

NEWS AND NOTES
PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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University of Illinois

Prof. Amos S. Hershey, of the University of Indiana, has received an appointment to one of the Kahn traveling fellowships for next year and will make a trip round the world, visiting Europe, India, China and Japan.

Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed by President Wilson a member of the industrial commission.

The University of Texas has established a bureau of municipal research and reference. It will be under the direction of Dr. Herman G. James, adjunct professor of political science in the university.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed American Minister to China.

Miss Emily Greene Balch has been appointed professor of political economy and of political and social science at Wellesley College.

Mr. Delos F. Wilcox has severed his connection with the public service commission of New York City and will engage in private practice as a consulting franchise and public utility expert.

Prof. Raymond G. Gettell of Trinity College, Hartford, gave two courses in political science at the university of Illinois at the summer session.

Prof. A. F. Pollard of the University of London gave a series of lectures in "English Parliamentary Institutions" at Cornell University and the University of Illinois in April and May. He spent five weeks at Cornell and two weeks at Illinois.

¹In the preparation of book notes, assistance was received from Professors J. W. Garner, W. F. Dodd and B. F. Moore.

Professor Hammond of the Ohio State University has been appointed by Governor Cox a member of the commission on coal mine investigation.

Prof. John H. Latané, professor of history and international law at Washington and Lee University, has been appointed professor of American history and head of the department of history at Johns Hopkins University. He will enter upon his new duties in the fall. During July, Professor Latané delivered a course of lectures on international law at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and during August he will lecture at the Summer School of the University of Chicago.

Prof. W. Starr Myers of Princeton University is giving courses in history and political science at the Summer School of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. F. A. Cleveland, until recently a member of the Presidents commission on economy and efficiency, has been engaged by Hon. Jno. Purroy Mitchell, collector of the port of New York, to take charge of an investigation at the New York customs house.

Mr. G. A. Wood and Mr. J. R. Knipfing, until recently graduate students at Columbia University, have been appointed instructors in history and politics at Princeton University.

Prof. Edward Elliott, of Princeton University, who has been on leave of absence during the past year, has received a continuation of his leave of absence for the year 1913-14. His courses in international law and diplomacy will be given by Mr. Philip M. Brown of Harvard University. Mr. Brown was formerly minister to Honduras.

Prof. Howard L. McBain has resigned his position as associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. During the absence of Professor Goodnow in China, Professor McBain will give the course in municipal science at Columbia University.

Dr. E. Dana Durand, formerly director of the census, has accepted the position of director of the bureau of social statistics at the University of Minnesota. He will have the rank of professor and will give courses in economics and political science.

The regents of the University of Minnesota, at their meeting in June, created a separate department of political science and transferred to that department Prof. W. A. Schaper, Assoc. Prof. J. S. Young, Assoc. Prof. C. D. Allin, and Dr. M. N. Olson. Prof. W. A. Schaper, of the University of Minnesota, has been granted a leave of absence for next year in order to continue his investigations in municipal government.

Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University has been spending several months in the Balkan States, studying political conditions there.

Prof. John A. Fairlie of the University of Illinois has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester of next year. He expects to spend his vacation in Europe in the study of municipal conditions.

Mr. J. H. Reynolds, professor of political science in the University of Arkansas and acting president of the University during the past year has accepted a call to the presidency of Hendrix College.

Dr. L. M. Bristol, formerly of Tufts College, has been appointed an assistant professor in the department of social and political science of Brown University.

Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the legislative reference bureau at the University of Wisconsin was given the degree of doctor of letters at the commencement at Brown University in June, 1913.

Mr. U. G. Dubach, who took his doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in June, 1913, has accepted the position of professor in political science at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Mr. S. Gale Lowrie, professor of political science at the University of Cincinnati, was in charge during the last legislative session of the Ohio legislative reference bureau at Columbus.

Mr. W. S. Donaldson, recently of the public affairs board of Wisconsin, has accepted a position in the legislative reference bureau at Columbus, Ohio.

New appointments to the faculty of New York University include Mr. Milton E. Loomis, formerly instructor in government at the Uni-

versity of Cincinnati, instructor in municipal government; Earl Cre-craft, formerly instructor in politics at Columbia University, instructor in government; Mr. J. P. Selden, formerly vice-consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, lecturer on consular methods; Mr. F. W. Lindars, lecturer on municipal accounting; and Mr. M. S. Moyer, lecturer on public utilities.

Prof. E. D. Fite, of Yale University, has been selected to occupy the newly endowed chair of political science at Vassar College.

