

these evils eliminated most of the injustice to which the Socialist objects will disappear, and the result would be to "give to every competitor a fair field and no favor, and, in so doing to infuse again into the industrial system the life and vigor which competition guarantees" (p. 30). "Technical progress, power to make two blades of grass grow where one grows now and to do it in the various departments where men labor, is the sole condition of a sound hope for the future of the wage-earner. It will be as necessary under Socialism as under the present system; but under Socialism it will be difficult to get. In so far as it is possible to judge, it depends on the preservation of normal competition in the general economic field" (pp. 31-32).

The author then takes up the division of the social income. It is at present fixed in "a rough-and-ready way though not without some reference to what labor produces and what employers can pay, and not, therefore, without the action of a principle which makes in a powerful way for justice" (pp. 33-34). Beneath the violent struggle of the classes this principle tends to assert itself like the law of gravitation, and if monopolies be excluded and competition be made free and open, this principle may dominate, "till recently American workmen have lived with their employers without hating them; and if wages can be fixed now by some appeal to the principle of justice, they can live with them in that way again" (p. 37). That such a scheme is possible and practicable is the author's firm belief. This will do away with the bitterness of the present strife which is both costly and ineffective.

The lecture is an able plea for the fair trial of the present system with its abuses removed, fair and open competition restored, and the conflict between the classes referred to principles of justice rather than to trials of force.

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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*Historical Essays on Apprenticeship and Vocational Education.*

By J. F. SCOTT. Ann Arbor Press, 1914. Pp. 96.

Parts of a Doctor's dissertation are here combined with several essays to form a book which makes little pretence to organic unity. So far as a thesis appears, it is that apprenticeship was a valuable system of education in mediaeval times because adapted to the conditions of social life, but its value was destroyed by the changes incident to the industrial revolution, and a new system of vocational education is therefore necessary. It is, thus, partly a historical account of the development,

decline, and success of the apprenticeship system in England, and partly an argument for vocational education in modern America. But these two parts are not intimately related.

The historical portion is carefully written, with critical use of sources. But varying points of view appear even in this portion. For instance, in the first chapter the author establishes the fact that apprenticeship existed in specified places at specified times, but makes no attempt to explain why it existed; but in the third chapter he explains why, from the standpoint of apprenticeship, the Statute of Artificers was passed, considering for this purpose the general social and economic conditions out of which the statute originated. The former method is merely descriptive, the latter is genetic and explanatory. While both methods are valuable, the shift leaves great gaps in the thought; particularly this leaves the author's principal thesis without concrete basis, for he does not show specifically that apprenticeship arose in adaptation to the social and economic conditions.

His argument in the latter portion for the establishment of vocational education in connection with the public schools is a good summary of contemporary thought on the question. A valuable bibliography of the source material on the history of apprenticeship in England is appended.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

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*A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913.*

By DAVID P. BARROWS, PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of California. Formerly City Superintendent of Schools, Manila, 1900-1901; Chief of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes of the Philippines, 1901-3; Director of Education for the Philippines, 1903-9. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1914. Pp. xiv+66.

The facts presented are arranged under forty-eight subject headings which follow, with few exceptions, the chronological development of the subjects named. Less than three pages are occupied by the subject treated at greatest length; so of necessity only the barest presentation of fact could be given. The book is a clear statement of the important public facts connected with American occupation of the Philippines. The author seldom puts his own opinion to the front. Where opinion is expressed it is favorable to the Republican administration which was