

NEWS AND NOTES
PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY JOHN M. MATHEWS

University of Illinois

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will probably be held at Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays. The program committee for the meeting consists of Prof. C. L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman, Prof. John H. Latané, and Prof. C. A. Beard. The American Historical Association will meet at Washington at the same time.

Prof. Charles A. Beard has been appointed supervisor of instruction in the Training School for Public Service, organized by the New York bureau of municipal research. Professor Beard will not give up his connection with Columbia University, where he has recently been promoted to the rank of full professor of politics.

Prof. John H. Latané, of Johns Hopkins University, recently delivered an address at Goucher College on "Problems of Neutrality Growing out of the Present War." The address has been reprinted in the March number of the *Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine*.

Dr. J. David Thompson has resigned from the legislative reference division of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Charles McCarthy has severed his connection with the United States commission on industrial relations.

The death is announced of Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago. Among multifarious activities he was formerly president of the National Prison Association, United States commissioner on the international prison commission, and since 1911 has been an associate editor of the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

Prof. R. M. McElroy, head of the department of history and politics in Princeton University has accepted an invitation to spend eight months of the year 1915, in delivering a series of special addresses, upon the subject of "History of the Origin and Development of Representative Government," in the chief centers of China. Professor McElroy and his family will sail for China on the *SS. Mongolia*, from San Francisco on June 12.

Prof. Paul Van Dyke will return from his sabbatical year in Europe early in September, and will resume his courses in Princeton University.

The department of history and politics in Princeton University has just issued a new plan of graduate studies in history and politics, leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy. The plan is an attempt to combine training in the intensive research methods in a special field, with a course of reading covering a very wide area. The plan of study appears in the *Annual Register of the Princeton Graduate School, 1915-16*, department of history and politics.

Prof. Dana C. Munro, will begin his work as professor of medieval history in Princeton, early in September. He will act as the head of the department of history and politics, during the absence of Professor McElroy.

Prof. Arnold B. Hall of the department of political science, University of Wisconsin, will teach in the summer school at Dartmouth in the coming summer session.

Mr. Herman C. Beyle has been appointed assistant in political science in the University of Wisconsin for the coming year; Mr. Harold S. Quigley fellow and Mr. H. Walter Thompson scholar.

Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin, has recently published one of the American Crisis Biographies, *Daniel Webster*. George W. Jacobs Company, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

Prof. A. B. Hall, University of Wisconsin, has gotten out a new and enlarged edition of Fishback's *Elementary Law* which Bobbs-Merrill Company will publish about May 1. The LaSalle Extension University will publish an *Outline of International Law*, with bibliography,

prepared by Professor Hall, about July 1. This volume is a synopsis written in non-technical language for the use of general readers.

Prof. F. A. Ogg of the department of political science, University of Wisconsin, will teach in the summer school at Columbia University in the coming summer session.

Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Leland Stanford University, has been promoted to a full professorship in that institution. He gives courses on comparative colonial administration and on the present governments of Japan and China.

The political science department at the College of the City of New York has been enlarged by the transfer to it of George M. Brett from the mathematics department and of Guy E. Snider from the history department.

Prof. H. B. Woolston, of the department of political science of the College of the City of New York, will give courses at the University of Chicago this summer.

Prof. W. F. Dodd, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Rasmus Saby, of the department of political science in Cornell University, will give courses on American government and comparative government in the University of Minnesota summer school this year.

The Iowa Social History Series is a new line of publications undertaken by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The first volume to appear in this series is the *History of Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa* by John L. Gillin. Another volume which will soon appear is *Social Legislation in Iowa* by John E. Briggs.

Dr. Dan E. Clark, instructor in the department of political science at the State University of Iowa, is the author of *The Government of Iowa*, published by Silver, Burdett and Company.

Dr. C. R. Aurner is the author of a book on *The History and Government of Iowa*, published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company.

Text-book Legislation in Iowa is the title of a 60-page monograph by Mr. O. E. Klingaman recently issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

A pocket edition of the *Constitution of Iowa*, with historical introduction and index by Benj. F. Shambaugh, was recently issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The Princeton University press has recently issued a new work by Prof. H. J. Ford entitled *The Natural History of the State: An Introduction to Political Science*.

Prof. Raleigh C. Minor of the School of Law, University of Virginia has completed the manuscript of a study of *Federalism as Applied to World Peace*.

Dr. William O. Scroggs, professor of economics and sociology at Louisiana State University, gave the first lecture of the 1915 series on the Phelps-Stokes Foundation at the University of Virginia on March 30. His subject was, "The Civic Status of the American Negro."

Dr. Charles Hillman Brough, professor of economics and political science at the University of Arkansas, will resign his chair at that institution at the close of the present session. He will be a candidate for governor of Arkansas in the forthcoming campaign. Prof. Neil Crothers will succeed him at the University of Arkansas.

D. Hiden Ramsey, formerly of the department of political science at the University of Virginia, will be a candidate for the office of commissioner of public safety under the recently adopted commission form of government in Asheville, North Carolina.

The next meeting of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions will be held on May 5 in Montgomery, Alabama.

Prof. W. M. Hunley of the University of Virginia was the official representative of that institution at the Conference on Charities and Corrections held at Baltimore, Maryland, in April.

