

NEWS AND NOTES
PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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The eleventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in Washington, D. C., December 28 to 31. The headquarters will be at the Shoreham Hotel. The opening session on the evening of December 28, which will be a joint one with the American Association for Labor Legislation, will be devoted to the presidential addresses of Prof. Ernst Freund, and Prof. Henry R. Seager. The topics of the other sessions will be: Standardization and governmental efficiency; administrative tribunals; readjustments that will make toward peace (joint session with the American Society of International Law); improvement in the technique of direct legislation; and the growth of nationalism in the British empire. There will also be round table conferences on methods of instruction in political science, political scientists and practical governmental work, statute drafting, and the amending procedure of the federal Constitution.

Programs giving in detail the titles of papers to be read, information regarding hotel accommodations, railways, etc., will be mailed to members of the Association early in December.

Prof. Léon Dupriez, of the University of Louvain, gave the Godkin lectures at Harvard University during April and May on the subject of *La Représentation Proportionnelle en Belgique*.

Prof. J. A. Fairlie has resumed charge of his courses at the University of Illinois after a leave of absence of a year and a half, during which he was engaged in directing the work of the Illinois efficiency and economy committee.

Dr. J. M. Mathews, of the University of Illinois, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of political science in that institution.

Mr. Robert Porter Lane, M.A., University of Michigan, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science in that university.

Mr. Howard McDonald, M.A., University of Michigan, has been appointed to the chair of economics and political science of Muskingum College, Ohio.

Dr. Mitchell B. Garrett, recently instructor in history at the University of Michigan, has been called to the chair of history and political science at St. Lawrence University.

C. C. Kochenderfer, assistant in the political science department at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted a position as instructor at Cornell University for the coming year.

Assist. Prof. A. B. Hall has been advanced to the rank of associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, United States minister to China, gave courses in the history of political thought and international law in the summer session at the University of Wisconsin. W. B. Webster, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as Secretary to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch at Peking, China.

Dr. T. S. Adams, who has been a member of the Wisconsin tax commission for the last five years, has accepted an appointment as professor in the department of political science at Cornell.

Mr. Percival W. Viesselman has been appointed a teaching assistant in the department of political science for the ensuing year at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. J. S. Young, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, was recently appointed director of the summer session.

Mr. Rockwell C. Journey has been appointed instructor in political science in the University of Missouri. Mr. Journey will also have charge of the municipal reference bureau which has just been established in the extension division of the University of Missouri.

Jennings C. Wise, of the Richmond, Va., bar, formerly professor of political science at the Virginia Military Institute, is the author of a volume dealing with American political theories. It will soon be published by Putnam.

Dr. Thomas W. Page is directing several new courses that have been added to the curriculum of the department of economics and political science at the University of Virginia. They deal chiefly with problems of public finance. The summer school of the University of Virginia experimented last summer with courses in South American government. They were highly successful and will be added to the regular courses.

Pending the appointment of a professor of political science at the University of Alabama, Prof. Lee Bidgood, head of the department of economics at that institution, is giving an introductory course in American government, supplemented by brief courses in comparative government.

Dr. R. C. McCrane has been elected instructor in history at the University of Cincinnati. Dr. McCrane is an alumnus of the University of Cincinnati, who has done graduate work at the University of Chicago and at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. John K. Towles, who was professor of economics at Kenyon College, has accepted the professorship of commerce in the College of Commerce, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Dexter Perkins, who has been instructor in history, University of Cincinnati, during the past year, has accepted an instructorship in history at the University of Rochester.

Dr. L. D. Upson, who has been director of the bureau of municipal research, Dayton, O., has resigned to accept a position as secretary of the board of directors of the National Cash Register Company at Dayton. Mr. C. E. Rightor has been chosen to succeed Dr. Upson.

Amherst College has introduced in the freshman year a course which is intended to serve as a general introduction to the field of the social sciences. In the first semester the course lays particular emphasis on

social and political institutions and problems and is under the direction of Raymond G. Gettell, professor of political science. In the second semester chief emphasis is laid on economic institutions and problems, and the course is under the direction of Walter H. Hamilton, recently appointed professor of economics.

