

## NEWS AND NOTES

EDITED BY W. F. DODD

### THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association which was held in St. Louis, December 27-30, was in every way a successful gathering and bore witness to the rapid growth of the Association and to the value of its proceedings. All of the meetings, with one exception, were held at the Southern Hotel where the Association had its headquarters, and at the close of each evening session a reception and buffet supper was tendered the members of all the associations then holding annual meetings in the city. These included, besides the Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation. In result the visiting members were kept closely associated and abundant opportunity offered for the making of new acquaintance, the renewing of older friendships, and, generally, the interchange of individual views. The Secretary and Treasurer reported a continued increase in the membership of the Political Science Association, the enrollment being approximately thirteen hundred and fifty.

The annual presidential address, which was delivered by Governor Woodrow Wilson, is published in this issue of the *REVIEW*.

The topics, to a discussion of which the various sessions of the meeting were devoted, were: Recent Constitutional Developments in Europe, Municipal Government, Judicial Organization and Preceding Primary Elections, International Law, and Taxation, the last named subject furnishing the topic for discussion at the meeting held jointly with the American Economic Association. The titles and authors of the various papers read were as follows: The Law and the Facts (Presidential Address), by Governor Woodrow Wilson; The British House of Lords, by Prof. T. F.

Moran; Tendencies towards Ministerial Responsibility in Germany, by Prof. W. J. Shepard; The Russian Duma, by Mr. I. A. Hourwich; the Turkish Parliament, by Prof. A. H. Lybyer; The Proper Organization and Procedure of a Municipal Court, by Chief Justice Olson; Delays and Reversals on Technical Grounds in Civil and Criminal Trials, by Hon. Edward J. McDermott; Commission Government in Kansas (by title), by Mr. F. G. Bates; Tendencies in Municipal Charters, by Dr. H. E. Flack; The United States Bureau of the Census and Municipal Statistics by Mr. E. C. Meyer; Primary Elections in Illinois, by Hon. W. Clyde Jones; Direct Primaries in Missouri, by Prof. Isidor Loeb; Primary Elections in Iowa, by Prof. F. E. Horack; The Direct Primary Movement in New York, by Prof. C. A. Beard; Primary Elections and their Results in Massachusetts, 1640-1691, by Dr. E. M. Hartwell; The Place of the Income Tax in the Reform of Senate Taxation, by Prof. T. S. Adams; Land Value and Taxation, by Prof. H. J. Davenport; Aërial Navigation, by Prof. G. G. Wilson; and Methods of Enlisting Public Opinion in International Arbitration, by Mr. Theodore Marburg. The papers on Taxation will be published by the American Economic Association. The remaining papers read will be published at an early date either in this REVIEW or in the seventh volume of the PROCEEDINGS of the American Political Science Association. Among the informal addresses at the various meetings, of especial interest were the remarks of Hon. F. W. Lehmann, Hon. John D. Lamson, and Mr. E. M. Grossman at the session devoted to Judicial Proceedure.

For the year 1911 the following officers of the association were elected: President, Simeon E. Baldwin; first vice-president, Albert Bushnell Hart; Second vice-president, Emlin McClain; third vice-president, Ernst Freund; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Willoughby, Stephen Leacock, Charles McCarthy, Isidor Loeb, C. H. McIlwain, T. F. Moran and A. R. Hatton were elected members of the Executive Council.

The decision as to the place for the next meeting of the Association was left to the Executive Council. Their decision will be announced in the May issue of this REVIEW.

#### PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Rear-Admiral C. H. Stockton has accepted the acting presidency of George Washington University. He will also during the course of the year deliver a series of lectures on international arbitration and the position of the modern navy in international affairs.

Professor H. Parker Willis is now dean of the School of Political Science George Washington University.

Mr. Francis W. Dickey has been appointed instructor in political science at Western Reserve University.

A fund of \$450,000 is being raised by Grinnell College, Iowa, for the purpose of establishing a department of public affairs, which should include chairs of political science, economics, sociology, and modern history.

