

BOOK REVIEWS

I. PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.

Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus. By Henry C. Vedder, Professor of Church History in Crozer Theological Seminary. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. \$1.25 net.

There is to-day no dearth of vigorous literature dealing with the social problem and the relation of Christianity to it. Among the books dealing with these vital themes this one must be classed among the strongest. The style is singularly clear and trenchant; its spirit bold and fearless; its grasp of the problem broad. As befits a professor of history, he deals with the whole question historically. He begins with a critical outline of the history of modern socialism and anarchism (which he accurately distinguishes), examining somewhat in detail the careers and theories of Lassalle and Marx. In discussing Socialism in America, he draws a terrible indictment of our present industrial and political systems; and, on the whole, every unprejudiced and well-informed man must admit the truth of the indictment. His treatment of the ideals of Socialism is for the most part satisfactory, and his discussion of the general principles of the social teachings of Jesus eminently so. His explanation of the social failure of the Church is extremely well written, informing and interesting, though not in all respects quite satisfactory. In stating, in the last chapter, the proper attitude of churches and ministers to social questions, the high-water mark of the book is reached; and it is this chapter above all others that I hope thousands of ministers and church members will read carefully and take to heart.

As intimated, there are some defects which candid criticism should point out.

1. There is too much of the dogmatic spirit manifest. Sometimes the language seems somewhat intemperate, which may be pardoned one who has seen to the bottom of the unrighteousness of our economic system, but which it is wise to eschew if one desires to convince conservatives.

2. The author does not seem to do justice to Carl Marx. There is no space for specification and argument, but Marx's intelligence cannot fairly be belittled; nor can his contribution to modern economic theory, despite his admitted errors. I feel likewise that he does not do full justice to Paul. Doubtless Paul felt acutely the need of an intellectual correlation of Christianity with the previous religious experience of mankind and devoted much of his energy to that. But there is far more of the social gospel in his writing than is accredited to him by the school of thinkers with which Dr. Vedder allies himself.

3. Some of the author's statements are hard to harmonize with one another. E. g., he makes on one page the surprising statement that "the educated man is by nature and training a pharisee and aristocrat, even if he come from the plain people;" and on the next page he says: "And reality is what modern education teaches men to see and demand everywhere." In one place he represents Christianity as having absolutely turned away from its social mission and as having entirely ignored the social message of its Founder; in another place he rightly attributes a great deal of social amelioration to the activity of the Church and vigorously defends institutional Christianity against the charges of men who allege that it has been a social failure. These faults are due, no doubt, to a certain emphatic absoluteness of statement and lack of qualification and shading in the expression of his thought.

But these faults of detail do not by any means neutralize the central power and value of the book. It is truly a strong, awakening and inspiring discussion of a great theme; and my earnest hope is that it may have a wide reading among the constituency of this review.

C. S. GARDNER.

The Essentials of Socialism. By Ira B. Cross, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

Many people to-day have only the most confused and, sometimes, the most erroneous notions as to what Socialism really is. This is not to be wondered at, since so few have put themselves to the trouble to examine in a truly unprejudiced way what Socialists teach; indeed, many very intelligent people neglect to do this. To those who wish to secure a clear, succinct and, it seems to me, fair and judicial statement of the contention of Socialists of the various types, this little volume is to be commended. It is brief and to the point, states the Socialist position well and brings out the really important difficulties in the Socialistic programme. It seems to be written from the detached, scientific point of view. Those who wish to make a thorough study may well begin with this book and then proceed to more detailed and elaborate treatises.

C. S. GARDNER.

The Church and the New Age. By Henry Carter. Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Company), New York and London. xi+230 pages. \$1.25 net.

This is a very striking work, provoking thought, giving extensive information and discussing principles of the greatest importance to modern Christian progress. The author is profoundly in earnest, has taken great pains to gather facts and statistics and to handle them with accuracy and fairness. He writes with vigor and rhetorical skill, dropping many a valuable epigram along the way.

There are three "sections" dealing with "The Church in the New Age," "Democracy and Its Significance," and "Problems of the Modern Church."

The author presents the rise of democracy, the aims and progress of Socialism and of labor organizations with the enthusiasm of an advocate who identifies religion with the rise of democracy.

It cannot be said that he has been fair in his presentation of the issue between democracy and the Church. In the first place

there can be no scientific drawing of a line between the Church and democracy and it is one of the most serious vices of discussion in this field that so many assume this distinction. Then the author is earnest and emphatic in finding the faults of the Church and the merits of Socialism. He sees also not a little of the merits of the Church, but the faults of Socialism seem almost wholly to have escaped him. In this respect he belongs to a considerable company of Christian men who have taken up the cause of the rising democracy.

It must be kept in mind that the work was prepared for British readers and deals with British conditions. Even at that it is justly open to the criticisms suggested. It remains, however, one of the most vigorous and valuable discussions in its field.

W. O. CARVER.

The Individual and Society; or Psychology and Sociology. By James Mark Baldwin, D.Sc., LL.D., Foreign Correspondent of the Institute of France; Professor in the National University of Mexico. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press. 1911.

As the author states, this is "a sort of popular resume" of principles elaborated in his "larger and more reasoned books." As such it is a fairly successful undertaking. If it whets the reader's appetite for his "larger and more reasoned books" it will serve a very useful purpose; for some of his books, particularly his "Mental Development" and "Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development," are among the most important books that have appeared in this generation. And whether or not it incites the reader to take up those larger works, it will at least give him an impulse toward the study of the psychological principles that underlie the processes of social life.

The next to the last chapter in the book, entitled "The Philosophy of Business," is the least satisfactory and the most shallow; and is, I venture to say, not a thorough and just application of his principles to economic life.

C. S. GARDNER.

The Psychology of Conduct, Applied to the Problem of Moral Education in the Public Schools. By H. H. Schroeder, Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy, State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis. Chicago: Row, Peterson & Co. 1911.

The author makes no pretension to profundity and originality, but has written a clear and readable book, a worthy contribution to the educational problems of the present day. A more appropriate and accurately descriptive title would, perhaps, have been, *The Motives of Conduct*. The chapter titles indicate clearly the line of his thought: "Regard for Self;" "Regard for Others;" "Regard for Right and Duty;" "Regard for Knowledge;" "Esthetic Regard;" "Religious Regard."

The introductory chapter on "The Aim of Education," and the chapters on "The Regard for Knowledge" and "Religious Regard" proved most interesting to me. It is interesting to note his treatment of the question as to teaching religion in the public schools. He rightly distinguishes in religion the feeling of dependence and the will-attitude, on the one hand; and belief, on the other hand. And he thinks that religious instruction in the public schools must be limited to the inculcation of the first—i. e., a proper sense of dependence upon higher powers and a proper attitude of the will. Very well. But how can this be done, especially in dealing with the immature minds of children, without inculcating some sort of positive conception of those higher powers? These different elements of the religious life can be readily distinguished in thought, but not so easily separated in teaching. "To show that man is dependent on the force or forces at work in this world of ours, and that it is wisdom therefore to try to come into harmony with such force or forces"; that is all that is permissible in the public schools. But what child in the public school can grasp in a vital way such abstractions and be really moulded by them? The psychology of the child renders such a method futile. Verily the problem of religious education in this country, and indeed in all countries, under modern conditions, is one of the pressing and also one of the most perplexing and difficult of all practical questions. I do not think our author solves it.

C. S. GARDNER.

Education and the Mores: A Sociological Essay. By F. Stuart Chapin, Ph.D., Sometime University Fellow in Sociology. New York; Columbia University. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. 1911.

Industrial Causes of Congestion of Population in New York City. By Edward Ewing Pratt, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economics and Statistics, New York School of Philanthropy. New York: Columbia University. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. 1911.

The first of these essays discusses with intelligence the conservative function which education performed in early society, and shows quite clearly that education to-day, especially that given in our common schools, has not transcended this function; that it yet is engaged in transmitting to the rising generation the point of view and the social standards required under conditions now passed; and consequently is not very effective in aiding the young to adjust themselves to the new environment of to-day.

The second essay, as its title so well indicates, enters thoroughly into an analysis of the industrial causes which have controlled the location of industries and the consequent location and distribution of the population in our greatest city. As an intensive study of a given phase of sociological conditions in a limited field, it is suggestive and valuable.

C. S. GARDNER.

Laughter: An Essay on the Meaning of the Comic. By Henri Bergson, Professor at the College of France. Authorized Translation by Claudesley Brereton and Fred Rothwell. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. \$1.25 net.

Bergson's remarkable power of keen analysis is manifest in this little book. His thesis may be roughly stated thus: The comic is an effect produced upon one when he sees automatism where he naturally looks for living adaptation; laughter is a social function, is a social reaction for the correction, the chasmaster action, and life is always in danger of falling into automatism, so to speak, of this fault. Automatism tends ever to atism. Hence the important function of laughter.

Thus rudely stated the thesis will, doubtless, not commend itself to the reader. But one who will read this delightful essay

will close the book convinced that it is true, or, if not convinced, at least impressed with its extreme plausibility. At any rate, it will afford the reader a few hours of intellectual fascination if he enjoys a keen and clear analysis over which is shed the light of a brilliant imagination. The main outlines of Bergson's general philosophy can be seen beneath the surface of this pellucid discussion.

C. S. GARDNER.

Inheritance of Acquired Characters. By Eugenio Rignano. Translated by Basil C. H. Harvey, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, University of Chicago. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 1911.

No one but an expert biologist could express an authoritative judgment upon this work, and to this the writer can make no pretension. The author maintains with great learning and cogency of reasoning that acquired characters are transmitted. Hitherto two general theories as to the germ plasm have held the field. The first is that it is thoroughly distributed or disseminated throughout the body and that the habits which are thoroughly formed in the individual organism in its experience affects the germ plasm and are in this transmitted to the organism's offspring. The second is that the germ plasm remains distinct from the rest of the body, is transmitted from generation to generation without being modified by the experiences of the individual organisms, but that variations or mutations of species occur because accidental variations happen to be in harmony with environment, which preserves them while eliminating the variations which are not suitable. Rignano rejects both and introduces a third theory, that the germ plasm remains distinct from the other elements of the body and indirectly controls the development of the body from a central zone, but is reacted upon and modified by the individual experiences of organisms. In this way acquired characters are transmitted.

It is an exceedingly able and interesting discussion, and one that has important bearing upon psychology and sociology.

The essay, added as an appendix, on "Affective Tendencies," is very suggestive, especially to students of psychology.

C. S. GARDNER.

Wages in the United States, 1908-1910: A Study of State and Federal Wage Statistics. By Scott Nearing, Ph.D. New York, 1911: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25, net.

Here is a careful, painstaking study of the available data as to wages in the United States. The most distinct impression left by a reading of the book is the chaotic condition as to wage statistics prevailing throughout this country. Each state has a different statistical method, and usually a very inadequate one when it can be called a method at all. It emphasizes tremendously the need of a thorough, adequate and general method for all the states and of a thoroughgoing national method. It is only thus that data can be gathered which will afford a sure basis for general conclusions in this most important field of economic study.