Mr. Edwin D. Dickinson, for the past two years instructor in political science in Dartmouth College, has been promoted to an assistant professorship in that institution.

Mr. Leonard D. White, Dartmouth '14, and recently graduate student at the University of Chicago, has been appointed instructor in political science in Clark College.

Prof. Philip Marshall Brown, A.M., has been appointed professor of international law at Princeton University, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. Edward Elliott.

Dr. Frank E. Horack, of the State University of Iowa, has been promoted from the position of assistant professor of political science to professor of political science. At the same institution Mr. Jacob Van der Zee has been promoted from the position of instructor in political science to assistant professor of political science.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has issued a pocket edition of the *Constitution of Iowa*, with historical introduction and index by Benj. F. Shambaugh.

The October number of *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* contains a comprehensive review of the legislation of the thirty-sixth general assembly of Iowa by Dr. F. E. Horack.

New courses offered by the department of political science at the State University of Iowa during the ensuing year are South American republics, Roman law, and the common law.

The second annual meeting of the Illinois Municipal League was held at the University of Illinois on November 2 and 3. Mr. R. E. Cushman, of the department of political science in the University, read a paper on "City Planning and the Courts."

The work in political science and economics at the Virginia Military Institute, under the direction of Prof. W. M. Hunley, has been enlarged to include the whole field covered in the usual undergraduate courses. It is planned to add to the department courses in sociology either in the second semester this session or at the opening of next session. The Institute's library of political science and economics has been enriched by the addition of several hundred new volumes.

The New Hampshire legislature at its last session made provision for an investigation of towns, cities, and counties in New Hampshire with respect to their accounting systems, indebtedness and disposition of trust funds. The state tax commission was instructed to make such investigation and to report its findings to the next legislature. An account of the work that has been done will be included in the tax commission's report for 1915.

A meeting for the organization of a municipal league of the officials of New Hampshire cities is scheduled for December 8 and 9 in connection with the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Association of Assessors to be held in Manchester.

The annual conference on legal and social philosophy will be held in New York City, November 20 to 27, at the College of the City of New York. The general topic to be discussed will be the enforcement of law, including such subjects as the general significance of force, violence and compulsion in the organization of modern life, the sanctions of private, commercial, constitutional, and international law, and the general problem how social ideals can be made controlling in the field of social conduct.

The annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities will be held in Cincinnati, November 15 to 17, 1915. This association, founded last year, purposes to study problems peculiar to universities, private or public, located in and serving municipal communities. This year, on invitation of the president of the association, the University of Cincinnati will be the meeting place, and the subject for discussion will be the mutual relation of the departments of city administration to the university, and the ways and means of training men and women for municipal, state, and national positions. Among those who will present papers are Mayor Frederick S. Spiegel of Cincinnati, Henry

Bruère, city chamberlain of New York, late of the bureau of municipal research, and Prof. Leon Marshall, dean of the College of Commerce, University of Chicago. The officers of the association are: President, Charles Wm. Dabney, University of Cincinnati; vice-president; Dean Everett W. Lord, Boston University; secretary-treasurer, Walter E. Clark, College of the City of New York.

The preliminary program of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington, December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, has been published by the Department of State. Section VI of the congress is to deal with international law, public law, and jurisprudence, and Section IX with transportation, commerce, finance and taxation. Under Section VI such problems will be considered as the relation of international law to national law in American countries, the specific American problems of international law, the possible codification of international law, judicial organization and election systems and methods. Under Section IX will be discussed questions relating to international railways, internal railway and waterway development, foreign trade among American countries, investments of foreign capital and a common monetary standard.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held in New York City, November 12 to 13, was devoted to a discussion of present problems relating to the American mercantile marine.

The World Court is the title of a new monthly magazine, the first number of which appeared in August. It supplants the magazine formerly published by the International Peace Forum, entitled *The Peace Forum*, and has for its purpose the advancement of the project of a world court for the settlement of controversies between states. The subscription price is one dollar. Dr. John Wesley Hill is the editor, and the International Peace Forum the publishers.

