

Philippines. What then will become of "benevolent assimilation"?

Yours sincerely, H. M. CLAUKE.

ELDER, PA., March 9, 1900.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The committee appointed to examine the applications for the European Fellowship which is awarded each year by the National Association of Women College Graduates, has again to report that no one of the professors who has written a letter of recommendation for a candidate, after saying "She has shown marked originality," has added the phrase, "so rare in a woman." This information was regularly volunteered in the early years of this fellowship, and the fact that it has now fallen into desuetude may be taken as showing that women college graduates, as a class, have been found to show every bit as much capacity for original investigation at the end of their course of study as do men. That they also have an eager enthusiasm for work of that sort is evidenced by the increasingly large number of them who take it up, in spite of the financial obstacles which, as a general thing, it is harder for women to overcome than for men. This year, for instance, of the fifteen students who are studying at the School of Archaeology at Athens, four are women, and this proportion will be found to hold approximately at many centres of learning.

It is interesting to note each year in what terms distinguished professors speak of the candidates whom they recommend. This year, for instance, a Harvard professor says:

"As an undergraduate she distinguished herself in this subject, obtaining Honors. I have seldom had a pupil who equalled her in the accuracy, breadth, and largeness of view of her scholarship. She is at present, out of a large section of twenty-five graduate students, distinctly one of the very best. She has force and originality; and will, I am confident, make a distinguished record, and contribute to the advancement of learning."

Another writes: "She is one of the two or three best students I have ever had." A great German mathematician writes of one that she has "in meinem Seminar eifrig theilgenommen"—what we should have regarded a few years ago as an impossible feat for an American man during his first year in a German university. A professor writes: "She has a thoroughly logical and analytical mind" (with no word about this too being rare in a woman); and again: "She is one of the two most promising and able students whom I have had during my entire work since the opening of the University" (Chicago). They refer to "her unusual ability, her thorough training, her brilliant work"; they say:

"No reservations are needed; I have found her attainments, ability, and critical power distinctly exceptional and worthy of note; and she shows logical accuracy of the highest order." "As a matter of native endowment she possesses one of the most remarkable minds I have ever known"; "of extraordinary strength of mind, and has before her a brilliant career." "She has received the highest honors which the University could confer upon a student"; "this capacity is in no measure limited to her special subject—in no one of the branches required for her first degree did she fail to win high honors." "She possesses distinct originality, and gives promise of admirable results in research"; "the Association would be doing a genuine service in the promotion of investigation by giving her a fellowship." And to end with, this: "It is only justice to her

to say that she is decidedly the ablest student in this subject who has had connection with this university."

Lest it should be supposed that all this learning and ardor of research makes women disagreeable and pedantic, it is worth while to add one more quotation: "I venture to mention that few women are so likely to enjoy a successful academic career as Miss —, provided personal charm and beauty of character are of moment."

The Association has it in its power to offer only one fellowship. It solicits contributions, in order that scientific investigation may be promoted by putting women who have shown the most remarkable ability for original research into a position where their powers may be effective.

C. LAUD FRANKLIN.

1507 PARK AVENUE, BALTIMORE.
March 10, 1900.

STUDENTS AND LIBRARIES IN BERLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I cannot resist saying a few words in answer to the remarks in this week's *Nation* about the reading propensities of the students of the University of Berlin. Every student is a member of the University Library, from which he draws books of reference, classics, and all that is needed for scholarly work. Both this and the other great library—the Royal Library, to which students have free access also—are always thronged with students standing in long lines as they wait to receive their books. The Akademische Lesehalle, which is a private and privileged institution of the students themselves, is meant mainly to supply the magazines and fiction which the regular libraries consider beneath their dignity. Perhaps this may explain why only 335 out of 5,000 students subscribe, and why so few classics are taken out. Moreover, very few homes, even of the lower middle class, are without their Goethe, Schiller, Heine, and Shakspeare; and, apart from that, their plays are acted regularly. I myself have found among the students an enthusiasm and appreciation—an *absorption*—of the classics, that contrast strangely with the cold and superior spirit or impersonal criticism which has become so prevalent in our own schools and colleges. How and why Hermann Kantorowicz comes to give such a queer impression of this matter, I cannot understand; but all I have said is my own personal observation.