Dr. J. H. Russell, who received his doctor's degree in June at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Allegheny College. His doctor's dissertation which deals with the status of the free negro in Virginia from 1619 to 1865 will shortly appear from the Johns Hopkins Press.

Mr. H. J. Peterson of the department of government of the Iowa State Teachers College has been granted a year's leave of absence which he will spend in study at the University of Iowa. His work will be cared for by Mr. Lew McDonald of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Chas. H. Meyerholz, head of the department of government in the Iowa State Teachers College, returns to his work in the College after spending a year's leave of absence in the study of law at Harvard University.

Mr. W. C. Murphy has been appointed assistant professor of history and political science in the University of Arkansas.

Mr. F. N. Judson is a member of the board of freeholders of St. Louis, elected for the purpose of revising the charter of St. Louis.

Prof. W. J. Shepard, of the University of Missouri, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of political science in that institution. He was also recently elected a member of the city council of Columbia, Mo.

Mr. R. C. Journey, who has been appointed university fellow in political science in the University of Missouri for the session of 1913-14, has been given permission by the faculty of the graduate school to

spend the first semester of next session in the Wisconsin legislative reference library, under the direction of Dr. Charles McCarthy, and will receive credit for the work in accordance with the plan of the committee on practical training of the American Political Science Association.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, Virginia, has recently established a separate department of political science, under the charge of Prof. J. F. Peake.

Prof. Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University, has been appointed Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin for 1914-15.

Prof. Karl F. Geiser, of Oberlin College, is spending the summer months in Germany, making a special study of local rural government, with special reference to the relations between it and city administration.

Dr. Robert T. Crane, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1907, has been appointed to an assistant-professorship of political science at the University of Michigan. Since 1907 Dr. Crane has been in the United States consular service at Montreal, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, and Rosario, Argentine. His work at the University of Michigan will be largely in the field of municipal administration, in connection with which the university is proposing to establish a bureau of municipal reference for the purpose of supplying to the municipalities of the State information regarding charter provisions and other matters of municipal government and administration, the need for which has been shown by the activity of cities in the State in redrafting their charters under the provisions of the home rule act.

During the absence of Prof. John Bassett Moore, recently appointed counsellor to the department of state, his courses in international law at Columbia University for the next year will be given by Drs. Arthur K. Kuhn and Ellery C. Stowell. Professor Goodnow's courses will be given by Mr. T. R. Powell.

Prof. John E. Macy has recently resigned from the law school of Boston University, where he has for some time been giving courses in constitutional, administrative and municipal law. Professor Macy is the editor of an excellent volume of cases on municipal corporations.

Prof. John Westlake, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., professor of international law at the University of Cambridge 1888–1908, died April 14 last at his residence in London. Professor Westlake was born in 1828 in Cornwall, was graduated from Cambridge University in 1850 and was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1850 to 1860. During his fellowship he was called to the bar and in 1858 published his well known treatise on *Private International Law*, which in its fifth edition, 1912, is still an authoritative text-book. Professor Westlake once stated that his attention was first drawn to international law by Christie, the eminent conveyancer, of whom he was a pupil. "He and John Venn Prior, the equity draftsman, were the counsel in whose chambers I read in my student days. Christie suggested to me to write a book on private international law, or the conflict of laws, what was wanted, as he described it, was 'to make Story readable.' I took the advice, but found that something more than he had expressed was required, and the result was my '*Treatise on Private International Law*.'"

Professor Westlake was one of the founders of the *Institute du Droit International*, and of the *Révue du Droit International et de Législation Comparée*. His abiding interest in public international law found expression in his volume entitled *Chapters on the Principles of International Law* (1894) and in his *International Law* (two volumes, 1904–07). He sat in the parliament of 1885 as a Liberal, representing the Romford division of Essex. From 1900 to 1906 he was one of the British members of the international court of arbitration at The Hague. His position has been described as follows: "A jurist trained in the school of Austin, a clear expositor, attentive to definitions, he shared the defects, neither few nor unimportant, of that school; but he possessed, and in high degree, their virtues also. Enough to say that he was a clear and sagacious thinker, with remarkable powers of analysis, acutely suggestive, and with wide outlook."

The first American Conference on Social Insurance was held in Chicago, June 6–7, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The sessions were devoted to insurance aspects of workmen's compensation, next steps in social insurance, and comprehensive plans of social insurance. The papers which were read will be published in the *Journal* of the Association.