Prof. Josef Lukas of the University of Königsberg has been appointed professor of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Münster. Dr. G. J. Ebers of Breslau has also been appointed to a professorship of public law at Münster.

Mr. Leslie C. McNemar, a student in the graduate and law schools in the University of Chicago, has been appointed instructor in political science and international law in George Washington University.

Mr. Arnold B. Hall has become an instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin, and has taken charge of the legal courses which were formerly given in the department of political science by Prof. R. B. Scott. Professor Scott has recently resigned his professorship in the law school in order to enter again upon the practice of law.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador to Germany, has been appointed to the Carpentier lectureship in Columbia University for the present year and will in April deliver a series of lectures on "The Political Organization of the World." The Carpentier lectures for 1911-12 will be delivered in October and November, 1911, by Sir Frederick Pollock, whose subject will be "The Genius of the Common Law."

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio has recently delivered a series of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania on "The State and Corporations." Senator Burton advocates federal regulation and incorporation.

Mr. Frank A. Neff is giving the courses in political science and American history at Beloit College during the absence of Dr. Royal B. Way, who is teaching during this year at the University of Indiana.

The Beer lectureship political science at Columbia University will be filled this year by Professor Leonard T. Hobhouse of the University of London, who will deliver a series of ten lectures on "Social Evolution and Political Theory."

Mr. Mayo Fesler, since 1904 secretary of the Civic League of St. Louis, has become secretary of the Municipal Association of Cleveland. The Municipal Association serves not only as a bureau of information but also as an active force in bringing about improved municipal conditions in Cleveland. It has recently issued a list of speakers on municipal subjects, which includes well-informed speakers on questions of local interest, who are available to make addresses before local improvement associations, church clubs, or other organizations of a similar character. The Association has undertaken, through a committee of which Prof. A. R. Hatton is chairman, an investigation on the subject of constitutional home rule for the cities of Ohio.

The second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Branch of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology was held in Milwaukee, November 25 and 26. The chief work of the conference was the consideration of the reports of the Committees appointed at the Conference of 1909. These reports had been printed and distributed in advance and related to such matters as trial procedure; organization of courts; mental responsibility; sterilization of criminals; juries; juvenile offenders, and classification of criminals. The proceedings and resolutions of the conference will be printed and may be had of the secretary, Prof. E. A. Gilmore Madison, Wisconsin. Similar branches of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology have recently been organized in New York and Pennsylvania.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was held in Baltimore, on Dec. 15 and 16, 1910. Among the subjects discussed were: promotions, the application of the merit system to higher municipal offices, the application of competition to the filling of legal positions, the Boston plan of appointments by the mayor, subject to approval by the State Civil Service Commission.

A conference on international arbitration was held at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, December 15-17, 1910, under the auspices of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Addresses were made by Elihu Root, John W. Foster, Henry B. Brown, Andrew Carnegie, Eugene Wambaugh, Charles Noble Gregory, Simeon E. Baldwin, Harry Pratt Judson, and a number of others. This conference was made the occasion for announcing a gift by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of ten million dollars, to be employed in furthering the cause of international peace.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League was held in Buffalo, November 14-17, 1910, Mr. William Dudley Foulke was elected president of the League, to succeed Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte. Among important subjects discussed were the franchise question; school extension; city finances, budgets and statistics; corrupt practices; the liquor question; and civil service.

The First Universal Races Congress will be held at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911. The object of the Congress will be to discuss "in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the people of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation." The program included, among others, the following papers: Tendencies toward parliamentary rule, by Dr. C. L. Lange; The government of colonies and dependencies, by Sir Sydney Olivier; International laws, treaties, Hague Conferences and Hague Court, by Dr. Walter Schucking; Forced labor, by Sir Charles Dilke; and the Negro in America, by W. E. B. Dubois. Further information regarding the Congress may be obtained from its secretary, G. Spiller, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, London.

The Holtzendorff foundation of Berlin offers a prize of 1200 marks for the best essay on the "*Peines et mesures de sécurité sociale, les caractères distinctifs qui séparent ces deux nations et les conditions de leur application législative.*" Essays may be written in English, German, French or Italian and must be sent not later than May 1, 1911 to the secretary, Dr. Halle, Berlin, W. Kronenstrasse, 56. The jury of award will be composed of Professors Lilienthal of Heidelberg, Stooss of Vienna and Mittermaier of Giessen. The award will be announced in the Bulletin of the International Union of Penal Law.

