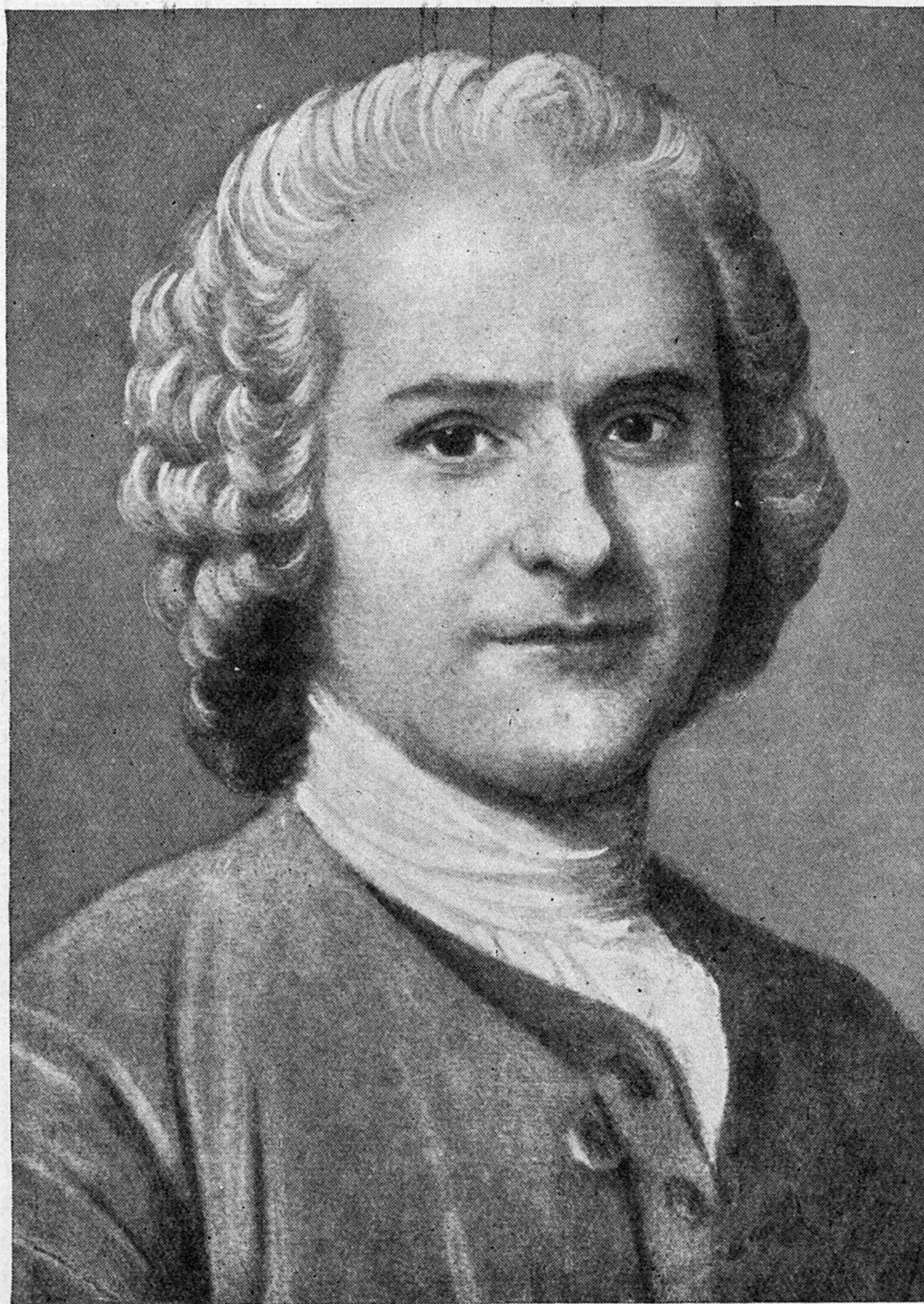


four monsters at once than hear such unkind words from you," and took the place she indicated for the journey.

Well, of course, he slew all those wicked nobles, and led the Lady Lynette into Castle Perilous, to a happy meeting with her sister. The maiden was ashamed of her behaviour, and called the kitchen boy her true knight. She had spread a feast for him and was serving him in sweet humility, when the great Sir Lancelot came from King Arthur. He led Gareth's horse, and brought all his knightly

Geneva, and in 1741 came down from the Alps to Paris. "He imported with him the jealous individualism of Geneva, an almost German sense of simplicity and tender homeliness, and the Italian's worship of the beautiful"; and he imported all this into a French society which was organized to the point of artificiality, reasoning and regular, going like clockwork, sure of itself and warmly opposed to anyone who attempted to live contrary to its rules or to think something that was new, and which its systems had not provided for.

AUTHOR OF "THE SOCIAL CONTRACT"



Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the Swiss-French philosopher, from whose book, "The Social Contract," came in great part the force that caused the French Revolution. For some time he lived in England, where he began to write his "Confessions."

fittings. So Sir Gareth married the Lady Lynette, and for a wedding journey they rode back through the green land to Camelot.

ROUSSEAU (*ru-so'*), JEAN-JACQUES (1712-1778). This famous Swiss-French philosopher gave better advice and followed it less than many another great man. He was born at

and spirits, and a few years afterwards he died at Ermenonville, near Paris, a prey to unhappy delusions.

Rousseau's chief works are: "La Nouvelle Héloïse" (The New Héloïse) (1760); "Le Contrat Social" (The Social Contract) (1761); "Emile" (1762); "Confessions" (an autobiography, written 1761-71, first published 1781).

Influence on French Society

Yet this curious, stammering, emotional little Swiss upset the whole elaborate society. From the backstairs he had seen much of its evils and could not be flattered by it. He wrote his great book on the origins of government, entitled "The Social Contract," teaching that no laws are binding unless agreed upon by the people; and this so deeply moved the French that he changed their political opinions entirely. In fact, from him more than from any other one man came the force that caused the French Revolution; and his expression, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," became the war cry of those days of exaltation and horror. Another of Rousseau's books, "Emile," a novel, converted people to a new, simpler, saner method of education; while "La Nouvelle Héloïse" was a pioneer of romantic French literature.

Yet the man who preached social equality and personal freedom lived always oppressed by poverty and trying circumstances; the man who exulted in the beauties of nature spent most of his days on a city pavement; the man who taught modern hygiene dwelt in a stuffy and ill-furnished garret.

Flies from France

Rousseau was indeed a strange vessel for the wisdom he contained! He was denounced by the bishop of Paris for his religious views, fled the country, and lived for a time with the historian Hume in England. He later returned to France, broken in health