The World Peace Foundation is issuing a separate series of pamphlets under the title of *Official Documents Concerning Neutral and Belligerent Rights* issued since August 4, 1914. Four such pamphlets have already been issued dealing with "Neutrality proclaimed and explained," "War zones," the *Wilhelmina* and *Frye* cases and "American trade in munitions of war."

The H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains, New York, have issued an announcement of a Public Affairs Information Service which is a coöperative organization for classifying and disseminating information upon all questions of public significance. The information service was first organized and conducted by Mr. John A. Lapp, who is in charge of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, and it has now been reorganized and its scope enlarged. The service acts as a clearing house for information on public affairs by securing and listing publications of all kinds, forwarding free material to coöperators, furnishing copies of MS. material, etc. It issues a weekly bulletin together with cumulated editions every two months and yearly. The bulletins attempt to cover state legislative investigations and reports on state problems, court decisions touching upon the constitutionality of laws and ordinances, and in addition a wide range of studies and investigations by organizations and associations public and private. Coöperators contribute \$100 per annum to the support of the service. Subscription to the bi-monthly and annual cumulated editions of the bulletin alone is \$25 per annum.

The committee on organization of the proposed society for the promotion of training for public service has issued a pamphlet containing a statement of the aims and purposes of the society together with suggestions as to the manner in which the society may be organized. The proposed society is the outcome of the interest in the improvement of public administration created by the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association. Under the auspices of the society was held the second national conference on universities and public service.

Special Libraries contains in its issue for September a "List of References on Government Aid to Farmers and Immigrants," compiled under the direction of the Library of Congress. The list is limited to material bearing on direct government aid in the form of grants of land, advances of money or supplies, state supervision of coöperative enterprises, etc., and excludes such forms of state aid as farmers' institutes, agricultural education, etc. The works of foreign writers figure prominently in the list.

The second Heft of volume IX of the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht* is devoted to a discussion by a score of German publicists of the questions of international right raised by the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The July number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* bears the title "America's Interests as Affected by the European War," the several contributions being grouped under the heads: America's International Trade as Affected by the War; The Relations of the United States with Central and South America as Affected by the War; America's Financial Position as Affected by the War; American Neutrality and the War.

The September number of the same publication is entitled "America's Interests after the European War," the group titles being: America's Industries as Affected by the War, The Stability and Development in America's International Trade, American Industrial Supremacy through Efficiency in Business Organization, Industrial Conservation through World Peace.

The National Short Ballot Association has issued a reprint in abridged form of the address delivered by Mr. Root before the New York Constitutional Convention on August 30, 1915, in support of the resolution to reduce the number of elective state officers and combine the 152 state departments into 17. *The Short Ballot Bulletin* for August comments on the adoption of the resolution and regards New York as the pivotal State in the movement, so that in this respect the short ballot in New York becomes a national issue.

Representation, the journal of the Proportional Representation Society, contains in its latest number, June, 1915, a review of Mr. Dicey's criticism of proportional representation in the new edition of his *Law of the Constitution*. Mr. Dicey admits that the House of Commons often fails to represent accurately the opinion of the electorate and that a system of proportional representation would reflect this opinion more exactly, but he is doubtful as to the desirability of having the House of Commons reflect every opinion of the electorate in proportion to its supporters. In reply Mr. J. Fischer Williams points out that there is no ground for thinking that "fads" would control the votes of any large number of persons or that election agents would be strengthened by the proposed system or that log-rolling would increase. In the same number Frederick Zeuthen contributes a description of proportional representation under the new Danish constitution.

