

A long, slant, timeless, yellow gleam,  
On all, and everywhere.

A long, slant, timeless, yellow ray,  
On which I look, in which I sow—  
What seed, O Soul, that fills to-day  
With ghosts of Long Ago?

With ghosts of old Egyptian sand  
Where Nilus oozes home to sea,  
With half-built pyramids, that stand  
And frown through time on me?

For was I slave, or was I king,  
I only, wondering, startled, know  
(Let long, slant suns be quivering)  
Such lights were long ago,—

Were long ago, and crept and twined  
About my soul, and coiled and curled,  
When in some dead Deed out of mind  
I won or lost a world.

L. C. BARNES.

PASADENA, CAL.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS.

WHENCE AND WHITHER: An Inquiry Into the Nature of the Soul, Its Origin, and Its Destiny. By *Dr. Paul Carus*. Chicago: The Open Court Pub. Co. 1900. Pages, viii, 188. Price, cloth, 75 cents (3s. 6d.).

The present booklet is the latest utterance of the editor of *The Open Court* upon the crucial problems evoked by the conflict of science with the conceptions of the traditional religions. His attitude is reconciliatory. While an energetic supporter of the monistic psychology, which has been termed by some of its advocates as a psychology without a soul, while thoroughly aware of the gravity of the charges that have been made against the old-fashioned dualistic conception of the soul as a metaphysical thing-in-itself, and conscious that modern science demands a thorough-going revision of our religious views, he still insists that the facts of man's soul-life remain the same as before, and that the new psychology is not a psychology without a soul, but a psychology *with a new interpretation of the soul*. He says: "The soul, it is true, can no longer be regarded as a mystical being, as an entity, or an essence,—a something in itself, possessed of certain qualities, and endowed with faculties: the soul is not that which feels and thinks and acts, but is the feeling itself, the thinking itself, and the acting itself; and the faculties, so called, are simply various categories under which the several sets of psychical functions may be subsumed.

"There is as little need for the psychologist to assume a separate soul-being, performing the several soul-functions, as there is for the meteorologist to assume

"a wind-entity, which, by blowing, produces a commotion in the air. According to the positive school, the commotion in the air itself is the wind. But though we deny the existence of a metaphysical wind-entity, winds blow as vigorously as they ever did; and why should the soul of the new psychology be less real than the soul of the old psychology?"

The personality of man, according to Dr. Carus, does not lose its significance because modern science has been so successful in analysing its composition; and the unity of this personality, which is commonly denominated the soul, does not disappear because it has been discovered that man's psychical life is not a compact unit, an atom, or a monad. The soul is a composite existence; yet being an organism, it is possessed of unity. As an organism it is subject to change, but it is not for this reason incapable of growth, of expansion, of advancement, and elevation.

"The main fact of man's psychical activity is the continuity of his soul, for this is the ultimate basis for the identity of a man's personality through all the changes of his development. The continuity and identity of each soul are conditions which beget the feeling of responsibility, and thus force upon man the necessity of moral conduct."

The first questions of psychology, therefore, are the *Whence* and the *Whither* of the human soul. And upon the solution of these questions rest the answers to the main problems of life: "What shall we do?" "How shall we act?" "What aims shall we pursue?"

These answers Dr. Carus has inductively formulated in five chapters entitled (1) The Nature of the Soul; (2) The Mould; (3) Whence? (4) Whither? and (5) Is Life Worth Living? The reader will find here the latest results of biological and psychological research employed for the clarification of the great problems of life.

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SKETCHES OF TOKYO LIFE. By *Jūkichi Inouye*. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: The Open Court Pub. Co.

The book, as the title indicates, briefly treats of those aspects of Japanese life at Tokyo that seem to be most attractive to foreign visitors, such as the story-teller, the actor and the stage, the wrestler (*sumō*), the *geisha* (singing and dancing girl), the fortune-teller, the firemen, and the jinrikisha-men. Though written in English, the book is a genuine Japanese production; the printing, the binding, the doubly-folded paper, the cover-page design, the illustrations from blocks (of which there are a good many), and lastly the author himself—being all Japanese. Its English reads exceedingly well, and there is no doubt that the book will prove very entertaining to English readers as it presents many of the quaint aspects of Oriental life. It will form an appropriate Holiday present.

T. S.

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SHADOWINGS. By *Lafcadio Hearn*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1900. Pp., 268.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has recently given us another collection of short writings dealing mainly with things Japanese, but also containing some of his meditations on more or less "ghostly" topics, for which he has a decided *penchant*. The book may be considered to a certain extent as a continuation of *In Ghostly Japan*, and hence its title *Shadowings*.

The "Stories from Strange Books" which constitute the first part of the work are retold after old Japanese authors whose writings are deeply imbued with the popular superstitions and modes of thought of their time. The second part comprises three articles on "Semi" (cicada) accompanied with five illustrations, on "Japanese Female Names," and on "Old Songs," shedding some light on the emotional, literary, and esthetic side of Japanese life. The third and last section is devoted to the author's own "Fantasies" about certain dreamy, umbrageous, and horror-inspiring subjects,—very proper material for the exercise of mystic and poetical imaginations.

Among other subjects, "Readings from a Dream-book" beautifully brings out the author's philosophy, in which we can trace some Buddhistic thoughts. The book as a whole is very interesting reading, not only to those who love things Oriental, but to those who reflect and philosophise on human life generally. T. S.

