

the interaction, friendly or hostile, between two or more types ; if there were only one type, there would be no interaction and no advance ; and this would certainly be the consequence of our defeat. Under the one-sided ideal of the Germans, the civilization of Europe would enter on a period of rapid decay. The lamp of freedom would have fallen from our hands, and we could only hope that it would be taken up in the New World.

There are two subjects which have a vital bearing on the direction in which the German ideal is likely to influence our beliefs and conduct. The superiority of Germany is generally acknowledged in the two departments of metaphysics and criticism. Kant, the imperishable glory of her philosophy, was a pure-bred Scotsman, and he inherited from his covenanting forefathers a fervent sense of religion. The German temper first manifested itself in his successors. Hegel still remained on good terms with Christianity, and professed a sympathy with her doctrines which, if not feigned, was at any rate strangely inconsistent with his own intellectual conclusions. Schopenhauer made no secret of his dislike and contempt. Others, in our own day, while following Hegel in professions of friendship, cut away all the doctrine which is inconsistent with a scientific pantheism—an operation which can only be compared to the excision of their friend's heart. At the present day, much the most popular of all is Nietzsche, whose rabid animosity against Christian ethics is his sole recommendation as a philosopher. In criticism, the tendency of the German mind has always been, in the main, destructive. Not long ago they attempted to dismember Homer, but after a long campaign, in which they exhibited great skill, learning,