

paper interview has resulted in a footnote containing a glaringly inaccurate explanation as to the origin of the alliance.

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The Struggle for Power in Europe, 1917-1921. By Dr. L. HADEN GUEST. (London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1921. Pp. 318.)

The author has given us a survey deserving, on the whole, careful reading. He treats of economic, social, and political conditions in Russia and in certain countries of Central and Southeastern Europe (one wonders why Bulgaria is included since Yugoslavia is not) from the point of view of a physician with a special sympathy for down-trodden people of all nations. On this account, it may not be strange that in regard to certain political and international relations, the author is uncertain and vague, that for instance he states that the boundaries of Hungary ought to be changed "into closer accord with the rights and necessities of all people concerned" (p. 209) without specifying which of her boundaries he means or giving reasons for an adjustment or instances of any infringement of her rights.

He sees in the rise of the peasants and the working people of the towns the two forces which are to bring a real democracy into being, though for this there is urgent need for peace, education, adequate feeding, and, as leaders, men who are scientifically trained. Progress along these lines he finds most pronounced in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. His solution for other difficulties lies in an economic federation of European states which will not interfere with their independent political life, and he bases the belief that this may come about upon the existence of trade unions, relief organizations, and the League of Nations. The three chapters devoted to general observations are more definite and usefully analytical than those dealing with the separate countries (Russia, Poland, "Tcheko"-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria), since the latter tend to gossip and develop sundry ideas unevenly.

The book has a detailed table of contents and two maps, one of the vegetation and the other of the manufactures of Europe. There is no index.

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Mexico and its Reconstruction. By CHESTER LLOYD JONES.
(New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1921. Pp. x, 330.)

In the judgment of the reviewer, Dr. Jones has done the best single book dealing with the Mexican problem in general. It is for the serious-minded reader and is not intended to be a popular message. He has given us a clear statement of what the real Mexican problem is—if, indeed, there is such a thing as a Mexican problem.

In a phrase, the Mexican state is an anomalous one and exists by virtue of the forbearance of the greater nations. The country is lacking in nearly all the essential elements which go to make up a real state in the true modern significance. Seventy-five per cent of its people belong in the period of the Phoenician and the nomadic free-booter. Dr. Jones has shown characteristically enough that only the smallest possible percentage of Mexicans is qualified to support a modern political state. The inertness of the majority of the population, mostly Indian, is emphasized, as well as the fickleness and dislike of work on the part of the mixed bloods; and finally the rivalries and lack of coöperation existing among the members of the topmost layer is pictured—all accounting for the possession by the Mexicans of the outline of a democracy along republican lines, and its degeneration into single executive control, or a paternalism which reached its height under Diaz.

The author's discussion of "Loans," "Claims," "Currency in the Banks" and "Public Income and Expenditure" comprises an important section of the book. He has given the essential facts, and but for the statement (note 2, p. 67) that the figures were in Mexican gold, one could not take exception to his data. As a matter of fact, the Mexican peso until 1905 had legally the intrinsic value of the American dollar, but it was subject of course to fluctuations in the markets.

One of the best sections of the book is undoubtedly that dealing with the people as a whole. The study of the labor problem is a clear exposition and at the same time a dismal forecast. Another important section of the book, and one upon which Dr. Jones is by right entitled to speak with authority, is that of "Industry" and "Commerce," and the two chapters dealing particularly with "Foreign Trade" have unusual merit. The whole story is told graphically and briefly. His discussion of "Foreigners' Property" is not so satisfactory; as a matter of fact no discussion of foreign investments could at this time be satisfactory, because the data is so indeterminate that more or less specula-