

Guerre de 1914; Documents officiels, Textes, Législatifs et Réglementaires (Paris, Dalloz, 1914).

New editions of recent books revised in the light of the European situation include *Problems of Power*, by W. M. Fullerton (Scribner), first published in 1913, in which the author brings his survey of international politics up to the outbreak of the war; and *The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913*, by Jacob G. Schurman (Princeton University Press), in which President Schurman in a new preface outlines the intimate relations of the Balkan situation to the present war.

A number of the foregoing books on the war are more particularly described in the note by Professor Turner which follows. Attention is also called to the contribution by Professor Spencer in which some of the German ante-bellum literature is considered.

WAR LITERATURE

EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER

University of Michigan

As was to be expected, the war of the nations has already produced an extensive literature, which is increasing rapidly, and bids fair in a little while to become enormous. Much of it is controversial and ephemeral, and some of it is of little merit even for the moment, but there has already been published a number of books which are interesting, informing, and well-written. In such a notice it is not necessary to do more than allude to the various "Papers" which the European governments have issued, which are as yet the principal sources for diplomatic information, or the works of Bernhardi, published some years ago and frequently reviewed, but which opponents of Germany cite to explain a great deal of what has arisen in the present crisis.

A book regarded in England as an answer to Bernhardi is *Germany and England*. By J. A. Cramb, M.A., Late Professor of Modern History, Queen's College, London. Introduction by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. Dutton, New York, 1914. Pp. xiv, 152. This little book contains the ablest explanation of the rivalry between Germany and England, which is the mighty growth of a modern Germany, righteous and justified from her own point of view, but essentially antagonistic to England who lies across her path. Face to face with Germany's virile militancy, there must be no pacificism or yielding policy, and the author calls upon his countrymen to arm and prepare for inevitable conflict. Notwithstanding that the volume appears to have been put

together from the lecture notes of the author—who died before the outbreak of the war—the writing is of rare beauty. Throughout the thought is of wonderful depth and power.

A book inferior in power and originality, but which rose to extraordinary popularity with the beginning of the war, is one whose merits and defects had been noticed before the war began: *Pan-Germanism*. By Roland G. Usher, Associate Professor of History, Washington University, St. Louis. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston and New York, 1913. 14th edition, 1914. Pp. viii, 314. In this book is contained one of the best accounts of German aspirations and designs, all of which the author calls Pan-Germanism, together with the opposition of the rival European powers. The account is clear and graphic. The principal defect is lack of cautious statement, and categorical assertion of what is sometimes not even plausible, but more often of what the author may conjecture but cannot possibly know. This defect, however, in the opinion of the reviewer, is not to be weighed against the positive merit of the book.

Less brilliant than Cramb's work, though well-written, is *The New Map of Europe (1911-1914)*. *The Story of the Recent European Diplomatic Crises and Wars and of Europe's Present Catastrophe*. By Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D. Century Company, New York, 1914. Pp. xii, 412. The book is especially admirable because of the intimate acquaintance which the author shows with that part of European politics which centers in Austria, Turkey, and the Balkans, where he has spent much time and made many associations. Nowhere have I seen a better discussion of the questions of southeastern Europe. There are also admirable chapters on the world policy of Germany, the administration of Alsace-Lorraine, the Bagdad railway, Poland, Crete, Albania, and the incidents which led immediately to the war. There are some slight inaccuracies, which may be due to haste, but they are without importance, and do not detract from the excellence of a book which will probably give more information about the causes of the war than any other available.

A book written avowedly for the purpose of assisting people to understand the causes of the war, the character and resources of the belligerents, the methods employed, and the issues at stake, is *The War in Europe, Its Causes and Results*. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Appleton, New York and London, 1914. Pp. x, 254. It is a useful and well-arranged compilation of facts, stated clearly, but without spirit or the reality which comes from intimate acquaintance with the things described.

It contains some errors and some confused statements (for example, p. 41), but it will probably be serviceable to many readers.

Many writings of controversial character have appeared. *Who is Responsible? Armageddon and After*. By Cloudesley Brereton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1914. Pp. ix, 104, is an interesting statement from the English point of view, designed to show that the development of Germany from the time of Frederick the Great has tended steadily toward a character and a position which have made inevitable the present world catastrophe. There is admirable description of the excellence which characterizes so many aspects of German life, and of the defects and brutality of its spirit, and also of German weaknesses. Much of the defect, in the mind of the author, arises from the fact that there is in Germany a too exclusively man-made civilization. Mighty issues are at stake: "This is probably one of the great turning-points in the world's history—and the issue may be a great spiritual Renaissance or the return of the Huns" (p. vii).

More fiercely controversial is *The Real "Truth about Germany," Facts about the War*. By Douglas Sladen. *An Analysis and a Refutation from the English Point of View, of the Pamphlet "The Truth About Germany," Issued under the Authority of a Committee of Representative German Citizens. With an Appendix, Great Britain and the War*. By A. Maurice Low, M.A. Putnam's, New York and London, 1914. Pp. x, 272, of which the scope is sufficiently indicated by the title. If the pamphlet against which it is directed was so poorly argued and so loosely constructed as to excite contempt, it must be said that this attempted refutation is in many places neither calm, dignified, nor conclusive, though in the opinion of the reviewer the reply is better, if not more effective, than the argument against which it was directed—not a very difficult task to accomplish.

