

Commission, no town has lost all its records, and but two volumes for which there are no substitutes have been destroyed by fire. The "State Standard Ink" formula has been adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and the authorized type-writer ribbons have withstood a very severe test of exposure to sunlight.

Dr. Livingstone is accused by Kruger in his Memoirs of having aided the Kaffirs in their struggles with the Boers by having in his house "a complete workshop for the repairs of firearms and a multitude of war materials, which Livingstone kept stored up for Sechell's use." The falsity of this charge is convincingly proved by the Rev. J. S. Moffat, brother-in-law of the great missionary, and for many years a South African official, in an interesting letter to the London *Times* full of personal reminiscences. Referring to the Sand River convention of 1852, forbidding the supply of arms or ammunition to the natives, which Kruger says Livingstone violated, Moffat asserts: "To my certain knowledge, the Boers have done a very large share in arming the natives themselves." It surely ill becomes Mr. Kruger "to try to asperse the memory of a man whose one object in life was to do his duty to the sorrowful and oppressed races of the dark continent."

The death of the chief Ultramontane politician, Dr. H. J. A. M. Schaepman of Holland, at Rome, January 21, removes from the Lower House of the States-General the most conspicuous member of the Catholic wing of the anti-revolutionary (fusion) party, which won a victory at the polls in the summer of 1901, overthrowing the old Liberal party and installing Dr. Abraham Kuyper, an ultra-Calvinist, as Dutch Premier. Apart from Dr. Schaepman's acknowledged political ability, both as orator, campaign manager, and organizer of forces in the House, he enjoyed a unique reputation in the Dutch-speaking world for his exquisite prose style, his poems, and his numerous literary productions, which were remarkable alike for their clearness, strength, and finish. Born in 1844, he received his doctorate at Rome in 1869, and entered the Catholic Seminary at Rysenburg as professor in 1869, and the House of Representatives in 1880. The later years of his life, as professor in the seminary at Rysenburg and as editor of *Our Watchman* and *Het Centrum* (The Centre), were marked by intense activity. He was one of the prominent figures during the coronation festivities of 1898, having already been admitted into and decorated with the insignia of most of the Dutch royal orders. One volume of his poems is in the fourth edition. Since 1901, he had been house-prelate and prothonotary in the papal household. The Dutch-Americans as well as the Netherlands bemoan the fact that, his writings being in Dutch, his literary light is hidden under a bushel.

The appeal of the March *Century* is primarily to the man of affairs. Ray Stannard Baker opens the number with the first paper of a series on "The Great Northwest," following the same general lines as his series of last year on the Southwest. Ernest Blumenschein replaces Maxfield Parrish as the illustrator. Jacob A. Riis writes of the "Gateway of Nations" (Ellis Island), while Gustave Michaud and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings discuss the question "What Shall We Be?" in view of the various elements

constantly pouring through this gateway. The English language and the traditions of the English law, we are told, will remain. The thought and the social life of the people must be largely influenced by the admixture. But the outlook is hopeful. "The proportions will be such as to make a people strong and plastic—with possibilities of action and expression, of grasp upon the garnered experience of the race, and of daring outreach into the things that as yet have never been, such as no people has yet shown." Will Payne writes of the Chicago Board of Trade, describing the exciting operations of the grain market, and arguing strongly for the general advantage to be gained from the speculative dealing in grain, which makes of wheat "a liquid asset everywhere in the United States." For this reason, and this alone, we are told, the grain grower can borrow on his wheat from 75 to 85 per cent. of its current price, while on the land upon which it was grown he cannot obtain more than 50 or 60 per cent. The "so-called" Tobacco Trust is described by George Buchanan Fife, and Herman Justi makes a plea for the organization (as distinguished from consolidation) of capital as the best means of dealing fairly and successfully with organized labor.

—Henry Augustus Rowland being a name upon which attention will inevitably be arrested in any extensive future history of the development of human knowledge, the future reader of that history may ask, "How came such a tree to grow to such proportions in such a soil?" Well, it happened that the duty of tending that tree fell upon a university president of such singular discernment as not to take fright at meeting with a real live man, a man obtrusively and naively real and personal; and so the tree was supplied with the desirable fertilizer, and quite indispensable vacancy, without which its growth might have been vigorous, but never could have attained to largeness and symmetry. Had Rowland been a growth of French soil, the publication of his complete works would have been undertaken by the Government, and would have been executed in such style as seemed worthy of a nation in the van of civilization. Let us hope that some complete publication may somehow be made yet. Meantime we receive from the Johns Hopkins University a cheapish reprint ("The Physical Papers of Henry Augustus Rowland") of his experimental works, some of them too much abridged to answer all the purposes of the critical student. The volume contains, besides, some public addresses and other writings which we are thankful to find thus made available. Those works by which Rowland most stirred physical thought, and upon which his place among those American physicists who, since Rumford, have influenced fundamental conceptions (if any other such there be), must mostly depend, are omitted. It is said, in excuse for this strange method, that Rowland himself did not desire the republication of those papers. We are not told why; but Rowland certainly did not depart from the usual type of genius in that his judgment was less sure than that of ordinary men. Those who knew him would not be surprised to hear that he had passed through a phase in which, like Pascal, he thought mathematics an idle amusement. But this should not have influenced the editors.

