

Toward the end of his book Professor Warschauer calls attention to the bitter antagonism between the ideals of Blanc and Proudhon. "While Blanc demanded the intervention of the state in behalf of the propertyless, Proudhon contended that the state should in no way interfere with industrialism, and while the latter stood for unrestricted competition the former demanded its suppression" (page 395). Proudhon's views are related to the Jeffersonian attitude in our early politics as well as to the anarchistic tendencies of the present; while Blanc was an opponent of *laissez faire*, a forerunner, in a sense, of those who today advocate interference with and regulation of industrial affairs. It is strange, as the author remarks, that Blanc remained to the end of his life ignorant of related views developed in Germany by Marx, Lassalle and others; at all events, he paid no attention to them.

In spite of his own pronounced individualist views, Professor Warschauer has presented in a clear manner the characters and characteristics of the early development of socialism in France. His book will be of service to many students as well as to the general reader. It is written in a clear and unpedantic style, and the foot-notes are useful, not calculated solely to impress the reader with the author's erudition.

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*Memories of my Life.* By FRANCIS GALTON. New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1909.—viii, 339 pp.

In his *Memories* Mr. Galton has given us an intimate survey of a long life of unusual fullness and variety of experience. Medicine, geography, exploration, electricity, meteorology, composite photography, finger-print identification, statistics, psychology, measurement of human faculty, anthropology, anthropometry, mental and physical heredity, eugenics—all these subjects have claimed his attention. In many of them he was a pioneer: it may justly be said that he laid the foundations of the scientific study of heredity and, as an outgrowth of that, of eugenics. This latter term is indeed one of his own coining.

On the paternal side Mr. Galton is descended from a line of Quaker business men with a strong leaning toward scientific avocations. On the maternal side he is, like Charles Darwin, a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin. After a somewhat desultory education, which included several years' study of medicine, and a course leading to a "poll degree" in Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Galton was, by the death of his father in 1844, left at the age of twenty-two economically independent. He

gave up medicine as a profession and began to devote himself to scientific investigation. It is a most interesting comment on his character that his work has always had a direct bearing on practical human problems. It has not been the pursuit of knowledge for the sake of knowledge alone.

Shortly after his graduation from Cambridge he traveled through Egypt, the Sudan and Syria. Then, in 1850, he fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition to southwest Africa, where he explored a hitherto unknown territory. This gave him a scientific reputation, membership and other honors in the Royal Geographical Society, and eventually an election to the Royal Society at the age of thirty-four. For many years he was a member of the council of the Royal Geographical Society and a leading member and officer in the British Association; he was chairman of the Kew meteorological observatory, and to meteorology he contributed inventions of instruments and methods, as well as monographs on various topics.

Among other subjects to which he has made contributions should be mentioned anthropometry, strength measurements, finger-print identification, composite photography and various isolated psychological phenomena, *e. g.* (to quote titles) "Visualized Numerals" and "Generic Images."

Of course by far the most important of Mr. Galton's contributions have been those on the general problem of heredity. His work in this field may be considered epoch-making, not only for the results which he himself obtained, but quite as much for the statistical methods which he devised for his problems (*e. g.* measurement by relative position) and for the impetus he has given to men like the late Professor Weldon and Professor Karl Pearson. Merely to name his books on this and kindred topics is to make the above statement clear: *Hereditary Genius, English Men of Science, Human Faculty, Natural Inheritance, Noteworthy Families*, not to mention his later addresses and memoirs on the subject of eugenics.

To turn from the subject matter to the book itself, Mr. Galton's style is simple and clear, conversational in tone, personal but never gossipy. There seems hardly to have been a contemporary man of science in England with whom he has not had acquaintance, and with many of them he was and is on terms of intimacy. The book contains many interesting anecdotes of famous scientists.

In spite of all the intimacy of style and matter, the reader cannot detect the least trace of any conscious or unconscious vaunting of self, although few men today could boast of their achievement with greater

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.