

# Books of the Week

*This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."*

**Advanced Latin Composition.** By H. C. Nutting, Ph.D. Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 5x7½ in. 163 pages. \$1.

**April Days.** By Luella Clark. The Gorham Press, New York. 5x7½ in. 178 pages. A book of verses that doubtless were accepted by the author's circle of admiring friends, but offer no especial attractions to the reading public. They are pervaded by a simple piety and hopeful outlook, and written in unpretentious rhyme.

**Book Treasures of Mæcenas.** By John Paul Bocock. The Knickerbocker Press, New York. 4½x6 in. 58 pages.

It is rather startling to pick up a volume with this title and open immediately to a poem on "Funston of Kansas." It appears, however, that the book's title is that of the first poem, and that the volume includes many fugitive verses on all sorts of topics, which have been welcome to the columns of many newspapers and magazines.

**Call of the Master (The).** By Reginald Heber Howe, D.D. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 5x7 in. 91 pages.

Under this title are a half-dozen short discourses during the Lenten season. They seem likely to be effective with a receptive hearer, but to lack the grip that draws the indifferent.

**Child as God's Child (The).** By Rev. Charles W. Rishell, Ph.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5x8 in. 181 pages. 75c.

**Collier's Self-Indexing Annual for 1905: A Contemporaneous Encyclopedia and Pictorial History of Men and Events of the Past Year as Recorded and Described by the World's Foremost Specialists in Every Department of Human Progress.** Illustrated. J. F. Collier & Son, New York. 8x11½ in. 928 pages.

The avowed object of this large volume is to give the reader in predigested form the political history of the world and of important current events in the fields of labor, industry, science, invention, the arts, sport, education, religion, and sociology. The material has been collated from "Collier's Weekly," is preceded by a sketch review of the year 1894, which is to be highly praised as a model of condensed statement, and is arranged in alphabetical order, with many illustrations. Such a volume is useful as a book of reference, and is particularly welcome in a newspaper office.

**Colliery Jim: The Autobiography of a Mine Mule.** By Nora J. Finch. Illustrated. The A. Flanagan Co., Chicago. 5x7½ in. 171 pages. 40c.

**Colombian and Venezuelan Republics (The).** By William L. Scruggs. Illustrated. (New Edition.) Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5x8½ in. 380 pages. \$1.75.

Mr. Scruggs's book was first published about

four years ago, and has been found a useful repository of historical, political, social, and topographical information concerning Colombia and Venezuela. It has now been enlarged by the inclusion of an additional chapter and by an appendix giving the text of the Hay-Varilla Panama Canal treaty. The new chapter continues the history of the Panama Canal project, from the failure of the De Lesseps Company to the secession of Panama and the final negotiations whereby the right to construct the Canal passed to the United States. While Mr. Scruggs is, as a rule, clear and careful in statement, we note one or two passages liable to mislead the reader. Thus, on p. 341 it is indicated that the responsibility for the rejection of the Hay-Heran treaty lay at the door of President Maroquin, whereas on p. 344 there is the explicit statement that the treaty had been rejected by the Colombian Senate "not only in the hope of getting better terms, but also as a means of dealing a blow to the Maroquin administration."

**Constantine the Great: The Reorganization of the Empire and the Triumph of the Church.** By John B. Firth. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5x7½ in. 368 pages. \$1.35, net.

There was ample room for a brief biography of the Emperor Constantine along the lines on which Mr. Firth has constructed his present book. Going directly to contemporary sources, and examining them with an eye keen to the detection of bias, Mr. Firth gives in small compass a careful exposition not only of the career and personality of the first imperial champion of Christianity, but of the period to which he belonged and of the nature and extent of the influence exerted by him on his generation and on posterity. In other words, an analysis is made of the elements essential to a correct evaluation of the validity of Constantine's claim to greatness. Naturally, since here lies the chief importance as well as the interest of Constantine's reign, attention is largely directed to the facts of his conversion, to his ecclesiastical legislation, and to the momentous religious controversies in which he played such a leading rôle. While not agreeing with those who, like Mr. Bryce, entertain suspicions of the Emperor's sincerity in embracing Christianity, or with those who, like Dr. Hurst, feel that he was "of all successful rulers the most successful trimmer," Mr. Firth is far from being an uncompromising admirer. Indeed, we cannot but feel that, if only through an excess of impartiality, he paints the shadows at times all too deeply. And, for a similar reason, we gain the im-

pression that here and there the pagan receives more and the Christian less than his due. We could wish, too, less disquisition regarding the untrustworthiness of the annalists of the period, less detailed picking of flaws—a habit so pronounced as to become tedious. These blemishes, however, are not vital defects. The work is well arranged, well written, and, with the exceptions noted, well balanced.

