

theory of truth "is one which James does not appear to have dealt with at all" (p. 26); presumably because James himself prefers to deal with it in the more concrete form of monism. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Turner fails to understand the pragmatic alternative to that strangely incoherent theory; and has not realized the sceptical implications of his own assertion that "it is an almost obvious commonplace that no system of pure principles, and no high ideal, will 'work' in our actual world; what 'works' there is never truth, but compromise" (p. 14). In Mr. Turner's view, if theories do not fit facts, so much the worse for the facts—even if they *really are* facts. But surely there is *some* point at which neglect of facts ceases to be an adequate expression of our devotion to the truth?

H. V. KNOX.

*Space and Time in Contemporary Physics: an Introduction to the Theory of Relativity and Gravitation.* By MORITZ SCHLICK. Translated by H. L. BROSE. Introduction by F. A. LINDEMANN. Clarendon Press. Pp. x, 88.

This little book, by the professor of philosophy in the University of Rostock, may be confidently recommended to all those who want an accurate and non-technical account of the concepts of Einstein's theory of relativity, and the reasons that have rendered some such overhauling of traditional physics indispensable. One very great merit of the book is that it really is consistently relativistic from beginning to end. After reading many expositions of the theory one has an uneasy feeling that a view which recommended itself at the outset by its success in laying the ghosts of absolute space, time, and motion, has ended by becoming obsessed with them in its cosmological speculations. This *may* be due simply to verbal carelessness in the writers; but it is liable to produce great bewilderment in the reader. Prof. Schlick does devote a chapter to Einstein's later cosmological theories about the finitude of the world, but he manages to express himself in such a way that they appear to be—as, I believe, they really are—quite compatible with the most complete relativity of space, time, and motion. The book ends with a chapter on the connexion of the new theories with epistemology and the psychology of sense-perception. The author regards the extreme phenomenalism of Mach as possible; but he holds that it is not necessitated by the facts, and that it is unduly restrictive of the possible contents of the physical world.

The translator is to be congratulated on presenting the British public with a valuable introduction to this vitally important subject in an agreeable and accurate form.

C. D. BROAD.

*Hauptlinien der Entwicklung der Philosophie von Mitte des 19 Jahrh. bis zur Gegenwart.* HARALD K. SCHJELDERUP. Kristiania: Jacob Dywad, 1920. Pp. viii, 278.

This work in its original form was awarded the Monrad gold medal by the University of Christiania; the translation into German has been accomplished by the author himself, and it certainly inspires confidence in his ability to interpret the numerous philosophers of that race who are dealt with in his sketch of the modern developments of thought.

He recognises that his task has both an artistic and a scientific side—artistic, because every philosophy is the expression of a distinctive