

jects as impracticable even on the part of the United States, because of our double coast line and the necessity of defending our vital interests, such as our territorial integrity, our immigration policy and the Monroe Doctrine; second, reliance upon a volunteer soldiery—which is regarded as insufficient because of the time required for equipment and training; third, arbitration, and fourth, international conferences, especially those held at the Hague—which means are indorsed as useful, but are held to be insufficient; and lastly, a world-court to settle disputes and a world-government to prevent them from arising—which means the author considers entirely adequate, and which he hopes for from the future.

The book concludes with an alluring picture of the “millenium of peace” which will begin with this world-federation, which will usher in the cessation of war, gradual disarmament, the transformation of military academies into civil service schools, the abolition of tariffs, the unification of weights, measures, coinage, language and law, the disappearance of tricky diplomacy, the rapid development of backward nations, and an enormous increase in the industry, public works and moral development of the progressive nations of the world.

Although the final impression left upon the mind of the reader of this book is one of some inconsistency and indefiniteness, and although it will be both praised and condemned by bellumist and pacifist alike, it is an interesting reflection of the transition stage between militarism and judicialism in which the world finds itself at present, and it is on the whole a contribution of genuine merit toward the solution of the greatest problem of our time.

WM. I. HULL.

The Republican Tradition in Europe. By HERBERT A. L. FISHER.
(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. Pp. xii, 363.)

This book embodies in substance the lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in 1910, and is an attempt to describe in a general way the evolution of republican thought and practice in Europe from the end of the Roman Empire to the present. With the exception of a treatise by the great Spanish champion of republicanism, Emilio Castelar, it is, I believe, the only book dealing with the republican movement in the old world.

Mr. Fisher starts out with a review of mediaeval thought and tradition, observing that the political conditions of the middle ages, when

war was chronic, communication difficult and social inequality ingrained in the necessary institution of feudalism, were unfavorable to the growth of republican sentiment. The political theory of the time bears witness to a general belief in the necessity and divinity of Kingships and democratic protest against monarchy was sporadic and unorganized. The two greatest political thinkers of the time, Machiavelli and Guicciardini, were both opposed to popular government and in practice it made little or no headway. The Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century was a great dissolvent of European conservatism and in the writings of Milton, Languet, Althusius, Sidney and Harrington republicanism in one form or another found able defenders who were ready to repudiate the principle of monarchy. European republicanism, which ever since the French Revolution has been mainly a phenomenon of the Latin races, was, in fact, a creation of Teutonic civilization in the age of the Sea-beggars and the Roundheads. Throughout the period following the reformation the monarchial faith of the Romance nations was firmly maintained with hardly an exception. The philosophers of the eighteenth century made efficiency rather than education the test of good government and as monarchy met more nearly this test they preferred it to the republican regime.

Naturally the republican movement in France occupies the leading place in a treatise of this kind, and to it Mr. Fisher devotes several chapters. The French Republic, he says, was a new phenomenon in the history of the world, those which preceded it being merely ideal creations, or civic, federal, or aristocratic states, or combinations of all three. The republic of 1792 was centralized, anticlerical, military or propagandist, albeit full of humanitarian ideas. The second republic was established not so much out of hostility to monarchy as an attempt to break down Guizot's dictatorship, enlarge the franchise, rid the body politic of corruption and open the way to social reform. But the country was not prepared for it; it was founded in illusions and errors and soon collapsed. But it was not without permanent political effect on the traditions of the country, for it brought universal suffrage, introduced the presidential system and laid the foundations for a system of free secular education. The third republic, although apparently a permanent creation, rules over a divided nation. The war between it and the Catholic church is truceless, but the republic has succeeded in capturing the schools, dissolving the congregations and disestablishing the church.

In conclusion Mr. Fisher remarks that unquestionably the cause of

republicanism has made progress in Europe since 1870. This is due partly to the increased level of intelligence and character among monarchs themselves (witness Victoria, Edward VII, William II of Germany, Francis Joseph of Austria and Christian IX of Denmark, not to mention others). The importance of social and economic problems has also tended to divert the public mind away from the consideration of the question of the organization of the executive power. The growth of imperialism has also tended to strengthen the monarchical principle, for only a monarch can secure the attachment and loyalty of colonial peoples. The preference exhibited by the people of Norway in 1905 for a monarchy rather than a Republic is an indication that the monarchical principle is still popular in Europe. Mr. Fisher's book is, on the whole, a very interesting survey of a movement which has heretofore not attracted the attention of historical students. He shows a clear grasp of the subject and the story is told in a style not without real literary charm.

JAMES W. GARNER.

War and the Private Citizen: Studies in International Law. By A. PEARCE HIGGINS. (London: P. S. King and Son, 1912. Pp. 200.)

This is No. 27 in the series of monographs edited by Hon. W. Pember Reeves, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, by writers connected with that school.

The work is an octavo of 200 pages. Chapter 1 devotes 70 pages to "The Laws of War in Relation to the Private Citizen."

This portion of the book is quite general in its type with limited citations and some of them to minor authorities. Most of the observations are obvious and commonplace, but the latter portions of the chapter show greater vitality as where forced guides, requisitions of personal services, and of goods are discussed and disapproved. The arguments would have been strengthened if the facts adduced had been definite and precise and supported by citations. For instance, when Dr. Higgins discusses as results of war the "untold miseries to men, women and children who take no part in battles" (p. 65), he refers to the recent experiences of the inhabitants of Tripoli, Cyrenaica and the Arabian coast towns, but leaves us to imagine or recall those experiences as we may, without fact or reference.