

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

FRENCH.

Several numbers of a small forty-page periodical entitled *L'INDÉPENDANCE*, which began its career in March, have reached the office of the Sociological Society. The subscription is 12 francs a year, and it is published twice a month under the editorship of M. Jean Variot, with the advisory help of MM. Emile Baumann, René Benjamin, Vincent D'Indy, Paul Jamot, Ernest Laurent, Emile Moselly, Georges Sorel, and Jérôme and Jean Tharaud. It is concerned for the most part with French literature and history, but although its independence sometimes amounts to rudeness that is anything but sociological, it presents the facts and problems of these branches of learning from the standpoint of the sociologist. In the number dated April 15th, M. Georges Sorel shows how university professors write minutely analytic books that are unintelligible to the people at large, and then call themselves "producers," by way of ingratiating themselves into the favour of a public which believes in nothing but economic socialism. M. Jamot, again, in the same issue, demonstrates, under the heading, *Theories and Works of Art*, that the warring schools of thought to which the creative artist appears to give rise, are really the work of their followers alone. The classicism and the romanticism about which they quarrel are both represented in every great work of art, and therefore the imposing principles for which people fight and hate each other are delusions. M. Gustave le Bon, in the first June number, elaborates his doctrine that knowledge is quite a recent discovery, whereas belief has ruled men since the beginning of the world and will govern them to the end. "Intelligence is progressive, but sentiments are unchangeable."

LA REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE for March contains a clever summing up, by M. René Worms, of the discussions on progress and evolution to which the meetings of the Paris Sociological Society have been devoted since November. He argues that our valuations of the organic as superior to the inorganic kingdom, and of sentient life as better than vegetative, are not scientific but purely subjective. They are the outcome of the will to live and of our gratuitous faith in ourselves. The conception of progress ought to give rise, therefore, not to speculation, but to action—action which, founded on correct estimates of other people's faith in themselves and ideas of what constitutes progress, will progressively achieve the well-being of every human creature.

In the April number M. Guillaume de Tarde gives an exposition of the views of the late M. Gabriel de Tarde on the subject. True to the optimism of *Les lois de l'imitation*, he presents the evolution, or rather the evolutions or transformations, of society, not as a Spencerian movement of growth, culmination, and decline, but as a continuous advance, through the interplay of imitation, or the conservative, and invention, or the adventurous spirit, to a social harmony which, far from being tame and monotonous, will comprise "an inexhaustible luxury of differences" in character and ability.

The larger part of the space in these two numbers is given to translated extracts from Professor Mariano-H. Cornejo's new book, *Sociologie Générale*. They concern questions of race, and of marriage and the family. Quoting from Schiller to the effect that while philosophers are finding out how to govern the world, hunger and love are doing the work for them, he starts from primitive promiscuity, touches on all the phases of marriage regulation and domestic government, and ends with the

family of the present day, which is held together, he considers, by the bonds of property and inheritance only. The psychology of races and peoples, he tells us, is entirely delusive. Nations are made, not born; and the more freely they avail themselves of modern facilities for intercommunication, the more misty and unscientific the race idea becomes.

LA SCIENCE SOCIALE for May and June contains reports of the annual meetings of the International Society of Social Science opened by M. Paul de Rousiers on May 15th. His introductory address gave special prominence to the instructional work, begun by Edmond Demolins and continued by M. Paul Bureau, by which the Society has educated the schools and the public for thirty years. Not content with sending out trained workers to make studies of various social groups, it has recently founded "a nursery of observers who will guarantee the future of social science," under the direction of M. Paul Descamps; and a normal course by means of which M. Paul Roux is teaching students how to put sociological theory into practice. To mention only one or two of the subjects of a most interesting Conference, M. Blanchon maintained that with the growing complexity of society a man's freedom in relation to persons diminished, while in relation to things it increased; and M. Joseph Durieu established the thesis that short intervals of payment are associated with lack of thrift on the part of employees, by giving comprehensive accounts of certain industrial and agricultural wage-earners, and of the *mégotier*, who earns his living by picking up cigar-ends, the *bagotier*, or casual porter, and the *bandiste*, or envelope-addresser, who is frequently a university man.