Mr. Nearing, however, makes the most of the chaotic materials at his disposal and reaches the conclusion that "half of the adult males of the United States are earning less than \$500 a year; that three-quarters of them are earning less than \$600 annually; that nine-tenths are receiving less than \$800 a year; while less than ten per cent. receive more than that figure. A corresponding computation of the wages of women shows that a fifth earn less than \$200 annually; that three-fifths are receiving less than \$325; that nine-tenths are earning less than \$500 a year; while only one-twentieth are paid more than \$600 a year." To one who follows his analysis and methods of computation these conclusions seem justified—conclusions which inevitably force the feeling that there is grave injustice in our economic system.

The book is a valuable contribution to the study of a very important subject.

C. S. GARDNER.

Dr. McLaren of Manchester: A Sketch. By E. T. McLaren, Author of *Dr. John Brown and His Sisters*. Hodder & Stoughton: New York and London.

"There is reason to believe Dr. McLaren shrank from the idea of a large book, what is called a 'Life,' being written about

him. But a few words on the subject said to the writer—his cousin and sister-in-law—allow her to feel that his sanction would not have been withheld from the outlines of life and character given here.”

The sketch which we have does not, therefore, pretend to be a critical estimate of his life and work. It seeks only to give the salient events and characteristics of the career and character of a truly great religious personality. It is lovingly written, and succeeds in conveying a definite and, we believe, an essentially true impression of the man, his preaching and his influence. In the ordinary sense of the word his life was uneventful. Perhaps no great preacher ever devoted himself more exclusively and assiduously to the work of *preaching*; and in this truly great work he ranks among the supreme men of the ages. He was shy, modest, humble; did not do much of what is called “pastoral” work—and yet how many souls he really shepherded!—was a student, and a scholar, and withal, one of the greatest spiritual forces of his generation. May his kind be multiplied!

C. S. GARDNER.

The Expositor's Dictionary of Texts; Containing Outlines, Expositions, and Illustrations of Bible Texts, with full references to the best Homiletical Literature. Edited by the Rev. Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D., and Jane T. Stoddart, with the co-operation of the Rev. James Moffatt, M.A., D.D. 2 vols. Hodder & Stoughton: New York. Geo. H. Doran Co. \$10.00.

Among all the helps ever prepared for preachers this is easily the first. It is a veritable storehouse. There is hardly a text in the Bible, ever used as the basis of a sermon, which is left out. And the selection of the illustrative and elucidative matter has been done with excellent judgment. The whole range of first class homiletical literature is drawn upon. One can find on almost every one of the more than 2000 pages of this mammoth work, the substance and often the outlines of two or three sermons, and generally good sermons, too.

If such works are really a blessing to preachers, then this must be considered as one of the greatest boons ever bestowed upon the ministry. However, I am of the opinion that preachers

need to realize far more keenly than they do the danger of such helps. As a rule it may be said that the man who feels himself in great need of a compilation like this is the very man to whom it is most perilous. It is still a good thing to do one's own reading and thinking and to make one's own sermons.

C. S. GARDNER.

The Minister and the Spiritual Life. By Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D., Minister of Central Church, Chicago. Fleming H. Revell: New York, Chicago, Toronto. 1912. \$1.25 net.

These Lectures, delivered before the Divinity School at Yale, are a noble discussion of a noble theme. The author's distinction as a preacher gives authority to what he says; and the way in which he emphasizes spirituality as a fundamental and essential element in the preacher's character is truly refreshing. To be sure, there is little new in the matter of thought, but the weighty emphasis placed upon the importance of the spiritual is not needless nor untimely; and there is manifest throughout an insight into the sources of the minister's weakness and strength and a grasp of the problems of his life which lift the discussions of familiar truths far above the level of platitude. Particularly valuable and suggestive seems to me to be the lecture on "The Spiritual Life and its Relation to Truth and Orthodoxy." I indulge the hope that the readers of this review will get the book and read it—especially this chapter.

The least valuable lecture is on "The Spiritual Life and the Present Social Problem." The lecturer does not make clear just what the relation between the minister's spiritual life and the social problem is. Here he had a great opportunity and needed to be concrete and definite, but instead flies aloft into the realm of misty generalities.

However, no minister can read these lectures without receiving a definite and powerful impulse in the direction of more spiritual living.

C. S. GARDNER.

The Road to Unity: An Address delivered to the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches on March 9, 1911, together with an Introduction and Two Sermons. By H. Henley Henson, D.D., Canon of

Westminster. Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Company), New York and London. 140 pages. 75 cents, net.

One greatly wishes that in this volume he might find really "the road to unity." If any man within the Episcopal ranks could find a road to unity for Protestantism, that man is the able, aggressive, spiritual Canon of Westminster. It is right to quote, also, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan's conviction, that if "every churchman—bond and free—" were "to read it without prejudice * * * there would surely be the discovery of what is truly essential and what is merely incidental, and a consequent coming together of those who are already one." One cannot but question whether Dr. Morgan has adequately grasped some of the implicit positions of the good Canon. If he has, then he quite mistakes the temper, as also he fails to apprehend some of the fundamental positions, of a large element of democratic Christianity. This is written in all kindness and love by one who greatly admires Dr. Henson and Dr. Morgan.

The work incidentally discloses two barriers to union which so far, in England, no one has been able to suggest a way of overcoming. First, there is that covert and, in Dr. Henson, apparently wholly unconscious, assumption that the road to unity is to be understood as a synonym for the *road to the Church of England*. The venerable and lovable Archdeacon Moule has been acute enough to see, and frank and ingenuous enough openly to aver, this conception. If England's Free Churches are only waiting for Anglicanism to open a door for their "return" to the "Mother Church," then they are not of the mettle that they are supposed to be.

The other fatal assumption of Dr. Henson is that the Church of England can maintain its own unity and still abandon that assumption of its historic episcopate, intolerable to democratic Christians.

Right manfully is he, along with a notable body of like-minded men, working toward this end within the Church. The task is an impossible one. If they press too far their campaign and seem about to succeed, then a split in the Church of England will inevitably result.

Without at all meaning to do so, Dr. Henson flings a terrible insult at the free Christians of Great Britain when he advises them that what they most need to do is to adopt a certain catechism by which they will, as he thinks, "not only have done much to facilitate coöperation between separated Churches, but * * * will have gone to the root of *that lamentable ignorance of the very fundamentals of Christianity which fosters the anarchy of religious individualism in the English-speaking world*" (Italics supplied).

For all the despair of rapid progress toward unity which this book awakens, one is ready to commend it as born of a spirit of love and fraternity and of true devotion to the cause of Christ. Those who now assume Dr. Henson's attitude will yet have to learn that *the road to unity* lies through that very "anarchy of religious individualism" which is born of knowledge of the Son which makes free and not, as he thinks, of "ignorance of the very fundamentals of Christianity."

Let no reader take the reviewer's end in all this, but each read the book for himself. It will be time well spent.

W. O. CARVER.

Life's Christ Places. By the Rev. Joseph Agnew, of Dunbar. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. 1911.

This is a charming little volume. It is a sort of outline of the life of Jesus, arranged according to the places where the great acts and crises of His ministry occurred, with interesting and often striking comments upon His career and thoroughly spiritual applications to our own lives. It is not a series of sermons, but a series of talks to a Sunday school class, and published at the request of those who heard them. They may be commended without qualification except as to two particulars. He founds an argument for infant baptism upon the incident of Christ's presentation in the Temple; and he fails to appreciate properly the social significance of certain passages in the life of the Lord and in one place even speaks slightly of the social meaning of the Gospel. Otherwise the volume is to be commended for its spiritual insight.

C. S. GARDNER.

Baptist Beliefs. Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D., President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. 1912: Baptist World Publishing Company, Louisville, Ky. 96 pages. 50 cents, net.

Dr. Mullins has brought to this work that clear thinking and lucid statement for which he is known to be so gifted. An introduction explains the making and function of Baptist creeds and warns against the dangers of creeds when their true function is perverted or transcended. Twenty-six articles follow but are not numbered nor presented in formal fashion. After each statement of belief a list of Scripture references is appended. The statement is not usually technical and never stereotyped, never conventional.

At the end of Dr. Mullins' work the publishers have added the New Hampshire Declaration of Faith and two Church Covenants, from Brown and Hiscox.

Many will want this fresh and convenient statement of what Baptists believe. Nearly always the statements are positive and constructive with no explicit controverting of opposing theories.

At the Temple Church. By H. G. Woods, D.D., Master of the Temple, etc. New York: George H. Doran Company.

As the author indicates these sermons do not constitute a series. Indeed there is no principle of unity in the volume. Most of the sermons, however, are of a high order, though some of them are hardly worth while for the readers of this review. Yet there are twelve or fifteen of the twenty-six that are worthy of a reading by any preacher, for the author has true spiritual insight and a smooth and elegant style. The volume is one of a series issued by this great publishing house under the general title "The Scholar as a Preacher."

A Disciple's Religion. By William Holden Hutton, B.D., Archdeacon of Northampton, etc. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. 1911.

There are here four groups of sermons, which are of unequal value, but most of which are excellent. Five which are included under the heading, "Historical Commemoration," are of little value, especially to American readers. The others are thought-

ful in matter and clear in style, setting forth the deeper principles of Christian living; but not notable for spiritual fervor.

The Springtime of the World, and Other Sermons. By Rev. Charles E. Stone, author of "The First Sign," etc. London: James Clark & Co. The Kingsgate Press.

This is a charming volume of sermons, notable chiefly for brevity and freshness. One rarely will find a collection of sermons, whose themes are so strikingly fresh, practical and happily expressive of the central truth of the Scriptures selected as texts. And the discussion is always stimulating and uplifting.

Reasons and Reasons. By James Moffatt, B.D., D.D., D.Litt. Hodder & Stoughton: New York and London.

A volume of brief but strong, spiritual sermons dealing with great themes.

Heredity: Its Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding. By William E. Castle, Professor of Zoology in Harvard University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1911.

This book is based upon a course of eight lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute. The author maintains vigorously Mendel's law of heredity; but the facts he adduces do not seem to the reviewer always to support the law. It leaves the question as to the inheritance of acquired characters just where it was before—unproved.

Social Aspects of the Cross. By Henry Sloane Coffin, Minister in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and Associate Professor of Homiletics in Union Theological Seminary. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. 1911.

A short series of studies of the social implications of the Cross, written in excellent style and exhibiting clear and deep spiritual insight.

Bebel's Reminiscences. Translated by Ernest Nutermann. New York: The Socialist Literature Co. 1911. 75 cents, net.

Bebel is the present leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. His life is, therefore, invested with important interest. He tells his own story in a frank and easy style, and not without evidence of egotism. But the story is valuable as throwing light upon many details of the history of this great movement.

The Cross: The Report of a Mission. By G. A. Johnston Ross, Professor of Practical Theology, Presbyterian College, Montreal. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 1912. Pages, 46. Price, 25 cents.

Prof. Ross finds that men to-day do not have the same conviction of sin that was found fifty years ago and hence do not feel the same need of a Saviour. He himself believes firmly in the Cross of Christ as the only ground of hope and as the sure anchor for the future. The little book is finely done and will do good.

