

treasurer and solicitor are not affected by the change, remaining still elective. It is therefore a misnomer to call the Paine act a return to the old "federal plan." The new law assures much centralization of administrative powers, but it does not restore the old departmental form of government.

While people in Ohio will doubtless agree that it is desirable to keep the offices of treasurer and auditor, particularly the latter,¹⁰ independent of outside control by making them directly responsible to the voters, the act ought to have changed the solicitorship from an elective to an appointive basis. The increased latitude of the city's legal responsibilities and the consequent dependence of all departments upon the law department for guidance demand that its head be in political agreement with the administration. Despite a diminution in the partisan spirit in municipal politics, the practices of partisanship still persist and will continue for a long time to come. Consequently, a difference in partisan affiliations between the mayor and the solicitor may easily upset the programme of the former and prevent the realization of the platform upon which he was elected. To grasp this readily one needs only to speculate on the outcome of the street railway struggle in Cleveland if at any stage in its career a Republican solicitor had been elected on the same ticket with Mayor Johnson. Waiving the question whether or no this would have been "a consummation devoutly to be wished," there can be no doubt that the public will would have been thwarted in its main purpose. So closely dependent was the fight for lower fares upon legal sanctions, that an unsympathetic head of the law department might have brought the contest to a premature end through simple inertia.

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

BY J. W. GARNER

The sixth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in New York City, December 27-31. The American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, and the

¹⁰ A wholesome safeguard is provided in the requirement (section 154-b) that the city auditor shall be present at the opening of bids filed for the letting of contracts by the directors of public service and safety. An elective officer, he is made jointly responsible for any dishonest award by the board of control. Observance and enforcement of this provision will minimize the possibility of the favoritism which notoriously prevailed during the second administration of Mayor McKisson.

Association for Labor Legislation will hold their annual meetings in New York upon the same days, and joint sessions of the Political Science Association with these kindred societies have been arranged. The programme, as thus far provisionally determined, is as follows. On the evening of Monday, December 27, there will be a general meeting of all the Associations in Carnegie Hall, at which addresses will be given by President Taft, Senator Root and Mayor McClellan. The address by Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell as President of the American Political Science Association will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday evening there will be a joint session with the Association for Labor Legislation, the general subject for discussion being the relation of the State to Labor. Papers will be read by Hon. F. N. Judson, Professor Ernst Freund, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis and others. On Wednesday morning, in coöperation with the American Historical Association, there will be held a Gladstone memorial meeting. President Lowell will preside, and the speakers will include Ambassador Bryce, Professor Fisher of Oxford, Professor Edward Porrit and others. On Thursday morning a joint session with the American Economic Association will be held, the general topic being the value of public franchises. Among those who will read papers will be Dr. Henry C. Adams and Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice. On Thursday afternoon the Association will have a session devoted to the discussion of political problems in the Far East.

Programmes giving the titles of papers to be read, names of speakers, railroad and hotel arrangements, social functions, etc., as finally determined, will be mailed to members of the American Political Science Association early in December.

Ludwig Gumplowicz, professor of public law in the University of Graz, died on August 19 in his seventy-second year. He was a distinguished publicist and a prolific writer on political science and sociology. Among his published works are *Rechtsstaat und Sozialismus* (1881); *Die Rassenkampf* (1883); *Grundriss der Soziologie* (2d ed. 1905); *Osterreichische Staatsrecht* (3rd ed. 1907); *Osterreichische Reichsgeschichte* (1896); *Soziologie und Politik* (1892); *Die Soziologische Staatsidee* (1902); *Geschichte der Staatstheorien* (1905); and *Allgemeines Staatsrecht*.

Dr. Ernst von Halle, professor of staatswissenschaft in the University of Berlin died suddenly last June in his forty-first year. Dr. von Halle was one of the most distinguished of the younger German scholars in the field of economics and political science. He was the author of

many books and articles mostly on economic subjects, particularly those relating to marine and industrial affairs. He was widely known in America where he had travelled extensively, and was best known here by his book on trusts in the United States, and by his economic history of the Southern states. He was also the founder and editor of a periodical entitled *Die Weltwirtschaft*.

Messrs. E. H. Goodwin of New York, Graham Wallas of London, and Edward Porritt of New Haven have been appointed lecturers on municipal government at Harvard for next year on the income from the Thompson gift.

