

edition is something more than an attempt to bring statements of fact and figures down to date; parts of each chapter have been re-written with reference to events since 1916 and several new chapters have been added in the parts on money, insurance, transportation and socialism. Another new feature is the list of references at the end of each chapter.

*The Trust Problem in the United States*, by Eliot Jones (Macmillan, pp. 598), is a comprehensive study of "those combinations that have (or had) monopoly power." It presents an account of the early devices employed to restrain competition, outlines the modern trust movement and describes a number of representative trusts. Considerable attention is given to anti-trust legislation and judicial proceedings.

One of three important books on various phases of the labor problem which have appeared during recent months, is Frank Tannenbaum's volume on *The Labor Movement* (Putnam's, pp. 259). The author speaks of his book as "neither a prophecy nor a religion," but an "analysis of the labor movement." In keeping with his general purpose, which is to write a description, Mr. Tannenbaum takes up such important topics as the educational function of the labor movement, its conservative function and its relation to existing industrial government. The book is well written and interesting.

*What's What in the Labor Movement*, by Waldo R. Browne (Huebsch, pp. 578), is a glossary or cyclopedia of labor affairs. Alphabetical in arrangement, it lists and defines all the terms used in labor discussions. Theories are briefly explained, organizations are described and expressions are defined. It is a highly useful reference book.

*The International Protection of Labor*, by Boutelle E. Lowe, is published by the Macmillan Company (pp. 439). Its purpose is to describe the movement for international labor legislation, to present the labor agreements which have resulted therefrom and to indicate what the United States can do to promote the cause. The book is rich in its reprints of original documents and contains an exhaustive bibliography.

*The Economics of Socialism*, by H. M. Hyndman (Small, Maynard and Company, pp. 286), is an exposition of Marxian ideas for the benefit

of those who find the logic of Marx too difficult. Chapters are devoted to such topics as value, rent, interest, wages, and "the final futility of final utility." Mr. Hyndman confesses that not all the trouble arises from the heavy style in which Marx always wrote; "his thoughts themselves are difficult of comprehension." The present books sets forth these thoughts in simpler language and with a new orientation.

A criticism of *Karl Marx on Value* (pp. 52) by J. W. Scott, has been published by Messrs. A. & C. Black.

A posthumous volume by Arthur Jerome Eddy, entitled *Property* has come from the press of Messrs. A. C. McClurg and Company (pp. 254). It is a book along much the same lines as the author's *New Competition*; its main plea is for an enlargement and strengthening of the competitive system.

*The Organization of the Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts before 1875*, by Blanche Evans Hazard (Harvard University Press, pp. 293) is a historical survey of an important New England industry, based upon a careful study of town records, parish registers, account books, newspapers and other first hand material. It is a highly useful contribution to American economic history.

Professor John Lewis Gilpin's new volume on *Poverty and Dependency* (pp. 707) is published by the Century Company. It is an exhaustive discussion with adequate attention to the historical as well as to the present-day aspects of the problem. Although primarily intended as a college text, the book will undoubtedly prove of service to social workers everywhere by reason of its thoroughness and its clarity of presentation.

*The Elements of Social Science* by R. M. MacIver, associate professor of political economy at the University of Toronto (E. P. Dutton and Company, pp. vi, 186), discusses the structure of society and traces its evolution in a scholarly manner. The author's main theme is that "society is an infinitely interwoven series of relationships, issuing from the wills and purposes of beings who realize their likeness and their interdependence, in a word their community. It is, therefore, in the first place a state or quality of mind, not a mere means or agency for the comfort or convenience of the beings so minded" (p. 3).