

Another book which also discusses certain of the great figures of English public life is *Political Ideas and Persons* by John Bailey (pp. 252), also published by E. P. Dutton. This is for the most part a collection of reviews of other people's books, such as Strachey's *Queen Victoria* and Monypenny and Buckle's *Disraeli*. The last part of the book contains several essays on present-day problems such as "After the War," and "National and International." The chapters devoted to personalities are admirable presentations which leave the figures standing vividly before the reader and are more interesting than the later chapters upon general topics.

Some Revolutions and Other Diplomatic Experiences, by Sir Henry G. Elliot (E. P. Dutton and Co., pp. 300), gives sidelights on the history of several countries at interesting junctures in their affairs. The author was at Naples when the Bourbon monarchy was expelled, at Greece when King Otho was dethroned, and was in Turkey during a good many diplomatic crises, one of the most important of which was the Constantinople conference. Sir Henry's observations are not always according to the generally accredited version of history, and his book in some instances is bound to open a discussion of whether he was right or not, but taken as a whole it is a valuable contribution to the history of the events he witnessed.

The Rising Temper of the East, by Frazier Hunt (Bobbs-Merrill Co., pp. 247), is a dramatic and popular account of what the writer saw with his own eyes in India, China, Japan, Korea, Australia, Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines and Haiti. In the earlier chapters the author expresses very decidedly the opinion that the white man's domination by force over the people of the East must cease, but toward the end of the book he frankly admits that none of these countries is yet ready for the freedom which it so ardently desires. The book is intensely human and one of its most striking merits is that it emphasizes distinctly the difference between the national aspirations of the East and the so-called menace of the colored races to the white.

The Foundations of Japan, by J. W. Robertson Scott (D. Appleton and Co., pp. xxvi, 446), differs from most other books on Japan in that it is concerned largely with the life, customs, problems and institutions of the rural population rather than the rapid commercial and industrial expansion of that country or its foreign relations. The author's point

of view is summarized in the following quotation from the introduction: "The basic fact about Japan is that it is an agricultural country. Japanese aestheticism, the victorious Japanese army and navy, the smoking chimneys. . . ., the pushing merchant marine, the Parliamentary and administrative developments of Tokyo and a costly world wide diplomacy are all borne on the bent backs of the Japanese peasant and his wife." The book is based upon personal observations and experiences which the author has presented in a most delightful manner. For the student in search of detailed facts there is an appendix of some forty pages to which the more technical and statistical data have been relegated.

The Shantung Question, by Ge-Zay Wood (Revell, pp. 372), is a history of the Shantung difficulties from the German occupation of Kiaochow, in 1897, to the settlement at the Washington conference. Available documents are given in full in the appendix. Emphasis is laid upon the negotiations at Paris, 1919, and at Washington, 1921-2. Separate chapters deal with such problems as railways and mines. The text is well supplied with extensive quotations from source material. The author considers the Washington settlement "much better than hoped for."

The Second Year Book of the League of Nations (pp. 423) edited by Dr. Charles H. Levermore has been published by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. There is a concise description of the work of the council and assembly of the league during 1921, as well as the proceedings of the Supreme Council which is the guiding force although not technically within the League. The editor regards the Washington conference as a meeting of the Supreme Council with a few invited guests, and therefore includes a full account of the conference and the texts of the treaties and resolutions adopted thereby.

Professor W. B. Munro of Harvard University and C. E. Ozanne of the Central High School of Cleveland are the authors of a recent high school text-book, entitled *Social Civics* (Macmillan Co., pp. xiii, 697), which presents many points of difference from other books of a similar nature. In the first place the work covers a wider range than most books on civics since it includes not only an analysis of governmental framework and functions but also a number of topics dealing with economics, sociology and international relations which are pre-