The class of 1877 of Harvard, of which the late Edward Henry Strobel, who died in 1905, was a member, has raised a fund of \$2500 to be known as the Fund in Memory of Edward Henry Strobel, the income of which is to be spent in purchasing books relating to world politics and such kindred topics as territorial expansion, colonial administration, arbitration, etc.

Dr. Howard B. Woolston has been appointed professor of political science in the College of the City of New York. He received his bachelor's degree at Yale in 1898 and did his graduate work at Chicago, Harvard, Berlin, and Columbia, from which latter institution he received the doctor's degree in 1909. He has also had considerable practical experience in social work in Chicago, Boston, New York and Cleveland. The political science department of City College, now in its third year, enrolled over four hundred juniors and seniors in its courses last year.

Mr. Louis Pelzer, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the State University of Iowa in June, 1909, has been appointed to a professorship of civics in the Montana State Normal School.

Dr. H. L. McBain has been appointed dean of the college of the political sciences of George Washington University. Dr. McBain has recently published three little books dealing with the governments of Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee, which have been adopted for use in the schools of those states. Mr. Paul Charlton, law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, has also been added to the staff of the George Washington University and will lecture on colonial administration.

Mr. William L. Bailey has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Bailey received his bachelor's degree at Queen's University, Ontario, and did his graduate work at Cornell and Wisconsin. His special interests are in rural government which he expects to teach at Wisconsin, and his thesis deals with the scientific agencies of the national government. Mr. Frederic C. Howe will also lecture at Wisconsin on European politics and the theory and practice of politics. Prof. Charles H. Huberich of Leland Stanford will likewise be on the Wisconsin staff during the year and will give a course in Roman law.

Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University will give an advanced course on international law at Harvard during the present year.

A number of university professors and men of university training have recently been appointed to important positions in the public service of the United States. Dr. E. D. Durand has been made director of the census; Mr. W. F. Willoughby, assistant director; Professor Hotchkiss of Northwestern, Professor Glasson of Trinity College, North Carolina, Professor Curtis of Western Reserve, Professor Hicks of Cincinnati, and Professor Baker of Washington University, St. Louis, have been appointed supervisors of the census in their respective districts. Prof. H. C. Emery of Yale has been appointed a member of the tariff commission, and Prof. A. Piatt Andrew of Harvard, director of the mint. Mr. Jacob Conner, formerly an instructor in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed consul at St. Petersburg.

Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, who was elected an alderman of Chicago last spring, has been appointed chairman of the finance commission authorized by the city council to make an exhaustive investigation of the subject of municipal expenditures in Chicago.

Mr. Blaine F. Moore has been appointed instructor in political science in the University of Michigan. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Kansas, and his graduate work at Illinois and Columbia. He is the author of a monograph on *The History and Working of the Cumulative Voting System in Illinois*.

Mr. Arnold B. Hall has been appointed instructor in political science at Northwestern University. He did his graduate work at the University of Chicago where he was an assistant during the past year.

Prof. L. S. Rowe has returned from Mexico where he spent the summer studying the Mexican federal system of government. His study of Mexico is to form part of a series of special studies on federal government on the American continent which he has undertaken to prepare. While in Mexico Professor Rowe, at the request of the minister of public instruction, prepared a plan for the school of political and social science and the school of finance and commerce of the National University to be organized in 1910, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Mexican independence. While in Mexico Professor Rowe was presented with a diploma of honorary membership in the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, the presentation being made by Lic. Félix Romero, president of the supreme court of the republic.

The extension division of the University of Wisconsin has established a bureau of municipal reference which will collect data and information on all subjects of municipal activity and municipal government with a view to making such material accessible to the cities of the state. Information will be collected and distributed on such subjects as municipal courts, municipal employment, special assessments, garbage disposal, sewage purification, city plans, uniform accounting, public sanitation and similar subjects. The bureau will be in charge of Mr. Ford H. MacGregor, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who has been for several years actively engaged in municipal and civic work in Detroit and Grand Rapids. During the past year he has been connected with the legislative reference bureau at Madison.

Among the new publications of the Columbia University Press (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law) are: *Psychological Interpretations of Society*, by Michael M. Davis, Ph.D.; *Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West*, by William F. Gephart, Ph.D.; *Social Reform and the Reformation* by Jacob S. Schapiro, Ph.D.; *Responsibility for Crime*, by Philip A. Parsons, Ph.D.; *The Conflict over Judicial Powers in the United States to 1870*, by Charles G. Haines, Ph.D.; *A Study of the Population of Manhattanville*, by Howard B. Woolston, Ph.D.; and *An Introduction to the Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions*, by Carlton H. Hayes, Ph.D.

