

process was inhibited by the addition of the brightness excitation. A similar control of brightness conditions was exercised in the contrast experiments, with the results mentioned in (3) and (4) above.

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SOCIETIES

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY

THE Fourth International Congress of Philosophy was held at Bologna, April 6–11, in accordance with the general program previously published. The absence of several men who were expected to take a prominent part in the work of the Congress, however, made it necessary to modify the program very considerably. Indeed, the news which met the delegates on their first arrival at Bologna, that Windelband, Riehl, Ostwald, Poincaré, Lalande, Stout, and others on the program were all to be absent, seemed at first to render doubtful the success of the Congress. The committee of arrangements, however, were fortunately able to fill the places thus left vacant, and to present a well-balanced and interesting program which was carried through with much enthusiasm. The registration of members amounted to more than three hundred. Italy had naturally the largest representation, both in members present and in speakers. In addition to the distinguished president, Professor Enriques, Tocco, Peano, Croce, Valli, Chiapelli, Padoa, Gemelli de Sarlo, and others took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Congress. Among the French representatives were Boutroux, Bergson, Léon, de Roberty, Rey, Durkheim, Parodi, and Langevin. Külpe, Driesch, Deussen, Nelson, Elsenhaus, de Keyserling, Deyoff, Itelson, and others spoke for Germany, while Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, and nearly all the countries of continental Europe were represented. The only papers presented in English were by Dr. Schiller, of Oxford, on "Error"; Miss E. C. Jones, of Cambridge, on "A New Law of Thought and Its Implications"; Dr. E. S. Russell, of London, on "Vitalism"; Miss Mary Mills Patrick, of Constantinople, on "Ænesidemus"; Dr. Sheffer, of Harvard University, presenting in French a paper entitled, "La classe des 'primitives' de l'algèbre de la logique." The representatives from America were Professor Fullerton, of Columbia (who was called upon to preside at several of the sessions), Dr. Sheffer, and the writer of this note.

The Congress was held under the high patronage of the King of

Italy, who sent his cousin, the Duke of Abruzzi, as his representative to convey a message of welcome to the delegates assembled in the main hall of the old university building on April 6. An address of welcome was also presented on behalf of the city by the Prefect of Bologna. On behalf of the delegates Professor Külpe, of Bonn, responded with fitting words of thanks to the King and to the city for the courtesies shown to the Congress, and at the same session the president of the Congress, Professor Enriques, presented his address on "The Problem of Reality," in which he defined the respective spheres of science, philosophy, and religion.

One session of each day was devoted to a general conference, in which two or three addresses were given on topics of general interest, which were in some cases followed by discussion; and one session was given up to simultaneous meetings of various sections, where shorter papers were read and discussed. These sections were arranged under the following headings: General Philosophy and Metaphysics; History of Philosophy; Logic and Theory of the Sciences; Ethics; Philosophy of Religion; Legal and Social Philosophy; Esthetics; Psychology. In general, the plans for these meetings had been carefully made; but a good deal of confusion resulted from the mysterious and unexplained absences of many who had announced their intention of taking part in the program. In some sections only one or two speakers appeared out of a list of five or six. The papers actually read, however, were representative of the various departments of philosophical interest, and in many cases were vigorously discussed, though, as a rule, papers presented in English and German were not generally understood. It seems impossible at this time to give any analysis of the content of the papers presented to the Congress, or to form any opinion as to what views are likely to prove especially suggestive and fruitful for the future development of philosophy. For such conclusions it will be necessary to wait for the publication of the official proceedings of the Congress. The sections best attended, and in which the greatest interest was perhaps manifested, were those on general philosophy, and on logic and methodology of the sciences; while a large number of papers dealt with the relations of science and philosophy, and with an analysis of certain fundamental conceptions common to both science and philosophy.

The reception given to the delegates was most cordial, and the hospitality of the university and the city of Bologna most generous. In addition to private entertainments there was an informal reception given by the university on the evening of April 5, a reception and dinner offered by the city, an excursion to Ravenna, where the visitors were entertained by the government of that city. The

museums, galleries, and other public institutions of Bologna were also thrown open to the visitors.

An invitation was presented from President Butler of Columbia University to hold the Fifth International Congress, in 1915, in New York City. This invitation, presented by Professor Fullerton, aroused much interest, and its acceptance was favored by a considerable number of the delegates present. In presenting the greetings of the American Philosophical Association, the writer took occasion to second the invitation of Columbia University in behalf of that Association and of American philosophical scholars as a whole. The objections of distance and expense, urged by certain representatives of France and Italy, led finally to the decision to accept the invitation of the University of London to hold the next International Congress in that city. Lord Roseberry, as Chancellor of the University of London, was named honorary president, and Professor Bernard Bosanquet president of the Fifth Congress, to be held in 1915. While this decision was accepted heartily by all, it is evident that there is a very genuine and general interest among European scholars in the philosophical work now being done in America, and that there is a strong disposition on the part of many members of the Congress to accept the invitation at an early date to cross the ocean for an International Congress of Philosophy.

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REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS OF LITERATURE

Riddles of the Sphinx: A Study in the Philosophy of Humanism. F. C. S. SCHILLER. New and Revised Edition. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1910.

No less than politics, philosophy is confirming the recent epigram: "Our old men are radicals, and our young men conservatives." Of the numerous contemporary illustrations of this in the field of metaphysics, none is more striking, and assuredly none more entertaining, than Mr. Schiller's new "Riddles of the Sphinx," which is at once more and less than the original edition of nineteen years ago; less in that it has suffered "a little toning down"—as the preface assures us—and more in that many annotations have been woven in. But the Sphinx changes not, nor do her riddles and their answers. "The central doctrines" of Mr. Schiller's volume "are essentially unchanged, and may be taken to attest the stability of the author's personality." This confession is true. The book is the old book, and Mr. Schiller's personality is stable—be it said to the confusion of those who have sneeringly described him as a flighty radical, fresh as May dew and no less evanescent. His philosophy reveals a mind respectful of the past and unshakable in its faith that the great questions were correctly put and answered centuries ago. This compliment will not