What I Tell My Junior Congregation. By Robinson P. D. Bennett, M.A. The Westminster Press, Phila. \$1.00 net; postage 7 cents.

A very spicy, spirited and suggestive booklet which is the result of years of experience in work with and for children in the services of the church. It forms a manual of methods and materials and gives numbers of short sermons preached by the author, in the attempt to meet the needs of the child in the morning services of the church. They will prove suggestive and helpful, no doubt, to some pastors who have neglected this important branch of service, or who have thought they had neither time nor aptitude for such work.

The First American, and Other Sunday Evening Studies in Biography. By C. J. Baldwin, D.D., Granville, O. 1911. Pages 291.

This volume contains twelve Sunday evening lectures, seven of them on American, the rest on European, characters. They are fine examples of the pulpit treatment of biographical themes. The biographical material is retold in a dramatic and interesting way, and the moral and religious lessons are clearly and fairly drawn and presented with emphasis.

The Country Church and the Rural Problem: The Carew Lectures at Hartford Theological Seminary, 1909. By Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College., Member of the Commission on Country Life. The University of Chicago Press. ix+153 pages. \$1.00 net.

American Christian forces are beginning to appreciate the importance of the country church and to grapple with the critical problems that face it. No more serious attempt is to be found, perhaps, than this. The country church here under consideration is that made up of "the tillers of the soil." The discussion will not at all points fit all fields that are really country fields; but there are suggestions that will help all. The book is to be commended to all who need to study this problem. Such readers will find that the author has thought out the difficulties, states them clearly and sympathetically and affords not a little help toward their solution.

Christianity and the Social Crisis. By Walter Rauschenbusch, Professor of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary. xv+429 pages.

The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets. By Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Author of *Democracy and Social Ethics*, *Newer Ideals of Peace*, etc. 170 pages. New York, 1912. The Macmillan Company.

Both these works, that have become standards in their departments, have now been published in the "Macmillan Standard Library" at fifty cents each. The public is to be congratulated on this opportunity. Both works have already gained very wide popularity and ought now to be read everywhere.

What of the Church? By F. Sherman Wallace, M.A., B.D., Professor in McMinnville College. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

The last chapter of this little volume is valuable. In the first, he claims more for the church's achievements than its critics will grant; and presents no adequate proofs. The other chapters are of little value.

The Cheerfulness of Death: By W. W. Keen, M.D., LL.D. 14 pages.

Prayer and Its Relation to Life: By Henry M. King. 40 pages.

What Parents Should Teach Their Children: By Sylvanus Stall, D.D. 32 pages.

Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong: By Allan Hoben. 22 pages.

The Function of the Family: By Howland Hanson, D.D. 16 pages.

The Recovery of the Home: By Charles F. Thwing, D.D. 24 pages.

These valuable pamphlets are all from the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, and each sells for ten cents, net, except the first, which is on ornamental paper and in special binding, and costs fifteen cents.

The last four belong to the "Social Service Series," edited by Dean Shailer Mathews.

The Twentieth Century Adult Class at Work. Reports of Two Actual Class Sessions. Edited by John T. Faris, Associate Editor Westminster Adult Bible Class, Philadelphia. The Westminster Press, 1912. 38 pages. Paper, 10 cents.

Family Prayers from the Book of Common Worship. Prepared by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Philadelphia. The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, 1911. 16 pages. Paper, 5 cents; \$2.00 a hundred.

Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the Year 1911. Nashville, Tenn., Smith and Lamar, Agents. 361 pages. Paper, 50 cents, net.

American Baptist Year Book, 1912. Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society. 274 pages. 50 cents; postage, 6 cents.

II. CHURCH HISTORY.

Kirchengeschichte Deutschland's; von Dr. Albert Houck. Fünfter Teil. Das spätere Mittelalter. I. Hälfte, Leipzig. J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1911. S. 582. Price, M. 10.50.

The preceding parts of Houck's great work on the church history of Germany are among the most highly esteemed historical productions of the last quarter of a century. Their accuracy, fulness and readableness leave little to be desired from either the historical or the literary standpoint. Notwithstanding

the amazing mass of detail, every page is intensely interesting. The author has known how to seize and set forth the facts in such a way as to make the narrative human and vital. The style is almost faultless.

These characteristics continue in this part. The thoroughness of investigation attested on every page, the complete mastery of the subject by the study of both the primary and secondary sources, the limpid language are all here. The volume carries the history of Christianity in Germany forward from 1250 to 1374. The titles of the various chapters are as follows: "The Popes, the German Church and the Empire;" "The Spiritual Princes;" "The Leadership of the Bishops;" "Theology;" "The Work of the Spiritual Office;" "Piety," and "The Popes and the Empire." The titles will sufficiently indicate the great divisions of the subject. Movements, whose beginnings were described in previous volumes, are carried forward in this to fuller development or to completion. The period is one of beginning decline, but Houck makes it interesting and instructive nevertheless. His work deserves the great reputation which it enjoys.

W. J. McGLATHLIN.

An Introduction to the History of the Assyrian Church or the Church of the Sassanid Persian Empire, 100-640 A. D. By W. A. Wigram, M.A., D.D. London. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1910. Price 5s. Pages 318.

Assyria was once the terrible scourge of Israel. Nineveh fell and the people passed under foreign rule. The country was debatable ground, and changed masters frequently. The people of this region, lying east of the Tigris, early received Christianity and accepted it with ready hospitality. The course of its development, especially along Christological lines, was different from that of the West. It was distinctly oriental, but made rapid progress until the country was again reduced by a native Persian dynasty in 225. These rulers were fanatically attached to the old Persian religion. Moreover they suspected Christians as disloyal to Persia on account of their connections with their religious brethren in the Roman Empire which was bitterly hos-

tile to Persia. The result of this combination of circumstances was a long and destructive persecution of the Christians which almost destroyed them and finally severed them completely from the Christianity of the Roman Empire and made of them a distinct Christian type.

The story of these eastern Christians up to 640 is very well told in this volume. The author is quite conscious that he is dealing with a Church and the distinctly ecclesiastical affairs interest him most, as is usual with high churchmen. But one can obtain a good account of early Christianity in Persia in this volume.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The Armenian Church. By Archdeacon Dowling. London. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. 1910. Price 3/6. Pp. 160.

This small volume is not a history of the Armenian Church as its name might lead one to expect. It is rather a collection of disconnected notes, some of which are historical, while the majority are descriptive of the organization, doctrine, ritual, dress, and other practices of the Armenian Church at the present time. A good deal of material, interesting and otherwise, is presented.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Les Prédicants Protestants des Cévennes et du Bas-Languedoc 1684-1700; par Charles Bost. 2 vols. Champion, Paris. 1912.

The sixteen years treated in these two volumes constitute one of the most distressing and terrible periods in the history of France. For fifty years the Protestants had been suffering terrible persecutions in violation of the Edict of Nantes. Then in 1685 the Edict was formally abolished and the government undertook the extermination of Protestantism within the entire realm. In this bloody business it had the hearty support of the Catholic Church. The cruelties and hardships suffered by the Protestants are almost indescribable. Hosts fled from the country, many yielded and entered the Catholic Church, many suffered the severest penalties of the law. The years immediately after the Revocation were naturally the worst, and it is with the

Protestant preachers of this period in the two provinces of Southern France, in which most of them were found, that these volumes deal. They were designed originally as a corrective and supplement to the work of M. O. Douen on the early pastors of "The Church of the Desert," published in 1879. One volume of that work retains its value, while further investigation has shown the inadequacy of the other. The author had the privilege of using the work of M. Fonbrune-Beribinau, and other scholars. He was for years a pastor in the region where the events of the history took place, and has consequently been able to add much local color to his narrative. Moreover he has had access to nearly all the archives involved, and has diligently used most of the published and unpublished sources. The result is a very detailed and yet a very life-like and readable story. The most important preachers whose lives have been treated were Francois Vivent and Claude Brousson. The author, while he is a Protestant and deeply sympathetic with the purposes and the heroic sufferings of his fellow-religionists, has nevertheless not failed to see and relate their weaknesses and mistakes. He has endeavored to see clearly and to tell the story faithfully, and seems to have succeeded remarkably well. Whoever in the future will learn the story of the heroic sufferings of the Protestants of France in the latter half of the seventeenth century cannot neglect this great work.

W. J. McGLATHLIN.

Studies in the Life of John Wesley. By E. B. Chappel, S. S. Editor, M. E. Church, South. Pub. House, M. E. Church, S., Nashville. 1911. Pp. 239. Price, \$1.00.

This handy volume is in the "Methodist Founders' Series" which is being issued under the editorial oversight of Bishop Warren A. Candler. There are a number of great "Lives" of John Wesley. This brief hand-book naturally adds nothing to these. Its purpose as stated by the author is not to bring forth any new material, but to present "such an arrangement and interpretation of familiar facts as seemed to the author best suited for making them intelligible and interesting to the younger members of our Church and to such older ones as have not

the time for a more comprehensive study." This purpose of the author has been admirably fulfilled. He has produced a racy, instructive and entertaining volume that must interest and benefit all who take it up, not only in his own Church but in other communions as well, for Wesley is the possession of all evangelical Christendom. It is not a "Life," and yet all important features of the life are so thoroughly treated that no essential matter is neglected and the average reader will find this small volume adequate to all his needs.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

III. RELIGIONS AND MISSIONS.

Religion und Soziales Leben bei den Naturvölkern. Von Dr. H. Visscher, Prof. ord. an der Universität zu Utrecht. Bonn: Johs. Schergens. 1911.

This work has for its purpose to afford a scientific foundation for Christian Missions. The author exhibits a wide and thorough acquaintance with the voluminous literature descriptive of the institutions, usages and practices of the nature-peoples. He not only has read widely, but has sifted the vast fund of information as to these backward societies and correlated the significant facts so as to give us as clear a picture of the main features of their social organization as is available anywhere, perhaps. No writer with whom I am acquainted has brought out more impressively how very large a part religion plays in the social life of these peoples.

One cannot, I think, speak quite so unqualifiedly as to his success in using this material to establish a scientific basis for the Christian missionary enterprise, though his work unquestionably has value for that purpose. He criticises severely—and with justice—many of the writers on social evolution, because they start out with the theory that human society evolved by natural processes out of animal society, and persistently interpret the facts to fit this theory. To begin with a theory and handle the facts so as to make them support that theory is, as he says, an unscientific procedure. But he proceeds in the same way; though his theory is different. He tells us in his criticism of those theorists that we have really no scientific knowledge of the life of

“primitive men.” But all his reasoning is in fact based upon a certain assumption as to the moral, religious and social status of “primitive man.” He treats the low religious and social state of the nature-peoples as a degeneration from that original state. The writers whom he takes to task for their unscientific method treat it as an evolution upward, though a slight progress only, from the primitive status. But he says we have no scientific knowledge of “primitive man.” If this be the case, his method is just as unscientific as theirs. As a matter of fact, many traits of the social life of nature-people may be regarded either as the traces of a higher social and religious life yet lingering among a degenerate people, or as rudimentary developments toward a higher social and religious life among peoples who have not yet advanced to higher levels in social evolution; whether they will be regarded as the one or the other depends upon the hypothesis with which one approaches the facts. It is very probable that there is a measure of truth in both hypotheses.

