

in the work of the former government commission on immigration and have epitomized in this volume the facts of the forty volumes of the official report. Dr. Jenks is now professor in the New York University and Professor Lauck formerly taught Economics and Politics in Washington and Lee.

Various theoretical questions about immigration will here find the answer of facts carefully analyzed and arranged. Full accounts are given of various acts and bills of congress for regulation. Who the immigrants are and what sort, how they live and where, what they do and can do: it is all found here both in tables of statistics and in well written account.

Then let Mary Antin from the text of the American Declaration of Independence preach you the "Gospel of Immigration" in three sermons dealing with "First: A question of principle: Have we any right to regulate immigration?"

Second: A question of fact: What is the nature of our present immigration?

Third: A question of interpretation: Is immigration good for us?"

Her discussion is not one of figures and tables, from which she thinks no true conclusions can be reached to guide conduct. She discusses principles with all the eloquent fervor of righteous conviction. The cold calculations of critical experts mean nothing for the apostle of human rights. Principles may not be determined by prudence, itself the calculating daughter of selfish reason and cold statistics. Facts are useful and find use in this discussion but it is essentially a fervid appeal to basal ideas in the support of high ideals. And aside from its main purpose every lover of eloquent, beautiful and picturesque English rhetoric would want to read this book for that alone, if for nothing else. It is a rare work in literary qualities.

W. O. CARVER.

**Social Forces in England and America.** By H. G. Wells, author of "The Future of America," "Socialism and the Great State," etc. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1914. 420 pp. \$2.00 net.

No matter what Mr. Wells writes about he is worth reading, and he writes about very many things. Little lies beyond his range and nothing beyond his undertaking. This book is a collection of essays about which the reader quickly comes to agree with the author when he says it contains "a fairly complete view of all my opinions," whether or not the reader also agrees that they have been "edited and drawn together into an effective whole." There is not much unity surely, but that matters little. Here are "opinions" about war and especially prospective (from the standpoint of the writing) British war that it is interesting to compare with current events. Thus far Mr. Wells is not largely justified as military and naval critic, but the end is not yet. Here we have discussion of socialism and citizenship in various aspects, marriage and divorce, civilization, imperialism, flying machines. The whole range of general interests is covered with the charming style and provoking ideas of one of the foremost essayists of this generation. For one who wants to study Mr. Wells and to dip with Mr. Wells into the varied interests of the day this is by all means the book to read.

W. O. CARVER.

**The Great Society: A Psychological Analysis.** By Graham Wallas, Author of "Human Nature in Politics," etc. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914. 369 pp. \$2.00 net.

The Key to Mr. Wallas' discussion is in the following statement, found in the remarks introductory to Part II, of his book. "So far I have been examining facts of human psychology with the purpose of discovering how they can be adapted to the needs of the Great Society. Now I shall examine existing forms of organization in the Great Society with the purpose of discovering how far they can be improved by a closer adaptation to the facts of human psychology." By the phrase, "the Great Society," he means the vast population now linked together in the complex industrial and political organization of the modern state. Comparatively few people realize the vast enlargement of the scale of society, both as to the number of people brought into relations with one another and as to the complexity of