A conference on the Relation of Law to Social Ends was held, April 25–26 in New York City. An abstract of the papers and discussions will appear in the *International Journal of Ethics*.

Harvard University has devoted a fellowship in continental law to the service of that division of the work of the Library of Congress. This institution has made important strides during the last few years in the development of its section of continental law, which has become a growing source of information for jurists and practitioners throughout the country. The first published fruits of that work have been a *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany* (1912) and a bibliographic pamphlet, *The Bibliography of International Law and Continental Law*. (1913). These are to be followed by guides to the law of France, Italy, Spain and Austria-Hungary. The fellowship established by Harvard, which is to be enjoyed during 1913-1914 by T. W. Palmer, Jr., is for this year to be devoted to a study of the law of Spain, six months being spent in the Library of Congress and six months in Spain. The researches of Mr. Palmer will be utilized in the volume on *The Law and Legal Literature of Spain*. The work is carried on under the direction of the law librarian.

The work of the President's commission on economy and efficiency came to a close on June 30 with the expiration of the appropriation for the fiscal year. President Wilson, it is understood, has intimated that he will not be in a position to press for a new appropriation until after the tariff and currency matters have been disposed of.

The Harris political science prizes, established by Mr. Norman W. Harris, of Chicago, have been awarded as follows: the first prize of \$250 to Mr. William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, for his essay upon public service commissions; second prize of \$150 to Miss Maude A. Perry, of Purdue University, for her essay upon child labor legislation; the third prize of \$100 to Mr. A. J. Buscheck, of the University of Wisconsin, who wrote upon public service commissions.

Prizes in the same amount will be offered for the year 1913-14 for the best essays upon the following subjects:

1. Judicial Review of Administrative Decisions.
2. County and Township Government (a treatment of existing institutions and proposed reforms in any one State of the middle west is recommended).
3. The Relation of the State to the Municipality (treatment should be limited either to a single State, or to a special topic under the general title, e.g. State Control of Public Utilities, Police, Public Health, etc.)

As heretofore, the competition will be confined to undergraduates of the universities and colleges in the following States: Indiana, Illi-

nois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The essays must not exceed 10,000 words, must be typewritten on paper 8½ by 11 inches in size, and mailed on or before May 1, 1914, to Prof. N. D. Harris, 1134 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, marked "for the Harris Political Science Prize." Contestants are required to mark each paper with a "nom-de-plume," and to enclose in a separate envelope their full name and address, class and college. The donor reserves the right not to award any or all of the prizes offered, whenever the committee shall decide that the essays submitted are not of a quality to deserve the reward. And the donor also reserves the right of publishing the best of the essays in such of the popular magazines, or newspapers, as shall ensure a widespread public notice of the work done. For any additional information concerning the scope or the conditions of the contest, inquiries should be addressed, with stamped envelope for reply, to Prof. N. D. Harris, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

The following platform and supplementary resolutions were adopted by the Lake Mohank Conference on International Arbitration at its nineteenth annual conference, held in May.

Platform. The nineteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in view of the probable meeting of a third Hague Conference in 1915, respectfully recommends:

1. That the secretary of state of the United States urge the nations which participated in the second Hague Conference to form immediately the international preparatory committee recommended by it to prepare and submit to the nations a program for the Third Hague Conference, and to devise a system of organization and procedure for the Conference itself.

2. That the secretary of state consider the expediency of submitting to the international preparatory committee at an early date a list of the topics which the United States especially desires to have considered at the third Hague Conference with an outline of the proposals of the United States on each topic.

3. That the third Hague Conference reconsider the question of a general treaty of arbitration which shall, in accordance with the principle of obligatory arbitration unanimously adopted by the second Conference, submit to arbitration without restriction disputes of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation and application of international agreements, and such other controversies as may be considered susceptible of arbitral or judicial determination.

4. That the court of arbitral justice, approved in principle by the second Conference, be established, for the adjudication of the disputes of a justiciable nature, without altering the status of the permanent court of arbitration.

5. That the exemption from capture of innocent private property of the enemy on the seas be considered anew by the third Hague Conference.

6. That in general, greater stress be laid by the third Hague Conference upon the means and measures by which peace may be maintained, or restored when broken, than upon the rules and regulations of warfare.

Supplementary Resolutions. Resolved: That the independent negotiation of treaties or conventions of particular or special interest to two or more contracting powers, analogous in nature and scope to the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, without regard to common consent or general participation is highly desirable.

Resolved: That the utmost possible publicity concerning all consummated international agreements, whatever their nature or content, would conduce to the peace of the world.