The work of the author would be more valuable if he had used more than he did the knowledge we have of the social and religious origins of the culture-peoples. The status of the nature-peoples can be best interpreted in the light of that knowledge. However, Prof. Visscher has given us an exceedingly interesting treatise.

C. S. GARDNER.

Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Member of the Council of the Palestine Exploration Fund; Editor of “Dictionary of the Bible,” and “Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels;” with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A., D.D., and Other Scholars. Volume IV, Confirmation—Drama. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912. xvi+907 pages. \$7.00.

This Encyclopedia comes on slowly, but with articles that justify the delay. Already it is evident that its bulk will far surpass the tentative announcements. Indeed, it seems as if the Editor were allowing free rein to his contributors with a resultant lack of proportion that is somewhat to be regretted. Still, it would hardly do to ask any more material than we are likely

to have in the completed work and no complaint is likely to be heard concerning the length of the longer discussions—treatises often—that are appearing. This volume follows those that had preceded in introducing some topics whose religious and ethical import are, to say the least, not quite obvious, or only secondary; articles on mathematical and purely psychological subjects being chiefly noticeable.

One misses some subjects, e. g., Convent.

There are numerous articles discussed by different writers in sections, as in preceding volumes. A little thought will at once suggest that in this volume must have a large number of highly important topics. Only a few can be mentioned here. "Congregationalism" has barely 6 pages, by Dr. Williston Walker. "Conscience" has a composite and, one must say, incomplete presentation in 17 pages. "Conversion" has a very suggestive, brief treatment along right lines, but it is a subject that greatly needs elaboration, especially in relation to religions other than Christianity. The 5½ pages are by Dr. James Strachan.

"Cosmogony and Cosmology" has 19 sections and one reference to another article. Seventeen writers occupy 56 pages. The sectional division is on a group religious basis.

"Councils and Synods" has one writer for the Buddhist and three for the Christian, 25 pages in all. "Creeds and Articles" includes discussion of the Babylonian-Assyrian, Buddhist, Christian, Egyptian, Hebrew, Jewish, Muhammadan and Parsi creeds. "Crimes and Punishments," with which "Criminology" may be included, has 66 pages, and is quite comprehensive.

"Criticism" is represented in the Old Testament by Dr. J. Strachan, with a decided friendliness to radical positions, presented with persuasive shrewdness, while Prof. W. C. Allen deals more conservatively with the New Testament, but with frank fairness. Benjamin Kidd contributes a splendidly discriminating brief—3 pages—article on "Darwinism." The most elaborate of all the discussions is on "Death and the Disposal of the Dead," a little over 100 pages, in sections on a religious basis. Many phases of the subject are treated under other headings and only referred to in this article.

The "Decalogue" is treated with critical freedom but ethical appreciation by L. W. Batten.

Other articles of primary importance are "Deification;" "Deluge;" "Demons and Spirits" (71 pages); "Descent to Hades," by Friedrich Loofs, in 15 pages of critical, comparative and historical discussion; "Disciples of Christ," very briefly done by Prof. Herbert L. Willitt in a single page; "Disease and Medicine," 50 pages; "Divination," 56 pages; "Docetism;" "Doubles;" "Drama."

W. O. CARVER.

The Mysteries of Mithra. By Franz Cumont, Prof. in University of Ghent, Belgium. Translated from the Second Revised French Edition, by Thos. J. McCormack. Sec. ed. Open Court Publishing Co. 1910. Pages, 239.

Cumont has given more attention to the religion of Mithra than any other living scholar, having traveled widely, visiting its monuments, and having worked on the subject for many years. His *Textes et Monuments figurés relatifs aux mystères de Mithra* is the most important work ever published on the subject. The present volume consists of the "Conclusions" to that great work. In this form it first appeared in 1900, and soon ran into a second edition. In its English form, translated from the second edition, it is provided with a map and some fifty cuts and illustrations.

His long study has naturally made Cumont an enthusiast on Mithraism. It seems to the reviewer very probable that an importance is assigned to the place and significance of this religion in the Occident which it never really had. The author confesses to the necessity of drawing largely on his imagination, and it is a powerful one. That Mithraism was widely diffused over the Western Roman Empire and was very influential is proven beyond all dispute. Temples and monuments dedicated to Mithra have been found in all regions where the Romans, and especially the Roman armies, went. In the opinion of the reviewer it is not likely that the religion of Mithra was ever really a rival of Christianity with the masses of religious people, and yet it was undoubtedly very influential in the army and the government, especially in

the third Christian century. The history of this religion constitutes a very interesting chapter in the missionary history of religion, for it was one of the few non-Christian religions which were missionary. All who are interested in the history of religion will find this volume interesting, and, if read with care to distinguish between the facts and the author's fancies, very helpful and instructive.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The Religions of Modern Syria and Palestine. Lectures delivered before Lake Forest College on the Foundation of the Late William Bross. By Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph.D., author of "Excavations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897," "The Development of Palestine Exploration," etc. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1912. xiv+354 pages. \$1.50, net.

Born in Syria and spending much of his life there, the author has had abundant opportunity to know his subject. That he has improved that opportunity is evident. But he has not depended alone upon information gained in this general way. He has read widely in preparation of the lectures. Before delivering them, he made a tour of the land with this special purpose in view, and again before publishing the lectures they were revised in the light of a second tour of Syria. The result is a work of much learning on a country of growing importance in the life of the world and in the progress of missions. One chapter is devoted to "the historic setting," two to "the Eastern Churches," three to Islam, and one to "the influence of the West." It will be recognized that Jews, Druses, Musiriyeh and Isma'iliyah, as well as some less important cults are omitted. The author explains that this was due to excess of material for the limits of the volume and promises this material at some later time. It would perhaps have been better to condense and eliminate even further than has been done and include all in the one volume. The work as it stands, however, is rich in details of sources and illustrations of facts which will enhance its value for thorough and scientific students. The questions that relate to Protestant Missions are, as might be expected, treated with fairness and frankness.

The book is Volume V of the Bross Library.

W. O. CARVER.

"The Hakim Sahib": The Foreign Doctor. A Biography of Joseph Plumb Cochran, M.D., of Persia. By Robert E. Speer. Illustrated. New York, 1911. Fleming H. Revell Company. 384 pages. \$1.50 net.

The Life of Dr. Arthur Jackson of Manchuria. By the Rev. Alfred J. Costain, M.A., with a Preface by the Rev. William Watson, M.A. Second Edition. London and New York, 1911. Hodder & Stoughton. 188 pages. 2 shillings, net.

Hudson Taylor in Early Years; The Growth of a Soul. With Illustrations, Portraits, Maps, etc. By Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, with Introduction by Mr. D. E. Hoste, General Director, China Inland Mission. New York: Hodder & Stoughton; George H. Doran Co.; Philadelphia: China Inland Mission, MCMXII. xxi+511 pages. \$2.25 net.

William Scott Ament, Missionary of the American Board to China. By Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., Author of "Biography and Memorial of Henry Dickinson Smith." Illustrated. New York, 1911. Fleming H. Revell Company. 377 pages. \$1.50, net.

Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Published by direction of the Committee; edited by T. H. Darlow. New York and London, 1911. Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Company). xviii+471 pages. 6 shillings.

Biography teaches by example not only in the sphere of history but of all the historical sciences as well. World-wide missions are entering a distinctly new epoch. Perhaps one should say they have already entered upon the new era, but are just now becoming distinctly conscious of the new order. The methods, aims and instruments of the world conquest by Christianity are all passing under review to determine what modifications are called for to gain true efficiency in the most stupendous moral and spiritual undertaking that could engage the energies of men.

Missionary students are fortunate in having at their disposal just now a large library of biography, autobiography and reminiscential review of missionaries of long, strenuous, varied and illuminating service. No literature in the subject of Missions is more valuable, not even the reports of ecumenical commissions and the careful works of the best equipped experts.

In the list at the head of this notice we have five volumes covering a wide range, and each in its way of great value.

Persia is to exhibit from now on a new phase of missionary work and results. The long-deferred, because hitherto practically impossible, efforts for Mohammedan conversions are now to be put to the proof. Lives of Persian workers have been written, from Henry Martyn on, but in Dr. Cochran we have the man who most of all, perhaps, forms the transition from the older task to the newer. He was closely identified personally with movements that are bringing about a new political and social order in the land of the Shah. It is fortunate for missionary students that Dr. Speer is the biographer.

The two volumes representing *Missionaries to China* are opportune. Dr. Ament spent thirty-six years in China, and passed through the stirring transition days leading up to the marvelous period of republicanism. The biography is written with constant consciousness of its value to missions as well as with a view to honoring its hero. Dr. Ament labored with one of the most statesmanlike of all mission boards, and so his life story is especially valuable.

Hudson Taylor's life has been awaited with eagerness for years. It is a little disappointing after so long a time to have only the "early years," not reaching the days of the "China Inland Mission," and with no certain promise as to the second volume with that story. And upon reading one finds a rather unanticipated measure of ancestral and collateral detail. It is all interesting, even engaging, and helps to understand "the growth of a soul," which is the real objective of the authors. They evidently account the soil and surroundings as having no little to do with the soul's growth. Everywhere the book bears evidence of the most painstaking care in gathering material. For missionary problems the second volume will be of more immediate value, and it is to be hoped it may soon be forthcoming. This first volume is of value chiefly for personal religion along those profound pietistic lines for which Hudson Taylor was noted no less than for his unprecedented achievements in organizing a mighty mission.

The biography of Dr. Jackson has the pathetic interest of a martyr hero. Dying at 26 of that terrible plague, to combat

which he had gone voluntarily to Manchuria two winters ago. He had barely begun a career which his character, preparation and devotion promised to make notable. Such lives have ever had wonderful power of appeal to young men and women. This one is told with the spirit and skill that will make it effective, and through this biography the hero will call many to heroism.

Of George Borrow his editor says: "Certainly, no other society ever possessed such an astonishing correspondent," and calls him the Society's "most remarkable servant." For some eight years he was agent and translator for the Bible Society in Russia, Portugal and Spain. After that he entered upon a literary career which won him fame. His elaborate biography, 1899, was unable to make use of this correspondence, which had been lost in the Society's archives; but it has now been recovered and published in full. It comes at just the time when certain Protestant denominations have reason for extensive zeal in propaganda in the countries from which Borrow's remarkable correspondence was written. One is glad to commend and recommend each and all these able volumes as of opportune value and of permanent interest.

W. O. CARVER.

The Education of Women in China. By Margaret E. Burton. Illustrated. New York, 1911. Fleming H. Revell Company. 232 pages. \$1.25 net.

Miss Burton spent six months in China in 1909 with her father, whose commission at that time is generally known to students of missions and of education. She gave her attention especially to the condition, culture and needs of women in China and has continued her studies. This volume, setting forth the results of that study, is opportune. There is no other work with which it must compete at a time when its subject is of the first interest. Sympathetic appreciation is shown for the work already done since 1842 by Christian schools. The recent attention to women's education by government is outlined. The great need and opportunity for such education and the growing enthusiasm for it are described. The investigating has been carefully

done and the writing is clear and forceful. Let the student take this work in connection with the Edinburgh report of the Commission on Education and he will be well equipped for one of the supreme concerns of that nation that holds first place in current world interest.