The Alliance Française is publishing a bi-weekly bulletin which presents a brief commentary on current events relating to the war in

Europe. A summary of the military situation is first given, followed by selections from foreign journals and private correspondence. Some of the selections are of considerable interest, such as the letter of M. Vandervelde to the German Socialist, Schiedemann, in No. 15, the comment on the position of the German government towards the Socialist repudiation of the plan of annexing conquered territory, and the description of the treatment of the Slavonic provinces by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The publicity department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America has issued *The Anti-Prohibition Manual* which contains among much that is useless some convenient statistical tables relating to prohibition laws and their connection with the welfare of the state. Some of the inferences from facts are amusing. Without considering other circumstances, dry and wet States are compared in respect to the death rate, crime, pauperism, divorce and savings accounts. It is gravely asserted that "the prohibition Turks trail at the tail end of civilization" and the explanation is apparently at hand. The pamphlet closes with an analysis of the arguments presented in congress against the adoption of the Hobson resolution.

The Report of the Committee on the Federal Income Tax, submitted to the ninth annual conference of the National Tax Association held on August 10 to 14, 1915, presents a careful analysis of the provisions of the income tax act and offers detailed suggestions in aid of a constructive reform of the law. The committee points out the injustice of forcing corporations to perform the work of collection which properly belongs to the government, a task which costs from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the amount turned over to the government, and recommends that a system of information at the source should be introduced, the tax itself being collected from the individual. Further recommendations are made with respect to deductions for losses and depreciation of property, the lowering of the specific exemption from \$3000 to \$2000, methods of accounting, etc.

The April number of *Texas Municipalities*, the quarterly magazine published by the League of Texas Municipalities, of which Dr. H. G. James of the University of Texas is secretary-treasurer, contains an interesting article on the "Commission Form of Government" by Hon. Ben Campbell, mayor of Houston, Texas, in which the needs

of city government are discussed in a familiar and popular style. The same number contains brief articles on the "Origin and Theory of the City Manager Plan," by H. G. James, and on the "Need of Civil Service Merit Rules in Texas Cities" by P. H. Sheldon.

The committee for immigrants in America is publishing a quarterly magazine, *The Immigrants in America Review* with the object of interesting American readers in the assimilation of immigrants into American industries and American communities. The *Review* is not concerned with either restriction or non-restriction of immigration; its wishes to show that if immigrants are admitted into the country the means of assimilation must be put within their reach. It hopes to act as a clearing house for all the immigration work being done in the country and will keep in touch with all governmental, industrial or social efforts in the interest of immigrants, and with legal decisions affecting them. The editor of the *Review* is Frances A. Kellar.

The University of Texas has issued further bulletins in the Municipal Research Series. No. 8 presents a "Model Health Code for Texas Cities," by Robert M. Jameson, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Reference. The code defines the powers and duties of health officers and prescribes regulations relating to food, drugs, sewage, animals, laundries, garbage, and interments. It is followed by a select list of references. No. 9 of the series concerns "Street Paving in Texas" and is edited by Edward T. Paxton. No. 10 deals with "Public Service Rates in Texas Cities," by E. T. Paxton, and No. 11 contains an article on "University Training for Municipal Administration," by Herman G. James, director of the Bureau.

The economy and efficiency committee of the State of Illinois has issued further pamphlets containing a *Report on the Military Department of the State of Illinois*, by Quincy Wright, a *Report on Civil Service Laws*, by A. C. Hanford, a *Report on the Secretary of State and Law Officers*, a *Report on Economy and Efficiency Commissions in Other States*, by A. C. Hanford, a *Report on Fire Insurance Rates in Illinois*, by Maurice H. Robinson, a *Report on Supervision of Corporations and Related Business*, by Maurice H. Robinson, a *Report on State Administration of Public Works, Parks and Buildings*, by C. O. Gardner, and a *Report on Accounting Administration for Correctional Institutions*, by Spurgeon Bell.

The Annual Report of the Training School for Public Service conducted by the bureau of municipal research of New York contains a description of the purposes of the school, a list of present openings in public service, an explanation of conditions of admission to the school and a detailed program of instruction. The Report calls attention to the special committee appointed by the American Political Science Association at its meeting in 1912 to investigate opportunities for laboratory work for students in political science, and to the national conference on universities and public service held in New York in May, 1914.