The second annual state conference of City Magistrates of New York State was held at Albany on December 10, representatives of twenty-six

cities and nine villages being present. The general subjects discussed were: arrests; procedure and practice in juvenile cases; the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law; the prosecution of cases of cruelty to children; the enforcement of the excise law and the methods of dealing with cases of non-support by husbands. Among those who delivered addresses were Judges William McAdoo, Robert N. Wilkin and Alfred R. Page of New York. The first conference was held a year ago and was attended by magistrates from twenty-one cities. The proceedings have been published in pamphlet form.

The third annual New York State Conference of Probation Officers was held at Rochester, November 15 and 16. The sessions of the conference were presided over by Mr. Homer Folks, president of the New York State Probation Commission. Among the topics considered were: the importance and methods of preliminary investigations both in the cases of children and adults; the importance and methods of improving home conditions; the importance and methods of keeping adult probationers properly employed; and the methods of dealing with bad conduct on the part of probationers; the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections held its annual meeting at the same time and place. The principal subjects discussed related to the care and relief of the poor in their homes; the care of children; public health; public charitable and correctional institutions; congestion of population; and the social evil.

Mr. N. W. Harris, President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, has established annual prizes amounting to five hundred dollars, called the Norman Wait Harris Prizes, to be given to the authors of the best essays in any department of political science. For the year 1910-1911 the competition will be confined to undergraduates of all the universities and colleges of the following states: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Prizes of fifty dollars each will be awarded to the best production from each of the states, provided there are at least five essays from each commonwealth; and the competitor presenting the best paper from all the institutions represented will receive a prize of two hundred and fifty dollars. The essays must not exceed 10,000 words, must be typewritten, and must be mailed on or before June 1, to Professor N. D. Harris, 1134 Forest Ave., Evanston, Illinois, marked "for the Harris Political Science Prize." Contestants are required to mark each paper with a "nom-de-plume," and to enclose in a separate envelope their full name and address, class and college. The donor

reserves the right not to award any of the prizes offered, whenever the Committee shall decide that the essays submitted are not of a quality to deserve the reward. And the donor also reserves the right of publishing the best of the essays in such of the popular magazines, or newspapers as will ensure a widespread public notice of the work done. The subject for 1910-1911 is: "The Prevalence of Crime in the United States: its extent compared with that in the leading European States, its causes and best means of remedy." For any additional information concerning the scope or the conditions of the contest, inquiries should be addressed to Professor N. D. Harris, Evanston, Illinois, Chairman of the Committee.

The Library of Congress has issued a second edition of its *List of References on Reciprocity*. The new edition is more comprehensive than the old, and embraces references on all phases of the subject of reciprocity between the United States and other countries.

Mr. John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian of Indiana, has prepared a small pamphlet entitled *Hints on Bill Drafting*. (Legislative Reference Department, Bulletin No. 4, pp. 9), which brings together in convenient form the constitutional provisions of Indiana governing the form and enactment of statutes, together with the decisions of the Indiana supreme court interpreting such provisions.

Professor W. W. Willoughby of the Johns Hopkins University has published a two volume treatise on the *Constitutional Law of the United States* (New York: Baker Voorhis and Company, 1910. Pp. I, lxxxv, 1-628; II, xxx, 629-1390). As stated in the preface, the aim of the work is "to give a logical and complete exposition of the general principles of the constitutional law of the United States . . . to ascertain and to discuss critically the broad principles upon which have been founded the decisions rendered by the Court of the United States in the leading cases, and thus to present, as a systematic whole, a statement of the underlying doctrines by which our complex system of constitutional jurisprudence is governed." The work is based upon lectures delivered to the graduate students in political science at the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Leo Geller has issued in convenient form the *Bosnisch-herzegowinische Verfassungs-und Politische Grundgesetze* (Vienna; Perles. Pp. 136). There is a brief historical introduction followed by the text of

laws governing the political and administrative organization of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the most important of which is the *Landesstatut* of February 17, 1910.

