

and over-feeding—are much more precise, and try to make use of an accepted psychological phenomenon, a change of the mental attitude. Yet even here the proportion of cures to failures is extremely small. Mitchell's "Doctor Quiet and Doctor Diet" was seldom carried out in all its rigor. Hypnotism was mixed up with a belief in the mysterious influence of the operator upon the patient, and at present psychoanalysis cannot point to many positive results.

The author's attack on the Freudian fad is now to be explained. In general, he is weary of superstition, of epidemics of miraculous cures. If another student could have declared that "Lourdes is not far from Tarascon," Janet might be said to think that Freudianism is not far from fraud. In particular he points out that the Viennese physician came to Salpêtrière, Janet's stronghold, and became interested in what the latter calls the traumatic memory. This means that certain neuropathic troubles could arise from a series of events that did not cause any physical wound, but an emotion purely psychic. The memory of a painful event persisted, with its train of various feelings, and it is this memory that determined, directly or indirectly,

certain phases of the illness. Utilizing this "wounded" memory, concealed in the subconscious, as in certain cases of hysteria, Janet gave some rules for prudent diagnosis, such as finding out whether dreams, somnambulism, automatic writing, would not bring to light the more deeply hidden memories.

It is at this point that Freud appears on the scene. Janet's account is as follows: "At this time a foreign physician, Dr. S. Freud, of Vienna, came to Salpêtrière and became interested in these studies. He granted the truth of the facts and published some new observations of the same kind. In these publications he changed, first of all, the terms that I was using; what I had called psychological analysis he called psychoanalysis; what I had called psychological system he called complex; he considered a repression what I considered a restriction of consciousness; what I referred to as a psychological dissociation, or as a moral fumigation, he baptized with the name of catharsis. But, above all, he transformed a clinical observation and a therapeutic treatment, with a definite and limited field of use, into an enormous system of medical philosophy—Pansexuality."

## The New Books

### BIOGRAPHY

**LIVES AND TIMES.** By Meade Minnigerode. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$3.50.

Mr. Meade Minnigerode's "Lives and Times" may be compared, in a way, with Strachey's "Eminent Victorians," though its author has aimed rather at historical accuracy than the undermining of accepted reputations. The book contains biographical sketches of four personages who have figured in American history and of whom but little is known by the public of to-day. Perhaps the most interesting of these sketches deals with Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, whose character is also analyzed in the same pages. Theodosia was born in 1783, and was idolized by her father, who subjected her from her infancy to a course of education so severe and engrossing as to arouse the pity of those who read about her. At the age of ten she "was reading Horace, Terence, and Lucian, studying Gibbon and the Greek grammar, speaking German and French, playing the pianoforte and the harp," and this, too, at a time when the feminine mind was not deemed fit for cultivation. The sketch follows Theodosia's career at the head of her father's house, and as a close sympathizer with his ambitious schemes. Nothing could be more

tragic than the end of this gifted woman, when in the year 1812 she sailed from South Carolina to visit her father in New York under a safe-conduct from the British admiral. The ship in which she sailed was never heard from again; nothing authentic has ever been known of the fate of Theodosia.

The impression conveyed by the author's sketch of Edmond Charles G net, the first Minister sent to this country from the French Republic, is that the character of that ardent disciple of liberty has been generally misunderstood. He came here aflame with the ideas engendered by the overthrow of the French monarchy, and expected to find in America a corresponding enthusiasm. His boisterous reception at the hands of a large element of our public strengthened his views and encouraged him in his attempts to force upon us recognition of a former treaty with the monarchy. But Washington and his advisers wisely refused to consider as binding a treaty with a government no longer existing, and one that would have involved us in war with England. But G net persisted in his attempts to stir up anti-English feeling here, and he was still engaged in this work when the Girondins, of whom he was the accredited Minister, were re-



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placed by the Jacobins, who instantly expressed their disapproval of his activities. Recalled from his post at the request of Washington, and threatened with execution should he return to France, G enet remained in this country and lived a peaceful and honored life until his death in 1820. It is worthy of note that his career in diplomacy prior to his arrival in America was entirely to his credit.

