

THE NEGRO QUESTION

The number of books, pamphlets, and special articles upon this subject, written by Northerners, Southerners, negroes, and even foreigners, is enormous. These publications range from displays of hysterical emotionalism to statistical studies, but no one book can treat fully all phases of so complex a question. Bibliographies have been prepared by W. E. B. Du Bois, A. P. C. Griffin, and others. W. L. Fleming has appended a useful list of titles to *Reconstruction of the Seceded States* (1905).

F. L. Hoffman, a professional statistician of German birth, in *Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro* (1896), has collected much valuable material but all his conclusions cannot be accepted without question. Special *Bulletins* on the negro are published by the United States Census Bureau, of which the issues for 1904 and 1915 should especially be consulted. Some of the *Publications* of Atlanta University contain valuable studies of special localities or occupations.

Several negroes have written histories of their race. George W. Williams's *History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880*, 2 vols. (1883), is old but contains material of value. William H. Thomas, in *The American Negro* (1901), is pessimistic as to the future because of the moral delinquencies of his people. Booker T. Washington's *The Story of the Negro, the Rise of the Race from Slavery* (1909), on the other hand, emphasizes achievements rather than deficiencies and is optimistic in tone. Of this writer's several other books, the *Future of the American Negro* (1899) is the most valuable. Kelly Miller has written *Race Adjustment*