The "Document" of LA MUSÉE SOCIAL for April is a synopsis of all the French industries, by M. R. S. Carmichael, which is intended to substantiate the contention, *Pas de progrès général sans prospérité économique*. The survey includes finance, and even humanitarianism, as the hygienic movement that is maintaining and increasing the national wealth reckoned in vitality. M. Carmichael has much to say in praise of the get-on-or-get-out type of Englishman, and expresses a doubt as to whether the theorizing Frenchman is not so managing that a time will come when he possesses nothing to manage.

The May number is a report of an experiment on co-operative credit which has been tried by the farmers in the province of the High Pyrenees.

The March number is a history of *Une Société féminine d'Assistance publique* which was founded by Rivadavia at Buenos Ayres in 1823, survived the wars which culminated in the formation of the Argentine Republic, and is to-day a hospital and orphanage of the most modern type.

Amidst a good deal of logic and epistemology the REVUE DE MÉTAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE for March gives a translated chapter on Experimental Logic from Professor Baldwin's "Thought and Things," a criticism of M. Fouillée's *Le Socialisme et la Sociologie réformatrice*, and an article by M. Colonna D'Istria on *Cabanis et les origines de la vie psychologique*. M. D'Istria points out that the author of *Les Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'homme*, which was first published in 1802, pursued his medical studies far enough, at an unpropitious time, to demonstrate the existence of what is now called the *coenesthesia*, and thus to undermine Condillac's theory of mental action as consisting in perception and consciousness only, and to prepare the way for the present-day doctrine of the subconsciousness.

In the May number M. Lévy Bruhl gives us a brief appreciation of Cournot as one of the first thinkers who put philosophy on a positive basis. Neglected in his lifetime, Cournot seems now to be coming to the front; and at the instance of the readers of this Review a new edition of his *Traité de l'enchaînement des Idées fondamentales* is now being published. M. P. Tisserand writes on *Dieu dans la*

philosophie de Lagneau; and M. A. Lalande *Sur quelques textes de Bacon et de Descartes*, suggesting that in the Cartesian there are substantial borrowings from the Baconian philosophy.

GERMAN.

To the March-April issue of the *ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-GESSELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE* Dr. Siebert, of Munich, contributes a combination of positive science and metaphysics entitled *Die Rassenidee und die liberale Weltanschauung*, in which he compares the German idea of personality with the French conception of liberty, and reconciles them, through the scientific doctrine of race, in the unscientific love of nationality. Into this he puts a very German will factor. Not in so far as it is good, or progressive, or eugenic, or scientific, should a man support a policy or adopt a fresh point of view, but in the measure in which it is characteristically national. "What shall it benefit us," he quotes from Klaus Wagner, "if we gain the whole world of culture and knowledge and lose our national identity!"—In *Volkserneuerung* Dr. Grassl deals, rather discursively, with different methods of making marriage useful to society as a selective agency, and of producing people for the work and work for the people of a present-day nation in fitting proportions.

In the January-February number Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg discusses *Fertility in Relation to Race Hygiene*. It is not proven, his conclusion is, either that the universal tendency towards the reduction of fertility is associated with degeneration, or that the stocks of the best biological worth are on the decrease.—Dr. Heinz Potthoff, in *Schutz der Schwachen?* asks whether charity is a luxury that Germany can afford. Why keep thousands of joyless idiots and lunatics, when healthy folk whose weakness is economic only are dying every day in consequence of the industrial struggle?—Professor von Ehrenfels gives the reader some *Leitziele zur Rassenbewertung*. Viability and the capacity for civilisation are his criteria of race fitness. He asks how we are to defeat the tendency of peace and social education to create a type of conservative non-producers who live at the expense of the engineers of society; and makes some attempt to determine precisely the standard of living, density of population and other environmental factors which together favour the greatest possible exercise of constructive activity by the greatest possible number of people.—Dr. Alfred Hegar discusses biological, and historical and legendary repetitions of ancestral traits, in a paper on *Die Wiederkehr des Gleichen und die Vervollkommnung des Menschengeschlechts*, which is a plea for the education of the public up to the determination to sanction hygienic marriages only.

