

of which the reader may form his own opinions". He makes no effort, however, to disguise his conviction that the fruits of Waterloo were lost "through the inexperience of the men who set the world on its course again", that to return to a concerted and balanced international system would be but to invite fresh disaster, and that the hope of civilization lies in a federation of states "with enough cohesive force to guard against secession, repress any constituent state that defies the united will, make laws that concern the purposes for which the federation is formed, exercise the right of interpreting those laws by a system of federal courts, and maintain an executive that can make itself obeyed" (p. 262). Professor Bassett concerns himself with historical facts and with arguments, and wisely refrains from adding to the long list of specific plans and proposed constitutions which writers put forth in profusion during the war period. The statements of fact are almost unexceptionable, and the presentation of arguments, while traversing ground that of late has come to be very familiar, is clear and forceful, and has served a very useful purpose in recent days.

On the other hand, certain analogies that are drawn seem to the reviewer not altogether happy. The benevolently co-operative nature of the German cartel (p. xiv) is exaggerated; and the implication (pp. 194-200) that Germany should be dealt with in the lenient, if not chivalric, spirit that ought to have been shown—but unfortunately was not—toward our own defeated South does not carry conviction. Both the Confederacy and the German Empire fought for things we believe to have been wrong; but the fact that the former fought honorably and cleanly constitutes a tremendous difference.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

*La Politique Extérieure de l'Autriche-Hongrie, 1875-1914.* Tome I. *La Marche vers l'Orient, 1875-1908.* Tome II. *La Politique d'Asservissement, 1908-1914.* Par Jean Larmeroux, Docteur en Droit. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1918, pp. lxiv, 490; 476.) We open this book with pleased expectation. Two stout volumes bearing the imprint of a well-known publisher lead us to hope for something measuring up to the high standard of modern French historical scholarship. The subject is timely and interesting, one about which, though there is a vast amount still to be learned, enough of importance has already appeared in various languages and scattered form to make possible a general comprehensive work of real value. We soon discover, however, to our disappointment, that we have here nothing but a laborious compilation, not based on any special knowledge or on the use of sources except French Yellow Books; also there is no evidence, in spite of a quotation or two, that the author has made use of or can make use of any language but his own. We see that he has done and done carefully a large amount of reading in the French literature available on his topic. This he has digested with fair success, and he has evolved from

it a connected story which he proceeds to tell, seldom mentioning his sources. His title too is misleading. A work on the foreign policy of Austria from 1875 to 1914, such as he announces, ought to contain much about Italy. Mr. Larmeroux has very little to say about that country, and, indeed, does not seem to know much about it. What he has given us is a history of the Eastern Question for forty years, chiefly, though not entirely, from the point of view of Austria. This would be well worth while in itself if it were based on an extensive use of German sources besides those in several other languages. Without them it can have no pretensions to serious value. Taking the story such as it is, we may say that it is told moderately and judiciously in the main, though its tone becomes more violent as we get near to recent events. If there are no original views and several bad omissions, there are at least no glaring errors. The order is frequently confusing, there is some repetition and a needless amount of reproduction of the texts of treaties, etc., well known and easily accessible elsewhere.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

*Brest-Litowsk.* By S. Grumbach. (Paris and Lausanne, Payot et Cie., 1918, pp. 134, 3 fr.) This little volume is a contribution to the polemics of the present European revolution, and especially to the Russian phase of that revolution, by an Alsatian socialist who has resided in Switzerland for several years and is a well-known leader of the International. It is a French edition of a lecture, translated from the stenographic notes of the original German, which was delivered at the People's House, in Berne, on January 24, 1918. The text preserves the lecture form, even to reporting the applause, remarks, and questions of the audience. Apart from filibuster speeches in the Senate, an address of nearly 40,000 words, delivered as a single effort, harks back to the pulpit exploits of the New England forefathers—to days when people had more patient ears than now; but both the style and the argument of the author are compressed and his theme is developed without unnecessary detours or excursions.

Events since the lecture was given, more than a year ago, would doubtless change both the substance and the order of thought were it prepared for delivery today; but as an historical record of socialist opinion and policy during a highly critical era it retains not only documentary value but current interest. The author knows the present dictators of Russia as personal associates and intellectual colleagues, and he traces the mind of the Bolshevik movement, as represented by the two men who stand for its brains—Lenine and Trotsky—through all its aberrations of policy and inconsistencies of theory, from radical democracy to reactionary despotism. The facts are not new, but their elucidation is clear and informing.

Incidentally, the author—whose Alsatian hatred for the still triumphant imperialism of Germany combines national bitterness with doc-