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which was awarded the John Marshall prize at Johns Hopkins for 1907. The work presents a number of letters, hitherto unpublished, from men of the Revolutionary period. The Birch miniature portrait of Washington is used as frontispiece.

"The Story of a Cannoneer under Stonewall Jackson," by Edward A. Moore of the Rockbridge Artillery (New York: The Neale Publishing Co.), is a "plain, unvarnished" narrative of a private soldier of the Confederacy, a narrative as full of incident and adventure as any novel ever penned. He who likes to read of hard fighting will be more than satisfied with it, for the Rockbridge Battery of Artillery was one of the two or three best-known artillery companies of the Confederate armies. Enlisted at Lexington, Va., in Rockbridge County, the site of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and of the Virginia Military Institute, in which Stonewall Jackson was a professor until called to the field, this battery was composed largely of Washington College students and sons of prominent families, including after a while, as a private, a son of Robert E. Lee. The Rockbridge Artillery followed Jackson until his death and then fought on until Appomattox Courthouse. Mr. Moore, owing to his youth and the previous enlistment of his brothers, did not join the Rockbridge Corps until March 10, 1862. After that he shared its fortunes save when at home from wounds or disability. He makes no effort to describe or comment on the campaigns, but he has remembered so many details of camp and battle, so many comic, so many moving and tragic incidents of his service and of his comrades, that the book possesses genuine value despite occasional eccentricities of style which careful editing would have avoided. Certainly, no one can read Mr. Moore's homely but bright narrative without receiving a vivid picture of what the civil war meant to the Southern private. For this reason it deserves a place in all libraries of that war, particularly as it includes a roster of what was a singularly gallant and well-commanded organization among many such in the Confederacy. Introductions by Robert E. Lee, Jr., who served with the artillery, and by Harry St. George Tucker add nothing to the value of the volume.

Albert Stickney's "Organized Democracy" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is one of those radical pleas for political reconstruction which, however little likely to be adopted or even seriously considered, are not without usefulness as criticisms of existing political evils. Mr. Stickney is convinced not only that we have not true democracy in this country, but also that we cannot have true democracy so long as the present electoral and administrative systems prevail. Under popular election of all officials for fixed terms, joined to the party system, all that the voter can do is to vote for the candidate of this or that machine; his own personal choice, if he have one, he cannot possibly register. The remedy Mr. Stickney urges is the establishment, in local, State, and Federal Government, of a system of single-headed administration, with the heads of departments controlled directly by a Legislature the members of which are popularly chosen by *cave voce* vote. For tenure during short

terms there would be substituted tenure during good behavior. Congress, for example, would become a body of one house with the power of removing the President, but without control over subordinate appointments. We fear that Mr. Stickney is too optimistic, and too little appreciative of the difficulty in this country of achieving reforms by wholesale; but his shrewd observations and obvious seriousness make his book not uninteresting. Incidentally, we commend to the curious the extraordinary punctuation of the volume.

President Nicholas Murray Butler's "True and False Democracy" (Macmillan Co.) comprises three addresses, the two besides the title paper dealing respectively with "Education of Public Opinion" and "Democracy and Education." There is here no exposition of a novel theory, nor yet a plea for revolutionary changes in political machinery or organization. To President Butler, the bases of political health are in personal right thinking and right acting, in clear intellectual perception and sturdy moral conduct. With the fundamental errors and still more dangerous half truths of socialism in mind, he insists that true democracy can never mean equality, save of opportunity, but that its essence is liberty, exercised with due regard for the rights of others and instinctive respect for law. There is an earnest plea for better political education, for wiser leadership, and for the repudiation of the boss, who does not lead, but drives. The papers are admirably phrased, and merit thoughtful reading.

"Races and Immigrants in America," by Prof. John R. Commons (The Macmillan Company), is a worthy addition to the literature of a subject whose significance is, we fear, too little apprehended as yet. Beginning with a brief survey of the historical relation of race to democracy, Professor Commons goes on to consider somewhat in detail the varied race elements in the American colonies, including the negro, and the geographical and social sources of the nineteenth century additions. With this foundation, he then takes up the combined questions of race and immigration as related to or affected by labor demand and supply, industrial opportunity and efficiency, rural and urban life, literacy, poverty and crime, suffrage and political status, and amalgamation and assimilation. Well fortified throughout by statistics, and evidencing a wide range of observation, the great merit of the volume is its sensibleness. Professor Commons points out, for example, that the "race hostility" of which much is said is not primarily racial in character at all, but rather "the competitive struggle for standards of living"; and that it appears to be racial "because, for the most part, different races have different standards" (p. 115). "Race suicide" among the masses of wage-earners is one of the natural results of such a struggle; and while Rooseveltian exhortation is well enough for those who can act upon it, multiplication of offspring for people to whom young children must be an economic burden amounts, in Professor Commons's opinion, to an attempt to cure race suicide by race deterioration. On the other hand, the preponderance of adults among immigrants, together with the intense desire of the immigrant to rise in

life, has helped to bring about the "feverish overproduction" and consequent collapse which have characterized American industry. As regards the future of the negro, to whose unhappy lot the volume devotes a good deal of space, Professor Commons seems pretty pessimistic, though the situation is admittedly bad enough. We cannot enter into the details, however, of any of the author's conclusions, and can only commend the book as a thoughtful and enlightening contribution to the understanding of a serious subject.

In the third volume of the Student's Old Testament, "Israel's Laws and Legal Precedents" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), Prof. Charles Foster Kent reaches a field where classification and rearrangement of the Scripture text is of great value to the student of the development of Hebrew religion and social usages. The legal portion of the Old Testament is arranged in five general divisions: (1) personal and family laws; (2) criminal laws, comprising injuries to persons, property, and society; (3) humane laws, emphasizing the duty of kindness to animals and men; (4) religious laws, defining obligations to God; and (5) ceremonial laws, containing minute directions regarding worship and the ritual. This classification is both logical and, in a rough way, chronological. The history of the development of Hebrew legislation, its wide range, and remarkable ethical and religious significance, are by this means brought graphically before the reader. The relation of the legislation to the work of the prophets is set forth clearly, and the dependence of the Hebrew codes upon the older Babylonian enactments is frankly acknowledged. Professor Kent declares:

Nowhere in all legal literature can the genesis and growth of primitive law be traced so clearly as in Israel's codes thus restored. They also represent the most important cornerstones of our modern English laws and institutions, and therefore challenge and richly reward the study of all legal and historical students.

One who has had experience of the mass of facts which lie ready to one's hand when one undertakes to describe any of the great religions, will appreciate the forbearance and skill with which Prof. Karl Marti of Bern has brought out the distinctive features of Hebrew piety in "The Religion of the Old Testament," now translated by the Rev. G. A. Blenemann (G. P. Putnam's Sons). So far as we are aware, no one has gathered more successfully into brief compass the more vital matters in the modern understanding of Old Testament religion. The special inquirer on a particular subject, *e. g.*, the ark, the Levites, might be disappointed to find his topic treated so summarily, but the beginner in scientific and comparative study of the Old Testament would be correspondingly grateful that a rapid glance over the whole field is afforded, with those features in the foreground which more thorough research will prove to be essential. The development of Hebrew belief is analyzed in four periods, the Nomad religion, the Peasant religion, the religion of the Prophets, the Legal religion. The general understanding is that of Wellhausen, with recognition of a large original element in Hebrew piety despite near relationship at many points to faiths of the nearer East. Professor Marti has avoided idiosyncrasies of opinion to such an extent

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