Resolved: That in the interests of commerce, friendly intercourse and peace, all agreements between nations, whether general, particular or special, should be fully executed, or lived up to, in spirit as well as in letter.

Resolved: That this Conference desires to call attention at this time to the recommendations of the first and second Hague Conferences that commissions of inquiry be instituted on occasion to report the facts on serious disputes arising between any two signatory powers; and bearing in mind the valuable service rendered by a commission of inquiry in 1904 in settling the North Sea incident between Great Britain and Russia, this Conference notes with peculiar interest the proposal of the secretary of state of the United States to make use of standing commissions of inquiry which shall be allowed adequate time for their investigations.

Resolved: That the committee of the Lake Mohonk Conference appointed May 20, 1910, to report to the Conference of 1911 as to the best method of carrying into effect the recommendation of successive Presidents of the United States that the United States government be vested with power to execute through appropriate action in the federal courts its treaty obligations, and, generally, to furnish adequate protection to alien residents in the United States, be renewed.

Hereafter the *Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht*, edited by Dr. Niemeyer, will appear in two sections, one on international private law and the other on public international law. In connection with the latter, with the coöperation of Dr. Karl Stripp, of Hamburg, a *Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts* will be issued.

Messrs. Duncker and Humblot, of Munich and Leipzig, announce the publication of the seventh edition of the *Encyclopädie der Rechtswissenschaft in systematischer Bearbeitung*, founded by Von Holtzendorff and now edited by Dr. Kohler, of Berlin.

The efficiency division of the Chicago civil service commission has published a valuable series of charts showing an analysis of departmental organization in the municipal administration of Chicago, brought down to March of the current year.

Prof. E. S. Corwin of Princeton University has in preparation a work entitled *The Growth of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, to be issued through Messrs Henry Holt and Company.

Volume XVII of the University of Toronto Studies (Toronto: University Press, 1913. Pp. 240) is devoted to a *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*. The contents are, however, somewhat broader than this title and furnish most welcome critical bibliographic references to the political scientists. Especially is this true of the chapters considering "The Relations of Canada to the Empire," and "Law, Education and Ecclesiastical History." The volume is edited by Prof. George M. Wrong and W. Stewart Wallace.

President Arthur T. Hadley's *Some Recent Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. Pp. 146) contains an interesting chapter entitled "New Views of Politics and Ethics" in which he points out that the principle of individualism which is commonly dated from Ricardo and Bentham finds its real origin in the decisions of the English common law judges during the three or four centuries that had preceded them.

In the volume entitled *History as Past Ethics* (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1913. Pp. 387) which he offers as complementary to his well known series of historical text-books, Prof. R. V. Myers described

the moral conceptions of different races and different periods as concretely exhibited in history. Beginning with the essential facts of intratribal morality, suggestive chapters deal with the ethical ideals of Egypt, China, Japan, India, Israel, Greece, Rome, Christianity, and Islam. The final chapter is devoted to outlining the moral evolution since the incoming of democracy—to "The New Social and International Conscience." While not primarily political in character, the work will interest those historians of political theories who seek these theories as implicit in political practice rather than as explicit in formal treatises.

The Oxford University Press announce the early publication of *The Rise and Fall of the High Commission* by Roland G. Usher, and *The King's Council during the Middle Ages* by James F. Baldwin.

Publications soon to be issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa include *Township Government in Iowa* by C. R. Aurner, and *County Government in Iowa*, by Prof. F. H. Garver.

The Macmillan Company have issued H. G. Well's *New Worlds for Old* (New York: 1913. Pp. 333) in their Standard Library Series, the volumes of which are sold for 50 cents each.

Two recent issues (numbers 14 and 15) of the "Kingdom Papers" by Mr. J. S. Ewart deal respectively with the North Atlantic fisheries, and a permanent naval policy for Canada.

The Yale University Press announces the early publication of *The Ethics of Public Service*," by Henry Crosby Emery, who recently returned to Yale to resume the work which he set aside temporarily to serve on ex-President Taft's tariff commission.

Among the announcements of the Harvard University Press are: *Studies in Anglo-Norman Institutions*, by Prof. C. H. Haskins; *A Bibliography of Municipal Government* by Prof. W. B. Munro; and *Cases on Constitutional Law*, by Prof. Eugene Wambaugh.

The publication of *The Reconstruction Period, 1865-1877*, by James Schouler is announced by Messrs Dodd, Mead and Company. This is volume VII of Dr. Schouler's *History of the United States*, and brings

to a close his notable work covering the period since the adoption of the Constitution.