W. O. CARVER.

The Conversion of India, Or Reconciliation between Christianity and Hindulsm; Being Studies in Indian Missions. By Emil P. Berg, Author of "Transformed Hinduism," "Ideals of Buddhism," etc. London, Arthur H. Stockwell, 1911. 238 pages.

Under the guise of addresses to missionaries to India, as his dear and beloved friends, whose concern for the religious salvation of India he deeply shares, the author has presented a somewhat novel and altogether shrewd argument for the "modern theology" and "the conclusions at which the new criticism has arrived." The author is quite convinced that thus far missions, Catholic and Protestant alike, have been a stupendous and pitiable failure. This is known fully by the Hindus and is obvious to all thinking men. Equally certain is he that he knows the reason. It is antiquated methods, mediaeval theology, slavery to Pauline conceptions of Atonement, the blasphemy of the teaching of the deity of Jesus, and the idolatry of the Trinity. By modernizing her methods Christianity might hope speedily to effect a reconciliation with Hinduism.

The whole subject is dealt with in a superficial and supercilious air that is academic rather than practical. It can do harm among such readers as are ready for any disparagement of missions. It will not promote energy in the task of converting India. Unitarianism has never been aggressively missionary and for the obvious reason that it lacks both the conception of human need and the inspiration of sufficient motive.

The discussions are flatteringly praiseful of Hindu thought, life and personality, saturated with Unitarian thought and dogma, attractive in style and given an added interest by attributing the positions presented to Hindu philosophers and religionists and representing them as spoken by Hindus.

W. O. CARVER.

The Negro and His Needs. By Raymond Patterson; with a Foreword by William Howard Taft. New York, 1911. Fleming H. Revell Company. 212 pages. \$1.25, net.

Mr. Patterson has brought to the task of preparing this book a vigorous personality, a journalistic training, a newspaper correspondent's cock-sureness and off-hand wisdom, some extensive study and investigation, and a measure of reflection.

The result is that he has grasped right fully *the complexity of the problem* which he outlines in five chapters. He has gotten at the heart of the economic and political phases of *existing conditions* which he sets forth in four chapters. He has developed some highly suggestive views concerning *the solution* which he states with dogmatic vigor and intense earnestness in five chapters. The chapters were originally published as letters in *The Chicago Tribune* and their author did not overlook that the prime demand on a correspondent is that his letters shall be readable. The revision they have undergone at the hands of Mrs. Patterson has not made them less readable nor removed all that was put in primarily for that purpose. But there is much of wise suggestion and more that is stimulating to thought. The book should have the attention of all who are concerned for the Negro and for our country as affected by the Negro.

W. O. CARVER.

The Home Mission Task; Its Fundamental Character, Magnitude and Present Urgency. Edited by Victor I. Masters, Editorial Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and made up of chapters by well known Southern writers. Atlanta, The Home Mission Board, 1912, 331 pages.

Dr. Master's title page description of his book leaves little need for further word. There are fourteen chapters wherein are discussed by our ablest mission thinkers and workers the various philosophical and practical aspects of the "Home Mission Task." The editor has himself written chapters on "A Historical Sketch" and "Home Missions and the Country Church." Secretary Gray presents the organization, scope and aim of the Board. The names of Hatcher, Edmunds, W. M. Vines, H. L. Jones, Gambrell, L. J. Bristow, J. E. White, Gordon, Love, Bru-

ner and Weaver attached to articles dealing with subjects in which most of these men are recognized specialists, are a guarantee of the intense interest and great value of the book. Its primary purpose is to inspire and instruct Southern Baptists, but students of missions in all denominations will find it a rich volume.

W. O. CARVER.

The Mission of Our Nation. By James Franklin Love, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Toronto, London. 1912. 240 pages. \$1.00, net.

In five chapters as follows: "Signs of a National Mission;" "The Reason for the Mission;" "The Nature of the Mission;" "Perils to the Mission;" "The Realization of the Mission." Dr. Love has put clearly before his readers a stimulating discussion of America's place in God's missionary plan of the ages. Beginning with the founding of Christianity, he rapidly traces its Spirit-guided course away from the Orient, through Greece and Rome, to the time when it took root among the Anglo-Saxons, and blossomed into the evangelical religion of Protestant America. "Man's happiness consists in finding out which way God is going and then going with Him" is submitted as a thesis, and the book shows that God is moving through evangelical Christianity, through the Anglo-Saxon, through democracy, through the American nation. The mission of our nation is to go with Him by letting Him work through us. Dr. Love has brought to his treatment research, fairness, clear thinking, sane and suggestive interpretation, missionary zeal, high patriotism and a delightful style. It is difficult to lay the book down, having begun it. Having finished it, the evangelical Christian and the patriotic American will undertake his task with quickened pulse, clear eye and resolute purpose. He will be a better foreign missionary, become a better home mission and *vice versa*.. May more Southern men write books on the same plane.

P. W. J.

The Redemption of the City. By Charles Hatch Sears, M.A., General Secretary of the New York City Baptist City Mission Society. Introduction by Edward Judson, D.D. Philadelphia, 1911, The Griffith &

Rowland Press. xvi+248 pages. Cloth, 50 cents, net; paper, 35 cents, net.

Availing himself of extensive study of what has been written on the problems of home missions, and specifically of city missions, and of an intelligent and wide personal study at close range of the city's life, this author has brought to his task a quite remarkable capacity for clear and complete analysis and of equally clear and forceful statement. All the while he has had in mind the particular purpose for which he was asked to prepare this volume, for study classes within the missionary societies. The result is the best elementary work in the city's problem that this reviewer has seen. It is best because it is most comprehensive, because it is optimistic and able to give a good basis for its optimism, because it is fertile in suggestion of ways and means for solving the great problem. There are pictures, charts, an extended bibliography, chapter synopses, "Notes of Reference" to other literature of all classes, marginal topical notation, a "directory of organizations referred to in text"—forty of them. In short, the work is a marvel of completeness and of fitness for its purpose.

W. O. CARVER.

Early Stories and Songs for New Students in English. By May Clark Barnes. New York, 1912. Fleming H. Revell Company. 145 pages. 40 cents, net.

Here is a work designed for teaching English to immigrants and at the same time teaching them some of the chief stories and truths of the Bible and Christianity. It is a sort of adult primer of the English language. It is chiefly made up of material already tested in successful use in the form of leaflets and charts. With it are included instructions to teachers for its use. It is intensely interesting as representing a pedagogical method in religious and general instruction.

South American Problems. By Robert E. Speer, New York, Student Volunteer Movement, 1912. xi+270 pages. 75 cents.

The charm of Mr. Speer's personality, the force of his wis-

dom, and the result of an extended journey in personal study of South America, combine to make assurance to any missionary student that here is a book of first class importance for private use, study classes, and for use by ministers. It will help to further the growing concern which North American Christians are taking in South America. Numerous illustrations and a color map greatly add to the value of the book.

Brazilian Sketches. By Rev. T. B. Ray, D.D., Educational Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. 1912: Baptist World Publishing Company, Louisville, Ky. 134 pages. Cloth, 50 cents; postage 7 cents; paper, 35 cents; postage 5 cents.

These sketches are in part the outcome of an official visit to Baptist missions in Brazil two years ago. Dr. Ray has centered his attention upon religious conditions, opportunities and work. Naturally he has made most extensive use of facts in connection with the work of his own board, but the work will possess general interest, as well. Fine tributes are found to native Christians and to missionaries. There is something also of philosophy in chapters on "The Testing of the Missionary," "The Urgent Call," "The Last Stand of the Latin Race."

The book is to be used as the text-book of mission study classes in Southern Baptist churches this fall. It ought to have a very extensive reading.

The Chinese Revolution. By Arthur Judson Brown. 217 pp.; illustrations, map, cloth binding stamped in gold. New York: Student Volunteer Movement. 75c, net.

By making use of his previous thorough study of China and by drawing on the pages of his "New Forces in Old China" Dr. Brown has been able to be among the first in the field with a book on the most significant fact of current history. By this means also the Student Volunteer Movement is able to be on hand with a thoroughly up to date text-book on China for mission study classes. Both the author and the Movement, and more especially the mission study students are to be congratulated. The chapter on "Leaders of the New China" has extensive accounts of both Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai.

Ji Yung: A Beautiful Gem. Letters from a Chinese School Girl. By Janie H. Watkins. Smith & Lamar, Agents; Publishing House M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Tenn. 912. 62 pages. 50 cents.

A series of interesting letters of a Chinese girl of high social position, written to her teachers in the Laura Haygood Memorial school in Soochow. The broken English of the letters give added charm to the great human interest in this work that presents the progress in learning and in life of a Chinese girl. Incidentally the reader comes very close to the tragedy of the Chinese custom of marrying girls while mere children.

Pokjumie; A Story from the Land of the Morning Calm. By Ellasue Canter Wagner, author of "Kim Su Bang," and other Korean Stories. Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas, Tex.; Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South. 1911. 115 pages. 50 cents.

A well-told story of the experiences of a woman in Korea in the varied relations in which they suffer and achieve in that backward land; and of the power of Jesus Christ to regenerate the society of that, as of all lands.

With You Always. A sequel to "Over Against the Treasury." By Courtenay H. Fenn, D.D., Missionary of the Presbyterian Board, Peking, China. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1911. 238 pages, decorated. 75 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

This work presents in the form of an attractive story the picture of an ideal missionary church. In the course of its becoming such a church there arise all the usual and some unusual problems and objections, difficulties and antagonisms all of which are dealt with in an effective way. Inevitably the story has its form and progress severely subjected to the motive and plan of the argument. None the less the story is very human and interesting for itself. The main value of the book, and for which it is to be heartily commended to all pastors and promoters of missionary interest, lies in its suggestion of methods for introducing missions into all forms of a church's organization and for inspiring all classes with an enthusiasm for this cause.

India and Daily Life in Bengal. By Rev. Z. F. Griffin, B.D., fifteen years a Missionary in India. Third Edition. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 1912. 214 pages. 38 pictures. \$1.00, net.

It is not surprising that a third, enlarged and corrected, edition of this book is called for.

There is no pretension to learning, no profound discussion of great "problems." The author tells in everyday fashion the everyday story of India as he has seen it. Taking for granted no knowledge of India, he writes of scenery, roads, occupations, government, mission work, pests, etc. By such a plan the work is adapted to the great majority of people who want to study a foreign land. Scholars and scientific students will pass this book by. For the average reader, young and older, it will be "just what he wants."

In the Nantahalas; A Novel, by Mrs. F. L. Townsend. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South; Smith & Lamar, Agents. 186 pages. \$1.00, net.

A cover-page descriptive title calls it "A story of the 'Mountain Whites,' by one who has lived among them and loves them." That title is enough to win the interest of many if they can be assured that the story is a good one, and that it represents the mountain people truly. Here is the assurance for all who can trust the editor's judgment.

