

arbitration, but to secure, in any controversy which threatens to lead to war, the postponement of hostile action until opportunity has been given for mediation and the proposal of an adjustment. Acceptance of a proposed adjustment is not to be forced upon the disputants; the members of the league are pledged only not to resort to war without giving time for mediation. If either of the disputing states breaks this pledge, all the other members of the league are to break off all relations with the offending country. They are to forbid their citizens to give any aid to that country, and they are to permit them not only to trade with its adversary but also to lend the latter any assistance they choose. The automatic boycott of the Paris covenant is quite in line with Dr. Lammasch's plan. In the earlier chapters of the book, the author makes many practical suggestions for the betterment of international law.

The mass of controversial literature produced during the World War has been so great that it has been impracticable to review or even to notice in this journal any considerable proportion of the indictments and defenses framed in the contending countries. Belated tribute should be paid to M. Emile Waxweiler's *La Belgique neutre et loyale* (Lausanne, Payot, 1915; 305 pp.), of which G. P. Putnam's Sons promptly published a satisfactory translation, *Belgium Neutral and Loyal* (xi, 324 pp.). The case of Belgium against Germany is here presented so simply and clearly and with such restraint of expression as to entitle the book to rank as a classic. All M. Waxweiler's contentions have since been supported by additional evidence, not a little of which has come from German sources.

*The Principles of the Moral Empire* (London, University of London Press, 1917; 247 pp.), by Kojiro Sugimori, is a treatise suggested by problems that have arisen out of the war. It is a plea for a moral, theological and social reform to be attained by strengthening the concept of personal worth as against the desire to render the interests of the individual, the class and the nation paramount over all other considerations. The author, who is professor of philosophy in the University of Waseda, Tokyo, finds the basis of the moral empire in a "metaphysical pride, which consists in a boundless self-respect and self-responsibility, as well as an infinite faith in our own power or creative possibility." The principles of it he then proceeds to elucidate from the standpoints of conscience and utility, the inner and outer world, pride and love, and personal worth and the social order. Only in a new religion which shall make this recognition of the moral value of the individual supreme, he thinks, will it be possible to right the present maladjustment of the relations of mankind.

In *La Question d'Afrique* (Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1918; xi, 391 pp.), Professor Raymond Ronze seeks to explain the share of African problems in bringing on the Great War. To this end he has traced the relations of Europe and the Dark Continent from their origins up to 1914, successively increasing the amount of space devoted to the later periods, so that rather more than half of the work is taken up with an account of the developments since 1885. In view of the fact that many excellent treatises have been written on specific portions of the general subject, the author has tried to synthesize them and make a connected story. As might be supposed, the work of France bulks large in the treatment, but without being assigned an emphasis altogether inordinate. The main thesis laid down is that just as there has been an Eastern Question, Near and Far, so there will be an African Question, which must be settled either by co-operation among the European nations now holding nearly all of Africa or by the inhabitants of the continent themselves, in proportion as they rise to a consciousness of the power of numbers reinforced by intelligence and by material means of defence. Because of the abundance of books that dilate upon the various phases of international politics, it seems unfortunate that Professor Ronze has not discussed at length the extent to which the process of Europeanization hitherto carried on among the natives has imbued them, or seems likely to imbue them, with an appreciation of the right and the ability to order their own destinies. To this aspect of the matter, however, he assigns barely a dozen pages of epilogue.

A very convenient index to the problems that have beset the deliberations of the Peace Conference is that furnished by Lothrop Stoddard and Glenn Frank in *Stakes of the War* (New York, The Century Co., 1918; xiv, 377 pp.). Dividing the geographical field into western, northern and eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Near East, along with appropriate subdivisions devoted to localities treated, it provides in each case a summary of the historical background, statistics of area and population, a survey of social, economic, political and military conditions, an account of the conflicting claims and interests involved, and a statement of the various solutions that have been proposed, as well as an estimate of their possible significance for the future. Serviceable maps and bibliographies also are supplied. An appendix on colonial problems completes the volume. The compilers, certainly, have tried to keep their viewpoint throughout impartial and objective. Their success in this respect, added to the succinct yet suitably comprehensive way in which they have presented their material, makes the book decidedly useful to the general reader.