis Ransom Lane (born Elinor Macartney), the novelist, died at Lynchburg, Va., March 15. She was author of "The Mills of God" (1901), "Nancy Stair" (1904), and "All for the Love of a Lady" (1906).

George Thorndike Angell, founder and president of the American Humane Education Society, died in Boston March 16, at the age of eighty-five. He was editor of *Our Dumb Animals*, which he founded in 1868.

The Rt. Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War, 1903-1906, died last week. He was born in 1855, son of William Delafield Arnold, and was adopted by the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster. At Oxford he secured high rank, and he became a Member of Parliament in 1892. His books are: "How to Solve the Irish Land Question," "The Citizen Reader," "The Laws of Everyday Life," "This World of Ours," "In a Conning Tower," "Things New and Old" (7 vols.), "Our Home Army," "A History of England" (1897), "Army Letters" (1898), "The Coming of the Kilogram" (1899), "Our Great City" (1901), "The Army in 1906: a Policy and a Vindication" (1906), and "English Socialism of To-day" (1908).

Frédéric-Salomon Rauh, of the Faculté des Lettres in the University of Paris, has died at the age of forty-seven. His published works include: "Essai sur le fondement métaphysique de la morale," "De la Méthode dans la psychologie des sentiments," "Psychologie appliquée à l'éducation" (in collaboration with M. d'Allonnes), and "L'Expérience morale."

Eginhard von Barfus, one time officer in the Prussian army and author of a number of books of travel and fiction, has died at the age of eighty-three. Among his works are "Durch alle Meere," "Bis in die Wildnis," "Deutsche Marine am Kongo," "Treue Kameraden," "Im Lande der Buren," and "Auf Samoa."

Vice-Admiral Reinhold von Werner has died at Charlottenburg in his eighty-fourth year. Besides his active duties, he wrote several works on naval topics, including "Die preussische Marine," "Erinnerungen und Bilder aus dem Seeleben," "Berühmte Seeleute," and "Bilder aus der deutschen Seekriegsgeschichte."

## PROGRESS OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

*A History of Classical Scholarship*. Vol. II: from the Revival of Learning to the End of the Eighteenth Century (in Italy, France, England, and the Netherlands). Vol. III: The Eighteenth Century in Germany, and the Nineteenth Century in Europe and the United States of America. By John Edwin Sandys. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 each.

With the volumes before us, Dr. Sandys has acceptably completed an important undertaking, desired by many since the days of Francis Bacon, "a just history of learning." A history of classical scholarship only partly fulfils Bacon's plan, but it is nevertheless a useful part of the larger undertaking. Dr. Sandys has had no precursor in this attempt. Valuable studies of special periods exist, as well as biographical dictionaries of scholars. Prof. A. Gudeman some years ago published a useful outline which has recently appeared revised and augmented in a German translation; but this work suffers from two noticeable defects, the neglect of scholarly achievement in the nineteenth century outside of Germany, and the absurdly meagre treatment of the Occidental Middle Ages. On the significance of this period even the brief statement of Dr. Sandys in his final recapitulation (Vol. III, p. 471 f.) is more satisfactory than the page or two in Gudeman; the whole story appears in Vol. I, which, issuing in 1903, was given a second edition in 1906. The three volumes together sum up successfully the history of classical scholarship from the sixth century B. C., well-nigh to the present day.

Beginning in Vol. II with the Italian renaissance, which period is treated with greater detail in the author's *Lane Lectures at Harvard University* (1905), the course of scholarship is followed through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Italy, France, the Netherlands, England, and Germany. In the eighteenth century, however, this order is rightly abandoned, and England, owing to the influence of Richard Bentley on the Dutch scholars, precedes the Netherlands; indeed, England might appropriately head the entire list, as Germany does in the treatment of the nineteenth century. The lesser countries are skilfully fitted in, and the work closes with a courteous and even too complimentary review of American scholarship. The great periods are broadly characterized, with due consideration of exceptional phenomena. In the Italian period (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) the chief aim of scholarship is described as the *imitation* of classical models of style and of life; the French period (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) is that of many-sided *erudition*, accumulation; the English and Dutch period (eighteenth century)

is that of *criticism*; the nineteenth century, which belongs to the Germans, introduces the *systematic* or encyclopædic type of classical learning; it is an age of classification.

Our main criticism of this work is that history is at times submerged in biography. We sympathize with the enormous difficulties of the task; with so brief a compass and so long an array of names, the external aspect of the work almost perforce suggests a biographical dictionary arranged on the chronological instead of the alphabetical plan. This effect is in part overcome by the divisions into periods already noted, and might be still further diminished by emphasis of the larger movements of which individual achievements are typical. Such movements are not neglected, but they are not set forth prominently in introductory sections; slight rearrangements of the material offered could be easily and profitably made. Thus the various Italian academies deserve further description and differentiation; there is no comprehensive treatment of the aims of the Pleiade (which name is lacking in the index); the *Querelle des anciens et des modernes* is tucked into the account of Bentley; and Cambridge Platonism is likewise incidentally introduced. Most conspicuous of all is the failure to emphasize the importance of Jesuits and Benedictines in the history of French scholarship, and, particularly, the significance of the contest between them in the age of Mabillon; there is even no mention of Papebroch.

Coming, though, to Germany in the nineteenth century, we find, at the first, a better arrangement, with due regard to the principle just explained. Gottfried Hermann and August Boeckh are confronted in a special chapter, and, as in Bursian and Gudeman, the schools formed by their influences are then described. Comparative philology, too, deserves its separate chapter, but a further experiment at classification impresses us as unfortunate, namely, the segregation of editors of Greek and editors of Latin classics. This leads not only to curious inclusions—no one would think of Usener as primarily an editor—but to the partition of one name under two categories, as in the case of Mommsen. There is also an attempt to group the important nineteenth-century editions under the names of the ancient authors. Such lists are more appropriately and more adequately treated in other manuals; they necessitate here the frequent mention of living scholars. As to this last point, the writer's practice varies. If Compagnot is introduced because "no account of scholarship in Italy would be complete without him," is that of England complete without the mention of Robinson Ellis? Much more satisfactory is the classification suggested in the summary at the end of the work, namely, the