

treaty. "The day for" commercial treaties "that will be economically effective has passed away" (p. 299). The "inflated cant" about the "British Empire" moves him to contemptuous pity (p. 198). His argument for a limited dose of protection is based on the desire to absorb the unemployed proletariat in industry. He thinks internal competition will keep down undue profit, and that improved productive processes will prevent any permanent enhancement in prices to consumers. The "real danger attendant on the adoption of Protection; the principal real argument for adherence to Free Trade," he declares, is the danger of corruption and abuse best illustrated in the United States (pp. 310 sq.).

The best part of this vigorous treatise is the analysis of Socialism. Its attitude to many of the specific proposals of state Socialism is open-minded. One would guess that the pending budget would not necessarily find an enemy in the author. But long experience in office has given him an insight into the limitations of bureaucracies which makes him quite impervious to the blandishments of collectivism. His long official activity in a Crown colony has taught him that "officialdom is essentially the domain of safe and mediocre respectability, the sanctuary of 'use and wont,' discarding all initiative and entrenching itself in precedent" (p. 356); and that "by no process known to us can we attain to the cruel accuracy of the automatic selection of private adventure, which has brought productive industry, competitive commerce, and regulative finance to their effectiveness" (p. 358).

The Historic Exodus. By Olaf A. Toffteen, Ph.D. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

In a former volume, entitled "Ancient Chronology" (noticed in the *Nation*, May 14, 1908), Professor Toffteen discussed the chronology of Palestine, Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt down to B. C. 1050; here he undertakes to give the component parts of the Pentateuch, to determine their dates and demonstrate their historical trustworthiness. After examination of a great mass of particulars he reaches the conclusion that P, the Priestly document (which comprises most of Leviticus and Numbers, half of Exodus, and parts of Genesis), was composed in the time of Samuel, Saul, and David; the book of Deuteronomy (D) in the time of Joshua; and the Elohist (E) and Yahwist (J) documents in the time of Moses (that is, they were received by Moses from God). He recognizes the apparent discrepancies in the account of the exodus and gets rid of the difficulty by assuming two "exodi," one in 1447 B. C., described in J E D, the other in 1144, described in P. All the documents, he thinks, are

fragmentary and defective, and he prefers the Greek text to the Hebrew.

To discuss all the details of this volume would require another volume of equally formidable size. Professor Toffteen is well acquainted with the Egyptian and cuneiform material, and seems to be embarrassed by its richness—in the dense collection of facts he fails to get the perspective. The search for points of connection between the early Biblical narratives and other ancient records is a fascinating, but sometimes treacherous, pursuit; Winckler was thus beguiled into his astralism, and Toffteen has not entirely escaped the pitfalls of his subject. He has no sense of the differences of spirit and tone in the various parts of the Pentateuch. The elaborate ritualism of the priestly document seems to him to be quite appropriate to the time of David in spite of the crudeness of that period as it is described in the historical books. He has lost sight of the fact of historical development, allows practically nothing for Phœnician, Assyrian, and Babylonian influence on the Israelite cult, and uses the book of Chronicles (a late idealization) as an authority for very early times. He cites many Biblical passages, but does not refer to the decisive statement of Jer. vii, 22, where Jehovah is represented as saying: "I spake not unto your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the Land of Egypt, concerning holocausts and communal sacrifices," which can only mean that the writer of this passage (about B. C. 604) did not regard the sacrificial ritual as of divine appointment, knew nothing, that is, of the P legislation at Sinai. In regard to the priestly document in general, Professor Toffteen seems not to understand exactly the position of the critics he opposes—he appears sometimes to suppose that they hold this document to have been composed *in toto* in the time of Ezra (fifth century). This, however, is not the case; the view of recent writers is that, while it received its present shape in the fifth century or later, it contains some material belonging to an earlier time; and different strata (P1 P2, etc.) are distinguished.

The author's apologetic aim sometimes leads him into questionable forms of argumentation. The absence of Persia in the P list of Japhetites in Gen. x, 2 has long been noted. A country Parsua appears in Assyrian inscriptions of the ninth century, and Professor Toffteen thence infers that it is improbable that the P document should be much later. But the list in Gen. x is Israelite, not Assyrian, and it is not probable that the Jews knew of the Persians before the advent of Cyrus. Of another people mentioned in this list, Tiras (which Toffteen persists in writing "Tirash"), the ethnological character is confessedly doubtful. This people, says

our author, is undoubtedly identical with the Teresh who appear on Egyptian monuments in the twelfth century; and he adds: "We are inclined to identify this Teresh . . . with the Etruscan people of Italy—now, the Etruscan migration into Italy can hardly be placed later than 1100 B. C. . . . At least this portion of the P document must depend upon a written document which is not later in origin, or at least not very much later, than this date." Here, within the space of a short paragraph, with a Biblical name misspelled, an inclination is converted into an historical fact. The contention (p. 23) that P's "polytheism" points to a very early date is not well founded. The term "Elohim" in Gen. i, 26 ("let us make man in our image") is not "used in a polytheistic sense"; Elohim addresses certain subordinate supernatural beings, who are to be identified with "sons of the Elohim" and angels, figures that run through the Old Testament; and the Psalter recognizes the existence of the gods of foreign nations (Ps. xcvi:4 *al*). The refusal to refer the Aaronic priesthood to the postexilic time is nullified by the whole history of the priesthood, which shows a steady differentiation and organization of sacerdotal functions. The assumption of two exodi is a counsel of despair.

