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and Gual in 1797. This chapter also considers the projects of Francisco de Miranda for the separation of Spanish America from the motherland and devotes some attention to the ill-starred expedition which, in 1806, he launched from New York City against the coast of Venezuela. Chapter XIII. contains a description of the British capture and the Spanish reconquest of Buenos Aires in 1807-1808. The succeeding chapter presents an account of conditions in the captaincy-general of Chile and the viceroyalty of Peru at the opening of the nineteenth century.

The author's thesis about the political alignment of social groups in South American colonial society will bear further investigation. Comparison and collation show that many pages of *Spain's Declining Power in South America* are identical, or almost identical, with the pages about corresponding topics in his earlier book entitled *South America on the Eve of Emancipation*. A few quotations are omitted from the volume under review, some changes are made in phraseology, and connecting passages are supplied. Yet, after making allowance for alterations, the major part of chapters V., VI., IX., XI., XIII., and some pages in chapter XIV.—nearly one-quarter of *Spain's Declining Power in South America*—has been republished from Mr. Moses's earlier book, without any mention of that fact. Although the author has doubtless studied his subject long, yet the volume under review has no maps; it does not contain a distinct bibliography; and some important titles are not mentioned in the unmethodical foot-notes. His style is clear and, in general, interesting; but the proof-reader has failed to correct divers typographical errors. Professor Moses has performed a useful service to students of Spanish-American history, for his volume brings together, as no other book has done before, a large amount of information concerning events, reforms, and tendencies in Spanish South America during the later decades of Spanish rule—information which is indicative of the widespread discontent that Napoleon's usurpations in the Iberian Peninsula fanned into the Spanish-American Revolution.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*The State and the Nation*. By Edward Jenks. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1919, pp. vii, 312, \$2.00.) In 1900, Mr. Jenks published, in the *Temple Primers* series, *A History of Politics*, which, as he says, met with "an unexpected welcome". The book was planned as a counterpart to Sir Frederick Pollock's *Introduction to the History of the Science of Politics*. The latter, as everyone knows, deals with the history of political theory, and what Mr. Jenks undertook was to give "a brief account of what men have done, not of what they have thought, in that branch of human activity which we call Politics, or the Art of Government". Obviously, the title was ill-chosen; the book might better

have been described as an "Introduction to the Comparative History of Institutions—Political, Social, and Economic".

The merit of the *History of Politics* lay in the point of view which it presented, not in its execution. The treatment was sketchy, rather than condensed; the product of enthusiasm, rather than of knowledge; and it made up in the use of italics for what it lacked in authority. *The State and the Nation* is an expansion of the earlier volume, and holds closely to the tradition of its predecessor. The new title is no more appropriate, and the enlargement to twice the original length implies no serious addition to the author's preparation by research. Mr. Jenks has realized that there is a demand for a statement of the "main lines of social and political evolution", but the twenty years which he has had to revise and enlarge his work have not been utilized in the effort to avail himself of a notable opportunity.

Take, for example, his part I., Primitive Institutions. The ten pages of 1900 have become eleven in 1919. Originally, his authorities for this division consisted of Spencer and Gillen, Fison and Howitt, and L. H. Morgan; the studies of two decades have enabled him to discover Sir Alfred Lyall's *Asiatic Studies* (1882), and Miss Mary Kingsley's *West African Studies* (1899). Again, part II., Patriarchal Institutions, has been expanded from fifty-seven pages to eighty-two. In this, the only new sources quoted are the Old Testament and Miss Mary Kingsley; in the earlier form he had relied mainly on Seeböhm and Fustel, and twenty years have allowed a single chance allusion to Vinogradoff to escape his mind. This is typical of the book—to refer Mr. Jenks to the authorities he has overlooked would be to give a list of everything he should have consulted.

Notwithstanding all this, the book deserves attention. It stands as a first rough sketch of a work that is urgently needed at the present time. For this work, however, we cannot look to the ineradicable amateurism of the English; we shall have to wait, I presume, for one to be "made in Germany".

FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

*A History of the Jews.* By Paul Goodman. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1919, pp. xii, 164, \$1.50.) For one to write an unprejudiced history of his own people, particularly when that people has long been the object of universal prejudice and persecution, is no easy task, but it is a task that has been well accomplished in the book under review. In six chapters the author sketches the whole history of the Jews from the early Old Testament patriarchs down to the present time. Manifestly this is a tremendous stretch of history for one small book to cover, so that it cannot be anything more than a sketch. Most of the important developments during that long period are noted, but of course there can be little discussion of each. The book is a "marshalling and statement of facts", but withal it will be found fairly readable by the

general reader. To the specialist, however, it has little, if anything, to offer. A mere recital of events is not scientific history-writing.