The Civic League of St. Louis began on December 12 the publication of the *Civic Bulletin*, which will be issued bi-weekly. The *Civic Bulletin* is a small four-page publication, in which will appear concise accounts of efforts for civic betterment in St. Louis.

Prof. T. L. Sidlo has an interesting article on the problem of "Teaching Practical Politics," in the November Bulletin of the Western Reserve University.

*The Oriental Economic Review* is the title of a new journal the aim of which is to give "a fortnightly summary of East Asian Affairs." The *Review* is published twice a month, and the annual subscription is \$1.50. The publishers are the Oriental Information Agency, 55 Nassau Street, New York City.

D. Appleton and Company announce that the first volume of the *American Year Book*, covering the year 1910, will be ready about February 1. As already announced in this REVIEW, the *American Year Book* is edited by Mr. S. N. D. North, and will devote a large part of its space to the economic and political developments of the year.

*Mohonk Addresses* by Edward Everett Hale (Boston. Pp. xxviii, 150) is the title of a small volume recently published by Ginn and Company. It is a collection of the addresses delivered by Dr. Hale at the various Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, together with similar addresses delivered by the late Justice David J. Brewer. The appendix contains the platforms of the successive conferences from the first in 1895 to that of the present year.

A sixth edition has appeared of Prof. Berthélemy's well-known *Traité élémentaire de droit administratif* (Paris: Rousseau. Pp. 966). The fifth edition appeared only in 1908, so that few changes appear in the new edition.

Dr. Max Fleischmann of the University of Halle is editing a second edition of Karl von Stengel's *Wörterbuch des deutschen Staats- und Verwaltungsrechts* (Tubingen: J. C. B. Mohr.)

Two supplements have been issued to the fourth volume of the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht*, one by Fritz von Hanse-  
mann, entitled *Die Lehre von der einheitlichen Reise im Rechte der Blo-  
kade und Kriegskonterbande*; the other by Arthur Meynen, entitled  
*Die staatsrechtliche Stellung des preussischen Kriegsministers* (pp.vi,38).

Among the recent Columbia University Studies is one by William  
Smith Murray on the *Making of the Balkan States*. (New York, 1910.  
Pp. 199). The monograph states very briefly the early position of Monte-  
negro, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and treats primarily with these  
provinces under the European concert, and their struggle for nationality,  
No prophecies are indulged in, but the play of politics among the Euro-  
pean Foreign Offices is outlined with almost statistical severity.

Few "economic classics" have fared so well in the matter of modern  
reprinting as Thomas Mun's *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*.  
McCulloch included the essay in his volume of *Tracts on Commerce* (1856);  
Professor Ashley reproduced the first edition in 1895; Professor Des-  
champs announces a French translation in the new Geuthner *Collection*,  
and 1911 sees a German version edited by Dr. Rudolf Biach, with an  
introductory essay almost as long as the tract itself.

Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois, with the coöperation of  
a committee of high school principals, has prepared a syllabus for the  
teaching of civil government in the high schools. The syllabus is divided  
into twenty-two chapters and contains suggestions to teachers, biblio-  
graphical references, lists of illustrative and documentary materials,  
suggested libraries for high schools, etc. The syllabus will be printed by  
the University of Illinois.

Reference was made in a recent number of this REVIEW to an interna-  
tional conference of jurists held at London on February 26-March 1,  
1910, to deliberate on the relations between Russia and Finland. The  
conclusions of this conference were embodied in a lengthy document the  
text of which may now be found in the *Revue de Droit International et de  
Législation Comparée*, second series, Vol. xii, numbers 4 and 5.

Railroad economists will be interested in Dr. John M. Clark's *Standards  
of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations* (Columbia University  
Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. xxvii, no. 1. New

York, 1910. Pp. 155.) It is the purpose of the work to determine what constitutes reasonableness in freight charges in localities situated at similar distances from a shipping point, since flat distance rates are not feasible. Incidentally there is considered the position of the railway in the competitive system, and the influence of rates on public and commercial policy. While the body of the monograph is technical, a chapter on reasonableness in the decisions of the courts and of the Interstate Commerce Commission is of more than special interest.