A History of Roman Law, by Andrew Stephenson, Ph.D. (Little, Brown and Company, 1912), has been withdrawn from circulation by its publishers.

Students of politics as well as those of economics are under obligations to Professor Seligman for his revised and rewritten *Essays in Taxation*. It is indeed very much of a question whether matters of taxation do not as properly fall in the field of political science as in that of economics. The special value in this collection of essays lies in the fact that through them one is enabled to follow the more important changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century regarding the policy both of our own and of foreign governments in respect to the means employed by them for securing their revenues. Though consisting of technical essays in taxation, there is much in this volume that is of prime interest to persons interested in public affairs from the broader viewpoint.

The inefficiency of the American legislatures is a favorite topic for students of politics. This inefficiency is not wholly due to faults of composition, methods of selection or organization. To a considerable extent the poor quality of their product results from failure to observe even the most elementary technical requirements in the discharge of their duties. It is a source of congratulation that increased attention is being given by students of politics to the technique of governmental operations. Our literature on the science or art of law making is all too scanty. It is for this reason that the recent work of Chester Lloyd Jones entitled *Statute Law Making* is especially welcome. The work is well arranged and published in an attractive form. Mr. Parkison in the *Columbia Law Review* has pointed out that many of the chapters follow with closeness Williards *Legislative Hand-Book*, and that the one relating to the arrangement of the subject matter of bills is in large measure drawn from the essay by George Coode entitled "Legislative Expression or the Language of the Written Law."

Of interest as throwing a side-light upon certain phases of international politics may be mentioned *The Trade of the World*, by J. D. Whalpley (New York, The Century Company, 1913. Pp. 350).

Panama, Past and Present, by Farnham Bishop (New York, The Century Company, 1913. Pp. 271) contains an interesting popular account of the history and geography of the Canal Zone, the birth of the Panama Republic, and the significance to America of the opening of the canal. The author is the son of the secretary of the Isthmian canal commission.

Under the title *Union and Strength*, by L. S. Amery, M. P. (London, Arnold, 1912. Pp. 327) is republished a series of papers dealing with British imperial problems and policies.

The *University Magazine*, devoted to the politics, industry and other interests of Canada, contains, in its number for April, 1913, articles on "The Referendum," "Militarism," "The Game of Politics," "The Civil Service," and the "Marriage Law of Canada."

The first number of a new monthly journal, *The New York Japan Review*, appeared in July. The object of this journal is "to interpret Japan to America and America to Japan." The first issue contains articles on "The Founding of Japanese-American Friendship," "World Conciliation" and "The American Position in Japan," together with editorial comment on the California imbroglio.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has issued a *Year Book for 1912*, embodying a résumé of the work of the Foundation during the past year, as contained in the official reports of the secretary, the executive committee, and the directors of the divisions of intercourse and education, economics and history, and international law.

Experiments in Government and the Essentials of the Constitution, by Hon. Elihu Root, senator from New York and former Secretary of State (Princeton University Press, 1913. Pp. 88), is a brochure attacking the so-called radical tendencies of the day and appealing for a return to the conservative principles of the founders of the Constitution.

The Princeton University Press has also published *The Two Hague Conferences* (pp. 124) by Joseph H. Choate, in which the proceedings of the conferences are summarized and interpreted. The text consists of the Stafford Little lectures delivered in 1912 at Princeton University.

In *Modern Democracy, a Study in Tendencies*, by Brougham Villiers (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1912. Pp. 304), is presented a series of somewhat discursive essays upon various phases of modern liberalism and the labor movement in England.

The opening addresses of President Nicholas Murray Butler, delivered at the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration for the years 1907 to 1912, have been reprinted under the title, *The International Mind: An Argument for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913. Pp. x, 121).

In Dr. Ernest F. Henderson's *Symbol and Satire in the French Revolution* (New York: G. P. Putnam and Sons, 1912. Pp. xxxii, 456) one may follow the course of the French Revolution as depicted by contemporary cartoons and drawings, many of them extremely rare, of which there are nearly two hundred excellent reproductions. The text is an interesting and scholarly commentary upon the illustrations.

According to the *Year Book* for 1912 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D. C.: 1913. Pp. 166) the Endowment will soon publish an English translation of the last edition of Prof. Pasquale Fiore's *Diritto Internazionale Codificato*. It further proposes to collect and print the documents of the first and second Hague Conferences. Subventions have been made, one of \$20,000 per year to the Institut de Droit International for the expenses of the members in attending its meetings, and another of \$15,000 per year to the following journals: *Révue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*; *Révue Générale de Droit International Public*; *Revista de Diritto Internazionale*; and the *Japanese Journal of International Law*.