A History of the Election of United States Senators from Iowa is being prepared by Mr. D. E. Clark under the direction of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin is the author of *The Young Citizen's Reader* (New York: B. H. Sanborn and Company, pp. vii, 258) in which an attempt is made to present the subject of government in a form simple enough to be readily understood by children. Emphasis is laid upon the work which governments do rather than upon the forms of governmental organization.

The government printing office has recently issued the *Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States with a digest of the practice* (Washington, 1909, pp. 717), edited by Mr. Asher C. Hinds, clerk at the Speaker's Table. With each rule is given an historical and descriptive note, and the volume gives in compact form a statement of the facts necessary for an understanding of procedure in the House of Representatives. In the notes have been condensed much of the material published in Mr. Hinds' larger work on *Precedents of the House of Representatives*.

Prof. George Elliott Howard of the University of Nebraska has recently prepared an analytical reference syllabus for use in a course on the Biography of American Statesmanship. (University of Nebraska, 1909, pp. 75.) Professor Howard thinks that American history may be profitably studied through a treatment of the lives of prominent leaders, and presents in his syllabus an outline of the material which should furnish the basis for such a study. Seventeen individuals have been chosen for full treatment, and brief outlines are given for the study of thirteen other men prominent in American civil and military history.

The following books upon political subjects are announced for fall publication: *Police Administration; A Critical Study of Police Organizations in the United States and Abroad*, by Leonard Felix Fuld (Putnam); *Biographical Story of the Constitution*, by Prof. Edward G. Elliott (Putnam); *History of Mediæval Political Theory in the West*, Vol. II, by R. W. and A. J. Carlyle (Putnam); *Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties*, abridged edition, by M. Ostrogorski (Macmillan); *The Day in Court, or the Modern Jury Lawyer*, by Francis S. Wellman (Macmillan); *The Relations of the United States with Spain*, by Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick (Scribner); *Privilege and Democracy in America*, by Frederick C. Howe (Scribner); *Diplomatic Memoirs*, by John W. Foster (Houghton, Mifflin); *American Foreign Policy*, by A Diplomatist (Hough-

ton, Mifflin); *The American People*, by A. Maurice Low (Houghton, Mifflin); *Equal Suffrage in Colorado*, by Helen L. Sumner (Harper); *The Southern South*, by Albert Bushnell Hart (Appleton); *Chinese Immigration*, by Mary R. Coolidge (Holt); *A Modern City; the Activities of Providence, Rhode Island*, edited by William Kirk (University of Chicago Press); *Principles of International Law*, new edition, by T. J. Lawrence (D. C. Heath); *The State*, with revision of the sections on Norway and Sweden, by Woodrow Wilson (D. C. Heath); and *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*, by Jane Addams (Macmillan).

The annual convention of the League of American Municipalities was held this year at Montreal during the last week in August. Of some 200 cities holding membership in the League about fifty sent delegates, the total attendance being about five hundred. The subject which received most attention was the commission form of municipal government. Mayor Conrad of San Diego, California, made a highly favorable report on the working of the commission plan in that city. Mr. C. R. Woodruff reviewed the growth of the commission system which has now been adopted he says, in one form or another in about fifty cities. Municipal revenue and the regulation of public service corporations were also subjects of special consideration. Alderman David Heineman of Detroit was elected president of the League and Mr. John MacVicar of Des Moines was reelected secretary. The next convention of the League will be held at St. Paul.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League this year will be held at Cincinnati, November 15-18. The annual address of the president, Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, will be delivered Monday evening, November 15th, and will deal with certain phases of the direct nomination problem. On the same evening Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, will deliver his annual address. Special attention will be given to the subject of education in municipal government in the colleges, which subject will be discussed by a group of prominent educators. Other topics in the program for discussion are municipal health problems; immigration and the municipal problem; the liquor question in the cities; electoral reform; public service franchises; municipal budgets and expenditures, and charter reform and municipal research. Among those announced to take part in the discussions are Mr. M. N. Baker, Congressman William S. Bennett, Prof. A. R. Hatton, Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, Horace Deming, Esq., and Dr. Legrand W. Powers.

Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University has published a very useful collection of *Readings in American Government and Politics*, designed to accompany his work on *American Government and Politics* now in course of preparation (The MacMillan Company, pp. xxiii, 624). The collection embraces 237 readings, consisting of the texts of constitutions, statutes, records of town meetings, party platforms, letters from the *Federalist*, public documents of various kinds, court decisions, letters and addresses of publicists, extracts from magazine articles and from selected chapters in books, opinions of attorneys-general, specimens of convention oratory, legislative reports, reports of boards and commissions of various kinds, and many other selections too numerous to mention. The readings are arranged in three parts: those relating to historical foundations, those dealing with the national government, and those dealing with state and local government. Each part is again subdivided into a number of chapters, aggregating altogether thirty-two. An examination of the work shows that enormous labor has been expended in the search for suitable material; that the selections have been well chosen and that they have been arranged with painstaking care. It is safe to say that no collection of its size contains such a quantity and variety of source material bearing upon the organization and administration of government in this country and it will doubtless prove to be a valuable aid to teachers of government.

Essays in Politics by Andrew McPhail (New York: Longmans, pp. 301, 1909) is a series of essays on a variety of subjects but dealing in the main with the relations between England and Canada and with Canadian domestic politics. In a chapter on The Patience of England he dwells upon the spirit of patience and forbearance which has usually characterized the dealings of England with other peoples, particularly those of Canada, the United States and South Africa. Another essay entitled New Lamps for Old is devoted mainly to a discussion of the spirit of lawlessness in the United States and the judgment he passes upon us will no doubt cause heartburning, though it must be admitted that much of what he says to our discredit is true. In a chapter on British Diplomacy and Canada he reviews the policy of the mother country toward the Dominion in a spirit of fairness and calmness not often found in Canadian writers of today. His attitude contrasts noticeably with the recent utterances of Sir Wilfred Laurier that the record of British diplomacy so far as Canada is concerned has been a repetition of sacrifices of Canadian interests, and that the Dominion will never be content until

it possesses the full power of making its own treaties. Other chapters deal with protection and reciprocity, the psychology of the Canadian people, the downfall of the conservatives, the spirit of the Dominion, what Canada can do, etc.

Volumes VI and VII of *The Laws of England* edited by the Earl of Halsbury and others, and to which reference was made in a previous number of this REVIEW, has appeared (London; Butterworth and Co., 1909, pp. cxxxii, 499; clxvi, 544). Volume VI contains the article on Constitutional Law covering 467 pages.

The Power of Eminent Domain by Philip Nichols (Boston: Boston Book Company, 1909, pp. xxi, 560) is the title of a new treatise dealing mainly with the constitutional limitations on the power of expropriation. The author analyzes the powers of the state in regard to private property; distinguishes between the jurisdiction of the national and state governments in the matter of eminent domain; discusses the question of what is a public use and what is property; and considers the problem of "just compensation." The author was formerly assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

A new (4th) edition of Sir William Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*, Volume I, *Parliament*, has been issued by the Clarendon Press. A large part of the volume has been rewritten or recast in view of recent developments and an interesting introduction dealing with the constitutional changes of the last quarter of a century has been added. The question of minority representation is discussed at some length as is the subject of procedure in the house of commons. The committee stages of a bill, closure, conflicts between the two houses, and peerage law receive attention. There is added also an index of cases and of statutes cited. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to two foreign writers, Dr. Redlich and President A. Lawrence Lowell.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Prof. J. B. Moore's *Writings of James Buchanan* have recently appeared from the press of J. B. Lippincott. The seventh volume contains the correspondence of Buchanan as secretary of state during the years 1846-1848 and the eighth volume covers the period from 1848 to 1853. The correspondence contained in the seventh volume relates mainly to the Oregon boundary controversy, the independence of Hawaii, the opening of China and the peace negotia-

tions with Mexico. It also contains the report of 1846 on the consular service.

A new and revised edition of Frederick H. Cooke's *Trade and Labor Combinations* has been issued by Callaghan and Company of Chicago. This work deals mainly with the subjects of boycotts, strikes, conspiracies, injunctions in labor disputes, monopolies, pools, trusts and kindred subjects. The anti-trust acts, both federal and state, are fully discussed and annotated. The present edition has been largely rewritten and brought down to date.

The report of the proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, held at Mohonk Lake, May 19-21, 1909, is a volume of 208 pages. It contains the addresses and remarks of the speakers, the platform of the conference, reports of various organizations, the report of the committee on colleges and universities and the Pugsley prize essay. Among the more important addresses may be noted those of President Butler, Professor Kirchwey, Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Hon. J. B. Scott, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Hon. Richard Bartholdt.