A FORMER STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

March 11, 1900.

Notes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue during the present season only the large-paper edition of Edmund C. Stedman's 'American Anthology,' which has been delayed by the compiler's illness; the edition uniform with his 'Victorian Anthology' being deferred till the autumn. They will shortly publish also 'Notes on the Bacon-Shakspeare Question,' by the Hon. Charles Allen, particularly from the point of view of legal attainment; 'The Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses,' by Leon H. Vincent; and 'A Danvis Pioneer,' by Rowland E. Robinson.

D. Appleton & Co.'s March announcements include the fifth volume of Prof. McMaster's 'History of the People of the

United States,' reaching to the verge of the great anti-slavery conflict in Jackson's administration; 'The Principles of Taxation,' by the late David A. Wells; 'Bird Studies with a Camera,' by Frank M. Chapman; 'Stories of the Great Astronomers,' by Edward S. Holden; 'The Storied West Indies,' by F. A. Ober; 'A History of Russian Literature,' from the French of K. Waliszewski; and 'The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart,' an abridgment for children by Adam Singleton.

Dodd, Mead & Co. promise 'From Cape Town to Ladysmith,' by the late G. W. Steevens; 'Paris,' by Esther Singleton; 'A History of Scotland,' in three volumes, by Andrew Lang; 'Grey Stone and Porphyry,' verse by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck; 'English Embroidered Book Bindings,' by Cyril Davenport; and 'Down North,' travel in Nova Scotia, by Margaret W. Morley.

'Flame, Electricity, and the Camera,' by George Iles, a record of man's progress, is in the press of Doubleday, Page & Co.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will add to their 'Master Musician Series' 'Bach,' by C. F. Abdy Williams.

'Israel's Messianic Hope,' by Prof. George S. Goodspeed, and 'The Reign of Law,' by James Lane Allen, are further announcements by Macmillan Co.

Meyer Bros. & Co. will publish as the third volume of their 'Philobiblon Series' 'Bibliomania in the Middle Ages,' by F. Somner Merryweather.

John Lane will issue 'Flowers of Parnassus,' illustrated booklets edited by F. B. Money-Coutts; and, as agent of the Vale Press, its new edition of Shakspeare's Plays, limited to 310 sets, of which 100 are for America.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will shortly publish 'McLoughlin and Old Oregon,' an historical chapter, by Eva Emery Dye.

To the regret, we must suppose, of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Doxey removes his 'Sign of the Lark' from San Francisco to New York in the course of the present month. His latest venture in publishing is an illustrated edition of Omar Khayyám's Quatrains, for which Miss Florence Lundborg of California furnishes designs that must stand comparison with Vedder's. They have been executed in line.

The Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, will change its Translations and Reprints from original sources (primarily intended for class use) to a series of volumes containing each the translation of some complete historical source or of selections from a single author, and edited with notes. The first volume will be 'Selections from the Writings of Zwingli,' by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D. Herman V. Ames, Ph.D., will edit 'State Documents on Federal Relations: The States and the United States,' c. g., 'Interpretation of the Constitution prior to the War of 1812'; 'The Reserved Rights of the States, 1812-1832'; 'Nullification'; 'Slavery and the Constitution.'

For the Dante Society, Ginn & Co. announce, for May, Pio Rajna's Critical Text of the *De Vulgari Eloquentia*, by Paget Toynbee; a compilation of additions to the Harvard Dante collection by Theodore W. Koch and W. C. Lane; and Dante's references to *Æsop*, by Kenneth McKenzie.

A second edition of Prof. Karl Pearson's 'Grammar of Science' (Macmillan) makes a much bulkier volume than the first; but

the additions to it are inconsiderable. Prof. Pearson has contributed to the theory of evolution much that is of great value. In addition to highly important work in mathematical physics. But, notwithstanding that, the new edition of the present work, like the first, contains a good deal that is simply untenable. The author seeks to ally idealism and scientific philosophy—an attempt which is, in itself, altogether praiseworthy. But the work is not sound either on the one side or on the other.