New editions have appeared within the year of T. E. Holland's *Elements of Jurisprudence* (eleventh ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Pp. Pp. xxv, 454), and of John W. Salmond's *Jurisprudence or the Theory of the Law* (third ed., London; Stevens and Haynes. Pp. xiv, 501). Each book has been revised to a certain extent, but the new editions are in each case substantially the same as those immediately preceding.

*Transportation in Europe*, by Logan G. McPherson (New York: Henry Holt. Pp. vi, 285) is a brief study of railway and water transportation on the European continent and in England, and is the result of the author's investigations abroad while connected with the National Waterways Commission. Mr. McPherson is of the opinion that the European waterways have ceased to be of great importance as means of transportation, and he feels that government ownership or strict control of railways has led to rigidity of rates and thereby retarded commercial development.

Prof. D. J. Medley of the University of Glasgow has recently published a volume of *Original illustrations of English Constitutional History* (London: Methuen. Pp. xi, 397). The volume contains but a small number of documents, most of which are also in Adams and Stephens' *Select Documents of English Constitutional History*. Professor Medley's volume has, in fact, when differences in type and size of page are taken into consideration, only about half the bulk of Adams and Stephens' collection. Professor Medley has, however, given greater emphasis to certain topics, such, for example, as the form of parliamentary writs and the union with Ireland. The collection contains no documents beyond 1800; the earlier documents are given in Latin, without English translation.

*The Corsican: A Diary of Napoleon's Life in his own Words* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Pp. 526) is a compilation of oral and written statements of Napoleon, arranged in chronological order, and edited by Prof.

R. M. Johnston. The volume is, of course, not a diary in any true sense, and is of small value for historical purposes. But it does bring out clearly the essentially human characteristics of Napoleon; the volume is intensely interesting, and should be of real value in aiding one to form a correct view of Napoleon, if read in connection with some one of the scholarly books upon his life and work.

The Russell Sage Foundation has recently issued, under the editorship of Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson, four volumes on *Correction and Prevention*, prepared for the Eighth International Prison Congress which met in Washington, October 2-8, 1910. (New York: Charities Publication Committee). The following are the titles of the several volumes: *Prison Reform*, edited by C. R. Henderson; *Preventive Treatment of Neglected Children*, edited by Haskings H. Hart; *Penal and Reformatory Institutions*, and *Preventive Agencies and Methods*, both edited by C. R. Henderson.

The publishing house of J. C. B. Mohr of Tübingen announces a series of monographs on party history, which will deal primarily with German parties, but will also include studies of political parties in France and England. One of the volumes announced for publication is Dr. L. Bergstrasser's *Studien zur Vorgeschichte der Zentrumspartei*.

Dr. Edward G. Brown, who published in 1909 an interesting *Brief Narrative of Recent Events in Persia*, has brought out through the Cambridge University Press a volume on *The Persian Revolution, 1905-1909*.

Dr. Henry Barrett Learned will publish in the spring a volume on *The President's Cabinet*.

*Viscount Morley and Indian Reform*, by E. Major (London: Nisbet, 1910. Pp. 183) is primarily an account of the passage of the Indian Council's Act by the British Parliament in 1909. The book is divided into three parts: The Man and the Measure; The Passing of the Act; and Day by Day in India. After a chapter on the life of Lord Morley, the author discusses the situation in India which made some measures of reform necessary, and then traces the passage of the act, discussing its terms with some degree of fullness. In both the second and third parts of the book much attention is devoted to Indian opinion and the manner in which the new act has been received. A fuller account of the first

elections under the act would have been of interest. Mr. Major is in agreement with the view expressed by M. Chailley-Bert that some of the difficulties of the Indian government may be solved by an efficient system of higher education which should train men for other work than that of filling subordinate positions in the civil service.

