

difference whether Tolstoy or Tolstoi is used, and although the former is the usual English orthography, the latter is by no means incorrect and is preferred by many good writers of the English language. Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, a disciple of Tolstoy in the province of social reform, who forwarded Mr. Maude's article to the editor of *The Open Court*, informs us in the sketch of his own life that on his return home from Alexandria to New York he "visited Tolstoi in Russia"; and a book recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons bears the title *Tolstoi as Man and Artist. With an Essay on Dostoievski. By Dmitri Merejkowski*. Of course it would be sufficient for Mr. Maude to read the title-page of this volume in order to be convinced that the author "knows nothing about Russia and nothing about Tolstoy."

Mr. Maude was formerly an English tradesman in Moscow and seems to show in his present occupation as an interpreter of Tolstoy a marked tendency to what the Germans call *Kleinkrämerei*. It is a characteristic common to men who devote themselves to a speciality to imagine that no one else knows anything about it and Mr. Maude seems to furnish a striking illustration of this general truth. As regards Frau Seuron the very fact that she submitted the manuscript of her book to Tolstoy for correction shows that she was not animated by malice and that she wished to tell the truth. Tolstoy's remark that "he felt sure she would not write what should not be written" implies that he had confidence in her. This would not have been the case if she had been "dismissed for disgraceful conduct" as Mr. Maude affirms.

FAIR PLAY.

BOOK REVIEWS.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM. By *W. J. Ghent*. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1902. Pages, vii, 202. Price, \$1 25 net.

This interesting book is a caustic criticism of recent industrial, social, and political tendencies in the United States. The irresistible movement toward great combinations in certain trades, toward coalescence of kindred industries and the consequent complete integration of capital, and the rise of the social, industrial, and political power of the captains and lieutenants of industry,—these are the dominating marks of the time. The state is growing stronger, so the author argues, in its relation to the propertyless citizen and weaker in its relation to the man of capital; subordination of classes and a tremendous increase in the numbers of the lower orders follow; the petty industries are eliminated; defenceless labor,—the labor of women and children,—increases both absolutely and relatively; men's wages decline or remain stationary, while the value of the product and the cost of living advance by steady steps; the old system of independent farming is being gradually done away with; in a word, says Mr. Ghent: "They who desire to live—whether farmers, workmen, middlemen, teachers, or ministers—must make their peace with those who have the disposition of the livings. The result is a renascent Feudalism, which, though it differs in many forms from that of the time of Edward I., is yet based upon the same status of lord, agent, and underling. It is a Feudalism somewhat graced by a sense of ethics and somewhat restrained by a fear of democracy. The new barons seek a public sanction through conspicuous giving, and they avoid a too obvious exercise of their power upon political institutions. Their beneficence, however, though large, is but rarely prodigal. It betokens, as in the case of the careful spouse of John Gilpin, a frugal mind. They

demand the full terms nominated in the bond ; they exact from the traffic all it will bear. Out of the tremendous revenues that flow to them some of them return a part in benefactions to the public ; and these benefactions, whether or not primarily devoted to the easement of conscience, are always shrewdly disposed with an eye to the allayment of pain and the quieting of discontent. They are given to hospitals ; to colleges and churches which teach reverence for the existing régime, and to libraries, wherein the enforced leisure of the unemployed may be whiled away in relative contentment. They are never given, even by accident, to any of the movements making for the correction of what reformers term injustice. But not to look too curiously into motives, our new Feudalism is at least considerate. It is a paternal, a Benevolent Feudalism."

In this strain, the author develops the details of his subject in chapters entitled : " Utopias and Other Forecasts ;" " Combination and Coalescence ;" " Our Magnates ;" " Our Farmers and Wage-earners ;" " Our Makers of Law ;" " Our Interpreters of Law ;" " Our Moulders of Opinion ;" " General Social Changes ;" and " Transition and Fulfilment."

Lack of space prevents our epitomising the discussions in these chapters, and it only remains for us to say that the attention of persons desirous of considering a hostile but calmly presented view of the present industrial and consequent social difficulties, may well be directed to this work

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DEMOCRACY AND THE ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES. By *M. Ostrogorski*.

In Two Volumes. Translated from the French by Frederick Clarke, M A., formerly Taylorian Scholar in the University of Oxford. With a Preface by The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P. New York : The Macmillan Company. London : Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1902. Pages, Vol. I., lviii, 627. Vol. II., xliii, 793. Price, \$6.00 net.

