

majority of notable examples of negro education and leadership are of mixed blood and leave the serious question of the native negro capacity unanswered. That many negroes are capable of the highest and best need not be discussed, but are they all or any great number of them capable? One hopes so, but has seen no sufficient evidence as yet. Little account seems to be taken of tribal differences in American negroes, so significant in Africa.

The discussions of this volume call for careful study by every friend of the negro.

W. O. CARVER.

Social Theories and Social Facts.

By William Morton Grinnell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1905. Pp. 146.

It is hard to get for the group of subjects discussed in this little book a title that would not be more or less misleading, but there is scarcely excuse for taking one quite so wide of the mark as this. Instead of a treatise on Sociology the author discusses corporations, trusts, competition, cost of living, wages, railway rates, public ownership of utilities, and related topics. In general the argument lies against the popular condemnation of trusts and the popular demand for public ownership of utilities. The author maintains that trusts are a natural development of the laws of trade and that legislation against them is ill-advised. There ought to be enforcement of the laws against individual offenders. He exposes the evils of competition, and maintains that the Standard Oil Trust is a fine flower of the method of competition. The tendency of capitalistic combination has been to increase wealth per capita, and there is now more general distribution of wealth than ever before. For while the management of the great corporations is in fewer hands, their shares are more widely distributed than formerly. In 1880 the Pennsylvania Railroad had less than 14,000 shareholders, while it now has 44,000. He pays his respects to the "municipal ownership" theory in regard to public utilities, and insists that a time when great political

corruption is known to exist is certainly not a favorable one in which to experiment with so great an enlargement of political function. The author has a word to say against labor unions and the strikes promoted by them. He declares for the individual rights of workmen as against the tyrannies of unionism.

Finally the author has a good word for the much maligned railroads, showing how they have developed the country and what friends they have been to labor, and so on. He says that the American railroads in 1904 paid out forty-one per cent. of their gross receipts to labor and twenty-five per cent. to capital, while the English roads paid forty per cent. to capital and twenty-eight to labor.

On the whole the book presents, without bitterness, a pretty strong plea for the capitalistic side of current economic questions.

E. C. DARGAN.

VI. SERMONS.

The Song of Ages. Sermons.

By Reginald J. Campbell. Minister of the City Temple, London. Published by A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.

Mr. Campbell is the successor of Dr. Joseph Parker, at the City Temple, London. There is nothing in the book to indicate whether this is the first or second or third volume of sermons by Mr. Campbell. There are seventeen sermons in this volume. Some of them have striking subjects, e. g. "The Unrecognized Christ." John 1:33, "Where Jesus Failed." Matt. 13:58, "The Death of the Soul" Ezek. 18:4, "Hell's Vision of Heaven" Luke 16:23.

What are the impressions on the mind after the reading? It is well to remember that a sermon does not mean the same thing to all hearers. Another might read this volume and lay it down with impressions quite different from mine. It is our duty to hear the preacher with sympathy. He is endeavoring to help us. He cannot do this unless we open our hearts to his message. And he is