

the nobility of his character" (pp. 270-271). Whatever may have been the sins of his exuberant youth, he was in manhood the incarnation of honor, conscience, and disinterested public spirit; and in later years a patriot of almost Spartan austerity, devoting himself body and soul to the national cause, rising, as disasters multiplied, to ever greater heights of courage, energy, and self-abnegation. In the rout after Leipzig he met his death in the waters of the Elster, worn out by fever, anxiety, and over-exertion, riddled by bullets—down to the last muttering the words "Duty" and "Poland".

R. H. LORD.

The Influence of George III. on the Development of the Constitution. By A. Mervin Davies, Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford. (Oxford, University Press, 1921, pp. 84, 4s. 6d.) The brilliant pamphlets of Edmund Burke written solely to support the tottering political fortunes of the Old Whigs have given the direction to the historical interpretation of the events of his generation. The Whig tradition about George III. and his contemporaries, thus planted, has been carefully nurtured by generations of historians until it is so firmly rooted in the consciousness of the English-speaking people that it will probably obscure the landscape till the end of time.

The above thesis, which "was awarded the Stanhope Historical Essay prize for 1921 in the University of Oxford", exhibits the present status of the Whig tradition. Naturally the author makes no claim to original research; but he has conscientiously read some of the more notable books on the subject and has utilized, for illustrative material, a few volumes of sources. One wonders why his attention was not called to the works of von Ruville. This can hardly be ascribed to national prejudice, for Basil Williams, *Life of Pitt*, is not listed among the authorities. Is Stanhope's life of the Great Commoner the standard in Oxford historical circles?

A longer discussion of the work is unnecessary. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the time, but it will be found useful for those who are not themselves specialists in the subject and yet desire a short review of the constitutional changes during the period. The author finds no difficulty in proving the great significance of the reign of George III. in the development of the English constitution. "It marks," he writes, "the close of the system of government established by the Revolution of 1688 and ushers in the modern period of popular government."

C. W. A.

Letters to "The Times" upon War and Neutrality, 1881-1920, with some Commentary. By Sir Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C., D.C.L., F.B.A. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1921, third edition, pp. xv, 215, 10s. 6d.) Professor Holland's letters to the London Times upon war and neutrality were first collected into book

form in 1909, again early in 1914, and now, in the third edition, are given what the distinguished author regards as doubtless their final form. With the commentaries inserted they amount to considerably more than the expression of opinion, frequently highly controversial, upon more or less technical questions of international law, clothed in language suitable to the general reader. From the point of view of the historian of the period since the Russo-Turkish war they furnish a valuable series of reasoned, although wholly contemporaneous, judgments upon many points raised during the nine wars since 1878, in seven of which Great Britain was a neutral. Controversial questions concerned with "pacific" reprisals are also considered. Throughout there is exhibited a candor which not infrequently undertakes spiritedly to differ from official British opinion and decision.

Professor Holland's position in international law is well known. Though classed as an analytical jurist, he does not affect to undervalue international law as a body of reasoned rules of action developed by the usages and customs of civilized world society. With him realities are not eclipsed by theory, nor does his knowledge of international law give him an academic attitude where actual international problems are presented. The necessity of the solution and settlement of international differences, one after another, is a driving force in the making of international law. Law-making treaties solve some, but raise other problems. Professor Holland's opposition to the Declaration of London ("that premature attempt to codify the law of maritime warfare, claiming misleadingly that its rules 'correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law'") is quite in line with his general point of view throughout forty years. His views upon the Treaty of Versailles express doubt as to the wisdom of joining in one document subjects intrinsically unrelated. The League of Nations is a "brave attempt", but his judgment is that the Covenant had no place in a detailed treaty of peace. His conservative attitude upon the theory of sovereignty may account for his fear that mandates may probably lead to jealousies and misunderstandings.

The volume is a record of forty years of vigorous and independent thinking and criticism, in which the event has frequently proved the correctness of the author's contemporaneous judgments.

J. S. REEVES.

Greater Roumania. By Charles Upson Clark, Ph.D. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1922, pp. xi, 477, \$4.00.) Whoever sees in war propaganda a desirable form of historical literature may take delight in this work on Rumania. In his preface the author tells us that, invited to Bucharest by the Rumanian government, he found himself moved to defend the country whose guest he was before the bar of world opinion. We may agree that, as a gentleman, he could do no less.