Representing strongly the German point of view is *The War and America*. By Hugo Münsterberg. Appleton, New York and London, 1914. Pp. viii, 210. The book is an able statement of the conduct of Germany and her ally, and an attempt to influence American opinion in their favor. The thesis is the danger to the civilization of the world which would follow the triumph of Russia, which according to the author is the inevitable outcome of the triumph of the allies. "If Russia wins to-day and Germany is broken down, Asia must win sooner or later, and if Asia wins, the achievements of the western world will be wiped from the earth more sweepingly than the civilization of old Assyria" (p. 103). The story of the destruction of the "thought-people" by

Asiatics is a very clever piece of writing (pp. 103–107). In many respects the volume is an admirable statement of the case of Germany and a justification of her position; but it is hopelessly vitiated by special pleading and inaccurate statement. According to the author “it has become absolutely clear that the war was started by Russia and France and that Germany was in no way responsible” (p. 210).

Other books discuss interesting problems suggested by the war. In accordance with well-known ideas of the principal author is *War's Aftermath, a Preliminary Study of the Eugenics of War as Illustrated by the Civil War of the United States and the Late Wars in the Balkans*. By David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University and Harvey Ernest Jordan, Professor of Histology and Embryology in the University of Virginia. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston and New York, 1914. Pp. xxxi, 104. It is a study founded upon information obtained in Spottsylvania and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia, and Cobb County, Georgia, based on answers given to a series of carefully prepared questions, and designed to examine the truth of Schiller's assertion, “Immer der Krieg verschlingt die Besten.” The results, which are interesting but not absolutely conclusive, are supplemented by an account of things seen in the Balkans. The little volume is an able explanation of one of the worst effects of war.

One of the most original and constructive books suggested by the present situation is *War and Insurance, an Address Delivered before the Philosophical Union of the University of California at its Twenty-fifth Anniversary at Berkeley, California, August 27, 1914*. By Josiah Royce. With an Introduction and Notes. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914. Pp. xlviii, 96. Following an idea of Kant, the author sees the explanation of the persistence of war among civilized peoples in what he calls the “dyadic, the dual, the bilateral relations of man and man, of each man to his neighbor,” which are “relations fraught with social danger.” “A pair of men is what I may call an essentially dangerous community” (p. 30). The remedy, so far as individuals are concerned, must be sought in a triadic group, or a group consisting of a principal, an agent, and a client. This suggests the idea of a “community of interpretation,” which, under special forms, has already contributed so much to the progress of civilization, these forms being the judicial community, the banker's community, and last and most important of all, the community of insurance. And developing this thesis, Professor Royce suggests a scheme of international insurance, to be administered by powerful and inviolable trustees, which shall

insure nations against various disasters, perhaps even war. The book is tentative rather than conclusive: "Its whole present purpose is gained, in fact, if it leads to a serious revision of its own imperfections" (p. xi).

The long standing comment of historical scholars that there was no English translation of the writings of Treitschke attracted little attention until recently, when events gave a prominence to his teachings which they had never before obtained outside of Germany. The lack has been partly remedied. *Treitschke, His Doctrine of German Destiny and of International Relations. Together with a Study of His Life and Work of Adolph Hausrath. For the First Time Translated into English.* Putnam's, New York and London, 1914. Pp. xi, 332, is a translation of the biography written by his friend, and of some of his own more characteristic writings. The wonderful eloquence of Treitschke's style is manifest even in translation, in the difference between the biography and that which he himself wrote. Hausrath's account is a meritorious story of the life of his friend, in which the principal merit lies in the personal touch which his reminiscences allow him to contribute, but it is in many places confused and obscure, and even at its best not to be compared with the wonderfully vivid and suggestive portrait in the third lecture of Cramb. The selections from Treitschke's writings are well chosen for the general reader, particularly those which have to do with the army, with international law, and with German colonization. An explanatory preface is furnished by Mr. Putnam himself.

WHO MADE GERMAN OPINION?¹

H. R. SPENCER

Ohio State University

More terrible than an army with banners is the "people in arms;" for in these days that people is equipped with deadly weapons—nationalism, ambition, righteous indignation, revenge. The forging of that public opinion has been recognized abroad as a state task and as a responsibility of incalculable importance. If today the neutral onlooker is bewildered by the sight of several public opinions, fired by genuine zeal in behalf of diametrically opposed aims and based on mutually exclusive premises, it is evident that he is not only in the presence of irreconcilable interests, but is also enjoying unusual opportunities for

¹ Bernhardt, *Unsere Zukunft*; Oncken, *Deutschland und England*; Oncken, *Der Kaiser und die Nation*; Rohrbach, *Der deutsche Gedanke in der Welt*.