

which go back to 1692, but failing also to collate the printed text with the original manuscript. The course followed is the easier of the two, for printers can set up from photostat copies, thus saving an editor much trouble and a society much expense. We presume, however, that Mr. Ford and the society have faced the larger problem and will in time give us the entire series of minutes from 1692 to the close of the colonial period, thus reproducing both manuscript and printed texts. No statement to that effect is made in the introduction and the matter is rendered uncertain by the numbering "Volume I.", which appears on the half-title page and in the binder's title; but to do otherwise would be to deprive the undertaking of much of its usefulness.

American Foreign Policy, based upon Statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and Publicists of the American Republics, with an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. (Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1920, pp. vii, 128.) This collection of documents is intended by the editor to comprise "those official statements by successive Presidents and Secretaries of State which, having been formally or tacitly accepted by the American people, do in effect constitute the foundation of American foreign policy. . . . They are the classic declarations of policy which, taken together, present a record of which the American people may well be proud". Naturally the selection begins with Washington's Farewell Address and includes Jefferson's statement as to entangling alliances. Then follow the various messages relating to the Monroe Doctrine: Monroe's, Polk's, Buchanan's, Grant's, Cleveland's, and Roosevelt's. Blaine, Hay, and Root contribute their ideas as to the Monroe Doctrine, that of the last named being in no sense official, as it is the well-known address as president of the American Society of International Law for 1914. The instructions to and reports from the American delegates to the Hague conferences are properly included. The Recommendations of Havana concerning international organization, and the commentary thereon by Dr. James Brown Scott, however, are in no sense the official expression of any policy of the United States. Reprinting them in this form strengthens the impression that this book is one of *tendenz* character. They are

now offered to the peoples of Europe and Asia as America's positive contribution to the solution of the problem of providing a form of international co-operation which will avoid the creation of a super-government and rest international co-operation upon respect and reverence for law. This is the path of progress to which the traditions of American foreign policy point and this is the path upon which the Government of the United States may well invite other nations speedily to enter.

Therefore, we are not surprised to find nothing in the volume emanating from President Wilson. Instead appears the rider to the Naval Appropriation Bill of 1916, which declared for disarmament and authorized

the President at the close of the war to invite all the great governments of the world to a conference for the consideration of a plan for a world court. The authorization still stands, and an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose is as yet unexpended. The various selections, therefore, ought to provide a convenient aid to those who desire to expound the planks of the Republican platform bearing upon the League of Nations.

J. S. R.

The Čechs (Bohemians) in America: a Study of their National, Cultural, Political, Social, Economic, and Religious Life. By Thomas Čapek. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, pp. xix, 294, \$3.00.) Very few of us who have heard our grandmothers play that ancient companion to "The Maiden's Prayer", "The Battle of Prague", realize that it was an actual event, and one which was primarily responsible for the Czech (or Bohemian) element in the United States. In the seventeenth-century struggle between Catholic and Protestant which ended in the dispersal of the Protestant Czechs into all lands but their own began the first wave of Czech settlement in America. The Hussites, Thomas Čapek tells us in his comprehensive book, *The Čechs in America*, driven from their own land, sought homes not only in nearby Saxony and Hungary and Silesia, but the bolder spirits came to the new country.

The Čechs in America is a comprehensive, carefully arranged manual of all information about this section of our immigration, a section more important than we had heretofore realized. From the earliest Bohemians who fled here from religious persecution in the seventeenth century, to the latest flood of immigration, which, like all other immigration of our days, has industrial reasons behind it, he omits nothing.

He brings to our attention valuable qualities of the Czech, or, as it is easier to remember him, the Bohemian; the idealism, the persistence, the self-reliance, the intelligence, which he contributes to our commonwealth. It must be something of a shock to those of us who know the Czech mainly as the "Bohunk" of our industrial centres, to face the fact that Ellis Island records show him lowest in percentage of illiterates, and highest in percentage of skilled labor.

With the industry which he commends in his fellow-citizens, Mr. Čapek has dug from our records the surprising fact that the founder of the Philipse family, of the old manor of that name, as well as men who were grantees under Lord Baltimore, and wealthy merchants in Dutch New York, were Czechs. So were some of those Moravians whose settlement in Pennsylvania is still a factor in our land.

After the Moravian settlement in the eighteenth century, immigration, discouraged by the authorities of the mother country, practically ceased until 1840, when famine sent a new wave of the Bohemians to our shores. The revolution of 1848 added more; since then the immigration, steadily increasing and focusing in the Middle West, has been of the