

ernment by labor. This is true of New Zealand and Australia, but not of South Africa, and certainly not of Canada. Mr. Smith, with apparent reason, attributes popular apathy in England toward the oversea dominions to the unfavorable association in the popular mind of the term empire "with the shoddy empire of Napoleon III, reactionary Russia, militarist Germany, and our own Jingoos." The symposium is mostly concerned with the new attitude of the people of Great Britain toward the oversea dominions.

In *British Colonial Policy, 1783-1915* (London, Oxford University Press, 1916; 266 pp.), Mr. C. H. Currey of the Teachers' College of Sydney, has written an informing and readable summary of constitutional development within the British Empire since the close of the American Revolution. It is concerned almost exclusively with the self-governing colonies and their relations with the United Kingdom. Scarcely anything is said of India or the crown colonies. The book is divided into three parts, according to phases of colonial policy, rather than to chronology. These parts deal respectively with the policies of centralization, devolution and co-operation. Mr. Currey is an Australian and belongs to the school of "colonial nationalism," which had its origin in the dominions. Imperial federation he regards as impracticable, and contrary to the interests and aspirations of the dominions. His ideal for the future of the Empire is a voluntary alliance or partnership between its self-governing parts.

Fifty-two papers are included in *Canada's Future* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916; xv, 320 pp.), a symposium of official opinion of what Canada offers after the war, edited by E. A. Victor. While there is little political discussion, most of the other aspects of Canadian life, agrarian, industrial, commercial, religious and social, are taken up. It is remarkable in a symposium carefully planned and well-edited, that there is no paper on the municipal institutions of Canada, and none on women in Canadian life. In the paper written by F. P. Gutelius, general manager of railways owned by the Dominion government, it is maintained that from the transportation standpoint, Canada's immediate future has already been provided for; while George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce in the Borden government, and long the foremost authority on trade and finance in the Dominion House of Commons, frankly admits that in the years before the war there was over-speculation. Newton W. Rowell, leader of the Liberal opposition in the Ontario legislature, one of the few contributors who ventures into the realm of politics, describes Canada as the most individualistic community under the British flag. He realizes

that Canada, in many respects, has not kept pace with political and social progress in Great Britain; but rejoices in the fact that even in Canada, individualism is receding a little. "The social conscience is asserting itself, and legislation to secure social justice for the masses of people will occupy a large place in the legislative program of the future."

There are sixty-three chapters in Mr. Francis P. Jones' *History of the Sinn Fein Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1916* (New York, P. J. Kenedy and Sons, 1917; xxvi, 447 pp.). It begins with the first national council of the Sinn Feiners, held in Dublin in May 1905, and ends with the execution of Casement at Pentonville on August 3, 1916. The book appeals vehemently to men in this country who have a vested interest in Irish grievances, and who find it to their advantage to ignore the fact that since 1870 a new Ireland, not the Ireland of Irish-American historians of Ireland, has come into existence. According to Mr. Jones, if the rebellion of Easter week 1916 had succeeded, it would have proved a crowning disaster to England in the war. Ireland would have been able to hold out until the conclusion of peace, and would have had no occasion to ask at the peace conference for an independence which her arms had already won.

With the publication of the present volume on *Church and Reform in Scotland* (Glasgow, James Maclehose and Sons, 1916; xii, 378 pp.), Dr. William Law Mathieson completes his history of Scotland from 1550 to 1843—the year of the disruption of the Presbyterian Church. It is the fourth volume of a large and ambitious work, of which the first volume was issued as long ago as 1892. As a general history the present volume is excellent; it is scholarly and at the same time highly readable, and it is much more detailed and comprehensive than is sometimes the case with general histories. Students of church history and of ecclesiastical controversies will find the volume ample for their needs, while for students of political science the fourth volume of Dr. Mathieson's work is the most important in the series. This is true for three reasons: First, the work shows that every reform in the constitution of Scotland, parliamentary, ecclesiastic, judicial or municipal, was opposed by the Tories on the ground that it infringed the compact at the Union of 1707. Second, the volume throws much light on conditions in Scotland when the poor law was administered through kirk sessions, and when municipal and ecclesiastical institutions were so interwoven that the clergy of the Presbyterian church drew their salaries from the municipal treasuries. Third, Dr. Mathieson's descriptions of Toryism in Scotland from the French Revolution to 1830, his analysis