



Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor. It is more attractive, in some respects, than the old issue, is printed on both sides of the page, and so will contain more material, and there is apparently to be distinctively editorial work upon it. We welcome these improvements as signs of the growing appreciation of this Government publication. It is interesting to the general reader as giving in compact form glimpses of the industrial and commercial progress of the whole world. But to the manufacturer of goods for foreign markets and the merchant who places them, it is of inestimable value. Especially noteworthy are the numerous extracts from reports showing how other nations, particularly the Germans, succeed in building up a foreign commerce, and the clear, practical information as to how American goods can win like success.

The evolution of Russian Government is the subject of the opening article in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July. The author, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, attributes the fact that the Middle Ages ceased in Russia with the accession of Peter the Great, two centuries and a half later than in Western Europe, mainly to the influence of the vast plain which constitutes the European empire. Mountains, at once a bulwark and defence and an inspiration, were denied this land. He briefly sketches the political history to the present time, showing how all advances began at the top and worked downward. The people have again and again opposed attempts to establish a constitutional government, preferring the paternal rule of "The Little Father." Consequently still everywhere, in the village mir as well as in the Imperial Senate, his power is felt, justifying the Slav proverb, "In Russia two are everywhere, God and the Tsar." Mr. E. Hoki of the Japanese Legation maintains that the purpose of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is the maintenance of peace, and closes with the assertion that Japan has no desire for the Philippines, and does not threaten the United States commercially. He looks forward confidently to the continuance of peaceful and harmonious trade relations between the two countries. There are numerous illustrations of Russian scenes, including a most interesting and attractive picture of the Tsar and his family.

Sir Clements R. Markham's services in the cause of geography for more than half a century are commemorated in the *Geographical Journal* for July, beginning with his farewell address as president to the Royal Geographical Society, in which he chronicles the progress of discovery in the twelve years of his presidency, emphasizing especially the promotion of geographical education, which has resulted in the establishment of schools of geography in the leading universities. The closing pages contain the speeches at the banquet in his honor, that of the new president, Sir G. T. Goldie, being practically a biographical sketch. From this it appears that Sir Clements began his life-work as a member of the Arctic expedition of 1850-51. Among the fruits of his explorations in South America, chiefly in the forests east of the Andes, occupying from two to three years, was the introduction of the quinine-bearing cinchona tree into India, where it has produced incalculably beneficial results to

large sections of the Indian people. Mr. Markham, accompanied the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68 as geographer, and was present at the storming of Magdala. His later years have been largely devoted to the practical encouragement of exploring expeditions. It should be added that he has been president of the Hakluyt Society for some fifteen years, and has edited several of its publications.

The tide of interest in the group of doctrines called pragmatism, anthropomorphism, humanism, radical empiricism, will-to-believe-ism, instrumentalism, and by several other names, does not seem to abate. There is a "pragmatist club" in Florence, and several members of the review *Leonardo* have been considerably taken up with a controversy on the subject between Signor Mario Calderoni and a writer signing himself Glullano il Sofista. Professor Vailati has touched upon the dispute in the *Rivista di Psicologia*. The last number of the *Geneva Archives de Psychologie* contains an article written by Professor James in French, and even more charmingly than he writes in English, because more clearly, in which he maintains that the distinction between thing and thought is exclusively functional, and by no means ontological. There are pragmatists who, holding that an ontological distinction is a distinction only so far as it is functional, will see in Professor James's doctrine only a fine elaboration and extension of the theory of immediate perception. It is, at any rate, a fine stone to be added to the edifice the humanists are building up. It is, so far, a house at war against itself concerning not inconsiderable questions; but perhaps this will not endanger its stability, and it certainly renders the discussions more interesting.

Scholarships for American women in English universities on the lines of the Rhodes scholarships for men are to be founded by the Society of American Women in London. At a recent meeting (July 3) of the Society, the scheme was broached, and the hope expressed that the cooperation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America, comprising about 700,000 members, would be secured. The scholarships will be tenable for one year, and will be open to two students from each State.

Bavaria, which about a year ago opened its three universities to women on exactly the same terms as to men, has gone one step farther, and now permits women to matriculate also in the technological institutes. During the present summer semester ten women are regularly inscribed in the Institute at Munich.

The Imperial College of Applied Science, which it is proposed to establish in London, is the latest proof that at last Englishmen have grasped the truth that money intelligently applied to the scientific guidance of industry is one of the best investments in the world. They have seen industries which have originated in England drift away to Germany, and have reached the conviction that, if they are to hold their own in the modern industrial world, British students must have facilities for technical instruction equal to those which exist in France, Germany, and the United States. A committee was appointed more than a year ago, of which Mr. R. B. Haldane is chairman, to see how this could be brought about. A preliminary report

has just been published which formulates a plan for the union of the many agencies for technical training in London under one supreme authority in which the Board of Education shall be represented. It also recommends the establishment of a department affording a full course of instruction in the mining and metallurgy of metals produced in India and the colonies. A site at South Kensington will probably be provided for the buildings by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, and a gift of half a million dollars is promised by a London business firm as soon as the scheme takes practical shape. The Government, too, will grant an annual subsidy of £20,000.

German literary journals note with pleasure that the Finnish people, notwithstanding political oppression at the hands of Russia, continue their learned interests unabated. The excellent Finnish Literary Society is publishing a series of translations of classics in philosophy. Plato's 'Gorgias' and the writings of Descartes have recently been followed by a two-volume translation of Rousseau's 'Emile.' At the same time the Society published a second instalment of popular Finnish melodies and songs.

The most noteworthy recent death in the literary circles of Germany is that of Father Heinrich Denifle, who died in Munich while on his way to Cambridge to receive from the English university the theological doctorate. Denifle's researches, particularly in the pre-Reformatory religious life of Europe, were so conspicuous for scholarship and independent thought, that he was one of the few Catholic savants whose investigations were recognized by Protestant scholars also. All the greater was the surprise, to friend and foe, when, three years ago, Denifle, who had in the meanwhile become "sub-archivarius" in the Vatican Library, came out with the first volume of a Luther biography, depicting the Reformer as a voluptuous and evil-minded man. Luther's own words, especially in his 'Table-Talk,' were largely used for this portrait. This led at once to bitter controversies with Denifle's former Protestant friends; the leading discussion, that with Harnack of Berlin, ending in Denifle declaring his opponent a "liar."

A year ago the management of *Harper's Magazine* made an arrangement for a careful study of conditions in Africa, especially as concerns the slave trade, which the Berlin Conference was supposed to have ended, but which did not yield as readily as the more sanguine had expected. Mr. Henry W. Nevins, who is at the head of the present expedition, makes his first report in the August number, dealing chiefly with matters about the trading points down the West Coast, where the ravages of one of the deadliest climates on earth are aided by the barter of intoxicating drink "which profound knowledge of chemistry and superior technical education have enabled the Germans to produce in a more poisonous form than any other nation." Concerning the coast as a possible place for enterprising settlers, Mr. Nevins is utterly pessimistic. "Until the white man develops a new kind of blood and a new kind of inside, the coast will kill him." As to the natives, he sees no hope in the older ideas of the rights

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