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Review

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countries under the Turk fled to Serbia, the Bulgars fled to Wallachia, Moldavia and South Russia, so that the impulse which led to the rise of the modern Bulgarian state came from Roumania and Russia. The descriptions make it clear that the strife and hatred of which the Peninsula has always been the hotbed are directly due to Turkish rule, and the only hope for the future is that with the disappearance of that rule its dreadful legacy will in course of time disappear also.

M. I. N.

ASIA

The War and the Baghdad Railway.— **Morris Jastrow, Jr.** Philadelphia and London : Lippincott. 1917. *Map and Illustrations.* 6s. net.

The author gives as the main thesis of this book the view that the control of the highway stretching from Constantinople to Baghdad has always involved the domination of the Near East. This leads him to maintain that questions connected with the Baghdad railway were the great cause of the war. While, therefore, he considers that the map of Europe will not be materially changed as the result of the final settlement, he expresses the opinion that extensive modifications in the Near East are essential to a stable peace. His own suggestions involve the internationalization of the Baghdad railway, and associated with this an internationalization of Constantinople and an area round it, also of Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Morocco, and Armenia, all of which are to be guaranteed by the concert of nations. England is to resume the protectorate of Egypt as a preparation for Home Rule there, and France is also to prepare for Home Rule in Algiers and Tunis. Turkey is to become an Asiatic power with her capital at Konia.

The book, which was published last autumn, appears to have been written soon after the entrance of the United States into the war. Its author was evidently strongly influenced by the emotions aroused by this and by the Russian revolution of the spring of 1917. The stimulus of these two great events leads him to speak with an assurance in regard to many difficult points which subsequent history has not as yet justified. There are also certain signs of haste—especially in the occurrence of a considerable amount of repetition—in the composition of the book. The effect is to make the first and last of the four sections into which it is divided, which deal with war problems, of interest chiefly as an indication of the attitude adopted by some Americans in the spring of 1917 towards the great issues of the conflict. The intermediate sections are devoted to the history of Asia Minor through the ages and to the Baghdad railway scheme. The first gives a very interesting summary of events, and seems to us the most valuable part of the book.

There are some very striking illustrations—mostly, however, taken from other publications—a useful map showing railways, existing and proposed, in the Near East, and an appendix containing a number of references ; but no index.

M. I. N.

The Megalithic Culture of Indonesia. **W. J. Perry.** Manchester University Press. 1918. Pp. x. and 198. *Maps and Illustrations.* 12s. 6d. net.

It has been suggested that long ago there was a migration of sun-worshipping megalith builders into Oceania from the West. If this view is correct they must have passed through Indonesia, and we ought to find traces of their passage. The object of the author of this book is to show that there is evidence of a migration of this character. He gives to 'Indonesia' a wide