

L'Opinion Allemande pendant la Guerre, 1914-1918. Par André Hallays. (Paris, Perrin et Cie., 1919, pp. 265, 3.50 fr.) This short book is a summary of German opinion during the war. It is a chronological survey of the changing fortunes of German arms, a kind of spiritual temperature-chart of Germany, of the exaltation during the early months of the war, of the hopes and fears during the Verdun struggle, of the continuous depression resultant from the blockade, of the great discouragement of 1916, of the longing for change or revolution in France—a hope deferred that made the German heart sick—of the forced cheerfulness during the spring of 1918, and of the despair and fear during the last months.

There is little attempt to differentiate German opinion. A German to the author is a German and nothing more. He does show that there was a peace party and a Pan-German party. One of the best features of his account, indeed, is his history of the gradual rise of peace sentiment. But he does not distinguish between the many and interesting shades of opinion. Nor does he interpret or analyze. He might well have done for all Germany what Edwyn Bevan has done so well for the German Socialists.

M. Hallays wishes to be fair and sets for himself excellent standards; he could hardly have chosen a more representative group of newspapers, and he has published documents hitherto unpresented to the public. Nevertheless he falls far short of his own ideals. His Germans are those to be found in French newspapers during the war. His Germans do not admit any failure in the first battle of the Marne until six months later; his Germans number in their ranks no liberals; his Germans utter in their newspapers only such ideas as are approved or tolerated for good reason by the *Hauptquartier*. But anyone who has had to read the German newspapers of the war knows that there was almost as much freedom of the press in Germany as in America.

What faith the Germans had in propaganda! If sentiment in neutral countries turned against them, their agents were to blame and should be removed. One is impressed with the effect of hunger on German opinion. And one is not surprised to find that the German excuses for military failure ring like those to which we all had to listen.

Two of M. Hallays's conclusions deserve mention. The Germans were down-hearted by the autumn of 1916. A successful Allied offensive at that time should, he believes, have ended the war. He says further that from August of 1918 the Germans knew that the game was up and looked forward fearfully. It seems that the German does not fight best with his back to the wall.

The book may be safely placed on the war-shelves, close to propaganda works. It will have some value for the historian, but far better books should soon appear.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

Histoire des États-Unis de 1787 à 1917. Par Georges Weill, Professeur à l'Université de Caen. [Bibliothèque France-Amérique.] (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1919, pp. 216, 5.50 fr.) The *Bibliothèque France-Amérique* was begun about ten years ago by the Comité France-Amérique in order to bring about a greater degree of understanding and sympathy between France and the western hemisphere. It includes volumes on Canada, Costa Rica, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and others, together with several later numbers which refer more particularly to the World War. Professor Weill's volume is intended to supply the need of an account in French of the history of the United States since the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Two-thirds of the book relates to the period from 1787 to the outbreak of the Civil War. For these years the author has relied heavily upon Professor McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*. For the Civil War and reconstruction he has depended, as everybody else does, upon Mr. Rhodes. As might be expected, these portions of the volume are most satisfactory. The last thirty pages are devoted to the years since 1877 and are, naturally, more fragmentary. On the whole, the style of the author is straightforward and the emphasis is usually well placed. There are seven maps and illustrations and a brief bibliography, but no index.

In the portion of the volume after the Civil War the author has fallen into more errors than are noticeable in the earlier pages. For example, Charles Sumner should hardly be classed with Carl Schurz as a leader in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 (p. 163); it is not accurate to lay the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 solely to the dissatisfaction of the Prohibitionists with the Republican party (p. 169); Mr. Blaine was the presidential nominee in 1884, but only a candidate for the nomination in 1876 and 1880 (p. 173); Mr. Taft was not a senator from Ohio (p. 181); and Colombia has not yet been indemnified for the events of 1903 (p. 191). These however are small matters. In the main Professor Weill's book should lead to a better understanding of American history in France.

CHARLES R. LINGLEY.

The Movement for Statehood, 1845-1846. Edited by Milo M. Quaife. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXVI.; Constitutional Series, vol. I.] (Madison, the Society, 1918, pp. 545, \$1.50.) The people of the territory of Wisconsin in the middle of the fourth decade of the nineteenth century entered upon the successive steps whereby they were to attain fuller self-government in the "family of republics". *The Movement for Statehood* is the first of a projected series of four volumes which, when completed, is to afford from original sources an account of this process. The other volumes are to treat, respectively, of the convention of 1846; the discussions concerning ratifica-