

the Commune of '93, where Chaumette, his apostle, received the Socialists of Picardy and of Lyons. The people were dying of hunger. Paper, laws, clubs, were not sufficient. Bread was wanted. . . . Whatever opinion one may form of the three famous Utopists, we must admit that their systems, even their eccentricities, sprang from an admirable emotion, from the rising of a most generous feeling. Babeuf . . . asks only for the division of deserted lands, abounding everywhere . . . in order to make them productive; *Right* is the single basis, the universal right of men to a sufficient living. Saint-Simon desires *Progress*. . . . Fourier raves for *Harmony*." ¹ "The state of France in '93 will never be understood, the crescendo of its miseries accumulated from century to century . . . so long as a terrible book has not been written which is wanting: the history of Hunger." ² Whether this picture of the causes of the downfall of the old régime in France is exaggerated or not does not concern us here. It is sufficient to say that such a picture could not have been drawn of the social state of things in Germany ³ in the latter part of

¹ J. Michelet, 'Histoire du XIX^e Siecle' (vol. i. p. 1).

² Ibid. (p. 4).

³ A living picture of the beginnings of a more prosperous age in Germany, disturbed as it indeed was by the foreign invasions during the Seven Years' War, will be found in the 6th chapter of Gustav Freytag's 'Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes' (1862). It bears the title "Es wird Licht." A fuller account of the state of 'Germany in the Eighteenth Century' is given in the large work of Biedermann

bearing this title (3 vols. in four parts, 1854-1880). The earlier part of the period referred to is also covered by Goethe's 'Autobiography.' Stimulating foreign influences on Germany were mainly in two very different directions. First, there was the influence of the age of Louis XIV., which showed itself in the field of literature and taste, and more doubtfully in the culture of the aristocracy and the many small courts. The second influence was in the province of Trade and Industry, through the immigration of