

you adduce excellent proofs, and he, on the other hand, says, 'There is no many,' and on behalf of this he offers overwhelming evidence." To this Zeno replies, admitting the fact, and adds: "These writings are meant to protect the arguments of Parmenides against those who scoff at him, and show the many ridiculous and contradictory results which they suppose to follow from the affirmation of the "One." My answer is an address to the partisans of the many, whose attack I return with interest by retorting upon them that their hypothesis of the being of many carried out appears in a still more ridiculous light than the hypothesis of the being of One. Zeno had a great effect on subsequent philosophies by the development of ingenious verbal distinction, which in the hands of so-called sophists and others became a weapon of considerable, temporary power. The secret of his method was that he put side by side two contradictory propositions with respect to any particular supposed real thing in experience, and then proceeded to show that both these contradictories alike imply what is inconceivable. He was the author of several philosophical works; but none of them have come down to us. He strongly argued the existence of absolute motion.

Melissus: The Eleatic was also a pupil of Parmenides. He developed very fully what is technically called the science of logic, the Dilemma. Thus, for example, he begins his treatise on Existence or on Nature. "If nothing exists, then there is nothing for us to talk about. But if there is such a thing as existence, it must either come into being or be ever-existing." "If it come into being, it must come from the existing or the non-existing.