

the past, endeavored to express myself with reserve. But I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time has come when the world should be informed of the true situation. There is no use in evading the fact that China is utterly incapable of managing her own affairs, and that the civilized nations of the world must come to an agreement with a view to establishing an international guardianship for China."

It is in the light of such ideas and purposes that we are to read our author's indignant resentment of general suspicion of Japan's pledge to restore Kaiou Chow to China. It will be restored to China when and in what measure China is taken over by the other nations with Japan chief in the counsels of that "international guardianship" for which the Paris peace laid the foundation, under the demand of Japan. The European powers shared all too much in Japan's ambitions to advance their interest at the expense of China's rights, and the United States finally yielded. We shall not get away from that iniquity in many a long day.

This book of Mr. Kawakami, like his others, needs to be studied by Americans to help us see with a much needed sympathy the really acute problems of population and of needed resources which Japan faces and which must account for many of her ideas and some of her policies which are the product of these acute needs. There is all too little knowledge of Japan in our country. We are too provincial in knowledge and in feeling. Our large part in world life cannot be determined by narrow and selfish aims. This book will help us to see the other side. And if Japanese policies are sometimes seriously selfish and sordid ours may be open to the same charges, and Mr. Kawakami does not spare our feelings in this volume.

W. O. CARVER.

Foreign Financial Control of China. By T. W. Overlach. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1909. ix-|-xiii-|-295 pp. \$2.00.

One does not usually begin a book review by quoting a cover advertising summary. In this case such a note serves a good purpose. "With the coming of peace, China re-enters the stage in the play of economic and political rivalries. Lest these rivalries centering in China end in war, it will be necessary for all the powers concerned to readjust their specific national interests and viewpoints on the basis of neutral respect for the needs and aspirations of all, including those of China. To contribute toward such international conciliation is the aim of this book." The gracious concession that the "needs and aspirations" of China shall be "included" in those which must

hereafter have consideration offers encouraging hope which still awaits fulfillment when one has finished reading the book. The author advocates no fundamental recognition of the inherent rights of the Chinese beyond the shrewd warning that it is not wise to go to the extent of killing the poor goose while robbing her of her eggs, for the very good reason that the egg supply would thereby cease. What is desired is that the robbers shall recognize that their business can continue to succeed only if they reach some common agreement and exercise united "control" over China so as not to fall out and fight among themselves in the process of individual control such as has been sought and largely exercised in the past.

The history of the dealings of the nations with China in the past hundred years is one of the most sordid examples of unregenerate national selfishness in all history. Perhaps the most deplorable tragedy of the Paris Peace is the triumph of the policy of continuing to hold China as the legitimate prey of the sordid exploiting policy of the past; for the yielding to Japan in the matter of Shantung is nothing short of such a triumph. If Great Britain and France had really had a change of heart in this matter, Japan could not have held them together in opposition to Mr. Wilson; and the final yielding of Mr. Wilson in the hope that the League of Nations will right the confessed wrong represents his too bouyant idealism rather than his historically guided insight.

The volume before us is a remarkably clear, concise, direct outline of the iniquities perpetrated against and upon China by each of the several powers for the past twenty-five years and a shrewd, worldly-wise piece of advice as to the only hopeful way to keep up the same course by adopting a new policy.

Incidentally also the book shows the internationalism—of finance—which no less than the internationalism of labor organizations is of the factors that must be most seriously reckoned with in the future ordering of the affairs of the world. The very excellencies of this work, in its scientific treatment of its subject, are full of discouragement to the man who wishes to think of China optimistically and of international relations from the standpoint of the idealist.

Truly all our principles are now under the testing strain of great burdens. The next few years will make a new order or plunge the world into social and economic chaos. China is to be a primary area of such testing. In that valley of decision are uncounted multitudes; into it are plunging unmeasured conflicting forces with their interests. Our author pleads for harmonizing the incoming forces. It is a sage, worldly message to great financiers. It is a call of serious warning to such as seek the good of humanity.

W. O. CARVER.