Periodical Articles on Religion, 1890-1899. Compiled and Edited by Ernest Cushing Richardson, with the coöperation of Charles S. Thayer, William C. Hawkes, Paul Martin, and various members of the faculty of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and some help from A. D. Savage, Solon Librescot, and many others. Author Index. New York: Published for the Hartford Seminary Press by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. 880 pages.

This is an enormous reference list. There are here indexed more than five thousand articles. The order is simply alphabetical on an author basis, but with article titles included all along, presumably when the article was anonymous.

A wide range of subjects and of general quality and method of treatment will be found included in the list. There is no sort

of topical arrangement and an investigator would need to be pretty well informed to make readiest use of this index.

It will serve useful purposes, however, to any one studying in this field.

Religions: Ancient and Modern. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Religion of Ancient Greece. By Jane Ellen Harrison.

Celtic Religion. By Professor Edward Anwyl.

These brief volumes on the various religions and the various phases of religion form a very valuable series for the lay reader who is interested in the subject. Most of the volumes have been prepared by men and women who had earned the right to be regarded as experts by the publication of other and larger works on the same or related subjects, before they undertook these condensed treatments. The composition of a valuable primer is a most difficult task, and presupposes both comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the subject.

"The Religion of Ancient Greece" is a most admirable example of condensed treatment for a large and complex subject. It is clear, comprehensive, illuminating, suggestive. Everyone who is beginning the study of Greek religion should begin with this.

"The "Celtic Religion" is not so valuable. One does not get a clear, definite and distinct impression as in the other work. True the materials are not so abundant or clear, but neither is the mastery of the existing material so evident.

The Goodly Fellowship. By Rachel Capen Schaffler. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. viii+325 pages. \$1.25, net.

The author is sister-in-law to Benjamin Labaree, a devoted missionary to Persia, who was slain on the field. Contact with him and study of his life and work served to correct in her certain erroneous notions she had come to hold of the futility and wrong of able men losing their lives in missionary work. In this novel she seeks to gain a hearing for the true manhood and womanhood of missionary service. On the background of Per-

sian scenery and life she presents heroism, adventure, romance, love in a dramatic story. As a novel it should be a popular success. As a missionary volume it may serve a useful end.

IV. BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Biblical and Theological Studies. By the Members of the Faculty of Princeton Theological Seminary. Published in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Seminary. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. 1912. Pages 634. \$3.00, net.

This massive volume is a worthy memorial of the Princeton Seminary Centennial. The leading chapter in the book is by President Patton on "Theological Encyclopedia," in which he contends for a well-rounded course in theology. Dr. Warfield writes ably on "The Emotional Life of Our Lord," while Dr. J. D. Davis discusses "The Child Whose Name is Wonderful." Dr. Vos treats "The Eschatological Aspect of the Pauline Conception of the Spirit," while Dr. Armstrong gives "The Place of the Resurrection Appearances of Jesus." So the volume moves on a high plane of ability and dignity. Dr. Robert Dick Kilson stoutly maintains that "The Aramaic of Daniel" suits best the early date of the book, not long after the founding of the Persian empire.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Historicity of Jesus. By Shirley J. Case, of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in the University of Chicago. 1912: University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Pages 352. \$1.50, net.

Dr. Case undertakes to answer the wild theories of W. B. Smith, of New Orleans, and Arthur Drews, of Germany, that Jesus never lived at all. It is not a difficult task to demolish that contention and Case has done it successfully, and with great ability. But in Chapter X, he undertakes to set forth "Jesus' Significance in Modern Religion." This he does in a shrewd and suave criticism of the deity of Jesus in justification of the Unitarian view. He holds the primitive interpretation of

the Apostles as out of harmony with the true world view and the facts of the life of Jesus (pp. 311ff.). He admits that it is not strange that the followers of Jesus should have made Him the object of their worship (p. 335), but for us the personal religion of Jesus, not the religion about Him, is of fundamental importance (p. 336). We still have "the ideal" as set forth in the example of Jesus (p. 337). Close touch with Jesus' life makes him "a most valuable aid to a better vision of the Father" (p. 344). It is all very cleverly done, but there is this patronizing tone towards Jesus all through the chapter.

"Even the first disciples, who were deeply impressed by their life of association with Jesus, preferred to set in the foreground their own inferences about the meaning of his career" (p. 339). But, according to Dr. Case, modern criticism has a much truer insight into the person and worth of Jesus than had Peter, John, and Paul.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Acts of the Apostles. A Commentary for English Readers. By W. M. Furneaux, D.D., Dean of Winchester. Oxford University Press, New York. 1912. Pages 424. \$3.00.

Dr. Furneaux accepts the Lucan authorship and dates the Acts about A. D. 75. He does not follow Harnack's lead here, but rather that of Sanday. I agree with Harnack as to the early date, probably A. D. 63. The author also accepts Ramsay's proof for the South Galatian view as conclusive. He gives a full bibliography of words in English on Acts, Peter, and Paul, that he has quoted. The comments are brief, pointed, and luminous. This part of the work is very well done indeed. A great deal of valuable information is packed into small compass, though the book is not a small one. There are many keen suggestions here and there. The author has read all the books and has done his own thinking. One misses the headings for the divisions made. The book is weakest on analysis. The textual comments are excellent, but there is little cue to grasp the development of the book. The work in detail is good.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Parting of the Roads. Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity. By members of Jesus College, Cambridge. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Pages 347.

The Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. W. R. Inge, writes an Introductory Essay. He is an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College. All the papers are by members of this great college. The Dean of the College, Dr. F. J. Foakes Jackson, is the editor of the volume. The tone is more conservative than some similar volumes of recent date and the evangelical note is marked.

I have been particularly interested in the chapters on "Judaism in the Days of the Christ," by W. O. E. Oesterley; "Some Characteristics of the Synoptic Writers," by H. G. Wood; "St. Peter and the Twelve," by W. K. L. Clarke; "The Theology of St. Paul," by G. B. Redman, and "The Johannine Theology," by B. T. D. Smith. The book is an honor to Jesus College and a worthy expression of sane modern scholarship. Many non-conformists go to Jesus College and it stands in the front rank of the colleges at Cambridge. The writer (Ephraim Levine) of Essay IX, "The Break between Judaism and Christianity," is a Jew.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Miracles: Papers and Sermons Contributed to the Guardian. By W. Lock, D.D., W. Sanday, D.D., H. S. Holland, D.D., H. H. Williams, M.A., A. C. Headlam, D.D., with a Prefatory Note by H. S. Holland, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. 1911. 140 pages. 90c, net.

What an array of first-class scholarship is here presented, discussing this subject of first-class importance to current Christianity. And these fine scholars are at their best in the discussion. They did not write with a view to supplementing each other and of forming a unified discussion. It so turns out, however, that they have discussed the subject from the several standpoints of Biblical Criticism, science, philosophy, meaning and purpose. All in all it makes a very fine modern presentation of the best Christian thought concerning miracles.

A certain Mr. Thompson published a book with the title,

"*Miracles in the New Testament*," in which he contended that "the full and real belief in the Incarnation of Jesus Christ would gain by the total elimination from His life on earth of all that went beyond the limits of ordinary human life as we know it." It is to confute and refute that position that all this fine ammunition has been brought out. One would think Mr. Thompson quite set up with his importance in calling to the ramparts such masters and so many. They have treated the author and his positions with eminent consideration and fairness, paying him far more deference than a too shallow and patronizing position properly deserves. But the Church is certainly much the richer for these papers called forth by this subtle attack on a fundamental of reason and of faith.

W. O. CARVER.

The Higher Criticism. Four Papers by S. R. Driver, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, and A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Dean of Ely, Sometime Master of Selwyn College, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Cambridge. New Edition. Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Company), New York. 1912. xii+88 pages. 50 cents, net.

These papers were originally designed to justify and commend the methods and results of Biblical Criticism before the intelligent lay membership of the Church, and particularly to urge upon the ministry the necessity for recognizing the work of Criticism in their sermons. The authors feel that there is still need for such justification and commendation. Hence the new edition. Dr. Kirkpatrick urged "The Claims of Criticism upon the Clergy and Laity," and "The Inevitableness and Legitimacy of Criticism;" while Dr. Driver presents "The Old Testament in the Light of To-day," and shows from his standpoint "The Permanent Religious Value of the Old Testament." Dr. Driver is one of the very foremost of the liberal mediate critics and Dr. Kirkpatrick is of the same school and at home in his subject. The little volume is, therefore, just such as the average reader will want for an understanding of this matter from the standpoint of its exponents.

W. O. CARVER.

Die Heilige Schrift des Alten Testaments, übersetzt und herausgegeben, von C. Kautzsch, Professor d. Theologie in Halle. Dritte völlig neugearbeitete, mit Einleitungen und Erklärungen zu den einzelnen Büchern versehene Auflage. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). 1909. Two vols.

This translation of the Old Testament into clear modern German has been before the public since 1890. It has not of course taken the place of Luther's translation, but it has had a surprisingly large sale. Professor Kautzsch, with the assistance of other notable Old Testament scholars, has continued his work upon it and now gives us his completed work. Indeed he was called home before this third edition was off the press. The work corresponds to Weizsäcker's translation of the New Testament, the two together making an admirable translation into modern German of the Bible as a whole.

This third edition has added much important matter. There are now brief introductions to the Old Testament as a whole, to the great sections into which it is customary to divide it, to each book and to the various sections into which the text of the various books is divided. In these introductions the effort has been made to compress the most important conclusions which conservative German scholarship has reached, carefully distinguishing between the known and the supposed. The positions assumed would probably correspond fairly well with those taken by what has sometimes been called "the mediating school" of British and American scholars. The various documents of which the text is supposed to have been composed are indicated on the margin. The text of the books is divided into sections corresponding to the topics presented, and appropriate headings are provided which give a summary of the section with the historical setting and such other information as is necessary to an understanding of the section. At the bottom of the page are brief notes of

various kinds for the illumination of the text—exegetical, historical, philological, etc. The whole constitutes a most valuable apparatus for the study of the Old Testament for those who read German. Pity it is that we have no similar scholarly work in English. It is a thesaurus of information on the Old Testament. However much one may disagree with the documentary analysis of the text, the careful reader can not fail to derive rich material from the introductions, notes and translation.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Die Dämonen und ihre Abwehr im Alten Testament, von Dr. Phil. Anton Jirku. Leipzig, A. Deichert'sche Verl. Pages, 99. M. 2.40.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to set forth the belief of the Hebrews on demons, and the means employed to ward off these evil spirits. The author takes no account of the supposed results of criticism, for the reason that he believes that the dates of the documents have no bearing upon the dates of their contents. He also reaches the definite conclusion that Jehovah was always regarded by the Hebrews as the God of the whole world, and not as a national God gradually rising in their conception to the more exalted position.

The work is divided into two chapters. In the first the author states the various kinds of demons in whose existence and work the Hebrews believed; of these he finds nine classes—the spirits of the dead, the demons of the night, of the desert, of caves, of trees, of the possessed, of the sick, etc. In the second chapter he gives an account of the various means employed to ward off these demons—the use of blood, water, animals, plants, etc. Some of his conclusions will certainly not be accepted. He extends belief in demons beyond the bounds of legitimate interpretation, applying it where moral evil is undoubtedly in the mind of the writer. But the book is interesting and worthy of a reading.