The Old Testament period of Jewish history is the least satisfactory of the book. The author here simply gives the traditional Old Testament story, apparently without knowing that modern scientific study has changed that story in a host of particulars and changed it in a way to make it all the more romantic. The later history of the Jews under Roman, Christian, and Moslem rule is rather better done. The author notes with justice that the Jew was allowed more freedom by Roman and Moslem than by Christian, but he ought also to have noted that the Christian was no less intolerant of his fellow-Christian who disagreed with him in matters of religion. In the recent period the author would have done well to have noted that the Jews are to-day not so united as a casual reading of his book might seem to indicate, but are divided into camps like most of the human race.

If one desires a compendium of facts in Jewish history, he could probably find no better one than the present volume, but as a history it is not a little disappointing, and is scarcely representative of modern Jewish scholarship.

THEOPHILE J. MEEK.

*Hellenic Conceptions of Peace.* By Wallace E. Caldwell, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. LXXXIV., no 2, whole no. 195.] (New York, Columbia University Press, 1919, pp. 140, \$1.25.) This is an interesting study written by a man well grounded in Greek history, a pupil of the late Professors Sill and Botsford to whose memory the book is dedicated. It was, moreover, an excellent idea at this time to investigate the reaction of the Greeks, in the successive epochs of their development, on their failure to maintain peace for any considerable length of time. Our main criticism is that Dr. Caldwell has not kept his aim steadily enough in view. In fact, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that there has been a certain shifting of aim as the work proceeds. The first part of the thesis might be entitled with equal, if not greater propriety, *Hellenic Conceptions of War*, and on page 84 the author himself makes clear that it is to ascertain their "opinions on the subject of peace and war" that he is scrutinizing Greek authors. The middle part of the book comes perilously near treating the attitude of persons and parties in Athens to peace (as against further prosecution of the struggle) in the Peloponnesian War; and it is only in the concluding chapter, the one devoted to the fourth century, that the thesis comes to deal squarely with the problem of peace in general. Nor is this accidental; for it was only *then* that the Greeks became conscious of the fact that there was no war more necessary than the war against war itself—that the devising of some ways and means of preserving peace in Greece was the supreme task and test of statesmanship. The concluding chapter is accordingly the most valuable part of the book.

That it does not stand alone, and in greater amplitude perhaps, but is prefaced by so lengthy a peace-versus-war review of all previous Greek history and literature, raises a general question as to the desirable scope of doctors' dissertations on Greek and Roman history, into which the reviewer wishes to enter only so far as to suggest that the model of the thesis prepared in other fields of history where the sources as yet untouched are infinitely more abundant is not necessarily a good model for candidates in ancient history. It may well be that the best thesis in Greek and Roman history is oftentimes an article rather than a book, and that in the training of the doctor in this field, more emphasis should be placed on the study of numerous well-formulated problems and on wide reading in literature and philosophy than is done elsewhere. In Dr. Caldwell's case there is no suggestion that this sort of preparation is lacking, but it is amiss, we think, that his special contribution is mixed inextricably with much Greek history that is perfectly familiar to scholars—for whom obviously doctors' dissertations are intended.

W. S. FERGUSON.

*Blessed Giles of Assisi.* By Walter W. Seton. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. VIII.] (Manchester, University Press, 1918, pp. vii, 94.) Blessed Giles was one of the little group of simple-minded, single-hearted men who were the first to cluster around St. Francis of Assisi and might, if he had not been so humble and retiring, have claimed a place second to none among the founders of the great religious movement which stirred western Christendom in the early thirteenth century.

Hitherto there has been no critical version of his life published in England nor any translation of it into English. To supply both the one and the other—such is the object of this work. Speaking broadly, we may distinguish two elements within the compass of Mr. Seton's volume—one which will interest the general reader and one which will appeal rather to the specialist. The portion of general interest is comprised in the first four chapters (pp. 1-23), which contain an admirable biographical sketch of Giles from the time of his meeting with St. Francis in 1209 to his death at Monteripido fifty-three years afterwards. Chapter V. which deals with the complex question of the manuscript sources for the life of Giles (pp. 24-49) together with the text and translation of Codex Canonici Misc. 528 in the Bodleian Library which follow forms the part of the book of most interest to students.

To combine the critical and the popular is never an easy task and Mr. Seton is to be congratulated on the success with which he has accomplished it in this instance. For he has displayed great skill not only in his translation and study of the Oxford manuscript which forms the basis of the present edition—and the Latinity of which is often peculiar—but also in his attempt to make the personality of Giles real and living to English readers. The appendix contains a good general bibliography and a full index. In giving us this the eighth volume of its *Publications*,

the British Society of Franciscan Studies has made all students of medieval literature once more its debtors.

PASCHAL ROBINSON.