The essay by the Polish sociologist, M. Erasme De Majewski, entitled, *La Science de la Civilisation* (a French translation of which was published in 1908), has appeared in a second edition (Paris: Alcan, 1910. Pp. vi, 352), together with the concluding volume, *La Théorie de l'Homme et de la Civilisation* (Paris: Le Soudier, 1911. Pp. xv, 351). In these volumes M. De Majewski develops a monistic theory of civilization and substitutes a philosophy of civilization for a religion of humanity. Humanity he finds to be a fiction; true society is found only among men where the units are morphologically similar and functionally differentiated. Civilization is the life of society and embraces

the sum of the manifestations of social activity, not only physical products but ideas. To this great sum as a real unity he applies the term "Reality D." In the concluding volume the characteristics of the "Reality D" are separately considered and civilization found to be dependent upon continuous individualization, "egomorphism" being the transforming agent, condition and creative power of civilization.

The sixth volume of *La Vie Politique dans les Deux Mondes*, edited by A. Viallate and M. Caudel, (Paris: Felix Alcan, 1913. Pp. 648), has appeared and covers the period from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912. The occasion may again be taken to refer to the value of this series of annual volumes which, by reason both of their scholarly character and the promptness with which they make their appearance, are of the greatest value to those who seek to keep intelligently informed regarding current world politics. As in the earlier issues, separate chapters are devoted to the different countries, or, in some cases, to groups of countries, and, in addition, there are chapters devoted to formal international agreements (*Les actes internationaux*), to economic considerations, and to the socialistic movements. By means of constant references to the earlier volumes the series is given a unity, and, as the years go on, an increasing value as a record of the most recent events.

Public Land Grants to the States, by M. N. Olson, is the title of a doctoral dissertation which will be published as a part of the research publications of the University of Minnesota. The thesis is a study of federal land grants to the several states, with a detailed study of the administration of these lands in Minnesota.

In *Our Presidents and Their Office*, by W. E. Chancellor (New York: Neale Publishing Company, 1912. Pp. 603), is presented a running summary of the principal events in the various administrations down to the close of that of Mr. Taft. It is popular in character and intended for the use of the general reader.

The Unrest of Women, by Edward Sanford Martin (Appleton and Company, 1913. Pp. 146), is a discussion of the present disputed questions regarding the status of women in general and of woman suffrage in particular. The work is only a restatement of a conventional ideal and while recognizing that there is a persistent struggle to change the

position of women the author ignores all the economic, political and social conditions which have given this struggle its vitality. Though eulogizing certain prominent women of the present time the work leaves the impression that women are born into a certain status and must remain there. The author writes in a pleasing and popular style but adds little of value to the subject which he discusses.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science issued in May a valuable collection of papers on *County Government*, in three parts, (1) Types of County Government, (2) Typical Problems in County Government, and (3) Plans for the Reorganization of County Government.

A new and revised edition of Prof. Stephen Leacock's well-known *Elements of Political Science* has just been issued by the Houghton, Mifflin Company. No changes of importance have been made, but the statistical data have been brought down to date, thus adding to the usefulness of this valuable manual. Professor Leacock has in preparation a work entitled *Practical Political Economy*, to be issued in 1914 by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

The *Life of Thaddens Stevens*, by James A. Woodburn, professor of history and politics in Indiana University (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1913. Pp. 620), is of interest not only as a biography of one of the most important congressional leaders of his time, but also as a study in American political history during a period of marked congressional dominance.

Immigration, by Henry Pratt Fairchild (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913. Pp. 455), is one of the most recent works upon this important subject. The author regards immigration not simply as an American public problem, but as "a sociological phenomenon of world-wide significance." Though comprehensive in scope, the book is nevertheless written mainly from the American standpoint. A select bibliography adds to the usefulness of the volume.

The *Judiciary and the People*, by Frederick N. Judson (Yale University Press, 1913. Pp. 260), contains the series of Storrs lectures delivered by Dr. Judson at the Yale Law School during the past academic year. After a consideration of the theory of the separation of powers, and a comparative study of Anglo-Saxon and continental systems of

law, the book reviews the historical development of judicial power in the United States, and considers some specific grounds of complaint and suggested remedies.