A reorganization of the department of political science at Indiana State University has taken place. Prof. A. S. Hershey becomes head

of the department and will give courses on international law and relations. Assoc. Prof. F. G. Bates will give courses on municipal government and administration. Mr. J. A. Lapp, of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, will lecture on "Special Problems of Legislation." Prof. J. A. Woodburn has been transferred to the history department in the same institution.

A new department of political science has been created at Northwestern University, which will begin its work in the fall of 1915. This has been accomplished by separating the work in diplomacy and government from the history department, adding a number of new courses and engaging a new instructor. To the new chair of political science has been appointed Prof. P. O. Ray, of Trinity College, Connecticut. Prof. N. Dwight Harris will be professor of European diplomatic history and head of the department, and Dr. B. B. Wallace will continue as instructor. For housing the new department of political science, as well as those of history and economics, the new Harris Hall of Political Science has been erected at a cost of \$200,000 from funds provided by Mr. N. W. Harris, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next academic year.

A bureau of research and reference in state and federal government has recently been established at the University of Texas. The main purpose of this bureau is to gather information and data for use with classes in these fields. The material gathered will also be used in the preparation of reports especially in the field of state government, and in this way it is expected that the bureau may render service to the legislature and various state departments. The bureau is under the direction of Profs. C. S. Potts and C. G. Haines, with F. M. Stewart as assistant.

A series of six lectures on "Internationalism and the War" was given at Northwestern University this spring. Four of these, on "The Balance of Power in Theory and Practice," "The Near Eastern Question," "Europe and the Southern Slav Question," and "European Diplomacy and the War" were given by Prof. N. Dwight Harris, of Northwestern University. The others were given on "American Neutrality and the European War," by Prof. J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, and on "War Law," by Prof. J. S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan.

A series of ten lectures was given at Columbia University this spring under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences on the "Functions, Working, and Structure of City Government." Among the speakers were Mayor J. P. Mitchell and Dr. F. A. Cleveland.

A series of lectures were given at Dartmouth College this spring by Prof. W. H. Taft of Yale Law School. His subjects were "The Presidency," "Signs of the Times," and "Popular Government and the Supreme Court."

Prof. Ernst Freund gave in March at the Johns Hopkins University a series of six lectures dealing with "Principles of Legislation." In May Prof. J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, gave four lectures at the same university on "French Administrative and Judicial Institutions."

The second annual course of lectures on citizenship at Cornell University, instituted for the purpose of interesting graduates in civic and social movements, was given this spring. Among those who spoke were Roscoe Pound, Jeremiah W. Jenks, John H. Finley, and Lawson Purdy.

Ex-President Taft delivered an address at Princeton University on March 9 before the International Polity Club on the "International Questions which at Present Face the United States."

The Yale lectures on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship" were delivered this spring by Ex-Representative Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has arranged with Thomas Y. Crowell Company for the translation into foreign languages of Dr. Chas. E. Jefferson's *The Cause of the War*. This will be broadly distributed in European countries.

The Indian Emigrant is the title of a new monthly magazine, published at Madras, and edited by T. K. Swaminathan. It is to be devoted to the status and doings of Indians in British colonies and foreign countries, and advocates the equal rights of British citizenship within the Empire.

An annual series of lectures on American politics has been inaugurated at the University of North Carolina. The first lecturer in the series was Ex-President Taft, who spoke there this spring on "Duties, Powers, Limitations and Responsibilities of the Presidency."

The System as Uncovered by the San Francisco Graft Prosecution, by Franklin Hichborn (San Francisco, J. H. Barry Company, 1915, pp. 464), is an interesting account, told in graphic style, of the sordid facts brought out at this famous prosecution. The author, who is well known for his accounts of the California legislative sessions of 1909, 1911, and 1913, gives credit for the disclosure of the "system" to Rudolph Spreckels, who furnished the funds, and F. J. Heney, who conducted the prosecution.

New volumes which have recently appeared in the National Municipal League Series include *The City Manager*, by H. A. Toulmin; *Women's Work for the City*, by Mary R. Beard; *The Relation of the City to the Cost of Living*, by C. L. King; and *Satellite Cities*, by Graham Taylor.

The utilities bureau, a national agency for the collection and dissemination among cities of information relative to public utilities has recently been formed. Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, is president of the board of trustees and Dr. C. L. King of the University of Pennsylvania, is secretary.

Courses will be given this year in the summer school session of the University of California on "American City Government," and "European City Government," by Prof. H. G. James, of the University of Texas, and on "Introduction to Political Science," and "Political Parties," by Prof. V. J. West of Leland Stanford University.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Civic League was held in the early part of April in New York and Washington. This league has been reorganized as a division of the National Municipal League. Among the members of the executive committee are Charles A. Beard, Richard S. Childs, E. M. Sait, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

Problems of Community Life, by Seba Eldridge (New York, T. Y. Crowell Company, 1915, pp. 180), is a sketchy outline of applied soci-

ology in which the author touches cursorily upon sixty problems of community life, chiefly as found in New York City. One chapter is devoted to "Politics and Government in New York." The book has no index.

The group of papers read at the Conference on Latin America held at Clark University have been published under the title *Latin America: Clark University Addresses*, edited by G. H. Blakeslee (New York, G. E. Stechert and Company, 1914, pp. 388). They deal with such subjects as The Monroe Doctrine, The Panama Canal, Mexico, and in general, the relations between the United States and Latin America.

An *Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861*, compiled by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse of the New York Public Library is about to be issued by the Carnegie Foundation.