De Tocqueville and Mr. Bryce have found in the person of M. Ostrogorski a new follower in the study of democracy. In the two ponderous volumes which constitute the present work, M. Ostrogorski has given us perhaps the most learned and exhaustive criticism of democratic government that exists. He has been fortunate in having had a preface written for his work by Mr. Bryce, who lends the great weight of his authority in praise of M. Ostrogorski's labors. He says :

" The system of party organisation in America, and the incomparably simpler, ruder, and less effective system which the last thirty-five years have created in Great Britain, have now found in M. Ostrogorski a singularly painstaking and intelligent student. He is both scientific in method and philosophical in spirit. He has examined the facts with exemplary diligence. He has described them with a careful attention to the smallest details of the structure and working of the two systems, the English and the American. He has brought to the investigation of their phenomena a breadth of view which recognises the large historical causes by which institutions are moulded, as well as an impartiality which shows no more leniency to the faults of the Republicans than to those of the Democrats in the United States, to the errors of the Tories than to those of the Liberals in England."

But Mr. Bryce intermingles with his laudations a few mild words of criticism ; he continues :

" Leniency is indeed the last thing he shows to any party ; and it is only in respect to the Rhadamanthine attitude he preserves throughout that I feel bound to utter a note of mild dissent. It is for American readers rather than for an Eng-

lishman to say how far his picture of the party machinery of the United States is overcharged with gloom, for gloomy it unquestionably is. As regards Great Britain, I can hardly doubt that his description, a minute, and on the whole accurate, as well as fair description,—though here and there his generalisations seem to me open to question,—will make upon a reader in some other country an impression darker than the realities of the case warrant."

M. Ostrogorski has particularly investigated the *working* of democratic government,—its dynamic as distinguished from its static aspect. It is not institutions that is the object of his research; it is not only political forms, it is on *political forces* that he dwells; and in this respect his book is unique in character and distinctly marked off from the works of his predecessors. The great bulk of his investigations is naturally concerned with the United States of America and England, although other countries have not been neglected. As in England the organisation of parties founded on a popular basis is a very recent creation, M. Ostrogorski's book will be of special value to students in this regard. The work is the outcome of personal study made in both the United States and England, and of laborious investigations extending over many years. It has been admirably translated from the French by Mr. Frederick Clarke, and is apparently issued either before or simultaneously with the French edition.

The *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1901*, just issued, is perhaps the most valuable volume of the series that has yet appeared. One of the functions of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is the diffusion of knowledge "understood of the people," and to this end it issues each year as an appendix to the report of the Board of Regents a popular summary of the most interesting events of the scientific year. The various essays and memoirs are reprints of the addresses of presidents of scientific associations, translations of similar foreign reports, reprints from the proceedings of societies like the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and reprints of important magazine articles. Wireless telegraphy, transatlantic navigation, forest destruction, irrigation, submarine boats, pictures of prehistoric caves in France, bodies smaller than atoms, solid hydrogen, the utilisation of the sun's energy, the greatest flying creatures, the fire-walk ceremony at Tahiti, are some of the subjects discussed, and indicate the wide range of scientific topics included in the Report. The staff of the Institution are deserving of great credit for the discrimination which they have exercised in the selection of these subjects. The Reports are distributed to libraries throughout the world, and may be obtained free of charge from the applicant's member of Congress, or they may be purchased at cost by sending to the superintendent of documents at Washington.

Mr. Alfred Ward Smith, of New Haven, Conn., offers a new contribution to the theory of evolution. His initial views of the subject and his material are largely limited to Spencer's works, the doctrines of which on universal evolution receive "emendation and improvement" by him. Unfortunately Mr. Spencer's theory of evolution is not all of evolution. Mr. Ward's thesis, now set forth in a work entitled *A New Theory of Evolution*, is that the "Principles of Economy, Efficiency, and Harmony are primary and essential traits of Universal Progress"; and that they are transcendent, primary, and paramount in the domains of ethics, æsthetics, economics, and politics. (London, New York, and Montreal: The Abbey Press. 1901. Pages, 256. Price, \$1.25.)

It will be interesting to our readers, especially to members of the Protestant Church, to learn that Prof. Paul Schwartzkopff has written a tragedy reflecting the life of the time of the Reformation, which has been performed on the stage in Halberstadt, Prussian Saxony. The title is *Bruder Gerhard*, and its main character is a knight who through some complications has for good cause slain a rival in a duel, and then renounces the world and his bride to become a monk. His disgust with Tetzels sale of indulgences leads him to Luther, and his sympathy with the peasants involves him in a conflict with the authorities. A pious Catholic convinces him of the error of defending spiritual truths with the sword; and convicted as a rebel he dies at the hands of the executioner. The plot as well as the treatment reminds us of Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen" and breathes the same spirit of the last flickering up of knighthood, only that Schwartzkopff introduces more of the religious element and the powerful character of Luther looms up in the background. (Halberstadt: Druck von Louis Koch. Pages, 80.)