**Credit Man and His Work (The).** By E. St. Elmo Lewis. The Book-Keeper Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8$  in. 308 pages. \$2.

**Democracy and Reaction.** By L. T. Hobhouse. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.  $5 \times 8$  in. 244 pages. \$1.50.

A pessimistic view of modern English society by a "Little Englander," a disciple of Cobden, a strenuous believer in Jeremy Bentham and in the Manchester School, who regards all departure from individualism, whether in industry or politics, as a reaction toward despotism, and who yet draws back from the conclusions toward which his own reasoning leads him, and endeavors skillfully, but in our judgment not successfully, to reconcile the individualistic theories of fifty years ago in the industrial realm with the socialistic theories of our own time. To one who believes, as we do, that the present conditions in England and America, both industrial and political, are those of a higher stage of intellectual and moral progress than those of the first half of the nineteenth century, the volume is chiefly valuable as an exposition of perils which attend this progress, and of which society needs to be warned, and against which it needs to guard itself.

**Directory of the Devout Life (The): Meditations on the Sermon on the Mount.** By F. B. Meyer, B.A. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.  $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  in. 214 pages. \$1, net.

This popular exposition of Christian ethics as taught in the Sermon on the Mount is in the best vein of its well-known author. But when will devout expositors cease to misunderstand the lesson that Jesus introduces in saying, "Behold the birds!" It is not a lesson of quietism, but of doing the best we can for ourselves while trusting in God's blessing on our diligence. In their way the birds work as hard for their living as we work in our way, but in the freedom from worry that Jesus commends to us.

**Electricity in Every-Day Life.** By Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D. In 3 vols. Illustrated. P. F. Collier & Son, New York.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  in.

These volumes aim to give to the general reader a comprehensive knowledge of the history of electricity, the principles and laws that govern its action, and its practical applications in every-day life.

**Elements of Analytic Geometry (The).** By Percy F. Smith, Ph.D., and Arthur Sullivan Gale, Ph.D. Ginn & Co., Boston.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$  in. 424 pages.

**Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians.** Edited by G. G. Findlay, D.D. (Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges.) The Macmillan Co., New York.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  in. 248 pages.

What the highly esteemed "Cambridge Bible

for Schools" was designed to be for the reader of the English Bible, this volume is intended to be for the student of the Greek Testament. An indication of its character as a piece of complete apparatus for thorough study is that its eleven pages of text are accompanied by over three hundred pages of Introduction and Notes. The editor has utilized the best of recent as well as of older interpreters.

**Epistles to the Colossians and Thessalonians (The).** By Joseph Parker, D.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.  $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  in. 303 pages. \$1.25, net.

The series in which this volume is the first to appear is to be of similar character to the well-known "Expositor's Bible." The present specimen impresses one as Matthew Henry's famous commentary modernized. It is wholly practical and devotional; the problems of the modern scholar lie outside its field.

**Evangelistic Note (The).** By W. J. Dawson. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.  $5 \times 8$  in. 282 pages. \$1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Forgiveness of Sins and Other Sermons (The).** By George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.  $5 \times 8$  in. 266 pages. \$1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Four Doctrines with the Nine Questions (The).** Vol. I. By Emanuel Swedenborg. Translated and Edited by Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A. (Library Edition.) The American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, New York.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  in. 95 pages.

The theological system of the famous seer is here presented in a new translation by a competent scholar. The "four doctrines" are severally concerned with the Lord, with Holy Scripture, with Life according to the Commandments, and with Faith. The "nine questions" are those which were put to Swedenborg, and answered by him, in relation chiefly to the Lord, the Trinity, and the Holy Spirit. Tables of contents, section by section, an index of Biblical texts, and another of words for the "four doctrines" facilitate reference to all particulars. In paper, typography, and binding the volume is all that a library edition should be.

**Garden of Allah (The).** By Robert Hichens. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.  $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  in. 482 pages. \$1.50.

