

standard books of reference. The small number of these would be the most misleading index of the value of his work, which is more the outcome of insight and reflection than of laborious research.

C. E. FRYER.

Europe since 1815. By CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN, Professor of History in Columbia University. Revised and enlarged edition. In two volumes. [American Historical Series, Charles H. Haskins, General Editor.] (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1923. Pp. xxi, 608; 609-1202. \$4.25 each; library edition, \$7.00 for the two.)

THE new edition of Professor Hazen's well-known and much appreciated book is almost twice the size of the original, which was published in 1910. The two hundred and fifty thousand words have grown to nearly five hundred thousand. More compact printing has enabled the publishers to put the enlarged work into two volumes of somewhat smaller size and yet preserve the pleasing typographical appearance of the earlier book.

The new matter relates almost exclusively to the momentous events which have occurred since 1910. For the earlier period the material in the original volume has in general been left unchanged, save for two new chapters on the Industrial Revolution and the rise of socialism and for numerous slight changes of phraseology to bring the narrative and comment into line with later developments. In order to cover the period from 1910 to 1914 Professor Hazen's method has usually been to revise and expand a little the concluding portion of several of his original chapters. Only in the case of Germany has there been any considerable addition. There is, however, a new chapter on the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. Practically all of this new material, except the chapter on the rise of socialism and two other new chapters on the World War and the making of peace in 1918-1919, is drawn almost unchanged from Professor Hazen's smaller books, *Modern European History* (1917), *Fifty Years of Europe* (1919), and *Modern Europe* (1920). The altogether new and most distinctive feature of the revised work is to be found in seventeen chapters, making up about thirty per cent. of the whole text, on the important and puzzling developments since 1919.

These seventeen entirely new chapters are admirable. In fourteen of them Professor Hazen presents in clear, definite, and interesting fashion for each of the states of Europe which has been much affected by participation in the war a narrative of the most important events in its history since 1918 and a description of the situation in which it finds itself. No other brief treatment which has come under my notice at all approaches that of Professor Hazen for firm grasp of the important things and for clarity of presentation. The other three chapters, dealing with the League of Nations, the Washington Conference, and the eclipse of the Entente, are well done as regards their respective subjects, but taken col-

lectively are perhaps not quite adequate for a clear comprehension of the course of events in Europe at large and of the general international situation.

Professor Hazen's treatment of the period since 1914 will not give perfect satisfaction to all shades of opinion. It has already excited the ire of some of the more pronounced of those who appear to be over-influenced by emotional reaction from the strong feelings of the time of the war and so disposed to lean over backwards in favor of Germany that they are eager to acquit her of any special blame for the war. Professor Hazen does not hesitate to say that as far as the immediate occasion for the war is concerned the blame rests almost wholly on the Central Powers. To me this seems a sound judgment. The fact that Professor Hazen's account was written in 1916 and is now reproduced with but little modification does not amount to a seriously damaging condemnation. It does not indicate that no account has been taken of the flood of revelations which has come from the press since 1918. It simply means that for so short an account there is no special occasion to modify very much what was then written. Any long and detailed account written at that time would no doubt require considerable modification. Professor Hazen is perhaps fairly open to criticism for not going into greater detail on a subject of capital importance, but not for what he has actually written.

Except in the two chapters on the Industrial Revolution and the rise of socialism, attention is concentrated on political events. But economic and intellectual factors, while not discussed at length, are not disregarded. Their influence on political affairs is everywhere well recognized. The most serious omission is the failure to treat adequately international relations from 1871 to about 1912. The accounts of the more important matters in the international field which are scattered through several different chapters are uniformly good, but there is real need for a connected account of the subject which will give an adequate impression of the way in which international affairs affected the life of Europe in that period.

While there are numerous points of detail, especially in matters of opinion, about which I should differ with Professor Hazen, his book, taken as a whole, seems to me much the best of its scope that we have for European history since 1815 or for any considerable portion of it.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Geschichte Europas seit den Verträgen von 1815 bis zum Frankfurter Frieden von 1871. Von ALFRED STERN. Band IX. (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger. 1923. Pp. xix, 590.)

THIS volume of the *Geschichte Europas* begins with a survey of French politics after 1860 and concludes with a commentary on the difficult position of Napoleon III. in 1866. But although the French emperor gets appropriate mention in the chapter on Italy and in the account of