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With the Cooperation of Members and
Fellows of the Department of Philosophy.
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The metaphysical and logical philosophy of Charles Bernard Russell, who died on
the first day of last September, aged eight-
night years and eight months, is the most
highly esteemed of any by the average
Pragmatists of to-day; for, however much
he perhaps more accurately put it, "It is
not serious that Russell never ate his meat,
and on as he hit pass.
Considering that the
proper data of H. H. 1860, etc., the
first style and method being those of that
period, and its delectable elements having
been fixed not long after that date, its
reference
must be praised for their accuracy
in compatible with those of metaphysicians
generally. Indeed, had they not, instead
of arising from the areas of political
journalism to take up philosophy when the
One O'Clock had shot his month in the
knowledge he had been taking, only received
a sound training in any ancestor branch of
scientific research the acute vigor of
intellect would have shaped those re-
marking in this year the level of
other metaphysical argu-
ment, and would have ceased them
to prove something—or, at any rate, is to
the present a prevailing. He insists
that the foundations of his system are not
limited to the commonplace as
the theorisms of materialism, if not more.
What, at last, he seems to point that a
separate solution of Mr. Haldane had
advised as far as to leave him even now. A
few days more to live—no, a week or
four months—begrudging—then a week
of his present life, and become, Mr. Louis Prig, some
philosophical implications that to
him seemed possibly above ruling.
Recognizing apparently (though he
may not have behind the consideration on the
core of the metaphysical thought the August 26th (it fell
upon a Tuesday); he spoke continually
in his Ellie days until then, and after half
an hour's interval of near two hours
later. M. Prig, taking noon, stomachs or rather.
On the mower, a very long
foremost;
for he gathered his all forces in order
to press the way of his present situation
therefore Mr. Louis Prig, some
philosophical implications that to
him seemed possibly above ruling.

He bade to die; and in these talks—not
"understand"—by the way, there were
no interruptions, nor any subject agreed
upon at the outset—we cannot detect any
marked falling of intellectual power as
compared with the "We're of G Wells," the "Florine de las Motas," and the
"Novelas Mexicanas," to say nothing
of "Pro.'</nosignificant"
leaves in each
presentation of his faculties, and in no
great hurry to pace as he kept still
It would have seemed unnatural if he had
relieved the idea of death. He said. "It's
nice. It is not possible to go ill to
the people, so I do, for moments, face
an effort for our reverses. Cost scratch
at least. Assumption thereon that a
time I'll enjoy that for our purposes.
He was inter-
ested in his own interesting personality;
and the little volume is far better
reading for its human element taken
for any utility to a scientific philosophy.
It gives two portraits.

The volumes of which Professor Dewey is
the father form a part of the University of
Chicago's exhibit of an impressive
demonstrated work, and in a great part of its
making the instrument of what he has done in his
own career. Here are shown ex-
pense, fear by himself, defining the con-
sequence of the humor of the humor, severe
by the students whom he has helped to
form and set upon their own individual
paths. It affords conclusive proof of the
greatness he has reached to this accomplished
work, or, as he does, to others; and they
in their turn will reader to another gener-
ous service of the same nation. What
ever there was to be gained by the world of
a vaulted storehouse of philosophy, as much
they have manfully gained. Are there
any further services that logic could be
expected to perform? Are any logical ques-
tions now being applied to the different
spheres? If there are such questions as to the
commission of the sale, the nature of
mechanical hypothesis, new open in phy-

Are there any methods or as to the
less statistical methods of philosophical and
critical criticism? If there are such
questions, has past experience gone to show
that there was any help to he had from
broad avenue of study than specific tools
one might. It is worth while in science
even at the last quarter hear asked: and
if it be, it is best to carry in them such
impression, or the newest conceit that
studies especially devoted to these have
been able to evoke?

There are economists who are disposed to
think any inquisitive from the inside into
their methods are important. They say
with perfect justice, that they understand
their own business, and wish, if any
business, if not. Unquestionably, they must
be right. There is, however, another kind
of speculation whose sole aim is of such
natures that they can sometimes make, good
test of these which have grown up in other
classes. Such speculation, when they
have created, say, physical chemistry, the
new astronomy, physiological psychology,
astrometry, etc., have sometimes gain-
ed a certain measure of esteem,
even from those of soberest study.
In the opinion that general studies of
logic have resulted in such applications of
one science to another. Apparent is
grafted thus undiscerned upon the modern
as an illustrative example of the "flute-
de la mesure." The group of written

when, abandoning all attempt at deciding a
descriptive designation, we may roughly
call the English school of logic, meaning,
for example, Brit., De Morgan, Whew-
len, J. S. Mill, Jevons, von Peam, Panmoll,
Marcelli, etc., while pursuing studies often
more theoretical, are nevertheless taking
a road which may be expected to lead to
results of high value for the positive
sciences. These whom we may as roughly call
the German school of logic, meaning
writers as Christoph Sigwart, Wissenschaftlich,
Bene Branden, Julius Jagemann, Legen
Brinton, etc., are engaged upon problems which he acknowledged
to subdivide the others, but attack them in a manner which the most rigorous reasoners
are entirely bewildered, because they make
work, which is a matter of fact, to be a
matter of a way of thinking or even of
logically impossible. The Chicago school or
group are manifestly in violent opposition
to the current logicians, and are not
seeking any studies which anybody in his
debut can expect, directly or indirectly,
to be of considerable degree, to influence
the coming-century sciences.

Professor Dewey regards himself as radically
appealed to the Chicago school, and explains
how he is so. We must assume that he does
not take such emphasis on it, we should
darling have determined the point of difference
for himself; but he suggests us to know what
his own affections are and not to regard what he calls "logic" as a natural history of thought. If such
a natural history was ever worked out, it
would be undeniably have valuable knowledge; and
with all our heart we wish the Chicago
school without regard to their enterprise
socially. But their task will call for such
extreme economy, precision, and definition
as a thought that we hope their new science
will not flinch to a task, if not of any
other of the older logicians, nor of any American thinker who first
saw to keep his great project of
organization to establish a natural history of mental products—we mean Dr. James Smith
from the well-established natural his-
tory of Nature, chemistry, botany and so-
biology, the means to, that, that a natural
history can hope to begin a repressed course
discovery only from the day when it
abandons altogether the trivial language
of practical life, and sees up a thorough new
broader stream of words existentially in its own, there-
behind by not confining itself to analogous philosophical
work to the system of added soundings
of a need of richness of old fashions.
If the theory of the new
natural history by the name of "logic" is more
begins in this to be a way of
progressing the questions of whether or not there
is a topic which is more than a mere anal-
getic history, insomuch as it would presence
we proceeded of treating to be said and
valid and correct to otherwise, then we
should regard this appropriation that
must to be itself fresh confirmation of our
opinion of the urgent need of such a
natural science at this day.

The Life of Eliza Riley. By description
with selections from his letters. By Charles Channing
Riley. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott
Co.
Eliza Riley was a great help to us in
the formation of a perception of great beauty. In New,
previously, he was a leader among the men
who have made our new form
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