

But this is not the only instance of floundering. In his attempt to state the relation of the particular to the universal will, he is even more confused and confusing. Sometimes particular wills are "parts" of the universal, sometimes "expressions" of it. Sometimes the universal will is represented as the totality of forces and conditions, natural and human, which limit the particular will—as material objects, laws of nature, other human wills, institutions, etc. Sometimes it is represented as those elements which are common to all particular wills, as the instincts and the laws of thought, etc.

The whole discussion leaves upon the reader's mind the impression that the author is in water too deep for him. And yet there are passages that are helpful and illuminating. When, for instance, he insists that the will acts only in response to stimuli, and not in a vacuum, so to speak, he is on safe ground; when he says that the "realization of the will and the satisfaction derived from it is a great compelling motive for the translating of the idea into deed," he states a great truth; when he says that "character is nothing more than the habit of acting in a particular way in response to a demand of some particular situation, circumstance or thing," he gives us an inadequate but, as far as it goes, true statement of a great fact. One who goes through the book will find many good things; but nothing can relieve it of the serious fault of cloudy and self-contradictory statements concerning the central theme it discusses.

C. S. GARDNER.

Labor in Politics. By Robert Hunter, Author of "Poverty," "Socialists at Work," "Violence and the Labor Movement," etc. Published by the Socialist Party. Chicago, 1915. 25 cents.

Mr. Hunter, who is one of the leading American Socialists and an eminent writer, here undertakes to show that the backwardness of this country in labor legislation is due to the persistent refusal of organized labor to constitute itself a political party, with a political organization and program of its own. He contends that the method of trying to influence the old parties through a labor vote divided among them has proved futile, and

will continue to do so. He presents a very cogent argument in the contrasts he draws between the legislative impotency of labor in this country and its achievements in European countries through separate political organizations. One feels, though, that he holds a brief for a particular policy and that he hardly does justice to what has been accomplished in the United States. It is a fact, however, that the almost irresistible trend in this country toward separate political organization and action as the more effective policy.

C. S. GARDNER.

IV. BIBLICAL.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Biblical Discoveries in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia. By the Rev. J. Politeyan, D.A., London: Elliott Stock. MCMXV. 2s 6d net.

Canon Girdlestone, in an interesting Foreword, says of the author of this book that he is an Oriental "who has the advantage of being a Greek by descent, with Armenian blood in him and of having been born in Cilicia." He must have found it hard, he says, to select from the materials before him those which would be most effective and suitable. The book is really the result of lectures given to a summer school in connection with the London Jews' Society. The author makes good use of his materials in his own way. He is picturesque rather than professional—views things from an Oriental aeroplane, takes a large survey and goes over a wide expanse. An ordinary student may differ from such a man in the use of some of his materials, and occasionally in his chronology or his inferences, but he will feel that he has before him the work of a shrewd and honest observer who is zealous for the truth of the Bible.

The author avowedly writes to offset the views of the Bible adopted by the destructive critics. Without imputing to them motives of dishonesty, or conscious hostility to the word of God, he would draw attention afresh to two facts of which many of them seem to be oblivious: first, that the Bible is not an ordinary book, to which one can apply an ordinary test, but is a book of divine revelation; and, secondly, that it was written in the East