

wealthy companies are making offers to the local Government to inaugurate cold storage on a large scale on the west coast.

All honor must be paid to the Newfoundland Premier, Sir R. Bond, for the dogged perseverance and diplomatic ability he has shown in carrying out this treaty. It is to be hoped that reciprocity with Newfoundland is only the precursor to further treaties of the same enlightened character.

D. W. PROWSE.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, December 16, 1902.

## CRIME AND OUR COLORED POPULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will "W. H. B." please inform the public where he gets authority for the extraordinary statement in his communication to the *Nation* of December 18, that, "in proportion to their numbers, the educated Negroes were more criminal than the illiterate," according to the census of 1890?

The 1890 census report on Crime, Part I., page 172, and the 1890 report on population, Part II., pp. xxx. ff., show conclusively, as it seems to me, that the 42.90 per cent. of the Negro population who can read and write furnish 38.88 per cent. of all Negro prisoners, while the 57.10 per cent. of the population who are illiterate, in the census use of the term (i. e., cannot write), furnish 61.12 per cent. of the crime. This is not only true of the nation as a whole, but it is also true of every section, North as well as South, except the West, where there are less than 25,000 Negroes—a number manifestly too small for generalization. In other words, in proportion to their numbers, the illiterate Negroes were in 1890 more criminal than the educated. Moreover, of all the 24,277 Negro prisoners, only 321 had any education above that of the common schools, while over 2,000 were either mechanics or apprenticed to a trade.

Again, when "W. H. B." dwells on the higher proportion of criminals among Northern than among Southern Negroes, does he remember that half the Northern Negroes were bred and born in the South, and are thus products of Southern conditions; and that it is this half which is furnishing the larger part of the black criminals of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago?

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, GA., December 20, 1902.

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The implications contained in a review of the Papers of the British School at Rome, in your issue of October 16, are due to ignorance, on the part of the reviewer, of the true conditions. His statement that the annual expenditure of the British School is "only about one-sixth of the amount at present required by its American forerunner," is doubtless true; but, in the two years of its existence, the British School has had one pupil, while during the same two years there have been fifty at the American School. The British School has given no lectures nor organized any trips in Italy or Greece. The American School has given at least one lecture every day during the term, and has paid German and Italian specialists to give courses on Rome and Pompeii, and has sent its students to

Greece under the charge of a trained scholar. In number of books and magazines bought during the last two years the American School has gone far ahead of its most friendly rival, the British School.

Your reviewer refers to the "American School in Rome, which publishes in the *American Journal of Archaeology* papers by its youthful and previously untrained students." It is true that most of our students have at one period or another been youthful, but the reviewer will find that the number of papers printed by our students is extremely small, and unprejudiced criticism will, I believe, not find in them any exceptional signs of youth or lack of training.

Your reviewer also errs in regarding Mr. Ashby as in any sense a real student of the British School. Mr. Ashby is an archaeologist of private means who has spent the last eight years in Rome, and gave a course of lectures at the American School last winter. It is only by using the word in a very different sense that he can be called a student of the British School, if the same word student be applied to the members of the American School.

So far as the maps are concerned to which your reviewer draws attention, they are, so far as actual map-making goes, merely copies of the regular Government maps from which certain details and contour lines have been erased, while archaeological notes have been added.

Meanwhile, we here appreciate the fine quality of the work done by Mr. Rushforth and Mr. Ashby probably more than your reviewer is able to do; and if he will supply two or three students here with abundant leisure and ample means we will try to rival their production.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD NORTON, Director.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME,  
November 4, 1902.

[The former of the two references in our review to the American School in Rome stated an interesting fact of comparison, but intimated no censure, and challenged no defence. The latter reference certainly may be taken to imply criticism (and no educational institution can properly hold itself to be exempt from criticism), but its accuracy is unquestioned, and there is not an appearance of unkindness in it. It is merely in accord with an expression of opinion prevalent in both this and foreign countries upon published work thus prominently called to public attention. We are glad, however, to publish the Director's comment on the fact.]

We cannot have "erred in regarding Mr. Ashby as in any sense a real student of the British School," for we happened not to refer to him in that capacity at all; but, in justice to the truth, we must remark that Mr. Ashby is duly recorded, and records himself on the title-page of his monograph, as "student of the British School at Rome." The British School, evidently, like its German and French compeers, attracts just such advanced students. We only wish the American School were as fortunate.

We are quite unable to understand the

exception taken to our simple remark that "eight detailed maps of the region on the large scale of 1:25000 accompany [Mr. Ashby's] article." It is certainly true; and we had not supposed that an archaeologist would be expected to tempt the impossible task of carry out anew and by himself the vast scheme of triangulations and other surveys of the Italian Istituto Geografico Militare, through its maps, put at the disposal of every student.—ED. NATION

## Notes.

Volume 4 of the generous *Variorum* Definitive Edition of the Poetical and Prose Writings of Edward FitzGerald (Doubleday, Page & Co.) consists wholly of six dramas after Calderon, published by Pickering in 1853. The chief interest in this reprint lies in the author's interlinear emendations, which are especially abundant in "Three Judgments at a Blow." They deserve examination, for they test to FitzGerald's taste when applied to self-criticism. In no single instance, I think, will there be a disposition to prefer the original reading to his second thought. With the Omar quatrains, we all know, it was not the case with author or public.

Edgar Mayhew Bacon's *The Hudson River, from Ocean to Source; Historical, Legendary, Picturesque*, with its 100 illustrations and sectional map (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is evidently put forth as a companion volume to *The Mohawk Valley*, issued a year ago by the same publisher. Like that work, it bears internal evidence that its chapters were written as separate essays and have been little altered when gathered into a volume. Hence the work has neither unity nor completeness. Its scope is limited to descriptive stories and legends of the shores of the tidal river only, from the Battery to Troy; precisely the waters over which Henry Hudson sailed "from Ocean to Source," as he is the present author have supposed. The great river as a unit, the dramatic contrast between its headwaters in a wilderness still primeval and its discharge by the wharves of the New World's great oceanport, its influence on the course of war, of commerce, of population, are then neglected or deliberately ignored. This understood, the book is acceptable as a collection of lore concerning many ancient and interesting towns and hillsides, presented in pleasing text and illustrations. Statistics and other information of cyclopædic character are carefully avoided, and the historical references are usually accurate, and the occasional errors in one chapter are often contradicted in another, thus doing little harm. Those who are interested in the subject will wish to own the book, but should take a preliminary course of training with dumb-bells before attempting to handle it, for, though an octavo less than 600 pages, it weighs four pounds and six ounces.

Mrs. Arthur Bell's knowledge of art has been so reinforced by research into Christian history and legend that she insists on the student's being "as thoroughly in touch with the subjects treated