The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration offers a prize of \$100 for the best essay on international arbitration by an undergraduate student of any American college or university. Essays must not exceed 5000 words and must be in the hands of Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y., not later than March 15, 1910. The donor of the prize is Chester Dewitt Pugsley of Peckskill, New York, and the judges by whom the award will be made are President Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. George Grafton Wilson, and Hon. Richard Bartholdt. A similar prize of \$50 was offered last year and fifty essays were submitted in competition for it. The successful competitor was Mr. L. B. Bobbitt, a sophomore in Johns Hopkins University.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology which was organized at Chicago in June is maturing plans for the early establishment of a journal to be devoted to the scientific study of criminal law and criminology. It will be the only one of its kind published in the English language, though there are some twenty-five such journals published in foreign languages. Subscriptions will be received at 86 East Lake street, Chicago.

The influence of the National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology held at Chicago has already begun to spread. A committee of fifty has been formed at Madison under the chairmanship of Prof. E. A. Ross and a call has been issued for a state conference on criminal law and criminology to be held at Madison during the last week of November. Other state conferences are expected to be held during the winter.

The July number of the *Bulletin of International Union of American Republics* is devoted entirely to the annual review for the year 1908 of the Latin-American republics. The year was marked by numerous gatherings representative of the national life, both in Latin-America and in the United States. Events of paramount importance were the putting into effect of the various conventions of the Washington Peace Conference of 1907, entered into by the Central American republics. As a result of these conventions the Central American court of justice held its first session at Cartago, Costa Rica, in May, 1908. In September the Central American Bureau was inaugurated in the capital of Guatemala for the advancement of the mutual interests of the Central American states. Other notable gatherings were the Central American Conference at Tegucigalpa, the Pan-American Medical Congress at Guatemala, and the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. The next meeting of the latter congress will be held in Washington in 1912.

The annual meeting of the American Prison Association was held at Seattle, August 14-19. An elaborate program consisting of addresses, reports and conferences was carried out. Among the reports presented to the association was one by Oscar K. Cushing of San Francisco on Criminal Law Reform. The general secretary of the association is Mr. J. P. Byers, Randall's Island, New York.

The New York state library *Index of Legislation*, covering the period from October 1, 1907 to October 1, 1908, prepared by Mr. Clarence B. Lester, has recently appeared. During the period covered by the present index sessions of the legislature were held in twenty-five states, and 6025 laws and resolutions were enacted; the largest number being in Massachusetts, where 805 acts were passed. During the same period fifty-one statutes were declared unconstitutional, the largest number being in Illinois where six acts were pronounced invalid by the supreme court. Sixty-four constitutional amendments were ratified, of which

fifteen were in Louisiana and ten in California. Forty-five amendments were rejected, and at the time of publication thirty-four others were pending.

The annual report on *Statistics of Crime in the State of New York*, compiled by the secretary of state (Albany: The J. B. Lyon Company, 1908), is an interesting document of 467 pages containing statistics concerning the number of convictions in the courts of record of each county, the number of convictions of each species of crime, the proportion of male to female offenders, the social relations and occupation of each offender, the number of indictments tried in each county and the convictions, the number of persons pardoned or reprieved, etc. The information was gathered from reports of clerks of courts who are required by the code of criminal procedure to report to the secretary of state upon crime committed within their jurisdictions.

The Juristische Gesellschaft of Berlin has offered a prize of 2000 marks for the best essay on the subject of Criminal Law Protection for the Young. Essays must be submitted not later than July 1, 1910 and the award will be announced in April, 1911. Information regarding the conditions of the competition may be had of Dr. Seligsohn, Berlin, N. W., Prinz Louis Ferdinand Strasse.

The Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association was organized in August, 1907, and has issued two annual bulletins. The first, that of July, 1908, was a slight pamphlet of about 70 pages; but the second bulletin, which has recently appeared, is a substantial volume of nearly 200 pages, and contains much important information. There are several special articles; but the greater part of the Bulletin is devoted to reviews of recent legislation and legal literature in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Latin America, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. In some cases these reviews are very fragmentary, but for several countries they give valuable summaries of legal activities during the year 1908; especially important are the sections devoted to Germany, Spain, and Switzerland. An English translation of the Swiss civil code will be published by the Bureau in the near future.