The sociological matter in the *GERMAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY* for March consists in a continuation of the Editor's studies on *Die Geschichte der Erziehung in soziologischer Beleuchtung*. This chapter is a straightforward account of the industrial revolution of the 19th century, with special reference to the phases it assumed in England. Along with the record of the events of the period, and of the personalities by which they were brought about, he traces the thought movement, which, beginning with Adam Smith's theory of natural freedom, has passed through economic liberalism, and through socialism, to the conception of a national economy based on evolutionary science.

ITALIAN.

REVISTA ITALIANA DI SOCIOLOGIA, Marzo-Aprile, 1911.—B. Brugi: *Realtà Sociale e Metafisica Politica*. The tendencies of nationalism and internationalism are often opposed to each other owing to imperfect analysis. No clear definition of what

constitutes civic society. Relativity of the term nation apparent in the Roman age—the “patria” of the people, not that of the poet and jurist. Country and nationality may express a class ideal. At the present time too much importance must not be attributed to a peace policy which promises to be advantageous to strong communities and dangerous to weaker ones; a desire for universal peace may be compatible with the maintenance of the injustice of existing conditions, while it does not lead to the diminution of the apparatus of war. Far otherwise is the attempt to promote solid relations between people and people and to support a disinterested arbitration. Socialism is the most important cosmopolitan factor to-day. G. Massarella: *Le forme di aggregazione sociale nell'India*. Note e Comunicazioni, A. Di Pietri-Tonnelli: *Le onde economiche*. There is nothing arbitrary in the statement that economic conditions may be regarded as a system of forces, which tend towards a certain equilibrium, as a pendulum when touched seeks to recover its stability. Every consideration makes it probable that a sound knowledge of the laws of physical vibration would aid the investigation of undulatory movement in the economic sphere. The effects produced by a good or bad harvest gradually die away like the movements of a pendulum which has received no fresh impact. E. Bodrero: *La genialità latina ed il pensiero di Giovanni Vailati*.

RIVISTA INTERNAZIONALE DI SCIENZE SOCIALI E DISCIPLINE AUSILIARIE, MARZO, 1911.—Gino Faralli: “*Chamberlain*” e l'imperialismo economico di fronte al libero scambio nella Gran Bretagna. Giulio Castelli: *Una nuova funzione sociale degli uffici postali e telegrafici*. Use of the post office as labour exchange. Every day the report of the demand for and supply of labour in the local market should be transmitted by circular telegram, and information received should be posted up. There should be a small tax payable in stamps merely to cover the necessary expense. Felice di Dominicis: “*I delitti e le pene*” di Cesare Beccaria e il loro fondamento Sociale. The animating principle of the work was borrowed from contemporary philosophy from the works of Helvetius and Montesquieu. Beccaria the interpreter rather than the educator of the public conscience. Under the old order it was difficult to discriminate between right and violence, between justice and arbitrary power. The new conception of natural rights led to the maxim that penalties which exceed the necessity of maintaining the public weal are unjust in their nature. Contrast of Beccaria's theory with that of to-day as regards the character of crime. To us it is a subjective and objective act, which failing to conform to the fundamental law of justice reacts harmfully on social and individual well-being.

Aprile, 1911. Eugenio Anzilotti: *L'insegnamento professionale*.—Increasing response to the needs of technical instruction, both on the part of the central authority and the local body in Italy. The proportion of schools to population and the contributions of the locality diminish as we travel southward, except, where the influence of centres like Rome, Naples and Bari makes itself felt. Gino Faralli: “*Chamberlain*” e l'imperialismo economico di fronte al libero scambio nella Gran Bretagna.