Helmholtz, who revolutionized current conceptions of electrical action by developing the theory of Maxwell, and who was incontestably one of the most extraordinary intellects that have illumined nineteenth-century science, left behind him, at his early death, an unfinished work, of which a translation now appears under the title of 'The Principles of Mechanics Presented in a New Form' (Macmillan). The manuscript had been laboriously edited, at the desire of the lamented author, by Prof. P. Lenard, and the present translation, by D. E. Jones and J. T. Walley, has received the care of Prof. Lenard. The book is an attempt to elaborate with a strict logic a conception of dynamics which excludes action at a distance, substituting for it concealed connections. Accordingly, we find energy defined as kinetic energy. At this rate our famous doctrine of energy is dissipated into thin air by being reduced to a mathematical truism. It is curious that the work is preceded by an introduction from the pen of Helmholtz, than whom, for all his ineluctable admiration of Hertz, nobody could naturally be less disposed to accept the doctrines of the present essay. Nothing in the notable volume better deserves to be pondered than this same introduction as a lesson in scientific calm and openness to every idea. A logician trained in modern conceptions will not have to read far in Hertz's Spinoza-like presentation to see that it abounds in logical cruelties. But these are not inseparable from the doctrine; and perhaps continued health and vigor would have alleviated them before publication. It is certainly a book to be reckoned with and an historic monument. There is no complicated mathematics to be dreaded in it.

A contribution to the much-discussed question of the future of the small college comes to us in the shape of an address by the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., of Kansas City, delivered at the Boston meeting of the International Congregational Council, last December, and now printed in pamphlet form. The address strikes us as special pleading rather than sufficient argument, but it will doubtless help to confirm the faith of some. While giving large praise to the university and its work, Dr. Hopkins emphatically believes that it is in the college, and not in the university, that the best all-round education for the average man or woman is still to be had. That so many men conspicuous in public affairs are graduates of small colleges seems to him to augur well for the future of those institutions. The question is, of course, two-sided. There are colleges and colleges. What Dr. Hopkins, and many others who take pronouncedly his view of the matter, fail to put with sufficient clearness, is the fact that we have in the United States an array of insignificant institutions (most of them, it must be admitted, established in

the interest of denominational aggrandizement), which fulfil no indispensable function, and which ought never to have existed at all. It is these superfluous enterprises, with the form but not the substance of sound learning, which most discredit our higher education, and bring the name of college into contempt. We quite agree with Dr. Hopkins that twenty million dollars bestowed in a lump upon some great university might, very likely, accomplish less for the educational welfare of the community than the same sum allotted to twenty small colleges; but we should wish to pick the colleges with care.

The twenty-seventh instalment of the Hatzfeld-Darmesteter 'Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française' (Paris: Ch. Delagrave) passes from S to T. The tract in question is rather remarkable for the non-appearance of new words in the quarter-century since Littré. In fact, we have noticed only *téléphone* (non-existent in 1875, although Littré has, in an older sense, *téléphone* and *téléphonique*). The Academy in 1878 set its seal of approbation on a number of words and senses, mostly English, to be found in Littré, such as *spirite* and *spiritisme*, *steepie-chaise*, *stériliser*, *stériliser* (which fell into disuse in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was revived in the nineteenth), *stock*, and *thalweg*. *Sous-main*, *syndicat* (financial), *taille-plume*, *tandem*, *téléphone* are still unauthorized neologisms.