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Dr. John Martin Vincent, Associate Professor in Johns Hopkins University, thinks that the attractions of the wonderful natural scenery of Switzerland are rivalled almost by its peculiar political institutions, and he avers that to the romantic interest in the dramatic portions of its history "there has succeeded a deeper curiosity regarding the political experience of the mountain republic." To the American reader especially this subject is replete with comparisons. The Swiss federation is similar to our own federal union; the cantons resemble our states. The experiments of the Swiss, therefore, in direct popular legislation, in the nationalisation of railways and industries, and in all the other great social and economic questions of the day, are calculated to afford instructive lessons to Americans; and Professor Vincent's book, *Government in Switzerland*, published in the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology, deserves wide reading. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, 370. Price, \$1.25.)

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We have to note another number of the Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology. The new book treats of *Political Parties in the United States from 1846 to 1861*, and is one of those works which will contribute greatly to the clarification of popular party prejudices, if it is so fortunate as ever to be read by persons who share the mechanical party-beliefs. The position taken by its author, Mr. Jesse Macy, Professor of Political Science in Iowa College, is "that in each State where Democracy is far enough advanced to give rise to political parties the form of organisation is determined by the political institutions," and that in the case of America the peculiarities of the American party system have been determined by the peculiarities of American institutions. He attributes the decline of the old Federal party to the fact that it was un-American in the form of its organisation, and then traces the development of the party system as differentiated into Whig and Democrat. Lack of adjustment between party machinery and public opinion led to the disruption of these two parties and to the Civil War. Since that war, there have been two distinct periods of party history, the first beginning with the withdrawal of the troops from the Confederate States in 1877, which, according to Mr. Macy, is emphatically the abnormal period of our party history, armies being substituted for party organisations, and supporting these organisations. It was at this juncture that the spoils system reached its perfection, and the control of the party organisations passed into the hands of professional managers devoted to "spe-

cial interests in more or less conscious conspiracy against the people." (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pp., viii, 333. Price, \$1.25.)

Full reports of the papers and proceedings of the fourth International Congress of Psychology, held in Paris this year, may be obtained from M. Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris.

The issues of *The Bibelot* (a reprint of poetry and prose for book lovers, chosen in part from scarce editions and sources not generally known) for September and October are: (1) *Svend and His Brethren*, a tale by William Morris, and (2) a critical study of *Ernest Dowson*, by Arthur Symons. (Thomas B. Mosher. Portland, Me. 5 cents each.)

The September number of the *Revue de métaphysique et de morale* is devoted entirely to the Paris Congress of Philosophy, and the reader will find in its two hundred odd pages full reports of the proceedings and abstracts of the papers of the Congress. The *Revue de métaphysique et de morale* is one of the most progressive of technical philosophical periodicals and deserves encouragement for its furtherance of liberal philosophical studies.

The Jewish Publication Society of America, which issued the translation of Graetz's excellent *History of the Jews*, has secured the American rights to Dr. M. Lazarus's well-known book on the *Ethics of Judaism*, which now makes its appearance in English translation from the pen of Henrietta Szold. Dr. Lazarus, who is now in his seventy-sixth year and was for a long time professor in the University of Berlin, is highly esteemed for his labors in the broad field of Jewish erudition, and his work may be regarded as the fairest and most purely objective statement of Judaism that exists. (Pages, 309.)

The Reformed Evangelical Church of Florence, founded in 1826 under the protection of the Prussian government and the oldest of the Protestant institutions of the renowned Italian city, has found its historian in its French pastor, M. Tony André. The main services of this center of evangelism in Florence are held in French, but auxiliary services are also held in German and Italian. The book contains thirty-three illustrations, and will doubtless find readers among former and future members of the Florence congregation. (Florence: Imprimerie et Librairie Claudienne, 51 Via dei Serragli. Price, 4 francs.)

The Librairie L. Cerf, 12 Rue Sainte-Anne, Paris, has announced the publication of a new review of the philosophy of history, entitled *Revue de synthèse historique*, the purpose of which is to affiliate and unify the various provinces of historical research and to exhibit the joint product of the investigations of these domains in the light of the history of philosophy and of science. The chief subjects which will be discussed are the theory of history, its principles and methods, the determination of the function of sociological research, historiography, instruc-

tion in history, the psychological interpretation of history, the psychology of nations, etc. There will also be departments for reviews of all books in any way connected with historical subjects, departments of notes, discussions, and bibliographies. The editor is Dr. Henri Berr, the author of a thoughtful work entitled *L'avenir de la philosophie*, reviewed in *The Open Court* for January, 1900. The list of contributors comprises many of the most distinguished names of France, not to speak of representatives from Great Britain, Germany, and America. (Bimonthly, 17 francs per annum.)

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The Grand Duchy of Finland in the struggle it is now waging for the preservation of its autonomy against the Russian government has found an able and impassioned advocate in the person of W. van der Vlugt, Professor in the University of Leyden, who has written in French a brochure of two hundred and eight pages entitled *The Finnish Conflict from a Legal Point of View*. The little book is one of a series called *Éditions de l'humanité nouvelle* (Schleicher, Paris). *L'humanité nouvelle*, after which the series is named, is one of the most liberal and progressive monthly reviews of France; it is international in its character and devoted to the sciences, literature, and the arts. The scientific editor is M. A. Hamon and the literary editor, M. V. Émile-Michelet. This review is recommended to persons desirous of keeping in touch with international thought from a French and continental point of view.