*The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, A.D. 1241-1242.* Prepared and edited by Henry Lewin Cannon, Associate Professor of History, Leland Stanford Junior University. [Yale Historical Publications, Manuscripts and Edited Texts, vol. V.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1918, pp. xv, 442, \$6.00.) Scholars who have deplored the dearth of printed financial and administrative documents relating to the thirteenth century, will welcome the appearance of the pipe roll of 26 Henry III. They are greatly indebted to the late Henry L. Cannon, its editor, and to the Yale University Press, which made its publication possible, for the first pipe roll of the long reign of Henry III. that has appeared in print.

Dr. Cannon's brief introduction describes the manuscript of the roll and the subsidiary financial documents of the year. The Latin of the text of the roll has been extended. The foot-notes contain the variant readings of the chancellor's roll and are invaluable in the checking of names of towns and individuals. The labor of identifying institutions and other matters has been rightly left to the historical investigator. There are two full indexes, one an *index nominum et locorum*, the other, an *index rerum*. The book is a model of very careful editing and of excellent press-work.

Like all of the pipe rolls, the present document is full of information on the events and institutions of the day. The departure of the king from England in 1242 receives indirect attention, in various places, through the references to the gathering of treasure and the assembling of weapons and food-stuffs. The account of the receipts and expenditures of the queen's household is full of intimate details. In the same class is the statement of the expenditures on the repairs of the castle of Kenilworth. The sheriff of Northampton is stated to have expended considerable sums of money on the care of royal falcons and hunting dogs as well as for the repair of monastic establishments in which the king was interested.

To those interested in the methods of administering justice, the pipe roll will prove of great value. Amerciaments levied by royal justices, payments made for writs, fines of all sorts, and payments exacted by justices of the forest, appear in almost every county. Students of taxation will find references to the attempts to collect the arrears of the fortieth of 1232 and the thirtieth of 1237. Scutages, tallages, and even the carucage, receive attention.

The system used in recording the sheriff's accounts is essentially the same as that of the time of Henry II. The finer distinctions of the author of the *Dialogus* are, however, not strictly observed, any more than

they were in Henry's reign. Dr. Cannon, in his introduction, has called attention to the "not infrequent" erasures and omissions in the roll and has commented on the lack of efficiency thus displayed.

JAMES F. WILLARD.

*The People's Faith in the Time of Wyclif.* By Bernard Lord Manning. [Thirlwall Essay, 1917.] (Cambridge, University Press, 1919, pp. xvi, 196.) Though brief this book contains much of value to students looking beneath the surface. Many points in the Wycliffite movement need investigation; but the fundamental question is, what was the actual religious condition of the times? This Mr. Manning undertakes to study in the popular contemporaneous literature. His method is clear and simple. He first discusses the ways in which religion was presented to the people. He then asks: How much did the average man know about his religion or might reasonably be expected to know and understand if he availed himself of means everywhere at his disposal; how was religion manifested in daily life? Finally he shows how the average man looked at some great problems then agitating men's minds. These were the problem of poverty, of freewill, and of prayer. That these were actual problems considered by others than theologians and agitators, is in itself an illuminating fact as to the religious conditions of the times. Though the writings of such mystics as Walter Hilton, Julian of Norwich, and Richard Rolle of Hampole might well have been used with more caution, the result of the author's investigations will be a surprise to many and will help all who have worked in this period. There is so much patient and profitable research, presented in a well-digested form with very many citations to support and illustrate assertions, that the book will be fairly judged by this rather than by the rather naive summaries and generalizations and the sometimes wavering judgments. Mr. Manning has convincingly shown that there is more religion in any age than that which is satirized by poets, and that one does not have to follow the methods of Cardinal Gasquet to discover it in the fourteenth century.

JOS. CULLEN AYER, jr.

*Ulrich Zwingli: Zum Gedächtnis der Zürcher Reformation, 1519-1919.* (Zürich, Buchdruckerei Berichthaus, 1919, cols. 308, pl. 181, pp. 54 in pocket, 70 fr., edition de luxe 150 fr.) No student of the Reformation should fail to know this sumptuous volume. It is Zürich as a whole—its archives, its library, its university, as well as its "Zwingli Verein"—which thus commemorates the New Year's Day four hundred years ago when Ulrich Zwingli began there his career. Under the general editorship of Dr. Hermann Escher, librarian and historian, a multitude of scholars, not all Swiss, have lent their aid. Meyer von Knonau writes on Zürich in 1519, Köhler on Zwingli as theologian, Oechsli on Zwingli as statesman, Farner on his domestic life, Lehmann on his relations and Zürich's with art. Not less precious are the masterly little vignettes of

biography and history prefixed to the portraits and facsimiles. But, it is these portraits themselves (fifty of them, largely from contemporary paintings and in color), the views of old Zürich (likewise largely in color), the more than a hundred superbly photographed letters and written documents, not to mention the reproduced title-pages and broadsides, that give this volume its most unique value. Now for the Zürich Reformation, as already for that at Wittenberg or at Strasburg, the student is equipped for a first-hand study of topography and of handwritings. The letters are accompanied not only by transcriptions, but by translations into German; and happily these transcriptions are so printed as to be detachable from the volume when their help should not be premature.