Two Witnesses, or the Bible True. By Joseph Palmer. 1912. Arthur H. Stockwell, 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England. Pages 275. Price, 1 shilling.

Mr. Palmer is a stout defender of the accuracy of the Scriptures and strongly opposes evolution and the whole Wellhausen hypothesis. He makes a readable book and hits some hard licks. One of his theories is the contemporaneous origin of the Gospels, due to notes taken down by the Apostles and others. The book will repay study.

Hat Jesus Christus gelebt? Prolegomena zu einer religionswissenschaftlichen Untersuchung des Christusproblems. Von Lic. Dr. Alfred Jeremias, Pfarrer der Lutherkirche zu Leipzig und Privatdozent an der Universität. Mit zwei Beilagen. 1. Der Auferstehungsmythus der vorchristlichen Religionen. 2. Leitsätze zum Christusproblem. Leipzig, 1911. A. Deichert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung Nachf. S. 64. M. 1.

It is not yet easy for American scholars to take more than a curious interest in pre-Christian Christ-myth idea, and the raising of the question of the historical life of Jesus, in which not a few German scholars find so much to engage their thought. But for such as want to come at the subject in a limited but very scientific way, here is a good work in the true German style of careful and painstaking analysis of the problem and the method of its solution.

Kritik des Neuen Testaments von einem griechischen Philosophen des 3 Jahrhunderts. Von Adolf Harnack. 1911. J. C. Heinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig. Pages 150. M. 5.

Here we have another volume in the valuable *Texte und Untersuchungen*. The philosopher is Porphyry, Harnack holds, who is the man aimed at in the *Apocriticus* of Macarius Magnes of the Third Century. It is the hostile criticism of Porphyry with which Harnack deals in his usual thorough style. It is a masterpiece of criticism.

The Call of the Christ. By Herbert L. Willett. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 1912. Pages 212. \$1.00, net. †

Prof. Willett writes in a fresh and helpful way about "the challenge of Jesus to the present century." It is in no sense a

life of Christ, but a study of the appeal to men to-day. The book will do good and strengthen the faith of some. There is a needless fling at those who hold as essential the divinity of Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit" as "types of an obsolescent order of Christianity" (pp. 8f.).

The Friendship of Jesus. By Robert Wells Veach, author of "The King and His Kingdom." Fleming H. Revell Co. 1911. Pages 124. 75 cents.

The sub-title, "the secret of a victorious life," describes the book very well. The author shows how Jesus is able and glad to help the Christian in his struggle with evil. It is a wholesome and virile treatment of a vital theme.

The Passion of Christ. By the Rev. James S. Stone, D.D., Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1912. Pages 385.

The purpose of the writer is to make "a study in the narratives, the circumstances, and some of the doctrines pertaining to the trial and death of our Divine Redeemer." This he does with scholarship, ability, and reverence. The author is not credulous, but he is faithful to the essential facts and truths and has written a useful book.

The Epistles to the Corinthians and Galatians. With Notes and Comments, by J. E. McFadyen. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

The Interpreter's Commentary is one of the best of the popular series. Dr. McFadyen has a fresh and vigorous way of looking at things. His comments are very able and suggestive.

Die Catene des Vaticanus Gr. 1802 zu den Proverben. Analysiert von Otto Hoppmann, Dr. Phil. 1912. J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig, Germany. Pr. 10 M.

Hans Leitzman is editing a series of *Catenestudien* of which this volume is Number 2. It is a photograph of the manuscript itself and is useful for the study of the textual criticism of Proverbs and for the study also of the Greek text. The references

are carefully and clearly given to Basil, Chrysostom, Origen, etc. The handwriting is very legible.

The Parables of Our Saviour, Expounded and Illustrated.

The Miracles of Our Saviour, Expounded and Illustrated.

By W. M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D. Hodder & Stoughton, New York; George H. Doran Company. Each about 450 pages. 50 cents, net.

These two works have long been recognized as standard works in exposition, the former first published in 1886, and the latter in 1890. The present edition is printed from the original plates and is now placed within reach of the public at about one-third the original price. The work is well done, and the inclusion of these volumes in the Hodder & Stoughton "Great Books at Little Prices" should give them a new period of extended popularity.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

From Freedom to Despotism: A Rational Prediction and a Forewarning. By Charles M. Hollingsworth. Washington, D. C. The Author. 1910.

There is no end to the number of books undertaking to discuss the Social Question; and their variety is almost as endless as their number. This is one of the most singular I have come across. It is strongly written. The reasoning is acute. The style is clear, though a little labored. Its premises are clearly stated and the deductions from them rigidly logical; but they are entirely too narrow. The author believes in the economic interpretation of history in the narrowest sense of the phrase. He utterly fails to comprehend and value adequately other numerous forces that are at work in the social process and especially in the complicated processes of modern society. He ignores many of the most significant tendencies which are manifest all about us; and thus drives ruthlessly on to the conclusion that there can be but one outcome to our political development—despotism. The book is covered inches thick with pessimism. I could not but ask, why write such a book? If we are headed toward despotism and there is no help for it, why not let us enjoy our dreams of progressive democracy as long as possible? If a man is afflicted with

a mortal disease for which there is no remedy, it is neither wise nor kind to insist upon forcing his situation upon his attention, unless there is some sort of preparation he can make for the inevitable issue. Pessimism is not a helpful doctrine, either in religion or politics.

C. S. GARDNER.

Tennyson and His Friends. Edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Pages 503. \$3.00, net.

There is boundless charm in the personality of Tennyson. His poetry is so rich in grace and beauty of style and sentiment that it is the wonder of modern days. But Tennyson himself has a winsomeness all his own that was well understood by his contemporaries. There was at times a certain roughness of manner to the stranger, but the initiated who were privileged to get within this outer shell and share the royal hospitality of this great soul learned the real Tennyson. He moved in the best circles of English life and that is the best in the world. It was the best in the true sense, that of culture of the spirit. In that high region Tennyson was at home and at his best. The present beautiful volume reveals to us some of the noble spirits in this mystic circle. It is a joy to a lover of Tennyson to commune in these delightful pages with Tennyson, his brothers Frederick and Charles, Arthur Hallam, Lushington, Fitzgerald, Carlyle, Thackeray, Ward, Spedding, and many more. Lord Tennyson, the editor, has called to his help various friends of his father, who are best qualified to present certain aspects of his private life. The views of Tennyson on many vital topics are given in a most interesting way, as music, science, nature. All in all, it is a book to prize and to enjoy. The pictures are numerous and beautiful and in harmony with the character of the volume.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Professor Elmslie: A Memoir. By W. Robertson Nicoll. Hodder & Stoughton, New York and London. 1911. Pages, 186.

Dr. Nicoll has published in a separate volume his beautiful sketch of Professor W. G. Elmslie, which had already appeared

in the memorial volume. It has all the charm of Dr. Nicoll's work, but the greatest charm is Dr. Elmslie himself. Prof. James Stratton contributes an appreciation in which he says that Elmslie was the most brilliant man that he had ever known, and was as lovable as he was brilliant. He was cut down in his prime when he had come to be the chief hope of British Nonconformity. He was Professor of Hebrew in the Presbyterian Theological College in London, but he was also a surpassingly gifted preacher. He belonged to that wonderful group of students at New College which included Henry Drummond, James Stalker, and Ian Maclaren, and was considered the bright particular star of them all. It is a gracious influence in our life to get acquainted with this lofty spirit. I am grateful to Sir W. Robertson Nicoll for his Memoir. I have another treasure in my life.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Later Letters of Marcus Dods, D.D., 1895-1909. Pages 303. Hodder & Stoughton, New York and London. 1911.

This is a companion volume to the "Early Letters" to 1865. Thus there is a gap of thirty years, the full tide of the career of Marcus Dods. It turns out that during this period Dr. Dods wrote very few letters because his family were more together. Hence it is not possible to trace his whole career by the letters. That is a pity, but one is very grateful for what we do have. These "Later Letters" show Dr. Dods in his ripe and rich old age. He is mellow with wisdom and glowing with the glory of the evening time. His days are very full at home and in this country also where he came to be a favorite as a lecturer to the summer schools. I do not know where a young minister can get more encouragement outside of Paul than he can in the experience of Marcus Dods. For six years no church would have him as pastor, but he came to be the chief scholar of the Free Church and President of New College.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

J. L. M. Curry: A Biography. By Edwin Anderson Alderman and Armistead Churchill Gordon. New York, 1911. The Macmillan Co. 468 pages. \$2.00, net.

Dr. Curry left much material for his memoirs and the authors have made good use of it. He well deserved this noble memorial of his truly great career. The best in the Old South and the New meet in him and his memory is secure with all who see that the hope of the New South lies in the education of the children. Democracy without education is doomed to failure. It may fail even with it, but it has no hope without it. In the main the life of Curry is linked with education at Howard College, at Richmond College, with the Peabody, and the Slater Funds. He was a Member of Congress before the war and then of the Confederate Congress. He became Minister to Spain under Cleveland. He was a preacher of rare gifts. But he did his enduring work as an educator. He wrote good books, but his best contribution was the giving of himself to this cause. He won to this cause high spirits in the South who are carrying it on. The book ought to have a wide reading and will do good.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Latin and Greek in American Education. With Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies. Edited by F. W. Kelsey. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1911. 396 pages. Price, \$1.50.

We have here a most timely volume and one that is worthy of the consideration of all men who have the interests of higher education at heart. This volume gives the best reply to the advocates of the purely utilitarian studies that we know. It is comprehensive, modern, thorough. Every phase of the case is presented. The need of the classics in science, law, medicine, theology is ably argued. The case for theology is championed by President McKenzie, of Hartford, and Prof. Hugh Black, of Union. There are undoubtedly signs of a reaction in favor of Greek and Latin. The example of Amherst is in point. After all, education is more than just an accumulation of facts. This book will help the cause along.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

A History of Classical Philology from the Seventh Century B. C. to the Twentieth Century A. D. By Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., LL.D., Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Pages 491. \$2.00, net.

The author's purpose is a commendable one. He seeks to present a handbook for the use of students who need to know the history of the development of interest in classical subjects. There is room for this single volume in English, for Sandy's three volumes are on a much larger scale. On the whole the work is well done, though slips occur here and there as in Sophocles' "Greek Grammar of the Roman and Byzantine Periods" for the well known and useful lexicon by this author (p. 452). There is a curious omission of Goodwin on this same page in the list of American grammarians. There is no allusion to Gessner Harrison's "Greek Prepositions." One notes also no reference to New Testament philology which is still left to one side as out of the stream of linguistic history. This antiquated notion dies hard. There are, however, many luminous comments in the book and the tone is sympathetic with modern knowledge and the book is a useful compendium.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Women of the Caesars. By Guglielmo Ferrero. The Century Co., New York. 337 pages. \$2.00, net.