—"Tolstoy as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski (G. P. Putnam's Sons), embraces also an essay on Dostoyevski. The book is critical as well as biographical, and, if it were more readable, would attract a great deal of notice, for, to mention only one point, the picture drawn of Tolstoy is quite different from that which the ordinary reader of "War and Peace" and "The Kingdom of God is within You" have formed. We will not go so far as to say that Merejkowski seeks to represent Tolstoy as a humbug, but there are many pages in his book which will be painful to those to whom Tolstoy is seer and prophet, *c. g.*, when he is referred to as "lying on his back and wailing in the high grass, as you and I and all the rest of us." We are very much disinclined to be drawn into any "appreciation" of Merejkowski, for we are not at all sure as to what the intention of his volume is. It is obscure, involved, contradictory, and exaggerated, and at the same time argumentative, if not contentious—a bad assemblage of qualities for critical writing. Dostoyevski is contrasted with Tolstoy as "the artist most contrary" to the latter "in the literature of all ages and natures." This is a specimen of our author's exaggeration. Certainly the two writers do not belong to the same school, but, as this critic very well knows, they are akin; in the next line he declares they are "not alien." On the whole, the volume is disappointing. It arouses expectations, but does not satisfy them.

—The last Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains the second report of the excavation of Gezer. Mr. Macalister has uncovered an ancient megalithic temple consisting "of a row of seven monoliths, with an eighth standing apart, and flanked by stumps of two others"; the first megalithic monument ever unearthed. The large stones in this monument vary in height from seven to almost eleven feet. The holy stone *par excellence* is not one of these giants, but a stone about the height of a man, five feet five, the upper end somewhat pointed and rubbed smooth by the kissing, anointing, or other handling of the worshippers. The form of this stone and that of some of the larger stones which support and, as it were, honor it, indicates the ideas of nature worship connected with this temple, and the abundant votive objects found in and about these stones make clear the character of that worship. Mr. Macalister also found in connection with this temple what seemed to be evidences of child sacrifice. He traces the history of this temple, if such a primitive, uncovered place of worship may be called a temple, from a prehistoric period, 2000 B. C., or earlier, on to about 600 B. C. From present evidence it seems to have been a sanctuary of the early Semitic inhabitants, worship at which continued after the Hebrew conquest, although the size of the temple diminished—an evidence of diminished importance. After the captivity, the site lost its sanctity—evidence again of the thoroughgoing monotheism of the post-exilic period. Among the other interesting discoveries reported are the remains of a primitive population, troglodytic at the outset, which, from skull measurements and other indications, would seem not to have been Semitic. To them is to be ascribed the commencement of those remarkable caves, at some places of

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tempt to cross Lynch's Creek while it was swollen, he says:

"Probably I shall never forget Lynch's Creek; for it had well nigh Lynch'd me."

This journal is now appearing serially in the Publications of the Southern History Association, and the sentence in question is on page 479 of volume vi. (November, 1902).

GEORGE S. WILLS.

WESTMINSTER, MD., March 9, 1903.

#### DR. GARNETT AND CERTAIN SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Dr. Richard Garnett, former Keeper of the Books at the British Museum, has sent me a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, and asks me to send it to one or more literary journals or newspapers to be published. Dr. Garnett says that he has been pestered a great deal of late, and desires to prevent, if possible, the indiscriminate and unauthorized use of his name as sponsor for various questionable commercial enterprises. He therefore desires that general publicity be given to this denial of his affiliation with the two concerns he mentions.—Yours very truly,

D. D. HARPER, Treasurer.

Boston, March 12, 1903.

SIR: Understanding that my name has been widely advertised in connection with an "International Bibliophile Society" at New York, I feel compelled to disclaim all knowledge of this society, except as concerns the circumstance referred to. The only Bibliophile Society in the United States of which I have any cognizance is the Bibliophile Society of Boston, with which I esteem it an honor to have had relations. I further beg leave to disclaim all connection with a so-called "Anthologists' Society," which appears to have made use of my name in a manner entirely unauthorized by me.

I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

R. GARNETT.

HAMPSTEAD, ENGLAND, February 20, 1903.

#### A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: My attention has been called to a brief review, in a recent number of the *Nation*, of the Physical Papers of the late Professor Rowland, and, as Secretary of the committee in charge of the publication of these papers, I think it necessary to call your attention to certain misstatements in the article referred to.

In the first place, the reviewer says that the reprints of some of the experimental works are "too much abridged to answer all the purposes of the critical student." As a matter of fact, every published paper dealing with Rowland's experimental work, either from the point of view of theory or results, is reprinted in full in this volume, with the exception of the figures in the *Tables of Wave Lengths*, copies of which *Tables*, however, accompany each volume. Not one word is omitted. The description of the methods by which these *Tables* are obtained is published in the volume. It may be that the reviewer is under the impression that the extracts from certain French scientific papers in regard to Professor Rowland's last determination of the Ohm are abstracts of published articles, whereas, in reality, Professor Rowland never published any description of the methods or results of this research.