GEORGE L. BURR.

*Papers relating to the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643-1647.* Edited with an Introduction by Charles Sanford Terry, Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. In two volumes. [Publications of the Scottish History Society, second series, vols. XVI., XVII.] (Edinburgh, the Society, pp. cvi, 297; vii, 307-696.) These papers are chiefly the accounts of Sir Adam Hepburne, Lord Humble, commissary-general of the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant. Volume I. includes the Articles and Ordinances of War for the Scottish Army in 1644, a schedule of the arms and ammunition received by the general of artillery from the Scottish and English magazines for the expedition to England, and Hepburne's account as treasurer of the army. In volume II. is contained an account of the expenses for supplies of food and general accounts of receipts and expenses.

The introduction sketches the course of events that led the Scottish forces to join with the English, explains the organization of the Scottish army under Alexander Leslie, earl of Leven, enumerates the personnel of the officers, and adds some comments on Hepburne's account books. Professor Terry shows that the revenues of the army came from other than parliamentary sources, from assessments made upon the Scottish counties and upon the northern and "associate" counties, from monies borrowed, and from fines upon "malignants". The Scottish army also received a certain amount of clothing and food from England and profited from customs and excise dues levied in English ports.

The accounts have great value for the student of military history and for the student of prices. Leven very obviously carried into Scottish military methods much of Swedish and German practice. "Swede-feathers" formed a part of the equipment; firelocks were more common than in Cromwell's army; "half-pikes" were used. It is evident that Leven used more heavy artillery and more munitions for such artillery than the English. But mobile three-pounder guns were much depended upon. While the Scottish cavalry, mounted upon small "nags", were lighter than the English, it seems probable that they were better equipped with pistols and even muskets. The Scottish used a remarkable propor-

tion of spades and mattocks to the number of men. Leven, like his master Gustavus Adolphus, must have put faith in trenches.

Economic facts as to prices and places of manufacture are to be had on almost every page. Scottish soldiers and officers seem to have been paid on a much lower scale than their English brethren. Prices for wares and food seem less in northern England and Scotland than in the south. It is interesting to observe how much manufacturing of munitions and guns took place in Scotland.

Professor Terry's two volumes bear throughout the evidence of careful editing. He has done a drudge-like task in such a way as to save work and furnish evidence for many future historians.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

*Ceylon and the Hollanders, 1658-1796.* By P. E. Pieris, Deraniyagala Samarasinha Sriwardhana, D. Litt. (Tellippalai, Ceylon, American Ceylon Mission Press, 1918, pp. xvi, 181.) The period of Dutch rule in Ceylon has been little studied, and therefore this book, in spite of some defects, is welcome. The author is a member of the Ceylon civil service who has had access to considerable collections of local material, and who has now ready for publication another volume on Ceylon and the Portuguese. He provides a narrative of political and military events during the Dutch period, and makes some contributions to the constitutional and economic history of the island.

The features of the policy and administration of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon were very similar to those found in other eastern possessions under its rule. It sought commercial profit, and had little regard for measures which did not promise a direct return in goods or money. The natives were forced to supply products, notably cinnamon, which the company could market to advantage; but the incompetence and dishonesty of the administration gave rise to innumerable leaks, and the profits went in large part to officials trading on their private account. The natives were subject to economic oppression and neglected in every other respect. The Dutch never established themselves firmly, and remained masters of the island merely because of the lack of strong rivals.

The author prints a list of sources covering four pages, but unfortunately fails to support his text by specific references to them. It would be interesting to know the authority for the statement so often made and repeated here that the Dutch burnt the surplus spices to prevent a glut of the market, but on this and similar points the reader is left to his own resources. The book is imperfect in another and more important respect: the author appears to have relied for his Dutch material only on sources which have been translated into English. A considerable amount was available in this form, but of course the bulk of the material was not. Until some scholar has gone through the *Dagh Register gehouden in 't Casteel Batavia*, and the *Nederlandsch-Indisch Plakaatboek*, to instance only two large collections, and gleaned the material scattered in

Dutch periodicals and the publications of learned societies, the history of Ceylon under the Dutch will be in a merely provisional stage.

CLIVE DAY.

*Danton et la Paix.* Par Albert Mathiez, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Besançon. (Paris, Renaissance du Livre, 1919, pp. 262, 3.50 fr.) In this volume Professor Mathiez carries his campaign against the "légende Dantonienne" into new territory. In his *Études Robespierristes*, reviewed here last July, he seemed mainly desirous of establishing the fact of Danton's venality. He hinted, it is true, that the "Mirabeau of the populace" dabbled upon occasion in treasonable intrigues. Now, after a re-examination of the foreign relations of France from the outbreak of war with Austria until the spring of 1794, Professor Mathiez has convinced himself that Danton was a traitor. Treason has its fashions like everything else, and Danton's treason, so the author explains, was of a cut distinctly new; he was a "défaitiste". It is certainly ingenious to utilize the discredit which in France attaches to negotiations with the ancient enemy, on any other basis than his abject surrender, as a means of blackening the memory of Robespierre's victim.

