

deep disappointment of the revelations of the past twelve months. And that blindness is evident in this book. There are pages in which it almost seems that there is a studied undermining of moral ideals and of the bases of moral standards so as the better to condemn Germany's enemies and to praise Germany's course. It is all too sad to contemplate. It all shows how slowly Germany will come to recognize the inevitable and will terminate this stupendous tragedy. Out of it all, England and the United States will be thrown back on their own initiative and independence of thought and will follow less blindly and less slavishly the vagaries of German *Kultur* than in the past. Therein will be great gain. We are ourselves not a little to blame that Germany thinks of us as a people incapable of independent judgment, and of insufficient learning.

With all its characteristic German offensiveness this book is one from which to learn. The views of the author concerning "William II," "German Kultur" and "England" we ought to study. They may correct much of our thinking and at all events will help us see how things look to one of the most enlightened of all Germans. Not least interesting and in its way instructive is the final chapter with the title "Tomorrow." W. O. CARVER.

German World Policies (Der deutsche Dedanke in der welt). By Paul Rohrbach. Translated by Dr. Edmund von Mach. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1915. 243 pp. \$1.25 net.

Of all the books on Germany which have appeared in recent years this is the most satisfactory so far as I know them. According to the translator it was written in 1912 and has "probably inspired more Germans than any other book published since 1871, for everybody felt that it presented a generally true picture of the fatherland and indicated the paths which the Germans had resolved to follow." He further says, "Paul Rohrbach has been for several years the most popular author of books on politics and economics in Germany. He is a constructive optimist, but at the same time an incisive critic of those defects of character and political conditions which keep the people, as he thinks, from playing the great part in the world to which they are called."

This book presents the Germans as I see them more nearly than any other book I have ever read. It is gratifying to know that it has been popular and widely read in Germany. Rohrbach recognizes and emphasizes the great qualities of his people, their love of work, their conscientiousness and thoroughness, their accuracy. These qualities have made Germany great. But he sees clearly their faults and limitations and lays them bare unsparingly, their awkwardness and stiffness, their gruffness and presumption, their rigid class distinctions, their reactionary government, their disregard of the rights of others. He sees clearly that these and similar qualities have made them the most unpopular nation in the world. He also sees the inherent strength of the English and French civilization. To him the question at issue is as to whether the world shall be Anglicised or Teutonized.

The book reveals a dangerous state of mind in the German people. They want something and want it very much. They are ready to fight for it. And yet after reading the book with care one is not quite sure what it is. It is not colonies nor trade nor territorial expansion nor political dominance. It is "the German idea," whatever that may be. It is "Kultur" which must be forcibly injected into the world by bayonet and sword if necessary. What the Anglo-Saxons have done in forceful ways in influencing the world Germany wants to do, must do. It does not seem to be service for the world which the author is considering, but the propagation of "the German idea." For whatever he calls his people on, it is for the sake of Germany and "the German idea." Just here lies the ineradicable weakness of Germany and the great strength of the Anglo-Saxons. The world is being influenced by the Anglo-Saxons, not because they are striving to advance "the Anglo-Saxon idea" but because they are trying to benefit the world. I do not mean to say that there have been no selfish motives operative nor peoples exploited by the Anglo-Saxons, but I do mean to say that the propagation of "the Anglo-Saxon idea" has not been the predominant motive.

One can read this book and see why war sooner or later was inevitable. The author, enlightened as he is, resents the greatness, the prosperity, the influence of England. The Anglo-Saxons

must be put down, nothing else matters much. It is an illuminating book in view of events that have so speedily followed its publication.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The German Emperor As Shown in His Public Utterances. By Christian Gauss, Professor of Modern Languages, Princeton University. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915. XVII+329 pp.

No other ruler on earth today so distinctly leads and determines the ideals, aims and policies of a great people as does the German Kaiser. He is no figurehead, no mere symbol. Vigorous, egotistic, versatile and most able he commands and inspires. Withal he is a speaker. He loves the platform and adorns it. So it is that "as the Emperor has spoken upon almost every phase of German political life," Professor Gauss is quite justified in the hope that with very brief introductory notes explaining the occasions of the speeches his volume offers "a fairly accurate picture of the trend of German affairs for the last twenty-five years."

The speeches are arranged in strict chronological order. The editor has classed them under eight headings which indicate an outline of the development of German policies under the present Emperor. The headings of the numerous speeches are by the editor but will be recognized as fair and pertinent.

The whole is introduced with a chapter on "The Hohenzollern Tradition," brief, brilliant and illuminating.

That the whole record makes out a fearful indictment of German policy and the German Kaiser is no fault of the editor and he does not even suggest that this is the conclusion to be drawn from his volume. There can be no more instructive way to get at the inwardness of the present horrible convulsion of Europe than by a study of these imperial speeches.

W. O. CARVER.

Russia and the World: A Study of the War and a Statement of the World-problems That Now Confront Russia and Great Britain. By Stephen Graham, author of "With Poor Immigrants to America," "With