A singular but powerful story, in many respects the best work of this author. The "Garden of Allah" is the African desert, and in it two souls, wearied—the one, a woman, by sorrow for burdens not of her own making, the other, a man, torn by remorse for his own great sin—seek peace and happiness. The tale is one of a great passion and of a great renunciation, and from the beginning it is overshadowed by a deep moral tragedy. One finds here a finer purpose than in most of Mr. Hichens's novels, and an absence of the morbidity that is too common with him. There are, however, a plain speaking about the sensual side of passion and a literalness in describing some of

the more offensive facts of Eastern life that sometimes, it will seem to many readers, overstep the limits of taste. In manner the romance is in an intense style, sometimes a little *exalté*, but never, or rarely, falling into mere high-flown "fine writing," although single passages taken out of their connection might give that impression. The picture of life in an Arab town on the edge of the desert is marked by wonderful minuteness; every one of hundreds of details in such a place has evidently been noted with sedulous care, and all are united into a whole brilliant with color and bathed in African atmosphere.

**History and Criticism of the Labor Theory of Value in English Political Economy.** By Albert C. Whitaker, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in Political Science. Vol. XIX. No. 2.) The Columbia University Press (The Macmillan Co.), New York. 6x9½ in. 195 pages. \$1.50.

**House of Hawley (The).** By Elmore Elliott Peake. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5x7½ in. 341 pages. \$1.50.

The setting of this story is Southern Illinois, and the community is one dominated by Southern traditions yet historically loyal to the Union. Patriarchal family life in the House of Hawley is represented as having many charms. The heroine, introduced in the first chapter, is a most engaging girl, and her love story is the moving cause of joy and sorrow to the whole talkative, affectionate, high-tempered connection. The reader with a memory or family traditions will revel in many phrases and side-lights upon social habits no longer current in the great cities of the East, and rejoice that all America is not as Europeanized as are some of her coast towns.

**Hymns with Original Tunes.** By J. W. Alfred Cluett. Edwin S. Gorham, New York. 6x8 in. 66 pages.

**Kindergarten Activities.** By Katharine Beebe. The Saafling Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. 5x7½ in. 133 pages. \$1.

**Kobo: A Story of the Russo-Japanese War.** By Herbert Strang. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½x8 in. 370 pages. \$1.50.

Kobo is a Japanese in good social position, who undertakes the perilous duty of a spy. Another prominent character is a young British employee in the Japanese naval service. The adventures and experiences of these and others make up a dashing, exciting story of the sort that boys are fond of. As a vivid dramatic representation of individual doings and happenings in the national tragedy now being enacted in the Far East, it belongs, for the time, to the class of popular books.

**Labor Problems: A Text-Book.** By Thomas Sewall Adams, Ph.D., and Helen L. Sumner, A.B. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½x8 in. 578 pages.

To set before students in succinct and intelligible form the problems of labor, with all their immensity and complexity, is a task which no author can hope to accomplish without giving many opportunities to the critics. The text-book form in itself is open

to the objection that students are invited to accept without due assimilation conclusions for which the authors may have excellent grounds, but which are scarcely justified by the data presented. Dr. Adams and Miss Sumner have, nevertheless, done an excellent service, not only to teachers and undergraduate students, for whom the book is intended, but also to all students of industrial and labor conditions in the United States. In their "Labor Problems" they present a vast array of facts of prime importance. Statistics and tables are freely quoted, and the sources whence they are drawn fully given; though here and there quotations are made without any indication as to whom the author is quoting. The literature recommended for supplementary reading also goes far to cover the field with which an undergraduate student could be expected to be acquainted. In the various chapters, Miss Sumner has treated Woman and Child Labor, Immigration, The Sweating System, Profit-Sharing, Co-operation, and Industrial Education; while Dr. Adams has taken as his subjects Poverty, Wages and Unemployment, Strikes and Boycotts, Labor Organizations and Employers' Associations, The Agencies of Industrial Peace, Labor Laws, and the Material Progress of the Wage-Earning Class. This last chapter—on the material progress of the wage-earners—is probably the one which is most open to the charge of providing students with ready-made opinions, though a similar charge may also be made in connection with Dr. Adams's treatment of trade-unionism. It seems a pity that Dr. Adams, who states repeatedly that England is a generation ahead of America in trade-union organization and labor laws, could not find space for a more detailed history of English trade-unions and a better description of their present organization, with some explanation of the difference between the Old Unionism, which grew up after 1825, and the New Unionism, which first acquired life and strength in 1889 through the London dock strike. In her chapter on Co-operation, Miss Sumner might well have given a little more space to the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose enormous activities are barely indicated. It is remarkable, also, that she does not mention the "Co-operative Annual" as a source of information as to the English co-operative movement. The co-operative experiment in slate-quarrying in North Wales, which arose out of the three-years-long strike at the Bethesda quarries, also goes without mention. It is, however, impossible to expect a treatise like this to be exhaustive, and nothing but praise can be given for the painstaking accuracy and wide research of the authors.