During the past few years many new societies have been organized for the purpose of working in the field of comparative jurisprudence.

In the last number of this REVIEW reference was made to the organization of the Belgian Institut de Droit Comparé and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. In 1908 the Instituto Ibero-Americano de Derecho Positivo Comparado was organized at Madrid for the study of Spanish and Spanish-American Law. Recently an internationale Vereinigung für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie has been organized at Berlin under the honorary presidency of Prof. Josef Kohler; this new organization has taken under its control the publication of the *Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie*, Professor Kohler and Dr. Berolzheimer remaining as editors of the *Archiv*.

The National Municipal League is collecting material for a study of the police problem in American cities. The investigation for the present will be confined to the experience of typical cities and the results of the different methods of police control.

Supervision of Street Railways in England and Prussia is the title of a reprint from the annual report of the public service commission for the first district of the state of New York for the year ending December 31, 1908 (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 76 pp). It contains a comparison and summary of street railway problems and franchise procedure in both countries and two reports by Dr. Robert H. Whitten on street railway supervision in England and Prussia.

Industrial Individualism and the Limit of Government Regulation and Control is the title of a work by Andrew Alexander Bruce, Dean of the College of Law of the University of North Dakota. Professor Bruce discusses at length the various theories of individualism and reviews the doctrines of the American courts in regard to the limits of state action in economic and industrial affairs. He himself pronounces in favor of the doctrine of Bentham, which was also the doctrine of Mill and Spencer, that the individual is generally the best judge of his own happiness and governmental restraint upon individual freedom is justifiable only when it is necessary to secure the equal freedom of others.

A Documentary History of American Industrial Society in ten volumes edited by John R. Commons, U. B. Phillips, E. A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner and John B. Andrews, prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the coöperation of the Carnegie Institution, is being published by the Arthur H. Clark Company of

Cleveland, Ohio. Volumes I and II contain documents relating to plantation and frontier life, and are edited by Professor Phillips; volumes III and IV edited by Professors Commons and Gilmore deal with labor conspiracy cases; the remaining volumes deal with the labor movement from 1820 to 1880. Volume X will contain an exhaustive analytical index.

Mr. H. Stanley Jevons, lecturer in economics and political science in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, is the author of a study entitled *Foreign Trade in Coal* which is the first of a series of publications in political and economic science to be issued by the institution with which he is connected (London: P. S. King & Son).

Philanthropy and the State or Social Politics by Kirkman Gray is a study of the relation of the state to the weaker classes of society. His thesis is that private philanthropy cannot provide a remedy for widespread want which results from broad and general social causes; that it ought not to be expected to do so; and that the duty of making provision for such remedies belongs to the state and should be accepted as such (London: P. S. King and Son).

Prof. A. V. Dicey has lately written a little book, entitled *Letters to a Friend on Votes for Women* (London: Murray) which contains a powerful argument against woman suffrage. In a clear, logical style fortified with wide legal and political learning he analyzes the nature of the elective franchise, and reviews the arguments for and against female suffrage in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to his own views. He admits that he was once a supporter of woman suffrage, his early opinions having been formed under the influence of the teachings of Mill who favored the extension of political rights to women; but more mature reflection and wider observation have led him to change his views.

A new contribution to the literature of internationalism has been made by E. Duplessix under the title *L'organisation Internationale* (Paris: Larose et Tenin, 1909). The conception of a world organization as a means of guaranteeing international peace has been a favorite theme of discussion in recent years and several works on the subject have already appeared, notably those of Fried and Schücking in Germany. Internationalism says Duplessix is taking possession of the world and is manifesting itself in many forms, political, economic and intellectual.

The principal obstacles in the way he shows are diversity of local custom, of law and of jurisdictions. These obstacles, he thinks are destined gradually to disappear. The details of his project of international organization are embodied in a proposed treaty accompanying the text of his treatise.

La Guerre et Les Traités: Étude de Droit International et d'Histoire Diplomatique by Robert Jacomet, with a preface by M. Léon Bourgeois (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle, 1909) is a work which deals with the subject of the effect of war on treaties. After an introduction in which the author reviews the change of opinion that has taken place during the last two centuries concerning the effect of war upon the relations of states he examines at length the theory and practice that obtained from 1648 to 1815 and then from 1815 to the present day, emphasizing the different conceptions which characterized the two periods. The modern view he declares is that the great majority of international agreements are unaffected by hostilities between the contracting parties, the principal exceptions being treaties of a political character such as those of alliance, and commercial agreements.