All the way through his treatment of Danton's career Professor Mathiez urges that there were two Dantons, "le tribun véhément qui jette un défi aux tyrans de l'Europe" and a "défaitiste d'autant plus redoutable qu'il est plus habile et plus insaisissable, et dont le Comité de Salut Public ne peut briser l'opposition souterraine que par le grand coup de force d'un procès révolutionnaire". To support this theory the author commandeers every rumor and every libel current in a period when men's minds were warped by suspicion and prejudice. He warns us that it is unwise to reject the impressions of contemporaries, because these may have been based upon evidence that has not come down to us; a principle of criticism unfortunate for admirers of Robespierre, of whom most of his contemporaries had a very poor opinion. Professor Mathiez presents as an example of "defeatism" the policy of the first committee of public safety, of which Danton was the leading member, and especially the decree of the Convention on April 13, 1793, which repudiated the earlier pledge of intervention in behalf of insurrectionaries everywhere. This has commonly been taken as an indication of a return to sanity. Even less convincing is the attempt to prove that Danton and his friends were scheming for a premature and dishonest peace in the winter of 1793-1794. The whole work reads too much like a detailed brief for the prosecution.

H. E. B.

*Fifty Years of Europe, 1870-1919.* By Charles Downer Hazen, Professor of History in Columbia University. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1919, pp. 428, \$2.00.) In about three-quarters of its contents

this volume is substantially identical with chapters XX.-XXXVII. of Professor Hazen's *Modern European History*, published in 1917. The borrowed material has been skillfully reshaped by some changes of sequence, by expansion in a few places, and by numerous changes of tense, so as to make it read as if the whole book had been written just after the signing of the armistice with Germany. To the final chapter of the earlier volume, which stopped with the beginning of military operations in 1914, about twenty-five thousand words have been added, bringing the narrative of the World War to the close of hostilities. The difficult task of selection and condensation has been performed with rare skill. Among brief reviews of the war this chapter will take high rank.

The outbreak of war in 1914 revealed, with something like the shock and vividness of a flash of lightning, the fact that historians, despite much self-complacency, had been interpreting the history of Europe since 1870 in woefully imperfect fashion. There was, consequently, much need that at the earliest opportunity some competent scholar should write a small book of attractive quality which would furnish a correct and adequate interpretation of the period. Professor Hazen has met the requirement with much the best book of its kind which has yet appeared.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*Souvenirs.* Par Take Jonesco. (Paris, Payot et Cie., 1919, pp. 249, 4.50 fr.) This book, as the author informs us at the outset, does not contain his memoirs, which are to appear presently, but only a preface to them, a selection from "the thousands of articles that I have published since August 1, 1914". It must be judged accordingly, with due allowance for the time and also for the circumstances under which the articles were written. Mr. Take Jonesco, in the course of a long official career, has come into contact with many important public men in several countries, and, in certain cases, the contact has been intimate. He has given us here some of his impressions about them as confided by him to a Rumanian newspaper during the course of the war. Perhaps it is no more than natural that we are apt to get as much about what he said to his interlocutors as about what they said to him. Some of the conversations reported are quite interesting, even if they contain no startling revelations. We note, particularly, the descriptions of the sincere and persistent optimism of Prince Lichnowsky until almost the outbreak of hostilities, of the character and abilities of Kiderlen Wächter, whom Mr. Jonesco knew well and admired, though with qualifications, and of Talaat Pasha, whom he prevented in Bucharest, after a lively interview, from handing in an ultimatum to Greece in 1913. Of all the people described, Venizelos comes in for the highest praise. The last forty-nine pages of the book are taken up with a speech of the author to the Rumanian chamber of deputies on the Policy of National Instinct.

A. C. C.

*L'Opinion Allemande pendant la Guerre, 1914-1918.* Par André Hallays. (Paris, Perrin et Cie., 1919, pp. 265, 3.50 fr.) This short book is a summary of German opinion during the war. It is a chronological survey of the changing fortunes of German arms, a kind of spiritual temperature-chart of Germany, of the exaltation during the early months of the war, of the hopes and fears during the Verdun struggle, of the continuous depression resultant from the blockade, of the great discouragement of 1916, of the longing for change or revolution in France—a hope deferred that made the German heart sick—of the forced cheerfulness during the spring of 1918, and of the despair and fear during the last months.