In the second place, the reviewer refers to "some public addresses and other writings," thus implying, possibly, that there were other similar writings which were not included in the volume. In reality, all Professor Rowland's "addresses and other writings" are reprinted.

In the third place, those papers on purely mathematical subjects which are omitted from the volume, four in number, are in no case those which "most stirred Physical thought and upon which his place among those American physicists who since Rumford have influenced fundamental conceptions (if any such there be) must mostly depend." If the reviewer will look for one moment at the lists of the papers omitted, or, better still, if he will read the papers, he will see for himself why they were omitted. It should be noted, moreover, that every paper, mathematical or not, dealing with the fundamental conceptions of Physics, which Professor Rowland published, is, without exception, reprinted in this volume. Opinions may differ in the years to come as to the relative value of Rowland's contributions to science, but there can be no doubt that his thoughts and his experimental investigations in regard to the properties of heat, light, and electricity will always be of permanent value. Every paper published by Professor Rowland bearing in the remotest degree upon the above subjects is included in this volume.

It is a matter of regret that to any one the character of the publication of this volume should seem to have taken a "cheapish" form. It was the effort of the committee to give the volume such a character in respect to paper, type, illustrations, and binding that it would in every way be a fit memorial of their late colleague. As a matter of fact, the volume in its external appearance compares most favorably with the publications of the collected works of Lord Rayleigh, of Hopkinson, of Reynolds, and others which have recently appeared.

It is a pity that the reviewer did not see fit to call attention to certain features of the volume which will make it always useful to all students of physics—such as the publication of many papers which had been entirely lost sight of, and the detailed description of Rowland's wonderful ruling engine, the mechanism of which is here for the first time explained in print.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

J. S. AMES.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, March 7, 1903.

[We have received from our contributor the following statement concerning this matter.—ED. NATION.]

"Professor Ames's letter convicts me of a grievous mistake of a complex nature. I received a copy of the volume with the request for a note upon it, and very unwisely accepted the commission when it was not in my power to make a sufficiently careful examination of it. The copy sent me was not accompanied by the wave-length determinations for which the name of Rowland is now uppermost; and two misapprehensions of mine, due to my well knowing his insistence on the publication of all details of experimentation, led me to think that these had been omitted in other cases. I had read Rowland's first mathematical memoir, which seemed to me to contain a striking enlargement of conceptions of electricity, and to place him in a higher rank of science than his experimental work. I was aware that there was some controversy in regard to its soundness; but these

have been before mathematical works which proved upon examination to be unsound, yet which incontestably advanced human thought in no small measure. If it be true that Rowland's mathematical work is a total wreck, and must be consigned to oblivion, I shall be very sorry as an American and as an admirer of the glories of the Johns Hopkins University. No doubt, Rowland will still remain a physicist of very high importance.

"As to the description of the famous ruling machine, I assumed that this gave the working drawings with explanation. If I had looked more carefully at them, I should have seen that this was not their character. It appears that they are new drawings, executed to scale for the purpose of this publication; and this sufficiently evidences the care that has been bestowed upon it. My epithet 'cheapish' marked my general dissatisfaction; but, with Professor Ames's explanation, it reduces itself to an expression of taste merely."

#### Notes.

Under the general editorship of Harry Roberts, a series of illustrated handbooks dealing practically with country life, and suitable for pocket or knapsack, will be published by John Lane, beginning with 'The Tramp's Handbook.' The same firm will issue 'New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' edited by Sir James Crichton Browne.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will shortly issue 'How to Build and Furnish a Home,' by William L. Price and W. M. Johnson.

'The Gate Beautiful: Being Principles and Methods in Vital Art Education,' by Prof. John Ward Stimson, is announced by Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J.

William E. D. Scott, Curator of Ornithology of Princeton University, tells of his "laboratory" of live birds in 'The Story of a Bird Lover,' to be published directly by the Outlook Co., together with a volume of 'British Portraits,' by Justin McCarthy.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, will bring out this spring, in addition to a long line of fiction, a one-volume edition of the revised Nuttall's 'Popular Handbook of the Birds of the United States and Canada,' and 'Kennel Diseases,' by "Ashmont" (J. Frank Perry, M.D.).

'Civil War Times,' by Daniel Walt Howe (Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.), consists mainly of the story of the author's experiences as captain of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, with a preliminary view of a three months' service as private in the West Virginia campaigns about Phillippi. As a background for the operations of the regiment in the battles of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia in 1862-3-4, some discussions are given of the notable leaders who passed across the stage, in rapid procession, in command of the armies of the Middle West; discussions which are judicious and temperate, and which aid in presenting to the reader who may not be familiar with more elaborate war histories, a measurably clear and just picture of the methods and faults of the powers at Washington and in the field, which protracted the war and cruelly wasted the national resources and enthusiasm. Some interesting columns of comparative statistics, compiled largely from the volumes of Coles. Fox and Livermore, constitute a chapter of the volume which may be studied with profit.

'The History of the First Tennessee Cav-

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