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allowed a crime to be committed before his eyes without doing his best to prevent it, or who refused to assist the magistrates in punishing crime, and in the society of states the action of all the members in upholding its laws is the more required since an organized government is wanting We may sum up by saying that neutrality is not morally justifiable unless intervention in the war is unlikely to promote justice, or could do so only at a ruinous cost to the neutral."

Westlake was a believer in a *society of states*, the members of which are interdependent as well as sovereign or independent.

In evaluating the worth of Professor Westlake's contributions to International Law, the reviewer finds himself in hearty agreement with the estimate of the editor of these papers, Professor Oppenheim (pp. viii f): "Westlake was a most profound jurist and thinker, with a very wide range of interests. Generations to come will appreciate his works. International Law is to a great extent the product of the nineteenth century, and Westlake has assisted much in developing and shaping it. It was characteristic of him that he never evaded difficult problems, but sought them out, faced them, and, so to say, wrestled with them. It is for this reason that almost every page of his work is of importance; every writer on questions of International Law must take account of the opinion of Westlake on the subject concerned. As an authority, he was recognized all over the world, and his counsel was frequently sought by the British and by foreign governments."

A. S. HERSHEY.

Empire and Armament. The Evolution of American Imperialism and the Problem of National Defense. By JENNINGS C. WISE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. 353.)

The historical portions of this book are disappointing; but the volume as a whole is well worth reading. It is timely and popular rather than scholarly. At times it is inaccurate with reference to matters of common knowledge, as when, for example, the author declares on page 22 that the "Articles of Confederation went into effect in July, 1778." It is frequently extreme in its interpretation of America's dealings with foreign nations. as when, on page 184, it intimates that Americans have uniformly displayed "utter contempt for the international rights of other nations." "Invariably," it declares, "whenever the occasion has made it possible, the old spirit of aggression had manifested itself." And it consistently follows the logic of these words by so representing each step in our national expansion as to make it appear that we were

deliberately preying upon our neighbors. Our national danger, declares the author, is an "impertinent imperialism which fosters the invasion of one-half of the world while reserving to its exclusive exploitation the other half." His aim is to show that our national history has been dominated throughout by two great ideas, the one an unreasonable prejudice against armies, and the other a Jingoism which has made us eager for war "whenever a seeming cause therefor arose." He presents well known incidents in rather a novel and striking manner, allowing himself the luxury of unusual historical judgments without producing the proofs necessary to sustain them. He is unconvincing for example, when he declares that President Monroe, in issuing his message of December, 1823, "merely sought to prevent Europe from denying the United States the full freedom of trade in this hemisphere." He even performs the feat of exaggerating Andrew Jackson's fighting qualities, declaring that "there was not a pacific thought in Jackson's mind at this or any other time." But, in spite of these defects, the book is valuable, and as we pass out of the part devoted to historical summary, it begins to become apparent that we are dealing not with history, but with a brief drawn in favor of military preparedness.

His plea for a national defence program drawn up by men who know the military problems before us is summed up in the phrase: "Rational men do not consult dentists upon medical questions, but they accept with the utmost confidence the views of a politician upon matters of a military nature.

His views upon the question of preparedness are condensed into a single sentence: "Let us strive on and continue to enlighten the advocates of war, but let us be prepared to overwhelm every possible enemy with arms should he refuse to be educated and prefer to assail us instead."

The national guard he defines as "Merely . . . a less efficient and relatively more costly regular force than the one completely controlled by the federal government and known as the regular army."

His general position he declares to be: "to deprecate war and at the same time advocate adequate national armament, holding without apology the conviction of Washington, . . . that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war."

As a history of American expansion, *Empire and Armament* is not a safe guide: but as a plea for preparedness it deserves a wide circulation, as it emphasizes many lessons which the American people need to learn.

ROBERT M. McELROY.