**Limits of Evolution and Other Essays (The).** By G. H. Howison, LL.D. (Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½x8 in. 450 pages.

In the present edition Professor Howison defines his views more distinctly from the positions attributed to him by his reviewers.

It is a moral interest by which his philosophy is motivated. Apart from spontaneity and freedom there can be no moral responsibility. But the spontaneity and freedom of a moral order seem to rule out the conception of ultimate reality as one sole Being, determining and bringing all things to pass by efficient causation. Therefore, as Professor Howison holds, the ultimate reality must be conceived not as One, but as Many, a society of self-active, self-determining minds, "the City of God," in which God exists simply as "the Supreme Instance" of the common type. Emphatically declaring himself not a monist but a pluralist, he designates his theory as "personal idealism," a name to which professed monists also can lay claim. One may agree with Professor Howison that the names "Creator" and "Maker" suggest implications of God's relation to us that are at variance with the essential postulates of the moral order of the world. Likewise one may say with Professor Howison that the idea of solitary Deity as anterior to all other existence is untenable. Against such a notion the Nicene doctrine of "the eternal generation of the Son" was an early protest, though it was unduly limited, by a low notion of human nature, to the pre-existent Christ. One may also agree with the position implied in the very title of this volume, that evolution, continuous creation, cannot account for the *whole* of human nature, in which there is an element that is uncreated—or, in the phrase of the Nicene Creed, "begotten, not made." But when one finds Professor Howison, in safeguarding his theory from the imputation of polytheism and atheism, placing the essential unity of the Many, including God, in One Reason pervading all, it is difficult to see in his pluralism anything but a special aspect of the monism of which Professor Royce is a conspicuous representative—an aspect, however, that needs to be presented with all the keenness and insistence exhibited in this stimulating discussion.

**Little Journey to Norway (A): For Intermediate and Upper Grades.** Edited by Marian M. George. (The Library of Travel Series.) The A. Flanagan Co., New York. 5x8 in. 103 pages. 20c.

**Little Journey to Russia (A).** Edited by Marian M. George. Illustrated. (The Library of Travel Series.) The A. Flanagan Co., New York. 5x8 in. 102 pages. 15c.

**Missionary Studies for the Sunday School.** By George Harvey Trull. (First Series.) The Foreign Missions Library, New York. 5x7½ in. 64 pages.

**Mormon Menace (The): Being the Confession of John Doyle Lee, Danite.** Introduction by Alfred Henry Lewis. Illustrated. Home Protection Publishing Co., New York. 4½x7½ in. 368 pages.

**Pilgrimage to Jerusalem (A).** By Charles Gallaudet Trumbull. Illustrated. The Sunday School Times Company, Philadelphia. 4½x8½ in. 437 pages. \$2.50.

This is a long and over-detailed account of the cruise of the delegates to the World's Sunday-School Convention held in Jerusalem and of the travels of members of the party elsewhere. It will undoubtedly have

interest to members of the party; but the general reader will object to the exact statements as to what hour the party took breakfast and numerous other events of not exactly world-interest.

**Pilgrim's Progress (The): From This World to That which is to Come.** By John Bunyan. Illustrated in Colour. Adam & Charles Black, London, England. 6x8½ in. 379 pages.

This is an admirable edition, so far as paper, type, and size go. When one looks at the eight illustrations in color, however, one longs for the quaint woodcuts of the early editions of this work.

**Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population: A Study in the History of Economic Theory.** By Charles Emil Stangeland, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in Political Science. Vol. XXI. No. 3.) The Columbia University Press (The Macmillan Co.), New York. 6x9½ in. 356 pages. \$2.50.

**Rabelais. Selected and Edited by Curtis Hidden Page.** (French Classics for English Readers.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6x9 in. 334 pages. \$2. net.