Professor Toffteen has brought together many facts of importance; as to his theory, we must agree with him (p. 282) that it "may and probably will have to be modified on future investigation."

Notes.

The issue of Miss M. E. Lowndes's "The Nuns by Port Royal: As Seen in Their Own Narratives," through Henry Frowde, coincides with the bi-centenary of the final suppression of the convent; whose history is touched upon, also, in a biography of Pascal by Viscount St. Cyres, which Smith, Elder & Co. (London) have now in press.

The diary of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, edited by William A. Croffut, Ph.D., is announced for publication by the Putnams. This grandson of the Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga was engaged in our Seminole wars and in the Mexican campaign; during the civil war he was the military adviser of Secretary Stanton and of President Lincoln. His diary is said to contain the most vivid and complete account of our Mexican war ever written and is to be entitled "Fifty Years in Camp and Field."

The first section of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Every Child Should Know Encyclopædia," which comprises ten volumes on "Manual Training, or Practical Things Every Child Should Know," will be ready for distribution in 1910, and will be followed by sections of ten volumes on literature, and ten more on nature, science, and art.

Fisher Unwin (London) is issuing in Alfred Perceval Graves's "Irish Fairy Book" a companion volume to Jenkyn Thomas's

"Welsh Fairy Book" of two years ago. Mr. Graves is known as a poet; and here he brings together a rich treasure of fairylore. Illustrations by George Denham are one of the promised features.

It is announced that the library of the late Henry Charles Lea of Philadelphia, which is exceptionally rich in unpublished manuscripts, will pass into the possession of the University of Pennsylvania.

William Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., is the sculptor of the statue of Tennyson recently unveiled in the ante-chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, in this, Tennyson's centenary year. Arthur Sedgwick delivered an oration on the occasion.

In the appointment of the Rev. George Adam Smith, a representative of the Higher Criticism at its best and most distinguished, to the Principalship of Aberdeen University we find a fitting recognition of one eminently fitted for his new position by services as geographer, theologian, and Orientalist.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle issues, through Hutchinson & Co. (London), "The Crime of the Congo," with a distressing picture and the price of the volume—sixpence—prominently displayed on the jet-black cover.

Lewis Melville's new "Life of Thackeray" is promised for early publication by the John Lane Co. It is said that Mr. Melville has been able to make use of many hitherto unpublished letters.

It is rumored that the Nobel prize for literature will be awarded this year to Anatole France. Former recipients of the prize have been Sully-Prudhomme, Theodor Mommsen, Björnsterne Björnson, Frédéric Mistral, José Echegaray, Henry Sienkiewicz, Giosué Carducci, and Rudyard Kipling. No Russian writer has as yet received this distinction, and no American.

Popular novels at a shilling is the latest experiment of the London publishers. Stanley Paul & Co. announce a full-length novel by Mr. Le Queux ("The Fatal Thirteen"), to be published at that price. It will be interesting to see whether going to the other extreme will prove a successful step in the land of the six-shilling novel, and whether the example set is followed in this country.

Austin Brereton's excellent "Literary History of the Adelphi and Its Neighborhood," first published in 1907, has been reissued in this country by Duffield & Co., with a new introduction. Mr. Brereton divides the Adelphi estate of three acres and a quarter into three parts as follows: houses only, 78,400 sq. ft.; roadways, terrace, and areas, 45,400; foreground, 19,200. It is but a small bit of London, but its associations are peculiarly rich and varied.

We shall soon have a book on "The Quintessence of Nietzsche," by an English writer, J. M. Kennedy, which will be issued through Werner Laurie (London). *En attendant*, a life of the great man has been written by Daniel Halévy, and bears the imprint of Calmann-Lévy. In the nine years which have elapsed since the death of the philosopher, his influence has never ceased to expand. Nietzscheism is doubtless at the bottom of the contemporary reaction against Socialism. Apart from more general considerations, it seems rea-

sonable to think that the great sympathy expressed for things French by the author of "Ecce homo" is responsible, in its turn, for some measure of the interest and sympathy for the author on the part of the French themselves. In the most recent study of the prophet of the Superman, one finds cited once more his belief that he was of Polish origin: a descendant of the Counts Nietzsche. Perhaps this pretension of his played an important rôle in exaggerating his animosity for Teutonic culture. It is likely, too, that his friend, the historian, Burckhardt, was responsible for heightening his animus. Burckhardt, also, loved the Latin genius and the Latin nationalities.