Maggio, 1911. *L'extraterritorialità fittizia degli Stranieri al Marocco. Sua misura in rapporto alla giurisdizione ed alla legislazione*. Morocco not only received the stranger but allowed him the benefit of his own laws, thus establishing a State within a State. The measure of his exemption from the law and jurisdiction of the country, in what form and under what circumstances convention and treaty have destroyed local jurisdiction, how far the European is amenable to his national law, to local law or to a special law, in what manner sentences are carried out amid such confusion all these are most important questions, both practically and theoretically; this article deals with jurisdiction. Signor Faralli completes in this number his study of economic imperialism and free trade in Great Britain.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, Vol. xvi, No. 5 (March).—In an article on *The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy*, Franklin H. Giddings shows that the tendency of the world is to prefer peace to war, and he points out some factors which now preclude effective government by discussion. These are technical proficiency based on scientific knowledge and concentrated economic power. In order to secure peace we must be willing to see a vast equalizing of industrial efficiency between East and West; a fairer apportionment of natural resources among nations and within them, and a more equal distribution of wealth. If these conditions cannot be met, a nominal government by discussion will be but a tournament of words.—*The Racial Element in Social Assimilation* is discussed by Ulysses G. Weatherley, who has found certain principles possessing some of the characteristics of established laws, which give a summary of the processes of contact and assimilation, so far as they relate to racial elements. The rough proof and test of race assimilation lies in the possibility of general and successful intermarriage.—In *The 'Social Forces' Error*, Edward C. Hayes enters a protest against the loose way in which the word "force" is used by sociologists. Human actions should be referred to "motives." No amount of reference of social activities to feelings can constitute a scientific explanation of them, or open the way to the desired practical applications. In a given physical and social environment, men of given organic predispositions will in general respond with certain feelings, which are a part of the activity to be explained by science and to be induced or repressed by social practice, and not the causes antecedent to social activity.—John M. Gillette in a paper upon *The Drift to the City in Relation to the Rural Problem* demonstrates the degree of movement from country to city, and the significance of this movement for rural communities.

Vol. xvi, No. 6 (May).—Edward A. Ross: *Sociological Observations in Inner China*. China is the European Middle Ages made visible. The most outstanding thing in the Far East is the pressure of population upon means of subsistence. This is due to a family system that eliminates every prudential check on multiplication. The physical constitution of Chinamen is better fitted for a hard life. They suffer less from surgical shock when operated upon, on account of their abstinence from alcohol; their resistance to fevers and other infections is attributed to their vegetable diet and their stoical bearing to ignorance and lack of appreciative imagination. Intellectually the Chinese are quite equal to white men. The family government is based on two ideas, the superiority of the male over the female, and the superiority of the old over the young.—J. E. Cutler, *Some Suggestions Regarding the Organisation of a Department of Sociology in an Urban University*, gives a useful description of the plan upon which Mr. Cutler worked out his lecture courses with the aim of providing definite training for social work.—E. W. Capen discusses the *Sociological Appraisal of Western Influences*, and W. Laidlaw *The Church and the City Community*.—T. J. Riley in *Sociology and Social Surveys* deals with a subject which should be especially familiar to members of the English Sociological Society.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS, Vol. xxi, No. 3 (April).—Professor W. S. Urquhart of Calcutta considers one of the most noticeable tendencies of our day in a paper on *The Fascination of Pantheism*. Pantheism, he says, satisfies our desire for penetration into real being, our craving for the permanent elements in experience. It has a special appeal to the scientific mind, its revival in the modern world being due largely to action and reaction between religion and science. The whole tendency might be described as the underpinning of empiricism by religion. Pantheism tends to become the faith of the poet and mystic.—Miss M. E. Robinson contributes an

