

horse to the study of man, and demonstrated that almost everybody who asks a question, the answer to which he knows and earnestly desires to be correctly stated, indicates through a simple lack of muscle control, usually of the head, what answer he expects or hopes for; and he demonstrated conclusively that Hans is guided to his correct solutions by observing an unconscious and minute motion of the head of the questioner, or of some other person present. Herr Pfungst found that this unconscious head movement is greater the more one has faith in Hans and desires that he shall succeed in the test, however scientific and impartial the investigator tries to be. While it has now been explained how Hans performs his feats, we are left still wondering at the marvelous power of observation of animals. But true thought-transference is no nearer a demonstration than before, and the study of Hans has not advanced us in this direction. The present writer, in his student days in Berlin, mystified his friends by being able to pick out a card that had been selected in his absence from a pack by using as a "medium" a young lady of highly nervous temperament. Holding her wrist, he invariably observed an acceleration of the pulse, and often the quivering of the eyelids, when he touched the right card. Of course she was absolutely unconscious of imparting information. It is beyond question that many of the successes of "mind-readers" are due to their ability to observe the slight, unconscious movements of the "sitter."

#### TWO LITERARY EVENTS

A Byron Memorial Chair of English Literature has been founded in University College, at Nottingham, England. The inauguration was presided over by the Duke of Portland, who has taken a prominent part in the matter, and an address was made by the American Ambassador, who discussed Byron at length and with a discrimination and balance of judgment which brought the address up to the level of the remarkable series of literary addresses delivered in England by American ambassadors. Mr. Reid introduced some new material into his address which threw light on the early training of Byron

and on the feeling of the descendants of Mary Chaworth for the poet's memory. Several large sums have been pledged as a foundation for the chair, and it is to be hoped that further sums may be secured. At the Sorbonne in Paris, President John H. Finley, of the College of the City of New York, is delivering a series of addresses on French pioneers in this country, and the opening lecture is reported to have crowded Richelieu Hall, the amphitheater of the Sorbonne. Dr. Finley has chosen a subject which very happily combines French and American interest, and he is likely directly and indirectly to contribute to the excellent national understanding between the two countries. No chapter in the early history of the American continent is more dramatic than the explorations of the French and their wonderful journey, the stages of which covered nearly a century of time, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi.

#### RIGHT IN LAW AND RIGHT IN POLICY

The conclusion reached by our State Department in regard to the extradition of Porter Charlton seems to us sound in principle and right as a precedent. Charlton admits that he killed his wife in Italy and then fled to America; but his extradition has been contested on the ground that Italy refuses to carry out its share of the extradition treaty between the two countries. This is true, although it is to be added that the law of Italy permits trials in that country of persons accused of crimes committed in foreign countries—a thing which is, of course, not possible under English and American law. At all events, as *The Outlook* pointed out six months ago, the straightforward course for this country to pursue is to carry out to the letter the obligations it has assumed under the treaty, and not to refuse to do its duty because Italy refuses to do what we claim is hers. In no more forcible way could attention be called to the necessity of a new arrangement between the two countries for extradition of criminals; and, as we pointed out at the time, after such fair-minded action by the United States, national self-respect ought to lead Italy to take immediate steps for placing this whole question on a just basis.

## WHAT IS A GOVERNOR?

The election of Dr. Woodrow Wilson has already, even before his inauguration, been justified by the work which he is doing in educating public opinion on a profoundly important question of administrative politics.

This question is, What is the function of the Executive? One theory is that a Governor or a President is simply a great Office Manager. He is to sign or veto legislative bills which are laid before him; he is to see that the heads of the various bureaus or departments do their duty properly; he is to pardon or refuse to pardon criminals; and he is to make appointments to judgeships, postmasterships, and other official positions. This alone is a great and important work, and requires executive ability and wisdom of a high order. In doing this work he is regarded as the representative or the servant of all the people of the State or the Nation. This we may define as the limited theory of executive action. The other, and we believe the sounder, theory is that the Governor or the President is not merely the servant of the people, but their leader; that in a party government, like that which prevails in the United States, he is pre-eminently the leader of his party. This theory we may define as the Prime Ministerial theory of the executive. A Governor who acts on this theory attempts by every honorable means within his power to influence not only his party and the public but also the legislature in favor of legislative action and of public policies which will promote the welfare of the whole community.

It will be remembered that Governor Hughes began his career as Chief Executive of the State of New York upon the limited theory of executive action. He publicly said that he would do nothing to influence the Legislature in what he conceived to be its own peculiar field of work. But he soon discovered that this was an unworkable theory, and it is to his lasting credit that, convinced of his error, he changed his attitude, and during his second term did as much as, if not more than, any of his predecessors to shape the course of legislation and the action of the State with regard to certain great public policies.

This he did by messages and by addresses to popular audiences, as well as by the legitimate exercise of his personal influence upon individual members of the Legislature. Having been merely an Office Manager, he became, in addition, a Prime Minister and influenced the trend of political events in the Empire State much as the head of the British Cabinet influences the trend of political progress in the British Empire. In the Presidential history of the United States Mr. Roosevelt is a marked example of an executive who has believed in and pursued the Prime Ministerial theory of his office. Like Washington and Lincoln, he very definitely shaped public opinion and very forcefully threw himself into the work of urging upon Congress the propriety and necessity of certain forms of legislation.

The old controversy between the supporters of these two theories of the sphere of the executive has broken out afresh in the States of New York and New Jersey during the past few weeks. The two Governors-elect respectively represent and profess to represent these two opposing views. Mr. Dix, of New York, declines to take any part in the important election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Depew. He declares that it is the business of the Legislature to select a Senator and it is his business to be Governor; and, by adding that his main object will be to see that the State has an economical and efficient administration, he makes it clear that he believes that his function is purely administrative. Dr. Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey, on the other hand, is taking a very active and forceful part in the forthcoming election of a United States Senator in that State. The platform of his party favors the popular election of United States Senators, and as a step in that direction the party held a primary last autumn in which a certain candidate, Mr. Martine, received the great majority of votes cast. In spite of this fact, ex-Senator Smith, who belongs to the category of those who believe in a compact political "machine" managed by political "bosses," is seeking the election for himself, and, by methods which have so often prevailed in the past in every State in the Union, hopes to control the Legislature in his behalf. Dr. Woodrow