All the world is now familiar with the name of Ferrero. His "Greatness and Decline of Rome" gave a new turn to the study of Roman history. These stately volumes were followed by "Characters and Events of Roman History." In "The Women of the Caesars" we see Ferrero at his best. He does original work and is able to throw fresh light on many points. Traditional views are frequently contravened and sometimes quite successfully. On the whole, Ferrero sets the great Roman women of the early empire in a better light than has been their fate since Suetonius. He in particular retouches in a favorable light Livia and the first Agrippina. Not so much can be said for Julia. But the book has real interest. The book has not so much charm of style as interest due to the new facts brought out. It will add to the author's reputation.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Turkestan, "The Heart of Asia." By William Eleroy Curtis, author of "One Irish Summer," "Around the Black Sea," "Modern India," "The Turk and His Lost Provinces," "To-day in Syria and Palestine," etc., etc. Pictures by John T. McCutcheon. New York, 1911, Hodder & Stoughton; George H. Doran Company. 344 pages. \$2.00 net.

Every reader of travels owes his debt to the able and distinguished newspaper correspondent traveller who has recently closed his labors in death. He was a man of culture, taste and energy. His friends were many and influential in all parts of the world. His facilities for seeing and learning on his travels were, therefore, rare and his facility for reporting what he saw and guessing what was unseen was of a high order. He gained a reputation for faithfully respecting every confidence and taking improper advantage of no courtesy. So that by 1910 when he would visit the land of mystery in Central Asia he was enabled to do so under the best possible circumstances. Even at that he declares the journey was not wholly delightful. His letters in the *Record-Herald*, Chicago, are published in this attractive volume which will be read by many because of its uncovering a land so little known and because it represents one of the last labors of the distinguished author. It abounds in just such varied information as would properly go into the columns of a high class newspaper for its most cultured readers, geographical, historical, ethnic, familiar, political, religious.

W. O. CARVER.

The Greek Commonwealth, Politics and Economics In Fifth-Century Athens. By Alfred E. Zimmern. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1911. Pp. 454.

More and more historians are seeking to know *the people* of the past—how they lived, what they thought and did, what and how they worshiped. Politics still figures as one of the phases of national life which must be heeded, but it is no longer the sole or even the main matter to be studied. Kings and princes are important, but the people are essential. Even politics is more explained on the basis of economics, religion and other primal motives of mankind.

The present volume is a fine example of this kind of history. Politics is not omitted, but is treated only to show how the people lived and worked and thought. No other volume with which the reviewer is acquainted gives so vivid and life-like a picture of the Greeks in the fifth century before Christ. After reading the volume one feels as if he had such an acquaintance with ancient Athens as a long residence would give him. Read the book and know the life of the Grecian people.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Griechisch-Byzantinische Gesprächsbücher und Verwandtes aus Sammelhandschriften. Herausgegeben und untersucht von C. L. Georg Heinrici. XXVIII Band, No. 8. Leipzig, Germany, 1911. B. G. Teubner. S. 98. M. 3.60.

Dr. Heinrici has done a very useful thing in giving handy form to the Dialogue literature of the Greek Patristic writers. There is a linguistic interest to the student of language and a theological aspect also. There is, besides, a pædagogic value to the questions and answers which meet us in these extracts which are preserved. These extracts give a better insight into the point of view of the men of the time than more extensive discussions. They go to the matter at once. It is all done with the utmost thoroughness so characteristic of the Germans.

Dr. Heinrici's name guarantees the accuracy of the work.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language. By Joseph Wright, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford. 1912. Henry Frowde. Oxford University Press, New York and London. Pages 384. Price 6s. net.

The student can still go best to *Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology* for a modern brief treatment of the subject as a whole. But no book in English does quite what Dr. Wright here offers the student. Brugmann's *Griechische Grammatik* is accessible for those who know German. The book does not deal with syntax, but is an able and scholarly discussion of the Greek forms in relation to the other members of the Indo-Germanic group of languages. There are many points still in dispute, but Dr.

Wright keeps well in the middle of the road. He knows how to give the salient facts. It will be very helpful for students of the Greek language if they will use this book in connection with the usual Greek grammar.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Handbook of Modern Greek Vernacular. Grammar, Texts, Glossary. By Albert Thumb, Professor of Comparative Philology in Strassburg University. Translated from the Second Improved and Enlarged German Edition, by S. Angus, M.A., Ph.D., 1912. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. Pages 371. Price \$3.50, net.

Students of the Greek language are to be warmly congratulated on the opportunity of using in English this standard work of Thumb, the only grammar of the Modern Greek vernacular in the English language. Thumb praises the work of the translator who "has performed his task with great ability and with a perfect understanding of the subject." The work of Thumb needs no praise. Readers of this quarterly will recall the fact that Dr. Angus, the translator, delivered the Gay Lectures here last April with signal ability. Students of modern Greek will find this grammar invaluable. It will be of great service also to all workers in the field of the Greek language who need to look at the language as a whole. In particular, students of the Greek New Testament will find it very useful for its frequent help on the history of idioms in the Hellenistic Greek. It will enable one to see that the Greek of the New Testament is a living idiom that has come right on down to the present time. I hope the book will have a good circulation in America.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Hellenistic Athens: An Historical Essay. By W. S. Ferguson, Assistant Professor of History, Harvard. New York, 1911. The Macmillan Co. 487 Pages. \$4.00, net.

Prof. Ferguson has given a very able and worthy discussion of the history of Athens from the death of Alexander the Great, B. C. 323, to the sack of Athens by Sulla, B. C. 86. It was a needed piece of work since no such book existed, and he has done it admirably. The glory of Athens had gone in a way, and

yet Athens really began to rule the world with the conquests of Alexander.

A History of the Ancient World. By George Willis Botsford, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 588 pages. \$1.50, net.

Here is a book that is adequate from every point of view. The maps, the pictures, the thorough scholarship, the modern tone and sympathy with the ancient world make it delightful for the student and the general reader.

A History of Greek Sculpture. By Rufus B. Richardson. New York and Cincinnati, 1911. The American Book Co.

We have here a most excellent handbook of Greek sculpture. It is copiously illustrated. All the latest discoveries are utilized. Prof. Richardson was once Director of the American School at Athens and has thus first-hand knowledge of the subject.

Statesmen of the Old South. By William E. Dodd, Ph.D., Professor of American History in the University of Chicago. New York, 1911. The Macmillan Co. 242 pages. \$1.50, net.

Prof. Dodd has given a sympathetic treatment of Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis. He has made a fresh study of the sources and gives a most interesting picture of the times. His sympathies are strongly anti-slavery and he shows how the South was led to cling to slavery, and the dreadful penalty that came at last. Prof. Dodd is a Baptist and a North Carolinian.

Two Great Southerners: Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. By A. C. Whitehead, A.M., East End School, Atlanta, Ga. American Book Co. New York, 1912. 190 pages.

This work is written "to acquaint the children of the South with the goodness and grandeur of the lives of two of her noblest sons." The work is done in a frank, scientific way with less of bias than the quotation given would suggest. It is a worthy production.

Universities of the World. By C. F. Thwing, LL.D., President of Western Reserve University. New York, 1911. The Macmillan Co. 284 pages. \$2.25.

One has here a bird's-eye view of many of the great schools of the world like Oxford, London, Paris, Leiden, Upsala, Madrid, Geneva, Rome, Athens, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, St. Petersburg, Bucharest, Robert College, Cairo, Calcutta, Melbourne, Peking, Tokio. There are copious illustrations which add greatly to the interest and value of the book. But the descriptions by President Thwing are very suggestive. The book is not exhaustive as one can note. Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Leipsig, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, etc., are not discussed. But the schools chosen are representative.

The Prophet of Florence. By Mary Putnam Denny, of Council Bluffs. The Gorham Press, Boston. 1911. Pages 104.

Miss Denny has drawn a vivid and sympathetic picture of Savonarola. She understands the ministry of suffering and has many helpful passages in her book for those who are called to suffer for Christ.

The Pillars of Rehoboth Church. By Nina Hill Robinson, Nashville, Tenn. Smith & Lamar. 1911. Price, \$1.00.

A good, wholesome Methodist story, illustrating the way in which one capable and consecrated life may often change the whole tone of a community for the better, and lift a whole church up to a plane of much higher efficiency.

For Lovers and Others. A Book of Roses Commemorating Anniversary Days from Dawn to Evening Time of Life. By James Terry White, Author of "Character Lessons in American Biography." New York, 1911. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 132 pages. \$1.25, net.

Here is a very gem of a little volume in artistic covers and box, on pages tinted with the fine colorings of the rose and the lavender and the skies' changing colors through all the day's

progress; and on these printed a profusion of variant verses that speak the soul and to the soul in splendid measures. A work of much merit.

CRITIC.

“These Rose Thoughts—while they are addressed
 For Lovers and Others—
 Are mostly in lavender pressed,
 For Others—*once* Lovers.”

Poems. By Madison Cawein (Selected by the Author), with a Foreword by William Dean Howells. New York, 1911. The Macmillan Company. xix+298 pages. \$1.35, net.

Mr. Cawein has come to be recognized as one of the first poets of his generation. His peculiar power is in nature poems. Out of many volumes his best are here collected with two new ones, published for the first time. It is a joy to have such a volume.

An Artist at the Zoo. By Harry B. Bradford. Illustrated with sixty drawings from life, by the author. Philadelphia. The Westminster Press. 1911. 189 pages. \$1.00 net; postage, 9 cents.

The Zoo in question is that at Washington, D. C.; and the work is strikingly well done.

When Dreams Come True, and Other Stories. By William Hamilton Johnston, a Member of the Tennessee Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.; Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South. 1911. 196 pages. 75 cents.

A collection of twenty-three stories, of varying interest, with no particular purpose, or marked merit; but some quite entertaining.

Willie Wyld: His Wonderful Voyage to the Island of Zanzibar; Hunting Big Game in Africa. By William James Morrison. Nashville, 1911 and 1912; Publishing House Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 128 and 131 pages. Each, 50 cents, net.

With highly laudatory introductions by Mary Hannah Johnston, of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, and by Philander Priestly Claxton, of Washington, these volumes of stories dare the reviewer to make any adverse criticism under penalty of condemning himself as an incompetent judge. They are full of information in natural history, of adventure and dramatic interest. The test of reading them to children gives them approval as successfully done. The pictures are fairly well done. The author is producing what is designated "The Morrison System of Natural History Stories." Now, after all the praise, one cannot be honest and fail to say that the stories are often exaggerated and portray improbable scenes. Even children readily detect these defects.

The Beauty of Self-Control. By J. R. Miller. New York. Thos. Y. Crowell Co. 290 pages.

Miller's books are the best of current devotional literature. His fertility and helpfulness in this field are amazing. This volume is one of his best, and will help and cheer all who love the Lord.

Influencing Men in Business: The Psychology of Argument and Suggestion. By Walter Dill Scott, Ph.D., Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Northwestern University. New York, 1911. The Ronald Press Company. 168 pages.

A very suggestive work for the young business man, to whom it is dedicated. It will be of great value to the preacher who will study the principles here set forth and their applications. Men are influenced in religion on the same principles as in business.

The editor regrets the crowding out of a large section of reviews on Religion and Apologetics.

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