The series of papers presented at the conference on Japan, held at Clark University in 1911, and later published in the *Journal of Race Development*, have been edited by Prof. G. H. Blakeslee and brought out in book form under the title *Japan and Japanese-American Relations* (New York: G. E. Stechert and Company, 1912. Pp. 348). Among the papers may be mentioned "The Relations of Japan and the United States," by David Starr Jordan; "The Family of Nations Idea and Japan," by George Grafton Wilson; "The Evolution of Japanese Diplomacy," by M. Honda; and "Japanese-American Relations as Affecting the Control of the Pacific," by Edwin Maxey.

Special Libraries for May, 1913, contains a valuable bibliography of books and magazine articles relating to the subject of efficiency in various fields, including national and municipal administration and accounting. The work, which has been done under the supervision of H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress, lists about twelve hundred titles. Copies may be obtained at twenty-five cents from the secretary of the Special Libraries Association, 93 Broad Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The same publication contains, in its issue of June, 1913, a select list of references on train crew legislation.

Recent books dealing with international politics include *Common Sense in Foreign Policy*, by Sir Harry Johnston (London: Smith, Elder and Company, 1913. Pp. 119); *The Anglo-German Problem*, by Charles Sarolea (London: Thos. Nelsons and Sons, 1912. Pp. 384); and *Problems of Power*, by Wm. M. Fullerton, correspondent of the *London Times*. The last-named work is, according to its subtitle, a "study of international politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Kilisse." It is based upon the idea that the destinies of the world are now being determined by two forces, the disseminated wealth of the democracy, and public opinion.

The *Proceedings of the Third National Conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes* (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1913. Pp. 320) contains valuable papers and discussions presented by able international jurists at the

meeting of the Society held in Washington last December. The papers deal principally with the means of promoting international peace, the proposed court of arbitral justice, and related topics. It may be added that, for the purpose of convenience in consultation, the method of presentation leaves much to be desired. No table of contents is supplied, and the papers are printed without adequate break in the text.

Prof. John A. Fairlie has prepared a valuable report on town and county government in Illinois for a joint committee of the general assembly. It is printed as a public document (Springfield: 1913. Pp. 219) and besides descriptive matter, contains a variety of statistical information concerning local expenditures, taxation, etc. The report traces the development of local government in the State, describes the present organization and makes various suggestions for the improvement of the existing system. There are now eighty-five counties in the State which have adopted the township form of government and seventeen which retain the county form, the latter counties being, for the most part, small in area and population and situated in the southern part of the State. One of the notable tendencies has been the decline in the relative importance of the town in comparison with the incorporated areas. The town meeting has lost much of its former importance, being very poorly attended and having only a few minor powers. If it is to be continued, says Professor Fairlie, its powers should be enlarged and steps should be taken to secure a larger attendance and greater interest. Fifteen different recommendations are made, which, in the judgment of the committee, would increase the efficiency of the present system, if they were enacted into law.

Two volumes of collected essays and addresses have recently been published almost simultaneously by two well-known publicists. These are *University and Historical Addresses*, by James Bryce (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913. Pp. 433), and *The American Spirit*, by Oscar S. Straus (New York: The Century Company, 1913. Pp. 379). Inasmuch as the addresses contained in Mr. Bryce's book were delivered during his residence in the United States as ambassador of Great Britain, the necessity for diplomatic reserve prevented him from touching upon present-day politics. The most valuable papers in the book, from the standpoint of political science, are those upon "The Conditions and Methods of Legislation," and "The Constitution of the United States." Mr. Straus' book contains reprints of addresses and

magazine articles relating to American commerce, diplomacy, and international relations.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has published a volume under the title *Summaries of Laws Relating to the Commitment and Care of the Insane in the United States* (New York: 1912. Pp. 297), which will be of interest not only to those interested in the proper treatment of the mentally unbalanced, but also to students of comparative state legislation. The laws upon this subject present a chaotic mass, but a general uniformity is discoverable. The laws are printed by States, but, for convenience of reference, a uniform scheme of classification is adopted.

Imperialism and Democracy, by Arthur Page, with an introduction by J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (London and Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1913. Pp. 295), contains a reprint of a series of articles from *Blackwood's Magazine*, which undertake to apply unionist principles to the solution of certain modern British problems, such as imperialism, church establishment, Irish nationality, and woman suffrage.