There is little attempt to differentiate German opinion. A German to the author is a German and nothing more. He does show that there was a peace party and a Pan-German party. One of the best features of his account, indeed, is his history of the gradual rise of peace sentiment. But he does not distinguish between the many and interesting shades of opinion. Nor does he interpret or analyze. He might well have done for all Germany what Edwyn Bevan has done so well for the German Socialists.

M. Hallays wishes to be fair and sets for himself excellent standards; he could hardly have chosen a more representative group of newspapers, and he has published documents hitherto unrepresented to the public. Nevertheless he falls far short of his own ideals. His Germans are those to be found in French newspapers during the war. His Germans do not admit any failure in the first battle of the Marne until six months later; his Germans number in their ranks no liberals; his Germans utter in their newspapers only such ideas as are approved or tolerated for good reason by the *Hauptquartier*. But anyone who has had to read the German newspapers of the war knows that there was almost as much freedom of the press in Germany as in America.

What faith the Germans had in propaganda! If sentiment in neutral countries turned against them, their agents were to blame and should be removed. One is impressed with the effect of hunger on German opinion. And one is not surprised to find that the German excuses for military failure ring like those to which we all had to listen.

Two of M. Hallays's conclusions deserve mention. The Germans were down-hearted by the autumn of 1916. A successful Allied offensive at that time should, he believes, have ended the war. He says further that from August of 1918 the Germans knew that the game was up and looked forward fearfully. It seems that the German does not fight best with his back to the wall.

The book may be safely placed on the war-shelves, close to propaganda works. It will have some value for the historian, but far better books should soon appear.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

*Histoire des États-Unis de 1787 à 1917.* Par Georges Weill, Professeur à l'Université de Caen. [Bibliothèque France-Amérique.] (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1919, pp. 216, 5.50 fr.) The *Bibliothèque France-Amérique* was begun about ten years ago by the Comité France-Amérique in order to bring about a greater degree of understanding and sympathy between France and the western hemisphere. It includes volumes on Canada, Costa Rica, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and others, together with several later numbers which refer more particularly to the World War. Professor Weill's volume is intended to supply the need of an account in French of the history of the United States since the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Two-thirds of the book relates to the period from 1787 to the outbreak of the Civil War. For these years the author has relied heavily upon Professor McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*. For the Civil War and reconstruction he has depended, as everybody else does, upon Mr. Rhodes. As might be expected, these portions of the volume are most satisfactory. The last thirty pages are devoted to the years since 1877 and are, naturally, more fragmentary. On the whole, the style of the author is straightforward and the emphasis is usually well placed. There are seven maps and illustrations and a brief bibliography, but no index.

In the portion of the volume after the Civil War the author has fallen into more errors than are noticeable in the earlier pages. For example, Charles Sumner should hardly be classed with Carl Schurz as a leader in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 (p. 163); it is not accurate to lay the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 solely to the dissatisfaction of the Prohibitionists with the Republican party (p. 169); Mr. Blaine was the presidential nominee in 1884, but only a candidate for the nomination in 1876 and 1880 (p. 173); Mr. Taft was not a senator from Ohio (p. 181); and Colombia has not yet been indemnified for the events of 1903 (p. 191). These however are small matters. In the main Professor Weill's book should lead to a better understanding of American history in France.

CHARLES R. LINGLEY.

*The Movement for Statehood, 1845-1846.* Edited by Milo M. Quaife. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXVI.; Constitutional Series, vol. I.] (Madison, the Society, 1918, pp. 545, \$1.50.) The people of the territory of Wisconsin in the middle of the fourth decade of the nineteenth century entered upon the successive steps whereby they were to attain fuller self-government in the "family of republics". *The Movement for Statehood* is the first of a projected series of four volumes which, when completed, is to afford from original sources an account of this process. The other volumes are to treat, respectively, of the convention of 1846; the discussions concerning ratifica-

tion and the rejection of the first constitution in April, 1847; and the convention of 1847 and final ratification.

The present volume has by way of preliminary survey a suggestive introduction by Superintendent Quaife, a careful paper on the Admission of Wisconsin to Statehood by Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, and a reprint of the valuable article by Professor Paxson entitled, Wisconsin—a Constitution of Democracy. There is also an interesting sketch-map of the territory prepared by Mary S. Foster. There follow in part II. sundry official messages, reports, and debates. Part III., which forms the larger portion of the volume, is made up of selections from newspapers representing different sections of the territory and revealing many shades of political opinion.

To make thus readily accessible to historical students material drawn from the rich files at Madison is commendable. The selections deal with an interesting array of topics, and the editing has been carefully done. Yet minor typographical errors occasionally have crept in, the most serious being the confusion of lines at the top of page 105, and the use of "constitution" instead of "convention" on page 295; but such slips are few. A general criticism may be directed against the too strict parsimony in the use of subsidiary notes. It is all very well to let the documents tell the tale; but a few remarks, for example, concerning the political bias and editorship of each newspaper quoted and concerning the careers of such men as Ryan and the Stronges would give needed guidance to readers and relieve somewhat the tedium of discussions which are sometimes dreary and mediocre.