Several important works have recently appeared upon the Argentine Constitution. *El gobierno representativo federal en la República Argentina*, by Prof. José Nicolás Matienzo (Buenos Aires: Coni Hermanos. 1910. Pp. 469) is a concise study of the whole Argentine government, with frequent references to the actual working of the organization. In covering so large a field the discussion of each subject is necessarily brief, and on this account in many places unsatisfactory to a student not already somewhat familiar with Argentine political conditions. Professor Matienzo argues strongly in favor of the full application of the principle of ministerial responsibility, which was specifically adopted by the terms of the constitution of 1853, but which has never been fully employed in the practical working of the government. Dr. Arturo M. Bas of the University of Córdoba published in 1909 a volume entitled *Derecho Público Provincial* (Córdoba: Domenica. Pp. 491), which gives a comparative view of the governments of the Argentine provinces. Señor Luis V. Varela, who is well known as a writer on both the public and private law of the Argentine Nation, has issued an *Historia Constitucional de la República Argentina* (La Plata: 1910. 4 vols.) which presents in amplified form the constitutional development of the country; the fourth volume is devoted to a collection of constitutional documents covering the period from 1810 to 1825. Señor Varela has also prepared recently a two-volume work entitled *Comentarios á la constitución nacional Argentina*, and a one-volume *Historia institucional de la Provincia de Buenos Aires*.

The proceedings of the commission authorized by the legislature of New York in 1908 to inquire into the courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction in cities of the first class (popularly known as the Page Commission), have been printed and fill five volumes aggregating nearly 5000 pages (Albany: The J. B. Lyon Company. 1910). The final report of the commission is summarized in a pamphlet of 87 pages. A vast amount of testimony was taken showing an over-crowded and otherwise shocking condition of affairs in some of the magistrates courts of New York city. In many instances the accommodations for the courts were

found wholly inadequate and the surroundings disgraceful. The procedure in many jurisdictions was also found to be of such a character as to constitute a serious impediment to the administration of justice and well calculated to inspire contempt rather than respect for the courts. The commission recommended a thorough going reorganization of the existing magistrates courts by the creation of a single court with fifteen justices, more adequate accommodations, a more modern and dignified method of conducting trials, the appointment of civilian probation officers and attendants in the place of police probation officers and attendants, the installation of an efficient system of records, an extension and improvement of the system of children's courts, an extension of the period of probation, the creation of courts of domestic relations, the establishment of a night court for men and one for women each to be open until three o'clock in the morning, and compulsory medical examination of women convicted of prostitution. In pursuance of these recommendations the legislature at its last session passed a bill for the reorganization of the inferior courts of New York city, embodying many of the committee's suggestions. The law follows in its administrative features that of Illinois for the establishment of the municipal court of Chicago but in other respects there is little similarity between the two courts. Considerable opposition has been made to the provision requiring medical examination of prostitutes, largely because it applies only to females, and the provision has recently been declared unconstitutional by one of the justices of the Supreme Court.

*An Outline for the Study of American Civil Government, with Special Reference to Training for Citizenship*, for use in Secondary Schools, has been prepared by a Committee of the New England History Teachers Association (MacMillan Company: New York. 1910. Pp. xxviii, 187). The syllabus contains an introductory discussion of twenty three pages, a bibliography of three pages and an outline covering ninety pages, each alternate page being left blank for the addition of notes and memoranda by the teacher. The division of the outline into but nine chapters is open to criticism. Since the subject matter of most high school text books is divided into a much larger number of chapters the syllabus might very well for the sake of convenience be correspondingly subdivided. We wonder also whether the view of the committee that the time devoted to the study of federal government should not exceed one-fourth of the time if the course is correct. Formerly there was a tendency to over-emphasize the importance of the federal government at the expense of

state and local governments. Now the tendency is in the opposite direction. With the enormous expansion of federal activities in recent years the importance of the national government to the mass of citizens has correspondingly increased as we doubt whether the apportionment of time for its study as made by the Committee of the New England Teachers Association is an equitable one. At the head of each chapter of the syllabus is a brief list of general references and throughout are specific references to the literature and to documentary material. In addition there are a number of diagrams and charts of doubtful value.