From D. Appleton & Co. we have received a well-printed new edition, with map, of W. J. Gardner's "History of Jamaica," a standard work.

A volume of selections from Michelet's "Histoire de France," annotated by Dr. D. L. Buffum of Princeton, and intended for academic use, is announced for publication by Henry Holt & Co.

Gustave Davaois is preparing a bibliography of French works relating to Napoleon which appeared before 1908, which promises to be much fuller than any earlier bibliography of Napoleon, as he has been assisted in his task by members of the Bonaparte family, and by many others.

To celebrate the bicentenary of Samuel Johnson, an exhibition of manuscripts, rare editions, and engravings has been arranged by Professor Tinker of Yale University. First editions of Johnson and Boswell from the Yale Library will be shown, together with interesting Johnsoniana from private libraries in New Haven. The Messrs. Koppel and others will exhibit contemporary engravings from all the known portraits of Johnson; A. E. Newton of Philadelphia has contributed several first editions; J. P. Morgan has lent from his library some Johnson manuscripts; R. B. Adam of Buffalo has sent his manuscripts, autograph letters, and other Johnsoniana. The exhibition will be held in the Yale Library, and will be open to the public daily until November 6.

A privately printed pamphlet, "Lampy's Early Days, By an Old Lampooner" (Cambridge: The Harvard Lampoon Society), is interesting both in text and pictures. Nor need one have been a fellow-editor of Sherwood and Otis, Curtis and the Wheelwrights and Martin, to enjoy its pleasant humor. Presumably the text of the little book is a labor of love; and its illustrations, reproduced from early issues of the paper, were well worth publishing. In its beginnings, the Harvard Charivari bore many resemblances to that partial source of its inspiration, *Punch* of London. As time wore on, the likeness grew dimmer. Meanwhile, the founders of the *Lampoon* had founded *Life*. It seems to us, as we renew our impression of the early issues of this college jester, that they connote a ripier humor and a fuller mind than do contemporary numbers. There was, certainly, that greater "collegiate solidarity" of which President Lowell has spoken, to lend them a significance sometimes wanting to-day. The humor of the college papers we see now is almost as stridently "American" as that of the cheaper vehicles of shopworn

jokes one finds in barber-shops. But perhaps we are aging. And it may be doubted whether, to-day, the *Lampoon* has the collaboration of Longfellow's successors on the Harvard faculty—there are two of them. That the poet was not above contributing to "Lampy" appears from the inclusion here of his epigram:

If you have a friend to dine,
Always give him your best wine;
If you happen to have two,
Then the second-best will do.

In the preface to his "Gilbert White and Selborne" (Scribners) Henry C. Shelley speaks of the "Natural History" as "a serious candidate for first honors among English classics." It is true that the work has appeared in innumerable editions—upwards of eighty, to be more precise—but it is a question whether White's grave and elegant letters have been able to maintain any real popularity against the more highly spiced nature books that are now flooding the market. There can be no doubt, however, that his life and writings have furnished Mr. Shelley with material for a pleasant little volume. It may even be said that the record errs rather in brevity than in length. For a charming and easy glimpse into the best aspect of eighteenth-century life we can commend these fluent pages.

The "popular" quality of the price and the binding of the reprinted "Black Dwarf, and A Legend of Montrose," and "The Bride of Lammermoor," which come to us from Henry Frowde, is not achieved at the expense of clearness of type or fairness of paper. That the price is no large one is in itself evidence of the Scottish novels remaining some one's favorite reading—and not specimens of Lamb's *abiblia*, bound expensively in every gentleman's library. One is grateful that the numerous illustrations here are woodcuts rather than the staring photographic reproductions which disfigure so many reëditions of standard novels.

A manual training school on wheels is now being employed in Anson County, N. C., to teach children the use of tools. At eight central points there will be a demonstration on an elevated platform by trained boys and girls as well as teachers. The making of butter-moulds will be exhibited before all the children. In addition all kinds of useful school fixtures and appliances will be exhibited, and in the afternoon and evening there will be some interesting shows, such as glass blowing, wood and metal carving, and moving pictures. The promoter of this novel educational enterprise, John T. Patrick of Wadesboro, offers prizes to all the school-children of the county for the best butter-moulds as well as for excellence in other home and farm industries.

Hugh Black confesses himself an optimist as to American life on the basis of his observations in the many colleges and universities, East and West, where he has served as college preacher, and held intimate conversation on religious themes with large numbers of students. In his introduction to "The Gift of Influence," a volume of university sermons (Fleming H. Revell Co.), he says:

Superficial observers sometimes speak of the materialism of America. Nothing could be further from the truth, when we look deeply and broadly. It might even be said