In order properly to appreciate these debates and discussions, it is well for the student of history to bear in mind how far in the van of liberalism in reality were these commoners of Wisconsin—in contrast, particularly, with the stage of development in Europe; then one senses the impressiveness of the constitutional movement which they well typify, and catches here and there brilliant statements of democratic doctrine. This volume is of such character as to cause us to look expectantly for the others of the series.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

*The American Indian as Participant in the Civil War.* By Annie Heloise Abel, Professor of History, Smith College. [The Slaveholding Indians, vol. II.] (Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Company, 1919, pp. 403, \$5.00.) This volume, the second to appear of a series of three on the American Indians as slaveholders and secessionists, as participants in the Civil War, and under reconstruction, opens with the participation of Indian regiments on the Confederate side in the battle of Pea Ridge, subsequent to the treaties of alliance with the Confederacy so fully treated in the first volume. From a military point of view this participation was of slight importance and was accompanied by serious violations

of the laws of civilized warfare. Thereafter from the Confederate side the record is one of neglect and exploitation. Supplies, equipment, and the white regiments promised the Indians for their defense were withheld or diverted, while several rather unsuccessful attempts were made to use the Indians in connection with operations in Arkansas and Missouri—all directly contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the treaties of alliance.

The federal employment of Indian regiments was occasioned by the presence in southern Kansas of several thousand destitute refugees from the secessionist tribes to the southward. Regiments organized from these refugees with white troops did restore federal control as far south as the Arkansas River, but the attack on the secessionist Indians was never pushed home; the operations were hampered by frequent changes in policy and command, incident to Kansas and Missouri politics, and were always subordinated to the military problems in Arkansas and Missouri.

On both sides the Indians were used for scouting, in raids, and in irregular partizan warfare; but except for the two participations mentioned, the organized Indian regiments had little share in the war and that with negligible results. With very few exceptions the military leaders on both sides had no interest in the problems of the Indians themselves nor that clear conception of the strategic importance of Indian country which had led to the very liberal treaties of alliance with the Confederacy. Pike, the negotiator of the treaties, was driven from command when he attempted to maintain even a little of the autonomy which the treaties were to guarantee. In fact the participation of the Indian was in many ways that of a bewildered onlooker and victim. As usual he was the victim of his own helplessness, and after the war was to pay dearly for what in large measure he was powerless to avoid.

Like all Miss Abel's work, the book shows unmistakable evidence of accurate and exhaustive use of the original material and a presentation which is a model as to references, documentation, and bibliography. But in the opinion of the reviewer it is open to serious question whether the material or the problem justifies a volume of this length. The factors and the conclusions are clearly presented and proven; it is difficult to see the advantages of such an accumulation of evidence, all tending to the same conclusions, in the form of factual narrative of intrigues and skirmishes which in themselves would seem to have little interest or value even to the antiquarian.

*The I. W. W.: a Study in American Syndicalism.* By Paul Frederick Brissenden, sometime Assistant in Economics at the University of California and University Fellow at Columbia. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. LXXXIII., whole no. 193.] (New York, Columbia University Press, 1919, pp. 432, \$3.50.) Mr. Brissenden has devoted a large amount of time for several years to the preparation of this book, has practically exhausted all of the sources, has visited the

local and national headquarters, interviewed most of the leaders, and presented a truly authoritative and complete history of the movement. He brings out clearly the contrasts with the other forms of labor organizations, and shows that the I. W. W. is not an imported product from France but has sprung from American conditions. It is a protest against political and industrial government from above. While the author endeavors to let the "wobblies" tell their own story, and does it so correctly that none of them can object, yet his estimate of them and their philosophy and methods is plain. They are "grotesquely unprepared for responsibility" and "they would be no less relentless Prussians than the corporations we have with us".

How miscellaneous and uncertain are the I. W. W. is shown by their several forerunners, by the discussions in their conventions, by their small and changing membership, by their successive splits. In some cases whole organizations, and in many cases individuals, have gone over to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, after experiencing the futility of the I. W. W. In another case, the organization split in two, with a Socialist secession devoted to political action, and the I. W. W. proper devoted to "direct action". The latter is the main theme of the book. The free-speech fights, sabotage, "job control", the contest over decentralization, and other characteristic features are well brought out, and the appendixes contain important documents, selections from their song-books, and statistics.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

*Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.* Volume LII., October, 1918-June, 1919. (Boston, the Society, 1919, pp. xvi, 356.) Aside from good articles by Professor Emerton on the Periodization of History and by Professor M. M. Bigelow on Becket and the Law, the contents of this volume are, as is usual, contributions to American history, documents illustrative of the same, and memoirs of deceased members. Of the latter the most important was Professor James B. Thayer, of whom there is an excellent portrait. Of the documents, the diary of Daniel Willard in Washington in 1846 and still more H. H. Gratz's account of a pilgrimage to Boston in 1859 are entertaining, while the letter of Edward Gibbon and the documents respecting his blackballing at Garrick's Club are curious. Notable among the papers, aside from those already mentioned, are that of Mr. W. C. Ford on Ezekiel Carré and the French Church in Boston and that of Professor George F. Moore on Judah Monis. The longest contribution (90 pp.) is an elaborate account of Admiral Vernon medals, 1739-1742, by Dr. Malcolm Storer.

