

ward Signs of Morality;" "On the Foundations of Morals;" "Rational Character of the Religious Feeling." In short, the aim of the book is to prove the superiority of the religious doctrine as the foundation of morals, and the necessity for France to be religious if she will live and progress. This demonstration is made with the usual commonplace topics, and the arguments are so weak that it would be a loss of time to try to refute them. The social phenomena are observed and analyzed in quite a superficial way. The deductions often make us smile, and the few just ones which we meet scattered through the book are marred by commonplace repetitions. To think that the author is a member of Parliament and means to rule France! M. Ripert declares as an axiom: "The loss of the family spirit is the result of the dissolution of the marriages" (p. 32), forgetting to prove the existence of this loss, and, in case it should be admitted, that divorce is really the cause. Elsewhere (p. 61) we read this extraordinary assertion: "Nothing could induce the beggar to give up his lucrative profession"! The proof is still more extraordinary than the assertion. Here it is in all its ingenuity: "In spite of the foundation of works of assistance through labor, in spite of the *bureau de bienfaisance* and the public aid of which the beggar does not forget to make the most, mendicity is ever increasing." We must confess that such demonstrations disarm the critic by their puerility. The book is full of assertions imperturbably expressed as axiomatic truths, when they really need to be proved and fully demonstrated. In short, *Politique et religion* is an insignificant book which the student of sociology should not read if he values his time.

A. AND H. H.

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*Methods of Industrial Peace.* By N. P. GILMAN. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904. Pp. 436.

The student of social movements has a doubly difficult task; not only is there a rapid growth of knowledge through critical investigations, but the facts themselves change while we are looking at the stream. Therefore we must have new books on the "labor question." It was desirable, for example, to place the results of the studies of the Industrial Commission in intelligible form for the public to consider. Within the last ten years experiments have been tried on a vast scale. The "sliding scale," once so generally accepted as a panacea, has fallen into disrepute.

It was well, therefore, that a skilful and sober student, as Professor Gilman is, should gather up the sure results of these recent investigations and practical experiments, and interpret their significance. This he has done in sixteen chapters, in which he discusses with utmost impartiality the combinations of employers and of workmen, collective bargaining, the sliding scale, the incorporation of industrial unions, boards of conciliation and arbitration, and legal regulation of labor disputes. The treatment is characterized by insight, sobriety, and accurate learning.

The author rightly thinks that wage-workers need a better training in the elements of economic science, and he adds: "Common-school education should be so revised that some tuition in these matters shall be given before the boy gets out into the world as a worker at fourteen or sixteen." How many boys at fourteen could comprehend such instruction? A better suggestion is found in the schools for adults in New York city; because only the superficial aspect of economic activity can be understood by children.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Out of Work.* By FRANCES A. KELLOR. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904. Pp. 292.

Miss Kellor's previous studies of convict women and correctional institutions gave her an admirable preparation for the investigation of employment bureaus. It was high time to concentrate attention upon these useful but much-abused agencies. The descriptions of places and people are spicy enough, but the analysis of the connection of intelligence offices with vice and suffering touches the tragic. No previous study has accumulated such a wealth of information on this vital problem. The author has very properly aimed to give a clear and adequate statement of the entire situation and has dealt out advice sparingly. Yet she has probably suggested about all the measures for betterment which give any promise of immediate usefulness.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Life in Sing Sing.* By NUMBER 1500. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1904.

The story of a convict is not wholesome for general reading, but may be useful to students of criminal sociology. There is danger from the bias of cynicism and resentment which clouds the vision of