

magnitude and difficulty of the task, lacking both power and method for its accomplishment.

In the last chapter the author recognizes, it seems, the danger that the reader will feel that the book is only another cry of socialism. But he maintains that "this is a religious book from beginning to end. Its sole concern is for the Kingdom of God and the salvation of men." The Kingdom of God "means the progressive transformation of all human affairs by the thought and spirit of Christ. And a full salvation also includes the economic life." p. 458. "It is not this or that thing our nation needs, but a new mind and heart, a new conception of the way we all ought to live together, a new conviction about the worth of a human life and the use God wants us to make of our lives," p. 459. Notwithstanding these statements the reviewer cannot escape the feeling that the dynamic of the book is humanitarian rather than religious. That there is a splendid and contagious enthusiasm for humanity must be recognized; but that this rests upon a religious basis is not so apparent. To feel this keenly one needs only to compare its pages with Amos, for example, where the religious motive is brought to bear upon the social questions of that day. We still wait for the social prophet who can bring God into modern society.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Syndicalism: A Critical Examination. By J. Ramsay Macdonald. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

"The book is based upon six articles on Syndicalism which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* during May, 1912."

Syndicalism is the form which the labor movement has taken chiefly in France. Its theory is that the State is a capitalist institution and that the laboring class can hope for no benefits through political action. Its program is the "general strike." When laborers shall become generally organized and unified, and shall all at once lay down their tools, they will bring all the activities of society to a standstill. Thus capital will be brought to its knees and laborers will take charge of all the means of pro-

duction. The futility of the program is clearly pointed out by Mr. Macdonald.

Syndicalism has its chief home in France; but as a matter of fact it can claim only about 400,000 out of 11,000,000 wage earners of that country. It is weak in America, England, and elsewhere in Europe; and the author does not think that it amounts to more than a dream. Perhaps he underestimates its importance; but a great economic revolution is not likely to come about by that method.

C. S. GARDNER.

History of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. By John W. Conley, D.D. 144 pages. 50c net, postpaid.

Baptist Young People at Work. By Frederick G. Detweiler. 142 pages. 60c net, postpaid. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press, 1913.

These are valuable and timely volumes, which, as their titles imply, deal with the unfolding and progress of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America; its genesis, epochs, achievements, status and prospects, and with the organization and practical working of the local B. Y. P. U.; its social, devotional, educational and missionary program. The authors have done their work well and deserve the gratitude of their constituency.

B. H. DEMENT.

The Devotional Life of the Sunday School Teacher. By J. R. Miller, D.D. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. 1913. 50 cents.

With characteristic directness and simplicity Dr. Miller treats of several vital aspects of the Devotional Life of the Sunday School Teacher. The completed manuscript was found among the papers of the author after he had gone from his earthly labors. In nine chapters, 110 pages, he presents, Sacredness of the Teacher's Work, The Teacher's Aim, The Spiritual Element in Teaching, The Teacher's Life as a Factor, etc., in a way helpful to Sunday School teachers whose spiritual life and