The third and final volume of Freiherr von Maltzahn's *Der Seekrieg zwischen Russland und Japan, 1904 bis 1905* (Berlin, Mittler, 1914, pp. 262), has appeared.

A review of minimum wage legislation by Irene Osgood Andrews and a bibliography on the same subject by C. C. Williamson are included in the appendix to the *Third Report of the Factory Investigating Commission* of New York, 1914 (Albany, pp. 676). The minimum wage commission of Minnesota has published a pamphlet containing the opinion of the Attorney-General of Minnesota on the constitutionality of the Minnesota minimum wage law and the decision of the Oregon supreme court on the constitutionality of the Oregon law.

The *First Biennial Report of the Tax Commission of the State of South Dakota, 1913-1914* (Aberdeen, 1914, pp. 532), contains besides the recommendations of the commission, a proposed codification of the revenue laws of the State. There is also, beginning at page 151, a list with brief description of the various permanent state tax commissions. The *Report of the Tax Commissioner of Connecticut* for 1913 and 1914 contains, besides routine matters, the papers read at the annual conferences of state tax associations held at Hartford during the above years.

Public Utilities Reports Annotated is the title of a new publication, the first volume of which has been brought out by the Lawyers Coöperative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York. The aim is to cover

the decisions and rulings of the various state public service commissions and also the decisions of state and federal courts relating to public utilities.

An elaborate report on *The Government of the State of New York: a Description of its Organization and Functions* (1915, pp. 768), has been prepared by the New York State department of efficiency and economy, for the constitutional convention commission of that State. The New York bureau of municipal research coöperated in preparing the report.

The January number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* contains the proceedings of the conference of American mayors held in Philadelphia last November and deals with the subject "Public Policies as to Municipal Utilities." The March number is devoted to the problem of tax reform, national, state, and local. The nineteenth annual meeting of the Academy was held in Philadelphia in April, at which papers were read upon "American Problems Arising out of the European War." The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Academy has been postponed until next year.

A digest of the governors' messages to the legislatures of 1915 has been prepared by Mr. John A. Lapp of the Indiana bureau of legislative information.

The Proceedings of the Governors' Conference, held in Madison, Wisconsin last November have been published (Madison, Wis., 1915, pp. 306). About twenty governors were in attendance. The principal subjects considered in the addresses are: "Rural Credits," "State Control of Natural Resources," "Uniformity of Safety and Sanitation Laws for Places of Employment," "Workmen's Compensation Laws," "Submission of the Governors' Recommendations in Bill Form," and "Uniformity of Laws Relating to Foreign Corporations." The secretary of the conference is M. C. Riley, of Madison, Wisconsin.

It is announced that a convention of state lieutenant governors will meet at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, in May for the purpose of forming an organization to promote matters in which members are interested.

The *American Year Book* is rapidly becoming an almost indispensable work of reference on current developments in a very wide range of human endeavor. The fifth volume in the series, which has recently appeared (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1915, pp. xviii, 862), contains in general the same features as in the former volumes, except, of course, for the space devoted to the European War.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, which was scheduled to be held in April, has been postponed so as to meet with the section on international law of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, D. C., from December 27, 1915 to January 8, 1916. The newly organized American Institute of International Law, composed of representatives of national societies of international law formed in the different Pan-American countries will also hold its first session in connection with the congress.

Special Libraries for January contains a "List of References on the Regulation of the Issuance of Railroad Stocks and Bonds."

Through the bureau of the census there has been prepared a *Summary of State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes, 1913* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914, pp. 346). The volume digests the principal laws of the various States dealing with the administrative and supervisory agencies for relief of the dependent classes. There is also appended a tabular review of summaries of the principal topics included in the laws cited.

A new edition of Benjamin Kidd's *Social Evolution*, revised and somewhat enlarged has appeared from the press of the Macmillan Company. The most important of the additions is the author's reply to criticisms contained in appendix I.

The Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1914 (New York, 1914, pp. 353), contains the reports delivered at the annual convention of the brewers held at New Orleans in November, with added chapters on the alcohol question and saloon reform.

The annual Conference on International Arbitration will be held at Lake Mohonk, New York in May. The award of the Pugsley prize for the best essay on this subject will be made at the conference.

The *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Conference of the National Tax Association* (Madison, Wis., 1915, pp. 499), which has recently appeared, contains the usual number of valuable papers and addresses dealing with the many phases of tax administration in this country and Canada—the special problems of particular States, the tax legislation of the year, statistics of taxes and public expenditures and accounts of the practical working of various forms of taxation, such as of express companies, of foreign corporations, of securities, of life insurance, of incomes, of metalliferous mines, and of land values.

The Ninth International Congress on Social Insurance will be held in Washington, D. C., September 27 to October 2, 1915. Existing agencies performing social insurance functions and the various kinds of social insurance, such as workmen's accident, sickness, old age, unemployment, etc., will probably be considered. The secretary of the congress is M. M. Dawson, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

At the eleventh annual conference of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago in February, one session was devoted to "Public Health and Legislation." The discussion on the report of the committee on medical expert testimony was participated in by Prof. John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University Law School, and Judge Harry Olson of the Chicago municipal court. Other subjects discussed at this session were "A Model Bill on State Public Health Organization," and "State Regulation of Those who Treat the Sick," by Hon. G. H. Hodges, ex-Governor of Kansas.

