

prevention of industrial warfare where such warfare is unjustifiable and needless.

Now, there are differences of opinion as to the kind and amount of machinery that will have to be set up. Some will advocate public ownership and operation of utilities. Others will insist on semi-compulsory or compulsory arbitration, on trying better regulation and control first. But few will defend the policy of aimless drifting, of unpreparedness, of suffering great, disastrous strikes to happen first and of casting about wildly and hysterically for "ways out" afterward.

In the short-lived Chicago strike, to repeat, we have some rather vague evidence of considerable moral and theoretical advance, but the method, the machinery was not there, the public interest had no assured championship or protection. Both sides made serious mistakes and blunders. Both sides rendered lip service to the public interest without actually yielding to it and recognizing its primacy. Even if they had wished to yield, the public had no authoritative agent and representative to take control of the situation, and avert the break and the tie-up.

These lessons of the strike should and will be taken to heart. If they are, the encouraging moral advance we have made in the last several years will be embodied in concrete and practical measures—in potent safeguards and preventives.

VICTOR S. YARROS.

HULL HOUSE, CHICAGO.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

HISTORY OF GERMAN CIVILIZATION. By *Ernst Richard, Ph.D.* New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. 531. Price \$2.00 net.

Dr. Richard, lecturer on the history of German civilization at Columbia University, here gives a general survey of Teutonic culture from the dawn of history down to the present day. It is a clear and comprehensive sketch, laying down the historical development in its successive phases from pre-Roman ages through the time of Roman influence, the rise of German cities, the first great efflorescence before the time of the Reformation, and at the age of Luther and its complete breakdown during the war of 30 years, during which Germany was reduced from a population of 17,000,000 to 4,000,000. After the peace of Westphalia the French influence began. Science and industry began to rise and the German spirit is incarnated in Frederick the Great, king of Prussia. The age of Frederick the Great brings on Germany's greatest literary development in Lessing, Herder, Kant, Schiller and Goethe. The fifth book is devoted to the nineteenth century, portraying the misfortunes that came through Napoleon I, and the slow regeneration of Germany culminating in the restoration of the German empire in 1871, and ends with a general description of the reign of William II before the present war. The volume is written with spirit and is based on a thorough knowledge of the historical facts in question. If there is a criticism to be made, it seems that the author should have indicated more precisely the historical sources which he has utilized for his interpretation of history.