The other sketches deal with Stephen Jumel, the New York merchant whose widow married Aaron Burr, and William Eaton, whose career was connected with the subjugation of the Algerian pirates early in the nineteenth century.

### FICTION

**THAT NICE YOUNG COUPLE.** By Francis Hackett. Boni & Liveright, New York. \$2.

A first novel by a literary critic. A story of modern American life; of marriage and happiness; of infidelity and disillusion; of life in New York and in the South; of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore; and of gatherings of "radicals" in Greenwich Village. Well written, and—according to the standards of to-day—not any more frank and outspoken than dozens of other novels. But as like as the proverbial two peas to at least ten other novels which have been published in the last five years.

**TRISTAN.** By Armando Palacio Valdes. Translated by Jane B. Reid. The Four Seas Company, Boston. \$2.50.

The Outlook feels complimented that the publishers of this brilliant novel by a Spanish master of fiction should print at length on the book's jacket the review of the Spanish version of this book printed in The Outlook's review department in its issue of June 2, 1906. What we said nearly a quarter of a century ago is true to-day: "The story is intensely absorbing, dramatically true to life, and without a false or overstrained note. The author's delicious humor abounds throughout and there are idyllic passages of exquisite charm."

**HIS WIFE-IN-LAW.** By Marie E. Oemler. The Century Company, New York. \$2.

An exceedingly improbable plot involves the kidnapping of the heroine by a forceful young man, who practically compels her to marry him, and then starts in to mold her character while she is his wife-in-law only. When he gives it up in despair and sends her back to her family, she instantly begins to love him, and in the end, after exciting but mechanically constructed adventure in South America, the story ends in joy. The art of the story is negligible, but there is something about the telling that (as in the author's "Slippy McGee") will attract readers who care more for

sentiment than reality. And the Bad Old Lady is well worth knowing.

**THE MOMENT OF BEAUTY.** By Samuel Merwin. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$2.

We do not recall any novel about the life of the theater better than, or even as good as, this by Mr. Merwin. It avoids sensationalism and vulgarity; it is obviously extremely well informed; it gives us, as contrasted types, the ambitious, hard-working actress of talent and the brilliant, temperamental actor of genius who has the common weakness of genius—lack of self-control. The situation that grows up between the two is sustained in interest to the end. Mr. Merwin has never done better work.

### ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**THE PILGRIMAGE OF HENRY JAMES.** By Van Wyck Brooks. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.50.

It is a sad, but sympathetic rather than satiric, portrait that Van Wyck Brooks paints in "The Pilgrimage of Henry James," a portrait of a personality unfortunately aloof from common life, a man without a country, repelled by the crudities that he saw in his own New York and Boston, seeking the perfect culture in Paris and London, never belonging anywhere and destined to disillusion upon disillusion. The trouble lay within himself. He was foredoomed to grasp at the shadow and to lose the substance. This was true of his exquisite work as well as of his life. His greater brother, William James, wrote to him of his books in a letter quoted by Mr. Brooks:

"The core of literature is solid. . . . For gleams and innuendoes and felicitous verbal insinuations you are unapproachable, but the bare perfume of things will not support existence, and the effect of solidity you reach is but perfume and simulacrum."

The book is a deeply interesting study which should be sent as a tract to those who glorify aloofness in an author as a virtue, instead of accepting yet deprecating it as a regrettable if inevitable limitation.

## Notes on New Books

**THE PHILOSOPHY OF WITCHCRAFT.** By Ian Ferguson. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is probably learned; it is certainly dry.

**IMPRESSIONS OF AN AVERAGE JURYMAN.** By Robert Stewart Sutcliffe. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.

The writer has had eighteen years of experience as juror in civil and criminal cases in New York.

**THE HEAVENS.** By J. H. Fabre. Translated by Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$5.

Astronomy completely explained, in a large and well-illustrated book, by the French scientist who examined the insects at such close range. Although this is intended for the layman and even for chil-

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