In an address on the Sherman Law delivered before the Economic Club of Philadelphia, May 22, 1915, Mr. George W. Perkins followed up his earlier address on the *Outlook of Prosperity* delivered before the Economic Club of New York and in addition to showing where and why the Sherman Law has failed attempts to offer some constructive suggestions. He advocates the establishment by the federal government of a competent business court or commission to which corporations might go to obtain their charters and by which they would be called to account for violations of the law. Such violations would be punished with imprisonment of the individuals concerned without dissolution of the corporation, as is the case with national banks. The address is both instructive and suggestive, though Mr. Perkins does not make it quite clear how we are to expect the requisite good judgment and consistency from this business court, which is to possess both legislative and judicial powers, when we are unable to find such qualities in the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court.

In an able address before the Union League of Philadelphia, on March 23, 1915, Mr. Elihu Root analyses the change in the relation of business towards politics within the last two decades. The business men who elected President McKinley are now under the suspicion of a government representing the west and the south. Supervision of business is the characteristic of the day and supervision by people of the parts of the country which know little of the business of the country. Therein lies the reason for the stagnation, timidity, and unwillingness of American enterprise today. The conclusion he draws is that business must make it clear to the country that it is misunderstood, and an effort must be made to counteract the tendency towards bureaucracy. There is, however, no reference to certain exposures of the methods of big

business as possibly affording a basis for popular mistrust of industrial corporations. *Timeo Danaos* has its part in government as well as in the affairs of armies.

A recent volume in the Municipal League series is entitled *Lower Living Costs in Cities*, by Clyde L. King (New York. D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. 348). The author contends that "urban living costs are what we make them." He therefore opposes laissez faire methods in the modern city and advocates community control of the factors making for increased costs. His analysis of these factors is keen and the remedies suggested present a comprehensive and coherent program of action.

The Prize Code of the German Empire as in Force July 1, 1915 has been translated and edited by C. H. Huberich and Richard King (New York: Baker, Voorhis and Company. 1915. Pp. 200). The original German text is also given, together with the provisions of the treaties between the United States and Germany relating to prize law and the text of the War Zone proclamation of February 4, 1915 and the memorial by which it was accompanied. There also is a sketch of the development of German prize law since the Prussian Code of 1794, and a discussion of the present binding force of the Declaration of Paris, the Hague Conventions, and the treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between this country and Prussia. The work will thus be of great value to all interested in understanding the authoritative views of Germany with reference to maritime seizures or destructions.

Judicial Administration is the title of an address delivered by Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School before the Law Association of Philadelphia on January 25, 1915. It is a careful and illuminating discussion of the character of jury trial and of the position of the trial judge, and the criticism of the *Slocum* case (228 U. S. 364) is followed by suggestions as to the manner in which the constitutional difficulty may be evaded. The Law Association has also published an address on the *Regulation of Rates of Common Carriers by the Federal Government Alone*, by W. A. Glasgow, Jr., and the *Uniform Partnership Act*, by Samuel Williston, professor of law at Harvard University.

In a brief pamphlet entitled *Commercial Treaties of the United States*, published by the National Foreign Trade Council, Mr. Carman F.

Randolph of the New York Bar reviews the commercial treaties in force and presents an analysis of their more significant provisions, among them being the recognition of private corporations as international traders, the "most favored nation" clause, the recognition of national vessels, reciprocal protection for trade marks, etc., and provisions regarding commerce during war. The National Foreign Trade Council was created in 1914 and has for its general object "to coördinate the foreign trade activities of the nation." It is non-political and non-partisan and its functions are investigatory and advisory. From time to time it publicly reports upon problems arising in oversea commerce.

Labor in Politics is the title of a booklet of some two hundred pages by Robert Hunter published by the Socialist Party at their headquarters in Chicago. In the chapter on the "Politics of the American Federation of Labor" the author shows that the Federation in spite of its motto, "no politics in the unions" has not only entered the arena of politics in order to secure legislation favorable to the laborer, but has allied itself through its officers with the Democratic Party. "Some Methods of Combating Labor" discusses the revelations made by Martin Mulhall in 1913 of the steps taken by the National Association of Manufacturers to defeat the cause of labor by influencing the laborers against their own interests. "Labor and the Capitalist Parties" discusses the danger to the labor movement in the endeavor on the part of the Federation to obtain reforms through subservience to the great political parties. "The Politics of Labor in Europe" offers a comparison with its methods in America, and the discussion closes with suggestions for future action.

