

military history of the *Risorgimento*. A few monographs upon individual corps were published in the valuable series of *Memorie Storiche Militari*, issued by this same Historical Bureau between the years 1909 and 1914, but no synthetic work upon the subject has been prepared until now, and it has been hitherto impossible for the historian to deal adequately with this phase of military history.

The dictionary gives a brief description of each corps, with many references to the various archives scattered throughout Italy, in which the unpublished records of the corps may be found. Colonel Cesari was one of the principal contributors to the *Memorie*, and as head of the Historical Bureau he has become one of the leading authorities on the modern military history of Italy. The dictionary has been compiled almost entirely from unpublished documents, and is richly illustrated with plates, giving portraits of leading volunteer officers and the characteristic uniforms of many of the corps.

H. NELSON GAY.

*Le Travail dans l'Europe Moderne*. Par G. Renard, Professeur au Collège de France, et G. Weulersse, Professeur au Lycée Carnot. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1920, pp. 524, 16.80 fr.) This volume is the sixth in the series entitled *Histoire Universelle du Travail*, edited by Georges Renard, and the second of which the editor of the series is joint author. The course of foreign and domestic commerce and the industrial and agricultural development of Europe during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries are ably outlined and the generalizations are those of trained historians.

The pleasing style, the short but carefully selected bibliographies, the summarizing captions, and the excellent illustrations make it a valuable compilation for the general student of industrial history. It is probable that the student who turns to it in quest of fresh information and analysis of industrial and agricultural labor and the effect of the stupendous changes described on the lives of the workers will find the facts meagre and the attention of the authors rarely focused upon these problems. They are dismissed in the old style with a few generalizations which do not illuminate. This is even true in the case of France, where the account is by far most detailed and colorful. Indeed the emphasis put by the French authors on this country is misleading, for while we are without doubt in need of more and better histories of economic conditions in France from 1500 to 1800, the amount of space devoted to the country is not in scale with that of the rest of the volume. In comparison, England and Holland appear to have minor or less important rôles.

In spite of disproportionate brevity, the manual does afford opportunity for comparative study of industrial conditions in Europe during the three centuries through which the authors trace the development of nationalism and the progress of capitalist economy. The characteristics of the development emphasized are the subordination of industry

to commerce, the priority of the textiles in point of time, the slower progress of agriculture, and the increasingly hereditary and monopolistic character of control, in the hands of the capitalists, opposed by a newly emerged proletariat and the consequent intervention of the government.

AMY HEWES.

*Der Untergang der Donau-Monarchie: Diplomatische Erinnerungen.* Von Baron J. von Szilassy, ehemaligem Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Gesandten in Griechenland und ehemaligem Gesandten der Ungarischen Republik in Bern. (Berlin, E. Berger und Co., 1921, pp. 424, M. 60.) Baron Szilassy is a Magyar magnate who received his education in French Switzerland and England and who served Austria-Hungary as counsellor and chargé at Bucharest, Tokio, Petrograd, Constantinople, and elsewhere, becoming finally minister to Greece for Austria-Hungary in 1914 and minister to Switzerland for Hungary in 1919. During various crises he was a confidential adviser of Counts Aehrenthal and Berchtold. On two occasions he was slated for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Szilassy's contribution is a very important one, and there is hardly a subject discussed by him, from the annexation of Bosnia to the break-up of the Habsburg monarchy, upon which he does not cast new light. Most important, however, is his testimony that the appointment of Count Berchtold was a colossal blunder, which gave minor officials in the Foreign Office and the war-party led by Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf their great opportunity to bring about the "inevitable" war with Serbia. He also points out that it was the Magyar policy of oppression against the non-Magyars and the unbending opposition of the Magyar oligarchy to the federalization of Austria-Hungary which brought about the break-up of that state. Baron Szilassy believed in an entente with Russia and a dual-federalization of the Habsburg monarchy.

The volume should be read by those who still believe Count Berchtold was a sort of Austrian Bismarck because his name is boldly signed on the vital documents. Szilassy, who spent much time as Berchtold's confidential adviser, shows him to have been "weak of will", "timid", "with the judgment of a child", "vacillating" and "inconscient" (p. 224). Chaos reigned in the Foreign Office in Count Berchtold's régime. "Everybody" gave advice, and the origins of vital decisions became so uncertain that it was common to hear that "X. or N. (officials there) made the decision, or perhaps even the porter" (p. 225).

Further information on Emperor Charles's *coup d'état* to "federalize" Austria-Hungary is given, and the emperor is shown to have been reluctant to give up the crown of Poland. The author, in discussing the period since 1918, believes that Hungary was unjustly made the "scapegoat of the World War".