Plans are on foot for the organization of a Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service. This is an outgrowth of the work of the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association. The secretary of the committee on organization is E. A. Fitzpatrick, of Madison, Wisconsin. Among the other members of the committee on organization, according to a pamphlet sent out by the promoters of the plan, are Prof. Charles McCarthy, of the University of Wisconsin, President Sidney E. Mezes, of New York City College, and Winston Churchill.

A Pan-American financial conference will be held in Washington, D. C., on May 10, for the purpose of strengthening the financial and commercial relations between the nations of the western hemisphere.

The fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Municipal League was held in Columbus in February. The discussions centered principally around the question of state financial administration with reference to the needs of municipalities. Prof. F. W. Coker of Ohio State University was reelected secretary-treasurer of the League, and Prof. S. G. Lowrie, of the University of Cincinnati, was elected fourth vice-president. At the third annual meeting of the League of Pacific Northwest Municipalities, Dr. John H. Russell, of the department of political science at Whitman College, was elected secretary of the League. The *Proceedings* of the first annual convention of the Illinois Municipal League, held at Urbana in October, have been published as a University of Illinois bulletin (January 18, 1915, pp. 76). Among the papers included may be mentioned "Municipal Home Rule," by R. M. Story; "The City Manager Plan," by L. D. Upson; and "Municipal Reference Libraries," by J. A. Fairlie.

Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian of Congress, is editing for the department of commerce a series of reports on various matters of commercial law and civil procedure in France and Germany of interest to American business men and to lawyers engaged in commercial practice dealing with those countries. The monograph on France will deal with the French law of corporations, the organization of corporations, the introduction of American securities into the French market, besides various matters of civil procedure. The monograph on Germany will discuss the law of unfair competition, judicial organization and various matters of civil procedure of interest to American citizens, particularly such matters as depositions, security for costs, powers of attorney, court costs, and similar matters. As an appendix to the monographs a glossary of technical legal terms will be published.

On June 1, Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian of Congress, will undertake an extended trip through the countries of South America on behalf of the department of commerce and the Library of Congress. For the department of commerce, Dr. Borchard will study various phases of commercial law and civil procedure of interest to American business men and lawyers with customers and clients in South America. On behalf of the Library of Congress, he will study the law and legal literature generally of the Latin-American countries with a view to bringing to the Library of Congress the best legal literature of those countries and to prepare for the publication of a *Guide to the Law and*

Legal Literature of Latin America which the Library of Congress expects to publish some time during the year 1916.

The *National Voters' League Bulletin No. 5*, issued in March (1915) is devoted to an explanation of the way in which control by the House "organization" is perpetuated from one Congress to another, and to outlining desirable changes in the organization and procedure of the House. The most important changes recommended are (1) a rule requiring the committee on rules to report upon every proposed change in the rules; (2) a reduction in the number, and a reorganization, of the standing committees; (3) the election of committee chairmen by the committees; (4) open committee sessions, and publication of records of all committee meetings and the keeping of committee calendars; (5) a budget system; and (6) the electrical recording of votes both in the House and in committee of the whole.¹

The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace has plans on foot for securing the appointment of prominent men in various university summer schools this year to give courses on international relations and world peace.

At the University of Minnesota there have been started a series of essays on current problems and a series containing the results of research in the social sciences. The first political science number in the series of research publications will appear shortly.

Prof. H. G. James, of the University of Texas, is preparing a volume on the *Government of the German States* to be brought out by the World Book Company in the series of government handbooks edited by Prof. D. P. Barrows, of the University of California.

The bureau of municipal research and reference at the University of Texas has established an employment agency feature for city administrative officials, particularly city managers. The object, in brief, is to bring together cities and administrative experts. The work is under the direction of Prof. H. G. James.

Throughout the *Third Annual Report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission* (1915), of New Jersey, there runs a note of disappoint-

¹ Furnished by Prof. P. O. Ray, Trinity College.

ment, almost of discouragement, due to the failure of the last two legislatures to adopt any of the changes recommended in the first two reports of the commission. The commission has not made as exhaustive an investigation as it deems desirable, but until the legislature more clearly defines its policy with respect to the changes already recommended, the commission feels that it is inadvisable to involve the State in the expense necessary to carry on further investigations. The resolution creating the commission in 1912 authorized it to consider and report upon "the best means to consolidate various boards and to broaden the powers in one central board or boards." Confining itself to this restricted function, the commission recommends (1) the creation of a department of conservation and development by consolidation of the State Geological Survey and the following commissions, the Forest Park reservation, the water supply, the state museum, the Washington Crossing Park, and the Fort Nonense; (2) the creation of a department of commerce and navigation to comprise the state harbor, the ship canal, and board of riparian, commissions, the department of inland waterways, and the inspectors of power vessels; (3) the establishment of a department of shell fisheries, to include the bureau of shell fisheries, the State and the Atlantic and Ocean county oyster commissions, and the Shark River commission; (4) the reorganization of the board of health by the substitution of a director of health for five paid commissioners, and the addition of an advisory board, the new board to be given authority to enforce state laws in local districts; (5) a consolidation of the board of assessors and the board of equalization of taxes, the new board to consist of six members; (6) the transfer of the engineers of the board of assessors to the board of utility commission, without, however, interfering with the work of revaluation and assessment now in charge of the engineering corps; and (7) the creation of a department of labor and industry to include the present department of labor and the bureau of industrial statistics. To the legislature of 1915 the commission intends to submit a further report as to suggestions and plans for the continuation and completion of its work.²

The bill which was prepared by the Minnesota economy and efficiency commission and introduced in the legislature of that State is reported to be dead for the present, but an interim committee has been appointed to report a bill for the next session.

