

Salaverry now reëntered upon his life as a favorite poet of Lima. He went out a good deal into society, meanwhile, however, continuing his poetical labors with his accustomed fervor. About this time he fell in love with another young woman of social prominence, a certain Señorita Rey de Castro. Her parents objected, as had the Torres family, to the match, and in 1883 they went to Europe, whither Salaverry shortly followed them. More fortunate however, than in the former instance, the poet was ultimately successful in his suit, and married Señorita Rey de Castro as his second wife. The remainder of his life was passed in Europe, the last years of it being darkened by a severe illness caused by paralysis. He died in Paris on April 9, 1891.

All this, and a great many highly interesting comments on the poet's work are set forth by Señor Ureta. Besides the two volumes mentioned, Salaverry published at Lima, in 1883, a second edition of *Diamantes y Perlas* and *Misterios de la Tumba*.

Sr. Ureta's style is delightful. The reader, even though he may have a prejudice against Salaverry on account of his tendency toward the threadbare oratorical effects of the politician and toward the lackadaisical misery of the rejected lover who rather revels in his rejection, finds himself borne on from page to page. It is a pity that the volume, fairly well printed as a whole, should be marred by a number of absurd misprints. On page 24 we find *socaial* for *social* and *D. Dicardo Palma* for *D. Ricardo Palma*. In footnote 2 on page 58 we find *opcsúulo* for *opúsculo* and *dicatoria* for *dedicatoria*. It is so easy, in the case of a phonetic language like Spanish, to avoid such errors, yet it is unfortunately true that almost every book printed in Peru contains numerous instances of gross carelessness in proofreading.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS.

Piura, Peru,

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*South America and the War: being the Substance of a Course of Lectures delivered in the University of London, King's College, under the Tooke Trust in the Lent Term.* By FREDERICK ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK. (Cambridge, University Press, 1918. Pp. vii, (1), 79. 4 shillings, 6 pence.)

The author's purpose, as expressed in the preface, was "to perform a war service by drawing attention to the activity of the Germans in 'Latin' America and particularly to the ingenuity and tenacity of their efforts to hold their economic ground during the war, with a view to

extending it after the conclusion of peace. A second object was to examine more generally the bearings of the war on those countries, and the influence of the present crisis on their development and status in the world."

In citing his source material, the author mentions Hauser's *Germany's Economic Grip Upon the World*, Gray's *The Bloodless War*, *Le Brésil*, a weekly review of Paris, *South American Journal*, and the *British and Latin Trade Gazette*.

The Introduction includes five sections, namely, General conditions, Geographical grouping, Political distribution, Origin of divisions, and Emancipation. He points out that the recent growth of Hispanic America coincides with the birth and growth of the German industrial system, and comments on the results of Germany's efforts in meeting the needs of those countries, calling attention to the changed economic character of the United States in having become an exporter of manufactured goods—a fact that has profoundly affected the relations of the United States with Hispanic America.

In the first chapter "Political currents and forces", the author succinctly but luminously points out the factors that Germany has attempted to divert to diplomatic or bellicose ends, such as boundary disputes, questions arising between the Spanish and Portuguese, the Tacna and Arica question between Chile and Peru, the actions and influence of the United States in the Caribbean area, and others.

The second chapter, "The German outlook on Latin America", describes the stress laid by Germany upon its relations with those countries and the efforts toward cultural and commercial penetration. "Her main asset is the German in South America. Every German abroad means the investment of interest-bearing capital for German cultural expansion". Among the societies and organizations organized to promote German penetration four are mentioned by name: (1) The German South American Institute at Aix-la-Chapelle with its monthly *El Mensajero de Ultramar* and the Portuguese version of the same publication, *O Transatlantico*; (2) The German Economic League for South and Central America, organized in 1915; (3) The Hamburg Ibero-American League, with its weekly *El Heraldo de Hamburgo*; and (4) The Germanic League for South America.

The third chapter "The economic war and its propaganda" forms an interesting and suggestive illustration of the application of Germany's methods. In chapters four, five, and six the author discusses the relations of other countries to Hispanic America and the influence of the war

upon the latter. "It has stopped public over-borrowing and has put some check on extravagance of public spending. It has favoured private thrift." And later the author says "War conditions" have "favoured a more clearly defined national development, both economic and political, in each of those states. These conditions also conduce to a closer and more real intercourse between the 'Latin-American' states."

Pan-Americanism is the last topic of discussion. It is introduced by a brief examination of the Monroe Doctrine, which "is popularly understood as connoting an imperial policy, a movement towards supremacy or hegemony". Attention is called to a different interpretation and to a growing feeling "that the inter-American policy of the United States calls for some kind of revision or re-statement", the solution sought being Pan-Americanism. The artificial character of a concert of the American republics is indicated and the factors that enter into the problem are adumbrated. The author's conclusion is that "the ultimate result may be the formation of a concert of America, in which the more tranquil and educated elements may guide the whole".

C. K. JONES.

*El Hispano-Americanismo estudiado desde el Punto de Vista del Derecho Internacional y el Problema Territorial de América.* By FERNANDO BERENGUER. (Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX", 1918. Pp. 221.)

This is an interesting contribution to the literature of Pan-Americanism. Señor Mariano Aramburo, in his Prologue to the work, indicates the purpose and scope of the author's discussion as follows: "In these pages, the distinguished publicist, Señor Berenguer examines the two aspirations that are contending in the field of American relations—on our side, the natural, spontaneous, and irresistible tendency of peoples of Spanish origin to effect an international association that will be an active expression of the ethnic community in which they desire to live and prosper, strong and respected by the world; on the other side, the artificial, artful, and unilateral tendency of the United States to form of all the peoples of the American continent a juridical and economic entity which will insure and consecrate, under the sanctions of contractual law, the hegemony of the Federation."

C. K. JONES.