

justification. England has been fortunate in the possession of many men of independent means who have devoted themselves to the solution of scientific problems ; but hardly any other living Englishman can point to so great an amount of truly scientific work applied to some of the fundamental problems of human welfare. In this case it is true, both as to form and substance, that an autobiography is what a biography ought to be.

The appendix to the book contains a very complete list of Mr. Galton's printed works, including newspaper articles and scientific memoirs as well as his better known books.

C. E. GEHLKE.

*Essays and Addresses.* By EDWARD BURRIT SMITH. Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1909.—xxxv, 376 pp.

Edward Burritt Smith was a man of brilliant parts and amazingly varied activities who, fighting his own way from his earliest years, came to hold a leading place at the Chicago bar and to interest himself in many civic movements. Outside his profession he worked for clean city government, uniform state legislation, sound money, Sunday schools, tariff reform, anti-imperialism and many things beside. The twenty-two essays and speeches in this volume deal with such widely different topics as "The Council and Mayor," "Street Railway Franchises," "The Civil Service Situation" and "The Clergyman as a Public Leader."

Standing rooted in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the author has the conviction that the times are out of joint. Although he helped to secure the election of Mr. Cleveland, he denounces in trenchant style, as a profanation of the hallowed policy of Washington, President Cleveland's attitude with regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. He denounces the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines, seeing the horrid form of absolutism rising among our democratic institutions. "Those who now represent us do not interpret the constitution in the terms of liberty. The President and the Congress of the United States have assumed and now exercise absolute powers." He denounces the tariff. He denounces "the lawless spirit of our age" and "the mushy and thoughtless sentimentalism of our time" which "seeks to improve upon Providence." In the face of inexorable economic law, "our people have been taught that it is the province of government to provide work for all those who labor with their hands, for such hours as they choose, for such wages as they want." Every sentence has a ring of sincerity and earnestness.

The legal arguments are luminous and impressive as a rule ; and many would consider the author's " Constitutional Government Imperilled " as better law, if not better politics, than the *Insular Cases*. Sometimes, however, his enthusiasm is stronger than his argument. This appears particularly in his effort to prove that sovereignty in this country resides with " the aggregate people, composed of all who hold the franchise in the several states." To make such an assertion, with no better proof than that " we the people of the United States " established the Constitution, is preposterous. The legal sovereign, the sovereign organized in the Constitution, is the amending power. Who the ultimate sovereign is we can only guess. It may be the aggregate of voters ; it may be the " money power " ; it may come to be the army.

E. M. SAIT.

*The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.* By JANE ADDAMS.  
New York, The Macmillan Company, 1909.—162 pp.

Miss Addams's recent book continues the note of realism suffused with imagination which characterizes all her utterances, whether oral or written. To Miss Addams, things as they are exist in the light of what they may be. What lies implicit in the ordinary is the centre of her attention. This last book is her most lucid and poetical expression. " The perpetual springs of life's self-renewals," which the author avers to be the revelation of the poets, are here indicated in their obscurer, humbler and more danger-fraught channels.

That our industrial civilization, with its emphasis on profit, has practically ceased to regard the provision of recreation as a public function is clearly indicated in the first chapter, " Youth in the City." Speaking of the entrance of girls into industrial life, away from the protection of the home, this trenchant sentence sums up the situation : " Society cares more for the products they manufacture than for their immemorial ability to reaffirm the charm of existence." The folly of leaving the furnishing of recreation to commercial enterprise is made evident. In vivid words is painted for us the debasement which awaits the period of idealism that accompanies maturity—idealism that might mean a great impetus towards all forms of social, artistic and personal development, if only adequate provision were made for recreational facilities in which the life of the young might find joyful and normal expression. The second chapter, entitled " Wrecked Foundations," notes the impracticability of keeping up old-world habits of chaperonage in American cities and shows that there is " but one path open to us in