² Prepared by P. Orman Ray, Trinity College (Connecticut).

The Illinois efficiency and economy committee, the work of which has been directed by Prof. J. A. Fairlie of the University of Illinois, has made its report to the general assembly of that State (Urbana, 1915, pp. 80). After sketching the defects of the present arrangements, the report outlines the proposed plan of the commission of reorganizing the state administration into a small number of compact departments. The more detailed investigations of the various divisions of the state administration are published as appendices to the commission's report. They are as follows: "Revenue and Finance Administration," by J. A. Fairlie; "Charitable and Correctional Institutions," by J. W. Garner; "Educational Administration," by J. M. Mathews; "Labor and Mining Agencies," by W. F. Dodd; "Agricultural Agencies," by J. W. Garner; "Public Health Administration," by J. M. Mathews; "The Accounts of the State," by G. E. Frazer; "Classification of Accounts for Correctional Institutions," by S. Bell; "Supervision of Corporations," by M. H. Robinson; "Public Works," by C. O. Gardiner; "Military Administration," by Q. Wright; "Civil Service Laws," by A. C. Hanford.

The *Report of the Pennsylvania Economy and Efficiency Commission* (December, 1914), indicates that there are 5152 positions in the state service, of which 1168 were created by statute; 2752, "by legislative appropriation," and 1232 are "contingent or temporary positions." Legislation is recommended "creating and fixing the salary of every position in every department," and the discontinuance of the practice of creating positions "simply by increasing appropriations." The most important recommendations include the enactment of a civil service law to "control state positions," to be administered by a "state board of examiners;" extensive river and harbor improvements at state expense at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; changing the election of the governor from the even to the odd-numbered years; the creation of a department of justice, conservation department, a state tax commission, a state board of public property; also a publicity bureau, since "it does not become a Commonwealth as great as Pennsylvania to forge ahead steadily in silence."

The other principal points covered by the report may be briefly summarized. Legislation is recommended to provide (1) for the retirement on half-pay of superannuated state employees; (2) for "combining of offices whenever their duties are compatible and providing one salary

for all services;" (3) for the creation of a commission to recommend a uniform system of accounting and bookkeeping for all departments of the state government; (4) for a "semi-monthly pay system" for state employees, and the payment of salaries of departmental officials and those connected with state institutions by one system of checks issued by the treasury department, to replace the present system of individual departmental or institutional checks; (5) for monthly, instead of quarterly, allowances for state institutions; (6) for authorizing the state board of education to reorganize the department of public instruction, and for raising the question of vocational education "to the position it deserves in the educational system of the state;" (7) for giving the superintendent of printing and binding "direct supervision over the printing and binding furnished for all state institutions;" (8) for the abolition of the statutes-at-large commission, of the elevated and underground passenger railways board, the duties of the latter to be transferred to the public service commission, of the board of property with transfer of its duties to the commissioner of forestry, of the commission of soldiers' orphan schools with transfer of duties to the state board of education, and of the board of agricultural instructors and demonstrators; (9) for the transfer of the dairy and food division and the livestock sanitary board from the department of agriculture to the health department, and for extending the jurisdiction of the livestock inspectors over retail as well as wholesale butchers and meat dealers; (10) for the consolidation of the board to license private bankers, the board of public accounts, the board of revenue commissioners, and the sinking fund commission into one body to be called the "revenue and finance board," consisting of the auditor general, the commissioner of banking and the attorney general.

An appendix to the report consists of a useful, though incomplete, tabulation of officials connected with the state departments together with their respective salaries and references to the legislative acts relating to each position. In spite of many shortcomings, chief of which perhaps is the absence of any suggestion of budgetary reform, the report contains many recommendations which deserve adoption, especially if the State of Pennsylvania is to merit the commission's flattering compliment of being "more progressive on sane lines" of legislation than any other State and "the leader in everything that is for the best interests of all her people."³

³ Contributed by P. Orman Ray, Trinity College (Connecticut).

The second volume of the publication entitled *Guerre de 1914, Documents Officiels, Textes Legislatifs et Réglementaires*, mentioned in the February number of this REVIEW has appeared (Paris, Dalloz, 1915). It covers the documents from October 15 to January 1. The Oxford University Press has issued a series of pamphlets designed to furnish a background for the study of the European war. Among the titles thus far issued may be mentioned *Austrian Policy Since 1867*, by M. Beaven, and *Italian Policy Since 1870*, by K. Feiling. *Der Deutsche Krieg, Politische Flugschriften*, edited by E. Jaekch (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Austalt), is the title of a similar series being issued in Germany. Among the numbers in the series are: *Warum es der Deutsche Krieg ist*, by Paul Rohrbach; *Deutschland und Frankreich*, by Friedrich Naumann; *Deutschland und der Islam*, by K. H. Becker; and *Deutschlands Weltkrieg und die Deutschamerikaner*, by Hermann Oncken. The *Diplomatic Correspondence Respecting the War*, published by the French Government, usually known as the French Yellow Book, has been reprinted by the American Association for International Conciliation in its bulletins nos. 87 and 88 for February and March, 1915.