*The Emancipation of Massachusetts: the Dream and the Reality.* By Brooks Adams. Revised and enlarged edition. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919, pp. 534.) Mr. Brooks Adams's valuable but one-sided work, originally published in 1887, is now brought out in a second

edition. The author declares that he now sees nothing in it, viewed merely as history, to retract or even to modify, but he prefixes to it a preface of 165 pages, the main object of which is to maintain "that the universe . . . is a chaos . . . with which man is doomed eternally and hopelessly to contend", and to illustrate, from history, that and allied theses. Two-thirds of the preface is concerned, for these purposes, with the Biblical history of Moses, concluded to be in general trustworthy and then relied on in detail. The reasonings and assertions of this new preface are original, bold, and acute. The historical student, modestly leaving much of it to the judgment of philosophers, will probably think that historically much rests on sandy foundations, but will find it at least provocative of thought.

*Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Volume I., part I. (Providence, the Library, pp. vii, 240.)* Since the various issues of 1865-1882, no printed catalogue of this wonderful collection has been put forth. Meantime, the library, as is familiar, has been much increased by additional purchases, especially since the death of Mr. John Nicholas Brown, its last owner, in 1900. The trustees under his will, as thereby authorized, gave the library to Brown University, and have greatly enriched it by the use of the generous endowment fund which he left for the purpose. In its special field, that of Americana printed before the nineteenth century, the library has few rivals in the world, and none of these are independent institutions solely devoted to that field. Therefore its catalogue, though in a sense defying review, as a catalogue of thousands of rarities must, is a book to which the attention of students of American history must be attracted. Its plan is to include all the printed books, pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts in the library, and not solely the Americana for which it primarily exists. The books and pamphlets will be catalogued in chronological order, in, we understand, about eight parts, but the maps and the manuscripts will with a few exceptions be reserved for separate lists. Titles are not to be extensively annotated; the notes which follow them are nearly confined to statements concerning the externals of the volumes, or such data as will distinguish different editions. The catalogue has been prepared by the competent hands of Mr. Worthington C. Ford. The present installment runs through the year 1569. That the catalogue of a library of Americana (or primarily of Americana) should embrace something like a thousand books in merely that portion which precedes the imprints of 1570 is alone a sufficient indication of the library's importance and value. Mr. Ford's work has been done with extraordinary care; in those cases where we have made comparisons, we have found no error in any title. The book has been printed by the Merrymount Press of Boston, and is very handsome.

*Cartas de Sucre al Libertador*. In two volumes, 1820-1830. [Biblioteca Ayacucho, bajo la Dirección de Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona.] (Madrid, Sociedad Española de Librería, 1919, pp. 431; 449.) This is merely a reprint of the initial volume of "Correspondencia de Hombres Notables con el Libertador", which forms part of the *Memorias del General O'Leary* published by the government of Venezuela at Carácas in 1879. It contains a preface (*advertencia*) by O'Leary, a sketch of the life of Sucre up to 1825 written by Bolívar, a series of letters from Sucre to the Liberator covering the decade 1820-1830, a selection of his letters to other personages, almost all of them army officers, and at the close a few of his proclamations. Its value consists in rendering accessible a collection of documents long since out of print and in making them typographically superior to the original.

Nowhere in fact or fiction perhaps is there found a more appealing story of faithfulness and devotion than that told in these letters from Bolívar's great lieutenant to his chief. During the course of a struggle in which jealousy and insubordination, intrigue and slander, ruined many a brotherhood in arms, nought could happen to mar the fidelity of Sucre. Easily the ablest of Spanish-American soldiers of the time, he was the least disposed to admit it. Neither success nor failure could warp his innate modesty on the score of his own achievements or lessen his steadfast admiration for the commander under whom he fought. Even after his brilliant victory at Ayacucho, it is evident from the famous sentence at the opening of his letter from the battlefield that he ascribed no credit to himself. Content, moreover, with the thought of doing his duty in all that might come within the sphere of military operations, he never concealed his unfitness for the tasks of statesmanship. This is shown especially in connection with his career in Bolivia, where politicians and reformers behaved in a manner quite repugnant to the nature of a man like Sucre who had the soldier's sense of directness and candor.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.