Under the title *Rights of Citizenship, a Survey of Safeguards for the People*, with a preface by the Marquess of Lansdowne (London: Warne and Company. Pp. 242), is published a series of essays by well-known British publicists, relating principally to the parliament act of 1911 and its effect upon the British constitution. Among the more important essays are "The Growth and Modern Development of the British Constitution," by Sir W. R. Anson, and "The Parliament Act of 1911 and the Destruction of All Constitutional Safeguards," by Prof. A. V. Dicey. The essays present in cogent manner the argument against the parliament act.

Among recent books on the Chinese situation may be mentioned *China Revolutionized*, by J. S. Thomson (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1913. Pp. 590); *The New China*, by Henri Borel (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1912. Pp. 282); *Changing China*, by Lord Wm. Gascoyne-Cecil (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1912. Pp. 342); and *The Flowery Republic*, by Frederick McCormick (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913. Pp. 447). The last-named work is a somewhat detailed account of the recent revolutionary events in China and worth consideration by any one interested in the struggle in that country. It contains a considerable number of free translations of

decrees and edicts issued by the opposing parties which give a western reader considerable insight into the politics and claims of the imperialists and republicans. The author takes a somewhat novel view in that he believes that much of the misgovernment in China has been due not to the Manchus but to the Chinese themselves and while admitting the weakness of the last Manchu rulers presents argument to prove that on the whole they have ruled China relatively well. Though the book is largely a chronicle of political events some space is devoted to the crucial question of the necessity of reforming China socially and economically.

Books in English upon the institutions and customs of Persia by natives of that country are all too few, and for this reason the volume by Youel B. Mirza, entitled *Iran and the Iranians* (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1913. Pp. 265), is especially welcome. The volume opens with a brief outline of the history of Persia, including an account of recent constitutional developments and politics; then follow chapters dealing with the government and administration, jurisprudence, education, the international relations with Russia and England, the mission of Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, and the present regulations governing the levying and collection of customs. A very interesting chapter is devoted to Persian literature, in which its influence upon modern poetry is considered; and the volume concludes with some thirty pages of characteristic folk-lore and native stories translated into English by the author. There are a number of illustrations and a map showing the Russian, British and neutral "spheres of influence." The work is in excellent English and gives evidence of intelligent and impartial scholarship.

Students of political theory will be glad to learn that a new edition has appeared (the fourth) of Janet's *Histoire de la science politique dans ses rapports avec la morale* (Paris: Felix Alcan, 1913). This valuable work has been out of print for some years and the new edition has been printed in response to a demand from many quarters.

Other new books recently published by Alcan, of interest to students of political science are *La question de la population*, by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu; *La representation proportionnelle en France et en Belgique*, by G. Lachapelle; *La paix armée, L'Allemagne et la France en Europe* (1885-1894), by P. Albin; *La crise politique de l'Allemagne contemporaine*, by W. Martin; and *L'Angleterre radicale 1905-1913*, by J. Bardoux.

Panama and What It Means, by J. F. Fraser (New York: Cassell, 1913. Pp. 281), is not a book to be classed, as might perhaps be inferred from the latter part of its title, among serious studies of the economic and political significance of the Canal. Its author is an English traveler of wide experience, the writer of a number of descriptive works, and he has here given a traveler's impressions of a three weeks' visit to Panama during the construction of the Canal, followed by glimpses of the romantic history of the country and by a very brief sketch of the present and anticipated development of the Pacific. Though far from convincing, the author discusses questions to be pondered by Americans in his final chapter headed "What is the Use of it All?" in which he maintains that the Canal will be of small commercial value and that it will be "nothing short of marvelous" if an enemy can be prevented from disabling it the moment hostilities commence. There are many excellent illustrations of the Canal works.

In accord with a recommendation by the Pan-American Scientific Congress in 1908 to the universities of the American republics of a study of the operation of their respective political institutions for the purpose of deducting through comparison the social conditions and law to which are subject the operation and development of republican government, Prof. J. N. Matienzo of the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, formerly senator and judge in the province of Buenos Aires, has published *Le Gouvernement Représentatif Fédéral dans la République Argentine* (Paris: Hachette, 1912. Pp. 336, and appendix containing the Argentine constitution with amendments, in French). The work leaves much to be desired in several respects—particularly in arrangement and thoroughness; it is to be hoped that a better study of Argentine government is to appear. Yet the book has conspicuous merits which will probably not be surpassed. The difficult subject of the wide gap between law and practice amounting to subversion of the Constitution is treated with great justice. This gap the author ascribes not to the federal form but to the utter failure of the representative principle of organization in Argentina owing to the indifference of the people to political affairs, and the consequent control for purely selfish ends by a small traditional oligarchy.