Columbia University has recently issued as volume 58 of the *Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law* a work of 683 pages by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton on *Reconstruction in North Carolina*. A portion of this study was privately printed as a doctoral dissertation in 1906. The volume deals with every phase of politics in North Carolina from 1860 to 1876. It is of the same general scope as Garner's *Reconstruction in Mississippi* and Fleming's *Reconstruction in Alabama*. In some respects North Carolina offers a more interesting field than either of the States just mentioned because of the recognition by President Johnson in the early stages of reconstruction of the former Whigs, who were still strongly opposed to the Democrats. The volume is based on a careful and exhaustive study of the sources. It is clearly and interestingly written, and is in every way a valuable contribution to American history.

The Neale Publishing Company has issued a volume entitled *The Facts of Reconstruction*, by John R. Lynch. This volume is largely a personal narrative by one of the cleverest of the negro leaders who came into prominence during the period. The author was a member of the Mississippi legislature, speaker of the house, and member of Congress and later fourth auditor of the United States treasury. The

volume is well written and interesting, but appears to be based entirely on the author's impressions and recollections. It is an avowed defense and justification of the congressional plan of reconstruction.

Houghton, Mifflin and Company have issued, in two handsome volumes, *The Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes*, by Charles Richard Williams. President Hayes has usually been regarded by the American people as a gentleman of amiable disposition but second-rate ability, who attained the presidency as a result of general "availability" rather than of special preëminence. To take as a subject a man who has been regarded as distinctly commonplace and to write about him two volumes that hold the reader's undivided attention from cover to cover is a literary achievement of no mean order. Even Hayes's military experience is made interesting, and the sincere and straightforward accounts of his political career, taken from his diary and letters, win the confidence and sympathy of the reader. The volumes are eulogistic in the extreme, and the reader has to keep reminding himself constantly that Mr. Williams has on all the controverted points in Hayes's career made large omissions of documents and facts which he might find it difficult to explain. The volumes are, nevertheless, a most welcome addition to the political literature of the period which they cover, particularly the years 1876-1880.

The Macmillan Company has issued a volume on *Abraham Lincoln* by Rose Strunsky. The writer prefaces her volume with the statement that so far "we have had no life written of Abraham Lincoln worthy of that great man," and she undertakes the rather ambitious task of filling that need. There is absolutely nothing new in the book except her point of view, and that is not easily stated in a few words. Her main thesis seems to be that "not slavery but property in land was the real cause of the Civil War," and that Lincoln was the typical small homesteader who objected to slavery "only because he objected to the large landlord." This rather interesting thesis is repeatedly asserted throughout the volume but nowhere clearly demonstrated. The volume is full of errors, and fails to show any real grasp of American history.

A short life of Millard Fillmore by William Elliot Griffis has been published by Andrus and Church of Ithaca, New York. The volume is laudatory but on the whole colorless, and for the student of American politics it possesses little interest.

Readings in Political Philosophy, by F. W. Coker (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp. xv, 573) is a group of selections from the writings of about twenty of the most important political thinkers from Plato to Bentham. To each set of selections the editor has prefixed a brief introduction indicating the setting and place of the particular author in the history of political thought. Further reading on each topic is facilitated by the "selected references" appended to each chapter. The aim of the editor has been to give rather extensive selections from a few of the most important authors rather than briefer selections from a wider range of writers. Teachers of classes in political philosophy who have hitherto been compelled to rely largely upon historical and expository treatises will find the volume a convenient means of sending their students directly to the sources. The selection of the authors and of the writings of each particular author seem to have been well done in most cases, and some selections are now made available in English form for the first time. It is to be hoped that the success which the present volume deserves will induce the editor to prepare and bring out later a volume of selections covering the writers since Bentham.

A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913, by David P. Barrows, professor of political science in the University of California (Yonkers, World Book Company, 1914, pp. xiv, 66), was prepared by the author as an additional chapter to the third (1914) edition of his larger work on the *History of the Philippines*, first published in 1903. It is "separately printed for the convenience of those desiring a brief historical review of the events of the last ten years." The author briefly summarizes the political, administrative, material, economic, and educational developments of the decade, and brings the narrative down to the beginning of Governor-General Harrison's administration. The author recognizes but two probable futures before the Philippines—"either a continuance of the policy of the last decade, or the complete abandonment of the islands to their own support" (p. 66). He feels that the results of American occupation constitute a "signal triumph" and is opposed to the abandonment of the islands by the United States. The author's account of events and conditions is based upon his actual experience in the islands, as head, first of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, and later, of the department of education.

An Introduction to the Study of Government, by L. H. Holt, of the United States Military Academy (New York, Macmillan Company, 1915, pp. x, 388), is an attempt to write a textbook in government upon somewhat new lines. It undertakes to set forth the general principles underlying the principal modern governments, combining a certain amount of political theory with reference to concrete practice. In these respects it follows Garner's *Introduction to Political Science*, but is somewhat more elementary. The book covers such an extensive field that most of the topics receive only brief and fragmentary treatment and great condensation is necessary throughout. Illustrative citations and documents are added, however, at the end of each chapter and in the appendix, which may be used as source material. The book will doubtless prove useful as a text in classes which have only a comparatively short time to devote to the whole field of government.

