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he must follow. He is of the most radical group, has adopted its ideas, defends them, like Hébert, Chaumette, Collot, Billaud retain power under their influence—for this is the persistent character of Fouché: he is the mind of the victorious faction, and the victorious faction in the summer and the autumn of 1793 is the Hébert faction. Robespierre trembles before Hébert, who is master of Revolutionary opinion, thanks to his *Père Duchêne*, which sells sometimes 600,000 copies a day. Chaumette proclaims Atheism as the official religion, and celebrates the Feast of Reason in the Church of Notre Dame; Robespierre is at the head of the Revolutionary army, Bouchotte is Minister of War; and a little later, at the end of 1793, at the beginning of 1794, Collot and Billaud balance in the Committee the influence of Robespierre and of Couthon. Under these guarantees of protection, the man of circumstances reveals himself suddenly as the boldest theoretician of the party, giving lessons in Jacobinism to Hébert, in Atheism to Chaumette, in Communism to the Commune of Paris."

On the 17th Germinal (April 8), 1794, Fouché came back to Paris, after his bloody proconsulate of seven months, with his wife and a young child dying of consumption. He returned the next day to the Convention. He took his seat with the Mountain, and could see the empty seats of a hundred Deputies who were there no more. Vergniaud had been guillotined on the 30th of October, Daunou was in prison, awaiting death; Condorcet was in hiding. Neither was Danton any longer there, nor Camille Desmoulins. Robespierre had decimated the Convention, and what remained of it was in a state of abject terror. Fouché knew himself to be an object of hatred and of contempt to Robespierre; all he had done in the provinces would be vain if Robespierre had condemned him in his mind.

Correspondence.

IMPERIALISM VERSUS UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am cited as saying that the spectacle of the United States "going in for tropical islands and subject races has greatly cooled the ardor of those Canadians who had advocated union with their neighbors on the south." There can be no doubt what the effect of such a spectacle must be. You dominate Cuba and Porto Rico. You annex the Philippines, in this case burning the Declaration of Independence. The process is not likely to end here, especially as your own Southern States are apparently reverting to the social relations which carry with them the political tendencies of slavery. The impelling force, apparently, is the craving of the capitalist for new fields of exploitation to be operated with servile labor. It is not unlikely that the vision of the slave-owner will be fulfilled. Cuba, prime object of his desire, you control. You will have the West Indies, San Domingo, Mexico, probably everything north of Panama. The Nicaraguan Canal will be a lure. From all these extraneous sources unrepublican influence will flow. Then one of two things, apparently, must happen: either your Commonwealth, with or without change of form, must become an empire, or there must be a severance of the Union. Prudence enjoins Canada to await the issue.

In the meantime, the question of commercial reciprocity is independent of that of political union. One is glad to see that in

this respect the dictates of nature, long thrust out of sight by monopoly, have once more a chance of recognition.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.
TORONTO, July 22, 1901.

HESSLIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to call the attention of your readers to a request of Prof. Edward Schroeder of the University of Marburg. Professor Schroeder is making a study of the repute of the Hessians in America, and he is desirous of obtaining every scrap of information upon the subject. He is looking particularly for popular expressions mentioning or referring to the Hessians, and is prepared for vulgar or insulting terms or phrases. Any information about the matter should be addressed to Herr Prof. Dr. Edward Schroeder, Marburg, Germany.—Very truly yours,

GEORGE HEMPL.

AMSTERDAM, NICH., July 17, 1901.

Notes.

'Secrets of the Woods,' by W. J. Long, is on the point of publication by Ginn & Co. Thormanby's 'Kings of the Rod, Rifle and Gun' is promised for next month by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Cassell & Co. will soon publish 'An Eton Boy's Letters,' by Nugent Bantley.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia Company of this city will issue next month 'A History of the Precious Metals, from the Earliest Times to the Present,' by Alexander Del Mar.