Yucatan has found its bard in Alice Dixon Le Plongeon who, in the poem "Queen Moo's Talisman" has celebrated the legends of the great empire which once comprised the territory between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and that of Darien, known collectively to-day as Central America. The argument of the poem is based upon the explorations of Dr. Le Plongeon in Yucatan, and upon the interpretation which he has given to his translations of the so-called Maya inscriptions. From the analogy of this Yucatanese word with the well-known homonyms of India, Europe, and Egypt, Dr. Le Plongeon has deduced some conclusions regarding the connection between the ancient civilisation of Central America and that of the Asiatic and European world, which to some minds will seem extremely conjectural. But the present poem is not an historical document, and the inherent romance of its measures has been heightened by elegant half-tone reproductions of antiquities with which the book has been adorned. (New York: Peter Eckler, 35 Fulton St. Pages, 82.)

The *Letters on Reasoning* of Mr. John M. Robertson is a book for which many people have been searching. It is concerned largely with reasoning in ethical and religious matters, and naturally emphasises in its expositions of these subjects the general point of view of the Rationalist Press Association for which it was issued. The development of the subject is conducted with reference to popular and practical ways of thinking, as distinguished from the artificial procedures of the logical "machinery" of the schools. Especially has Mr. Robertson dwelt upon the dangers of historical fallacies. The work is written for young people, but the discussions are in the main for mature minds. (London: Watts & Co., 17, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E. C. 1902. Pages, xxviii, 248. Price, 3s. 6d. net.)

Among the recent publications of the University of Chicago Press, we note (1) "Physical Characters of Indians of Southern Mexico," a statistical and anthropological study carefully illustrated with photographs of rare human types, by Frederick Starr, Professor in the University of Chicago; and (2) a philosophical essay on "The Functional Versus the Representational Theory of Knowledge in Locke's Essay," by Addison Webster Moore, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago. Professor Starr has also contributed notes upon the "Ethnography of Southern Mexico" to the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. Friedrich Selle, in a pamphlet entitled *The Philosophy of World Power*, makes the attempt to reconcile Nietzsche and Herbert Spencer. His thoughts are a combination of the two; but he tries to discard the incompatible elements in a higher proposition which yet preserves the spirit of both. The pamphlet is a doctor's thesis, and the author wishes us to understand that it is a mere sketch of the philosophy in which he expects to supersede both the happiness-machinery of Spencer and the overman of Nietzsche, in an aggregate organisation in which every one would be a factor according to his own ability to assist in the work of civilisation. (Leipzig: Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth. 1902. Pages, vi, 74. Price, M. 2.40.)

Various Views, by William Morton Payne, Associate Editor of *The Dial*, is a companion volume to *Little Leaders and Editorial Echoes* of this author, which were noticed a short time ago in *The Open Court*. It consists of thirty leading articles on "the broader aspects of literary history and criticism," written for *The Dial* during recent years. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902. Pages 280.)

NOTES.

An effort is being made by the Jewish Chautauqua Society for taking up the question of religious instruction systematically, and bringing it into full accord with the results of modern pedagogy. A committee consisting of some of the most prominent Jewish clergymen and educators has been selected. Their names are as follows: Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, Ex. Off., Philadelphia; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chairman, Chicago; Miss Julia Richman, New York; Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, New York; Rabbi Max Heller, New Orleans; Rabbi J. B. Grossman, Youngstown; Prof. Henry M. Leipziger, New York; Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Cleveland; Rabbi Jos. Stolz, Chicago; Rabbi David Philipson, Cincinnati; Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit; Rabbi H. P. Mendes, New York; Rabbi Sigmund Hecht, San Francisco; Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, New York; Rabbi Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore; Rabbi Julius Greenstone, Philadelphia; Rabbi Louis Grossman, Cincinnati.

The committee will report at or before the next summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

With the paper on Mithraic art in the present *Open Court*, the series of articles on Mithraism by Prof. Franz Cumont is concluded. These articles have provoked wide-spread interest, and the readers of *The Open Court* will doubtless be pleased to learn that it is the intention of the publishers to issue them in book form. The book will be published in attractive style and will contain a valuable map of the Roman Empire especially executed for the purpose, and showing at a glance the extent of the diffusion of the Persian Mysteries and their consequent great power in the Roman Empire.

We regret to say that the Religious Congress which was announced to be held in Osaka, Japan, in April, 1903, will either not be held at all, or, to say the least, will not have the support of some of the main bodies of Buddhists. Japanese papers declare that its inaugurators and promulgators were not authorised by the representative religious leaders of Japan.