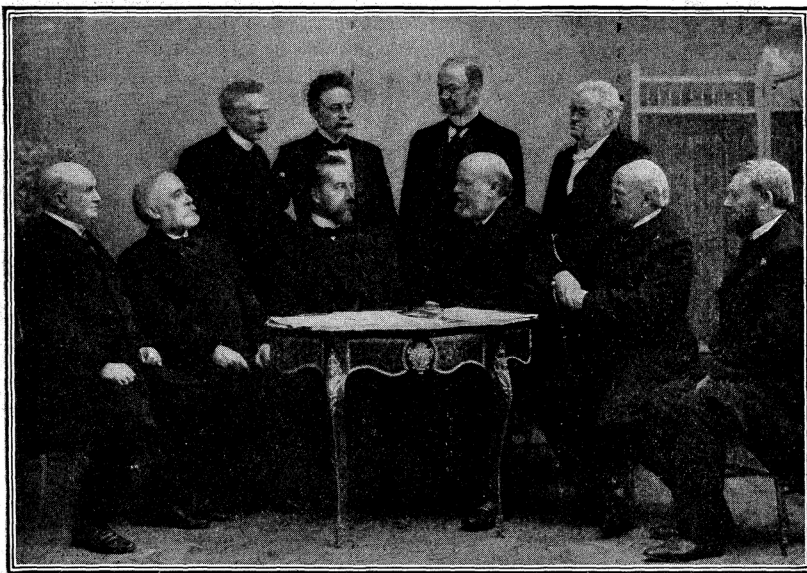


deal of this gigantic and pervading power to the influence of the American woman. To quote:

"A unique and original factor contributes toward its intensification, and this is the influence of woman. . . . It is no secret to any one that North America makes of woman a veritable object of worship. To her influence, recognized and fostered by the United States, owes its sturdy and home, founded not on interest, but affection, the mainstay of its religion and the inspiration of daring and valor which has made it a man and made him worthy of being loved. It was for the American woman that such heroic exploits were achieved during the war of secession. Thus for woman the Yankee can feel proud of his imperialism, and dare develop it to its furthest limits."

He goes on to show that neither questions of pure politics, constitutional law nor finance are allowed to interfere with America's ever-growing passion for imperial expansion. In 1900, he says, the presidential election, in opposition to some of the weightiest and wisest of political protests, was decided for imperialism. The acquisition of new territories was favored by the Supreme Court;



C. WEBB-COUSIN. H. BOTHNER. H. BULL. K. LEHMKUHL. C. KNUPSEN. A. VANIE.
S. ARCTANDER. C. MICHELSEN. Y. LÖVLAND. G. KNUDSEN.
Minister of State.

THE NORWEGIAN COUNCIL OF STATE,

Which is now administering the government.

war revenue bills exhausted the country. But nothing can withstand the conquering energy of America. To quote his own words:

"Everything rights itself in the United States: all hollows are filled; all faults correct themselves."

He says that Americans, for example, have even found a way of solving the negro question by instructing the negroes with a view to their Americanization and treating them with consideration. "The President has invited Booker T. Washington to his table." He goes on to say that the United States are not "finished"; they have not yet realized, in finest detail, their "*EE Pluribus Unum*." He proceeds:

"Yet the position taken by their imperialism is formidable. What will it be after the last touches have been given to the structure! And what will be the result if ever the Anglo-American Federation becomes a reality? Germany and England, blinded by their imperialism, persist in demanding concessions which can not result to the first but in a collision, and to the second in an alliance, worse for Europe than a war."

So much for the description of this frightful American product that is menacing the nations. Who shall check it? Why, who but France? When he comes to describe how the checkings is to be done, however, his description resembles a proposition to

stop a runaway locomotive with a verse of poetry. Here is his remedy:

"It is at this point that France, the land of light, must use her restraining influence; allying herself with the Slavic group, rallying round her the 'Latin Sisters.' She must use her prestige and her unique international position peacefully but firmly to impress upon the United States the mighty dictum of Spinoza, 'There is room for all in the house of the Lord.'" — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCANDINAVIA'S FUTURE.

THAT Sweden cannot bring Norway back to the Union peacefully, and will not try to do so forcibly, are now pretty generally accepted as facts by the European press, and it seems to be thought equally certain that the coming year ending to the revolution is not to take place and King Oscar is not to appoint his own son as his successor on the throne of Norway, after being himself dispossessed of it against his will. There is good humor as well as naïveté in the King's reason, as given by a correspondent of the *Erindukfurter Zeitung*:—"Mistrust in Norway and mistrust in Sweden" would be the result, says Oscar, for "the King of Sweden would be accused of being influenced by the King of Norway and vice versa." Many expect to see a prince of the royal house of Denmark elected to the Norwegian throne. There has always been a close attachment between Norway and Denmark, and a corresponding alienation of the latter from Sweden. At the present moment ill feeling runs high between Denmark and Sweden. Says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The anti-Danish feeling in Sweden is beginning to be the subject of some anxiety in Denmark. Many are the causes alleged for the existence of this feeling. As is well known, the relations between Denmark and Sweden have never been so cordial as those existing between the latter and Norway, and that Norway to whom she is closely allied in tongue and general civilization. In the dissolution of the union Denmark always gave her favor and sympathy to Norway, without coming too near to a rupture with Sweden."

This national antipathy may possibly play an important part in deciding the ultimate destiny of the Scandinavian peninsula. It will at any rate throw

an obstacle in the way of a Hans-Scandinavian union, for Denmark is now too far out of sympathy with Sweden to admit of such a thing being possible. On this subject "*A Swedish Patriot*" observes in *The Independent Review* (London):

"Five hundred years ago a treaty was made to form a permanent union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The greatest of Sweden's historians said repeatedly, that that union looked like an idea; and that union broke down, because it came to be tried too late, several centuries too late. Norway issued into acknowledged free and independent nation in 1814, after four centuries of union under the Danish kings, but she had been in any way amalgamated with Denmark."

With regard to the reunion of Sweden and Norway the same writer remarks that while they are not to be reunited even by war, they can and probably will, in a common cause against any enemy:

"There is no hope of amalgamation between Sweden and Norway. Still, they can stand together against an enemy; and most probably they will. . . . In the present state of international politics, it is of the highest importance that our two nations should make common cause against any enemy, which is to attempt to infringe the independence or integrity of the territory of either. But the idea of obtaining a common assurance of such common cause by means of a war for making one nation out of two, seems