interesting paper on *The Sex Problem*, in which it is pointed out that, from a psychological point of view, the sex trouble is due to crowd morality. The miseries to which sex impulses give rise are the product of hypnotism and suggestion. The feminine craving for mere display and amusement is for the most part a responsive attitude taken up in deference to masculine taste. Both boys and girls, by the time they reach physical maturity, should understand the whole mechanism of sex; and adults ought to know something of its abnormalities, because without this knowledge it is impossible either to understand the present or to read history aright. Two-thirds of the sufferings of the world are of sexual origin. The worst of them, Miss Robinson thinks, could be remedied by the sterilization of criminals and lunatics, trial marriages without children, and the enforcement of parental responsibility.—Professor W. J. S. Mackenzie discusses *The Meaning of Good and Evil*.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL, Vol. xxi, No. 82 (June).—Mr. I. G. Gibbon's paper on *Insurance against Sickness, Invalidity and Old Age in Germany* considers the question under the headings of general organization, administration, benefits, health, and pauperism. Against such dangers of a national scheme as malingering and the possible reduction of the general health standard, must be placed the facts that insurance is of immense advantage to the workman, and that the discreet extension of insurance is one of the most urgent needs of the time. A well-devised and soundly-administered system should certainly improve the general standard of health and help to reduce poverty. The English scheme aims at avoiding some of the pitfalls of German insurance.—Prof. R. A. Lehfeldt considers *The Shift System of the Witwatersrand Mines*, which he regards as the most perfect example of working by shifts at present in existence. Popular sentiment is inclined to adopt a white labour policy and in time this may be enforced for political reasons. If the shift system were not employed it is calculated that there would be an increased cost of 42 per cent. on working expenses.—Other articles: *Under-employment and the Mobility of Labour*; *The Taxation of Unearned Increment in Germany*.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, Vol. xxv, No. 3.—Allyn A. Young, under the heading of *Some Limitations of the Value Concept*, discusses the pure theory of exchange and points out its application to a general group of problems in which value figures as a measure of the existing stock of wealth. Failure to take account of some limitations in the value concept is pointed out, and national wealth, taken by itself, is stated to give us merely the sum of the imputed prices of individual property rights.—An article by Jacob H. Hollander on *The Development of the Theory of Money from Adam Smith to David Ricardo* affords a good historical appendix to the foregoing, and W. J. Cunningham's paper on *Scientific Management in the Operation of Railroads* considers the finding of the Inter-State Commerce Commission upon alleged railway inefficiency. A case is cited where an increased output of 300 per cent. had been obtained in a business firm by the system of scientific management.

ECONOMICS REVIEW, Vol. iii, No. 1.—Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe contributes an appreciation of Sir Francis Galton with particular reference to his work in eugenics.—Dr. Edgar Schuster gives a synopsis of the papers issued by the Galton Research Laboratory, dealing with the inheritance of ability, insanity and vision, and the influence of parental alcoholism on offspring.—J. H. F. Kohlbrugge in a paper on *The Influence of a Tropical Climate on Europeans* describes the results obtained in Batavia. A tropical environment, he says, produces no essential bodily changes. Paleness is due to softening and thickening of the epidermis and the opaqueness

caused by the atmosphere, charged with moisture, preventing perspiration from evaporating. No white race can survive in the tropics without race-mixture. While European methods of work and education do not injure the individual in the tropics they do injure his descendants. The conclusion is arrived at that for a European to settle permanently in a tropical country, he must discard civilization and live according to local custom. As we cannot become acclimatized neither can we take the place of the native, or do without him.—Dr. Arabella Kenealy considers the case of a degenerate who is apparently healthy, concluding that the exception to heredity is apparent rather than real when both parents are sickly.—H. H. Goddard's paper on *Heredity of Feeble-Mindedness* is accompanied by 15 diagrams. Of a family of 319 members 119 appear in the tables as feeble-minded and only 42 normal.

TOWN PLANNING REVIEW, Vol. ii, No. 1.—Two papers are of importance. The first is Prof. Adshead's on *Monumental Arches*. Their history is traced from Roman times, their ornamental qualities are considered, as well as their decline in the Mediaeval period and a word or two is said on the subject of arches as temporary decorative features.—The second paper is by Dr. E. W. Marchant on *The Possibilities of Development in the Transmission of Electrical Energy and its Effects on Towns*. This is a subject which is certain to be of great importance in the near future. The advantages of centralising power supply are indicated, the difficulties in the use of overhead wires considered, and the advantages of the electrification of suburban railway lines pointed out.—Mr. Abercrombie discusses Boston, U.S.A., and Mr. J. E. Jarratt, the Town Clerk of Southport, outlines his proposals for the improvement of that town.

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, Vol. xxvi, No. 2 (June).—Two aspects of the race problem in America are dealt with in this number: E. P. Brooks considering a region of Georgia and D. Y. Thomas discussing *Southern Non-Slaveowners in 1860*.—Other articles are: L. B. Boudin, *Government by Judiciary*, and T. H. Boggs on the Government of India.

Also received:—"Man," "Open Court," "The Highway," "Hindustan Review," "La Lectura Revistade Ciencias y de Artes" (April, May), "Revista Bimestre Cubana" (March-April), "Progress," "Monist," "Scottish Geographical Magazine" (April, May, June).