*A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects* (Harvard University, 1910. Pp. x, 265), is a volume prepared by members of the faculty of Harvard University, under the editorship of Prof. Francis G. Peabody. The volume covers practically all fields of economic, social, and political science, and the list of references in each section is prepared and annotated by an expert in the field covered. The section on "the science of government" is edited by Prof. W. B. Munro, and presents in less than eight pages a satisfactory though brief list of books dealing with the whole subject of government. The volume will be of great value to students of the social sciences who wish in convenient form a list of books within fields in which they are not specialists. But it may be questioned whether this *Guide* will really prove serviceable to persons who have not had a good deal of training in the fields covered. The books listed in any one of the forty-two sections of this work would require several years' study at least, and persons who use this volume without supervision are apt to be "bewildered both by the volume and the diversity of literature which solicits their attention." This statement is not intended to belittle the usefulness of the *Guide*, but simply to question whether it will be of very great service to the "general reader," for whose use it has been in part prepared.

An interesting and valuable report on criminal procedure in the English courts has been made by Dean John D. Lawson of the Missouri University Law School and Prof. E. R. Keedy of Northwestern University. The investigation was undertaken at the request of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in whose *Journal* the report is printed (November 1910, and January, 1911). The authors spent four months in the courts of London and at the assizes and were afforded every facility by the bench and bar of England for conducting their inquiry. Among the features of English procedure which impressed them

most are: the rapidity with which juries are selected, the dispatch with which trials are conducted, the dignity which characterizes the conduct of trials, the unimportance which is attached to technicality and harmless error by the Court of Appeal, the non-partisan character of the prosecution, the rapidity with which appeals are taken and disposed of, the low percentage of reversals and the importance of the rôle played by the judge in the conduct of the trial. The time usually required to select a jury is no longer than is necessary to call their names, challenges are almost unknown, the holding of opinions based on newspaper reports or hearsay evidence is not a disqualification for jury service, jurors are rarely examined in their *voir dire*, verdicts are usually reached by the jury without retiring and not infrequently several cases are heard by the same jury before leaving the box. The judge may call and examine witnesses, he does not allow long-drawn-out wranglings over questions relating to the administration of evidence, he may and frequently does comment on the failure of the accused to testify in his own behalf and in a summing up he comments on the weight of the evidence and endeavors to sift out the material from the immaterial evidence and to clear the issue of confusions into which the jury may have been misled by opposing counsel. Cases are disposed of with remarkable dispatch and the dockets of the courts are rarely congested. Few appeals are taken in spite of the fact that since the creation of the new Court of Criminal Appeal every convicted person has the right of appeal. This court endeavors to administer "substantial justice" without regard to technicalities and the hearing of appeals is expedited with remarkable celerity. When it rose in July every case on its docket had been disposed of. The committee makes a number of recommendations which if introduced into American procedure would doubtless greatly improve our treadmill methods and remove the principal sources of the existing wide-spread dissatisfaction with the administration of the criminal law in this country.

The papers and proceedings of the first International Congress of the Administrative Sciences, held at Brussels in July 1910, have been published in five volumes (Brussels: Goemaere). The first four volumes include the papers presented at each of the four sections into which the Congress was divided; dealing respectively with municipal administration, the administration of districts intermediate between the central and municipal government, the general organization of public services, and administrative documents. The fifth volume contains the list of delegates,

the proceedings and the discussions at the Congress, with a general index of the five volumes by writers, speakers and subjects. Of the four divisions of the general field of the Congress, most attention was given to the problem of municipal government. The first volume includes fifty papers on the general organization of municipal government, police, hygiene, finances, charities and industrial services, in the various countries of Europe. The second volume contains twenty-three papers on intermunicipal unions and on provincial, departmental and county administration. The third volume has twenty-six papers on general administrative problems. The reports are published in various languages, French, German, English, Dutch and Spanish; and include accounts of institutions in most of the European countries except Russia. The only papers from the United States are those on County Administration, by Prof. John A. Fairlie of the University of Illinois, and on Administrative Methods in the Department of Agriculture, by Dr. A. C. True, Director of Experiment Stations.