The *Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für die okkupierten Gebiete Belgiens*, issued by the German government, exemplifies the methods which the Germans have adopted in applying typically Prussian rules and regulations to Belgium. It is also interesting as an example of legislation of an emergency character enacted by a belligerent to the government of enemy territory under military occupation. It is difficult in this country to obtain official texts of these laws and ordinances, and we therefore welcome their publication in a small volume entitled *German Legislation for the Occupied Territories of Belgium*, edited by Charles H. Huberich and Alexander Nicol-Speyer (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1915, pp. viii, 108). The volume embraces nos. 1 to 25 of the *Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt* from September 5 to December 26, 1914, and not only the German but also the corresponding French and Flemish texts are published.

Among the announcements of forthcoming books which may be of interest to political scientists are the following. The Yale University Press: *Bracton: De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae*, edited by George W. Woodbine; *Undercurrents in American Politics*, by Arthur Twining Hadley; *Municipal Citizenship*, by George McAneny; Sturgis and Walton Company: *The Orthocratic State*, by John Sherwin Crosby; John Lane Company: *War and World Government*, by Dr. Frank Crane; Mitchell Kennerley: *The Great War, The Second Phase*, by Frank H. Simonds; Columbia University Press: *Law and its Administration*, by Harlan E. Stone; The Macmillan Company: *America and her Prob-*

lems, by Paul Benjamin D'Estournelles de Constant; *American Municipal Progress*, new and enlarged ed., by Charles Zueblin; Houghton, Mifflin Company: *The Diplomacy of the War of 1914*, Vol. I, *The Beginnings of the War*, by Ellery C. Stowell; Ginn and Company: *Hague Arbitration Cases*, by George G. Wilson; Duffield and Company: *The Emancipation of the American City*, by Walter Tallmadge Arndt; A. C. McClurg and Company: *Peace Insurance*, by Richard Stockton, Jr.; *Germany's Isolation, an Exposition of the Economic Causes of the War*, by Paul Rohrbach, translated from the German by Paul H. Phillipson; D. Appleton and Company: *The City Manager*, by Harry Aubrey Toulmin, Jr.; Henry Holt and Company: *History of American Diplomacy*, by Carl Russell Fish; Century Company: *European Police Systems*, by Raymond B. Fosdick; Methodist Book Concern: *The Essence and the Ethics of Politics*, by S. Arthur Cook.

Among the French works dealing with the war, which are announced as in preparation are the following: *Les Causes de la Guerre Européenne*, by André Chéradame (Plon, Nourrit et Cie); *Les Finances de Guerre de l'Angleterre*, by Gaston Jéze (Giard et Brière); *Les Lutttes des Nations*, by Arthur Bochard (Giard et Brière); *Les Sources de l'Histoire de la Guerre Européenne*, by Albert Maine and Alfred Percire (Ed. Champion).

Principles of Taxation, by Hastings Lyon (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914, pp. 133) is the ambitious title of an unpretentious but useful work dealing with such subjects as the nature of taxes, on the objects of taxation, the assessment and collection of taxes, the separation of state and local revenues, the taxation of corporations, and the single tax. The book, as the author states, is the outgrowth of a report which he made, as counsel, to the taxation committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America. As might be expected, the author objects strongly to taxation of the "corporate excess" of corporations. In spite of the sources from which it comes, however, the book betrays but slight traces of partisanship. The limited dimensions of the volume confine the author to a discussion of the various topics from a merely fiscal point of view, and the ultimate social effects of taxation receive little or no consideration.

The Democracy of the Constitution, by Henry Cabot Lodge (New York, Scribner, 1915, pp. 297), consists of a series of occasional papers and

addresses, rather loosely strung together. The most important are the five dealing with the "Democracy of the Constitution" viz., "The Public Opinion Bill," "The Constitution and its Makers," "The Compulsory Initiative and Referendum, and Recall of Judges," "The Constitution and the Bill of Rights," and "The Democracy of Abraham Lincoln," and the two biographical papers on John C. Calhoun and Thomas B. Reed. The papers are written in a popular style, and take a conservative, if not reactionary, attitude toward such devices as the initiative, referendum and the recall of judges.

Among the numerous works which have recently appeared relating to the political philosophy behind the European war, one of the most useful is *The Confessions of Frederick the Great, together with the Life of Frederick the Great*, by Heinrich von Treitsche, edited with an introduction by Douglas Sladen and a foreword by Geo. Haven Putnam (New York, G. P. Putnam Sons, 1915, pp. xxv, 208). More than half of the volume is devoted to the "Confessions," to which the editor traces the origin of the "gospel of inhumanity" preached by von Bernhardt in his *Germany and the Next War*. *The Life of Frederick* by von Treitsche is added as affording an interesting commentary on the "Confessions."

Although written before the outbreak of the World War, *The Pan-Angles, A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations*, by Sinclair Kennedy (New York, Longmans, Green and Company 1914, pp. 244), has a bearing upon one phase of that conflict. The author predicts the inevitable conflict between Anglo-Saxon civilization and that of other races and maintains that, as preparation for such a struggle, the English-speaking peoples should form a federation. The seven so-called "nations" are the British Isles, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. The author points out the many institutions and elements of civilization which the seven "nations" have in common, and which warrant their drawing more closely together into a federation. Although perhaps, not fully appreciating all the difficulties involved, the author makes a very strong argument for the feasibility of such a federation.