M. Ernest Lehr, a distinguished French juriconsult and the author of many legal works, has recently published an important study entitled *La nationalité dans les principaux États du Globe* (Paris: Pedone, 1909, xvi, 227 pp.) in which he explains the law of fifty-one states in regard to the acquisition, loss and recovery of citizenship. He begins with a concise résumé of the different principles governing nationality of origin, naturalization and expatriation, and then considers in turn the law and practice of all the principal states in their alphabetical order. Altogether M. Lehr's work constitutes an important contribution to the literature of the subject.

Le Droit d'Association en Angleterre by Henry Barrault (Paris: Larose et Tenin, 1908, pp. 309) is a study of the law of association in England. The author considers the historical evolution of the right of assembly, in its different applications: economic association, religious association and political association. He dwells upon the restrictions and limitations under which the right is exercised in England, and compares the English law and practice with that of the continent.

The French foreign office has published a blue book, entitled *Conférence Navale de Londres, 1908-1909* (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1909)

which contains the diplomatic documents relative to the naval conference which was in session at London from December 4, 1908 to February 26, 1909; a review of the steps leading up to the conference; and the text of the declaration adopted, each article of which is accompanied by a commentary designed to elucidate its meaning.

Dr. Ernest Lémonon, whose excellent book on the two Hague Conferences was reviewed in a recent number of the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, has recently contributed several valuable articles on the work of the London Naval Conference of 1908-1909, to the *Revue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparée*. M. Ernest Nys is also contributing a series of articles to the same periodical on The United States and the Law of Nations; and Thomas Willing Balch of Philadelphia is writing another series on the fishery dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

The last number of the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht* (Band III, Heft 5) contains two valuable contributions by American writers. One is by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch and is entitled *Die Internationale Konferenz und das Bureau der Amerikanischen Republiken*; and the other, by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, is entitled *The Exchange of Notes in 1908 Between Japan and the United States*.

The third volume of Dr. Georg von Mayr's *Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre*—one of the most valuable works of its kind published in any language—has appeared from Laupp's Verlag (Tübingen, 1909). It is entitled *Sozialstatistik* and deals with statistics relating to mortality, education, industry and politics.

Das Parlamentarische Wahlrecht in Deutschland by Dr. G. von Below (Berlin: Curtius, 1909, pp. VII, 170) is a little book which is devoted mainly to combating the principle of direct equal suffrage in Germany. The principle of direct suffrage which already applies to the election of members of the Reichstag has not, he maintains, worked out successfully in practice. As evidence of this he asserts that a majority of the members elected to the Reichstag between 1887 and 1907 were in reality chosen by a minority of the electors. The experience with equal and direct suffrage in the south German states has, he says, produced no better results. In the third part of his work he defends the Prussian three class system and opposes the introduction of the imperial system into the Prussian constitution.

The papers prepared on the occasion of the recent celebration of Prof. Paul Laband's fiftieth anniversary of his promotion to the doctorate have been published in two volumes by J. C. B. Mohr of Tübingen under the title *Staatsrechtliche Abhandlungen* (pp. viii; 614, iv, 514). There are altogether twenty contributions of which three relate to the subject of international law and seventeen to constitutional and administrative law. Among the best of these are Prof. Otto Mayer's *Die Juristische Person und ihre Verwertbarkeit im öffentlichen Recht* and Hugo Preuss's *Selbstverwaltung, Gemeinde, Staat und Souverainität*. Other contributions are made by such distinguished scholars as Heinrich Triepel, Georg Jellenik, Robert Piloty, Gustav Anschütz, Wilhelm von Calker, Fritz Stier-Somlo, Karl Lamp, Heinrich Rosin, Eduard Rosenthal, Fritz Fleiner, Philipp Zorn and Felix Störk.

Dr. Ernst Mayer, professor of criminal law and legal philosophy in the University of Strassburg, and the author of excellent constitutional histories of France and Germany from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries has lately published an admirable constitutional history of Italy in two volumes under the title *Italianische Verfassungsgeschichte von der Gothenzeit bis zur Zunft Herrschaft* (Leipzig: Deichert, 1909, pp. xlviii, 464; xi, 598). It is divided into four books, the first of which is devoted to a study of the population; the second, to a study of the national resources, army and the public service; the third, to the development of the constitution; and the fourth, to municipal organization.