

**Race Questions and Other American Problems.** By Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.25 net.

This is a volume of interesting essays from the pen of one of the foremost philosophers in America. In the judgment of this reviewer, the essays are of very unequal value. The best is that on Physical Training in America, which, he says, "contains, in fact, a summary of the theses upon which my *Philosophy of Loyalty* is based, as well as a direct application of these theses to a special practical problem of recent education". That volume and this essay are two of the most valuable contributions to the literature of ethics which have recently appeared.

The next best essay of this collection is that on "Certain Limitations of the Thoughtful Public in America", in which he brings out the relative lack of cohesion and co-operation among the idealistic forces in our life as compared with the solid organization of the forces that are working toward lower ends—a fact which is due perhaps to the excessive individualism of the disciples of the higher culture.

Another important essay is "A Psychological Study of the Relations of Climate and Civilization", as exemplified in the life of the Pacific Coast states.

The essays on "Race Questions and Prejudices" and on "Provincialism" are, we believe, of comparatively little value; and in certain of their main contentions are positively misleading. Dr. Royce makes it very evident that he does not understand the race problem in the South. There are important factors both in the present situation and in the historical genesis of the situation which he evidently has never considered. We do not object to his discussion on the ground that it is academic, but on the ground that it is unscientific, because he has omitted the consideration of these essential factors. And when he infers from the conditions and methods prevailing in Jamaica the methods which ought to be adopted in the South, he simply puts himself out of court for all those who have made an approximately thorough study of the peculiar Southern problem.

In the discussion of "Provincialism" he betrays a singular

lack of comprehension of certain great sociological laws. He assumes that provincialism tends toward personal differentiation, and that cosmopolitan conditions of life tend toward the elimination of personal distinctions and the disappearance of individuality. This is a strangely superficial view; it is rather the very reverse of the facts. Provincialism tends to develop highly differential *group-types*, but involves a correspondingly low development of the individuals composing these groups, and *vice versa*. Dr. Royce is evidently not as much at home in sociology as he is in philosophy. In the latter realm he is a master.

On the whole, however, the book is a valuable one, for the author never fails to be interesting and stimulating even when he is defending an untenable hypothesis. C. S. GARDNER.

**The Development of the State: Its Governmental Organization and Its Activities.**

**Sociology: Its Simpler Teachings and Applications.** By James Quagle Dealey, Ph.D., Professor of Social and Political Science at Brown University, Author of "Our State Constitution", and, conjointly with Lester F. Ward, "A Text-Book of Sociology". Silver, Burdette & Co., New York, Boston, Chicago.

In these two volumes Professor Dealey has given us in intellectual and somewhat popular form his theory of political science and of sociology. They are well adapted to the purpose of general reading or text-book use. In the first he gives a clear outline of the development of political institutions from the earliest social groups to modern democracy, and then discusses more in detail the sovereignty of the state, the government, and the law and citizenship. The volume is a very clear and serviceable systematization of the principles of the science as generally understood by modern students.

The *Sociology* is a more important book. The treatment is based upon the teachings of Ward, who has been a pioneer in this subject in America and whose theory has justly been called a cosmogony rather than a sociology. After a sketch of early social development and a brief chapter on social psychology, he discusses more at length the development of Social Institutions—economic institutions, the family, the state (briefly summariz-