The first of eight large octavo volumes of a new 'Weltgeschichte' (Leipzig and Vienna: Bibliographisches Institut) has reached us through the publishers' agents in this city, Messrs. Lemcke & Buechner. The work is edited by Dr. Hans F. Helmolt of the Institut, with the collaboration of thirty specialists of good repute. The reasons which induced the editor to plan the work, contrary to all precedent, on an ethnogeographical rather than a chronological basis, and, beginning with America (according to Ratzel the "orient of the inhabited earth"), to proceed westward, reaching western Europe and the Atlantic Ocean last, are sufficiently explained in the preface and the introductory chapter. Two chapters, both very interesting, the one by Prof. J. Kohler (Berlin), the other by Prof. Friedrich Ratzel (Leipzig), deal with the general conditions of the life and development of man on the earth. Prof. J. Ranke (Munich) discusses the prehistoric times in about sixty pages. Then follows the history of North and South America from the earliest times to the present (368 pp.); and a brief chapter (30 pp.) on the historical significance of the Pacific Ocean, succeeded by a good index, completes the volume. Prof. Konrad Haebler's contribution to the volume (America) combines as well as could be expected the spirit of scientific research with the encyclopædic character conditioned by the general plan of the work; and his history of the United States, for example, may well afford pleasure with reliable information to the German readers of the 'Weltgeschichte.' Prof. Ratzel's statement (p. 69), however, that after the abolition of slavery "white masters emigrated and black ex-slaves immigrated, and the Black Belt of negro majorities from South Carolina to Texas was darkened" is to be challenged. The spelling "carpet-beggarism" (p. 568) no doubt results from an unintentional overdose of humor. The

strange form *kännte* for the preterite subjunctive of *kennen*, occurs at least three times in the volume.

The revival of historical study in the South has been one of the most gratifying symptoms of recent years. The South Carolina Historical Society, founded in 1855, has felt the impulse, has trebled its membership, engaged a secretary, treasurer, and librarian in one (A. S. Salley, Jr.), and founded the quarterly *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (Charleston). Number one contains a list of members in which the names Barnwell, Bull, Calhoun, Gadsden, Gaillard, Grimké, Lowndes, McCrady, Memminger, Pinckney, Ravenel, Rhett, and Tillman occur, and a list of the Society's publications hitherto. There is a very interesting inedited letter from Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, June 12, 1823, noticeable for its recollections concerning the authorship of Washington's Farewell Address and its censure of Marshall; inedited papers touching Col. John Laurens's mission to Europe in 1781; papers of the first South Carolina Council of Safety; and a genealogy of the Bull Family. This is a vigorous beginning.

The *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, Peru* (trimestre primero, 1899), contains a list of all the published works of Raimondi, embracing 87 items, exclusive of 14 maps, covering a period of extraordinary activity extending from 1853 to 1890. The announcement is also made that Sr. José Balta is preparing a critical study of the life and works of Raimondi, which promises to be of more importance than the brief appreciation, "La Obra de Raimondi," by Emiliano Llona. Although somewhat neglected in the latter part of his life, for which the savant himself was largely to blame, he has his reward now in an adoration by the Peruvians which amounts almost to a cult. Other articles of more than passing interest are the conclusion of J. T. Polo's synopsis of all recorded earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Peru, and a brief but comprehensive account of the Department of Libertad, by Carlos B. Cisneros and Rómulo E. García, which is evidently an advance chapter of the next volume of their *Commercial Geography of South America*.

That sociological considerations, quite as much as educational, are involved in the modifications everywhere of secondary and higher education appears again from the debates in the Swedish Chambers on which Dr. Klinghardt reports in the *Zeitschrift für ausländisches Unterrichtswesen* (v., 2). As a result of these discussions the gymnastical course in Sweden is to undergo a radical change, the Latin being entirely relegated to the four upper classes. The Swedish gymnasium will then consist of a common substructure of five years, and a twofold superstructure of four years, one with and one without Latin—not unlike our own high school. Besides, there will be a sort of rounding-up one-year course for pupils who have gone through the first five years and do not intend to enter the higher courses—an innovation which would greatly benefit the many thousands who pass from our own grammar schools directly into life.

The *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington) for March contains a sketch of the Transvaal, in which the author, Mr. F. F. Hilder, dwells particularly on the native races, holding that the future of South Africa depends largely, not on the supre-

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