Although the author disclaims any intention to "Bowdlerize" Rabelais, it was, in point of fact, essential to the plan of the book to do precisely that thing. Further than this, the intention has been to keep intact the romance "with its wit, humor, interest, and historical satire, and to omit only the long, dry ethical and philosophical dissertations." In this the author has been fairly successful, although it must be confessed that it was no slight task for him to render the comic scenes, which, as he most truly remarks, do not altogether conform to the idea of humor of the present day. The volume is the initial one in a new series of French Classics for English Readers—a capital idea, and one which we expect to see well carried out under the general editorship of Professors Cohn and Page, of Columbia University.

**Saintly Calling (The).** By James Mudge, D.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 4½x7½ in. 260 pages. \$1.

**Shambles of Science (The): Extracts from the Diary of Two Students of Physiology.** By L. Lind af Hagiby and L. K. Schartau. (Fourth and Revised Edition.) Published by the Authors, London. 4½x7 in. 216 pages.

**Summit House Mystery (The).** By L. Dougall. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. 5x7½ in. 345 pages. \$1.50.

The plot of this novel is managed with much skill, holding one's interest without disclosing the solution of the puzzle until the very end. Two Northern ladies, while living apparently harmless and normal lives in the lonely mountain region of North Carolina, are the center of the mystery. Two gentlemen become involved, but the love motive is quite in abeyance. It is a cleverly told tale, with many original points, written by an English author who makes the unusual choice of an American background.

**Syllabus of Continental European History: From the Fall of Rome to 1870.** By Oliver Huntington Richardson, Ph.D., Guy Stanton Ford, Ph.D., and Edward Lewis Durfee, B.A. Ginn & Co., Boston. 7½x8½ in. 84 pages/75c.

**Story of Cupid and Psyche (The).** By H. A. Guerber. (Heath's Modern Language Series.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4x6¼ in. 32 pages.

**Threefold Path to Peace (The).** By Xena. Dedicated to Fellow Disciples. The Grafton Press, New York. 3x7½ in. 60 pages.

**Translations, Imitations, and a Few Originals.** By Fabius M. Ray. Smith & Sale, Portland, Maine. 5x6¼ in. 86 pages.

**Two Captains (The): A Romance of Bonaparte and Nelson.** By Cyrus Townsend Brady. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5x7¾ in. 413 pages. \$1.50.

A story of Nelson and Bonaparte in the troubled times of France's struggle to free herself from monarchy. The long, detailed accounts of sea fights and naval maneuvers will doubtless interest some readers, but the popular taste will find more gratification in the love story of the bold young Irish sea captain and the unhappy French countess whom he rescues from many perils and finally wins for his wife.

**Wonders of Life (The): A Popular Study of Biological Philosophy.** By Ernst Haeckel. Harper & Bros., New York. 5x7½ in. 485 pages. \$1.50, net.

Professor Haeckel's opinions have been so often reviewed, and by The Outlook among others, that it may suffice to say of this volume that it is supplementary to his "Riddle of the Universe," and an answer to thousands of letters from inquirers. But it needs be said that he disclaims the crass materialism which attributes all the phenomena of life to the mechanical movements of atoms. As he must account for the existence of love and hatred, he refines the idea of matter so as to include what is usually regarded as immaterial, the ether that fills the interstices between the atoms of steel as well as the in-

terstellar spaces, recognizes "sensation," or sensitiveness, as an attribute of matter, and regards it as alive throughout. His theory, known in philosophy as hylozoism, holds that life and matter are inseparable. So far as scientific research goes, this is true. Even in a crystal the primary sign of life appears in the incessant movement of its atoms. But which of the two is prior to the other—matter or life? This, the grand problem, is answered thus: "Plasm [the simplest organic substance] is living matter." "Life is a function of plasm," and is "self-developed" under "physical and chemical conditions." Reason might not demur to this theory of abiogenesis (the derivation of life from lifelessness), if only the rudimentary forms of life were in question. But for the higher forms of life in the world of thought it fails. The ideals of the seer, the sage, the saint, that transcend all experience, conceptions of things that eye has not seen nor ear heard, especially the thought of human finitude that yields the conception of the infinite, put to ridicule the notion that they are nothing but the product of physical and chemical forces in matter however sublimated. Notwithstanding his disclaimer of materialism, among materialists must Professor Haeckel still be classed. But it indicates small acquaintance with modern philosophy for him constantly to cite Kant as the standard-bearer of the opponents of his "monism." Kant was certainly a dualist, but his successor, Hegel, of whom Professor Haeckel has nothing to say, led the advance toward the idealistic monism of to-day. For Professor Haeckel to arrogate to his materialistic theory the exclusive right to the name of monism is either a singular illusion or a cool assumption.