The Philippine Information Society, No. 12 Otis Place, Boston, announces that its first series of pamphlets will be finished in September, bringing the history up to July, 1901. A second (monthly) series of "Facts about the Philippines" will be begun in October, and will be a repository of current information derived from Government reports, Congressional debates, etc., in addition to special correspondence from the islands. The subscription price is \$1 per annum; but the membership fee of \$5 covers all the Society's publications.

The late F. Max Müller died before completing his autobiography, which has been published since his death as a torso ('My Autobiography: A Fragment,' Scribners). The book is full of lively anecdotes, and has a certain value in depicting University life in Germany and at Oxford half a century ago. The characteristics of the author's Auld Lang Syne are conspicuous in the present volume, which gives a somewhat painful impression of the author's vanity. But the book is well written and entertaining, though Müller's attitude toward his contemporaries is unpleasant, and his statements in regard to his own importance as a scholar must be taken *cum grano*.

The same writer's 'Last Essays' (First Series; Longmans, Green & Co.), also published since his death, contain papers (republished) on language, folklore, and other subjects. The editor, Professor Müller's son, announces in the preface that another volume of selected essays will appear in the autumn of this year. It is a pity that the author did not live to revise these essays, which in their present form repeat each other to a certain extent, and even con-

tradict each other's views, as in the estimate of Tacitus's 'Germania.' Historical students will be interested in the paper on the Schleswig-Holstein Question, and in that entitled Coincidences; while the essay on Kant and that on Thought and Language will attract the student of philosophy. As all the essays have either been delivered as addresses or appeared in print in recent years, between 1887 and 1899, no extended notice is necessary; they are very welcome in their new and convenient form.

There is a class of persons whom 'Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude,' by Frederick Storrs Turner (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan), will precisely suit. Let a man, with no intention of seriously studying philosophy or of forming any decided opinions about it, wish principally to kill time, and incidentally to gain from some candid and fair informant so much acquaintance with the doctrines of Riehl, Hegel, Lotze, Wundt, Bradley, Hodgson, and other philosophers whom he sometimes hears praised as can be gained without the inconvenience of his being called upon to do any thinking, or of being importuned with paradoxes, and we do not know what author we could recommend to him so confidently as Mr. Turner. For a young student of the subject, however, no teaching could possibly be worse. As for the trained metaphysician, he may have his reasons for looking into the book; but he will not do so in any hopes of improving his comprehension of epistemology, after the first five minutes. Let nobody attempt this book whom either twaddle irritates, or who attaches the slightest value to his time.

Publishers do not shrink from putting on the same list works which compete with each other. Henry Holt & Co., who brought out Gasc's excellent French and English Dictionary in 1898, already issue another by Prof. Hjalmar Edgren of the University of Nebraska and Percy B. Burnet, formerly an assistant professor in the same institution. The new volume is somewhat squat in form, and amounts up to 1,252 pages, in double columns instead of the triple columns of Gasc's 928 pages. Its arrangement is much more condensed, and use of alphabetical reference is sacrificed to derivative grouping. *Ferme*, for example, is to be sought in the section introduced by *ferment*. The wisdom of this will always be doubted, as the first resort to a dictionary is most frequently, beyond comparison, for definition and idiom. In neither of these respects is the new candidate for public favor so full as Gasc. *Per* is a word in point; *fenêtre* and *ferme* still more strikingly so. Honors are divided in the case of *féte*. (We are running through a single letter.) On the other hand, Edgren and Burnet indicate pronunciation, etymology, and century of first appearance; matters disregarded by Gasc. They also, as under *feindre*, show the irregular parts of a verb. On the whole, the two dictionaries supplement each other, and the later one has had the advantage of the complete Hatzfeld-Darmesteter-Thomas 'Dictionnaire Général.' They will not quarrel on the same shelf any more than they do in Messrs. Holt's list. The later work has the more open typography.

'The Story of Bridges' by Ernest Gilliat Smith is the latest addition to the

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