Another volume in the series of essays of the late William Graham Sumner, edited by Albert G. Keller, has been brought out by the Yale University Press under the title *The Challenge of Facts and Other Essays*.

(New Haven, 1914, pp. 450). The essays, some of which are hitherto unpublished, are characterized by keen insight and felicity of expression. Among the more important, in addition to the title-essay, may be mentioned "The State as an Ethical Person," "Speculative Legislation," "Republican Government," "Democracy and Responsible Government," and "Advancing Social and Political Organization in the United States." It is the intention of the editor and publishers to complete the series later by the publication of a fourth volume of Sumner's essays.

The Common Law and the Case Method in American University Law Schools, by Prof. Josef Redlich, of the University of Vienna, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the Carnegie Foundation. The bulletin embodies the results of a special investigation for which the distinguished Austrian made a visit to the United States. Professor Redlich is greatly impressed with the extent to which the study of law has developed in American schools. He finds that, on the whole, the case method of instruction has been eminently successful, and thinks that its success lies in the fact that it enables the student to find out what the law is rather than what it ought to be, and is better adapted to the purpose and subject-matter of legal instruction in this country. He maintains, however, that the case method may be overdone, and feels that it should still be combined to a certain extent with the lecture method. There is included in the bulletin also a sketch of the development of law and legal instruction on the continent of Europe.

Callahan, James Morton: *Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia, with Special Articles on Development and Resources*. (Semi-Centennial Commission of West Virginia, 1913. 593 p.) The semi-centennial commission of West Virginia is to be congratulated on its decision that the celebration "should be given a practical form in some enterprise of permanent value." This volume, which is the outcome of that decision, is divided into two nearly equal parts in the first of which Mr. Callahan presents the political and economic history of the State in some detail. This gives evidence of much scholarly work with extensive materials, but it is greatly to be regretted that "footnote references to authorities, which appeared in the first draft of the author's manuscript, have been omitted to meet limitations of space." The extensive bibliography is a mere alphabetical list of books and articles without annotations or classification and the index, which covers only the

history proper, is inadequate. The second half of the book is made up of special articles contributed by various writers. Thirteen of these deal with economic subjects and seven with political institutions. Then there is a series of five articles on as many religious denominations and one article each on medicine, journalism, education, and literature. The editor contributes a valuable article on "The Study of Local History;" then follows an account of the semi-centennial celebration; and the book closes with an article on the state seal. Little excuse can be seen for the inclusion of these special articles in the volume, other than the desire to drag in as many contributors as possible. If the information which they contain is essential to a well-rounded history of the State, it should have been incorporated in the text; if not, the articles should have been published separately, if at all. The make-up of the volume is crude and the illustrations are of the sort that one expects to find only in blue-books and similar state publications.⁴

German World Policies (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1915, pp. xi, 243) is the title given by Dr. Edmund von Mach to a translation of Paul Rohrbach's *Der Deutsche Gedanke in der Welt*, published in 1912. The translator chooses to paraphrase the title of the original, owing to the fact that "the German word *Gedanke* connotes a greater wealth of political thoughts than the English word *idea*." Possibly *influence* would have been a better term to use than *policies*, since the author defines the German idea as "the ideal force of Germanism, as a formative power in relation to the present and future happenings of the world."

The underlying assumption of the book is that "we (Germans) have been placed in the arena of the world in order to work out moral perfection, not only for ourselves, but for all mankind." The spread of the German idea is, we are told, essential to the maintenance of Germany's power, for without foreign markets, the natural development of Germany must cease and she will be unable to shape the culture of the world. After travelling around this circle it is difficult for the reader to determine whether expansion is necessary in order to spread the German idea or the idea is to be the necessary forerunner of expansion. In the chapters that follow the author frankly admits that Germany is handicapped in the struggle for expansion both by the historical facts which have delayed the achievement of her national existence and weak-

⁴ Contributed by Prof. S. J. Buck, University of Minnesota.

ened its internal unity and by the further fact that class distinctions and a narrow parochialism have prevented the average German from thinking imperially. The author speaks very frankly of certain national faults of his countrymen and admits that before Germany can hope to win moral conquests in the world she must overcome the distrust with which democratic nations regard the reactionary government of Prussia. This admission and the confession that there exists in Germany an offensive superiority and an awkwardness of behavior which are constantly putting us at a disadvantage" and that the North German character is "incapable of freely understanding the moods of other nations and of living in friendly harmony with other people" will make the reader all the more ready to concede the truth of the author's statement that the progress of German abroad can be explained only by her "exact and conscientious labor" and her "remarkable diligence."

In her endeavor to become "co-mistress of the culture of the world" Germany must expect to meet with opposition from England who is at present sole mistress of this culture. Hence the need on the part of Germany of a navy "strong enough to endanger England's superior position on the sea, if she should attack us, even if the immediate outcome should be advantageous to her." In reply to Mr. Churchill's statement that the English "have never had any thoughts of aggression," the author points to the many contrary expressions of opinion in England in which the German fleet is spoken of as a distinct menace to England.

The book on the whole is a statement in moderate language of Germany's need of expansion and of the changes in her national policy required to effect it. It is unfortunate that the translator has seen fit to suppress a "few paragraphs" which he thought might be misunderstood. When a nation is pleading its cause before the court of the world any suppression of evidence arouses suspicions which are worth any number of misunderstandings.