In a brief pamphlet entitled *A Conference of Neutral States* issued by the World Peace Foundation Mr. Charles H. Levermore urges the convocation of a conference of neutral states which should remain in session during the duration of the war with the object of defining the rights of neutral states and providing for their effective defense. The foundation is also announcing the publication in its serial pamphlets of all the official documents concerning neutral rights and freedom of commerce and navigation that have passed between this country and belligerent nations since August 1, 1914. Three of these pamphlets have already been published and two more will be ready in October. The five pamphlets will cover in all about two hundred pages and as

new material appears the foundation will publish it in future serial issues.

M. Jacques Flach, professor of the history of comparative legislation at the Collège de France has published a small volume upon the psychology of nationalism under the title, *La Formation de l'Esprit public allemand* (Paris, Librairie Recrueil Sirey, pp. 132). His object is to show the forces in German history which have determined Germany's conduct in the present war, to inquire how far that conduct was accidental and how far inherent, and to distinguish between individual and collective responsibility. In answer to those who divide public opinion in Germany into two tendencies, the one industrial and liberal, the other militarist and absolutist, the author asserts that these divergencies are slight in comparison of the unity of public spirit brought about by systematic prussification. The chapter dealing with philosophic doctrines is particularly concerned with the influence of Hegel, and it is interesting to note how closely his theory of international law (!) coincides with that of Treitschke and Bernhardi. Occasionally the author weakens his argument by a reference to the Teuton character in times too remote to have a bearing on the present. In an appendix are quoted selections from the writings of Benjamin Constant (1814) and Edgard Quinet (1832, 1842) predicting the development of the Prussian character into its present form.

Prof. Herman G. James, who has been prominently identified with municipal reform in Texas as director of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Reference, has published *A Handbook of Civic Improvement* (119 pp.) which departs from the familiar path of municipal literature in that it concerns itself almost entirely with municipal functions instead of municipal organization, and attempts to make the information contained in the text available for purposes of civic improvement. This is done by adding at the end of each chapter a question sheet which can be used as the basis of a city survey in that particular field. The different functions discussed are "Public Health," "Public Safety," "Public Education," "Public Morals," "Social Welfare," and "City Planning."

In a pamphlet of 38 pages, entitled *La Idea del Estado y la Guerra Europea* (Madrid, Libreria General de Victoriano Saurez), Adolfo Posada, of the faculty of law of the University of Madrid and the

author of a number of works on various branches of public law, distinguishes between the two conflicting aspects of the state, whether as a coöperative human institution or as a force which proceeds from without and dominates over its subjects, and discusses the modern imperialistic nationalism, the "revised" Machiavellianism of Treitschke and Bernhardi. The remedy for the religion of war and for national aggressiveness he finds in a true democracy possessing a juridical conscience capable of ruling itself without dominating over others.

The *Debaters' Handbook Series*, which has furnished a number of very useful volumes dealing with present political and economic questions, has been supplemented by the *Handbook Series* of which two titles have appeared, "European War" and "Agricultural Credit." The new volumes, while abandoning the affirmative and negative classification of articles in the *Debaters' Series*, preserve the plan of selecting representative articles from various sources, mostly from current periodicals. "Agricultural Credit" is edited by Edna D. Bullock, who in a brief introduction expresses the opinion that the "bills now pending before Congress do not promise to crystallize into law soon" owing to the fact that it seems "difficult to convince the American legislator that conditions in this country are essentially similar" to those described in the report of the commission which was sent to Europe in the summer of 1913 to study the rural credit systems in operation there. Myron T. Herrick, in an article "The Farmer and Finance" expresses a hopeful view of the possibility of introducing a system of credit similar to that of the Raffeisen banks in Germany and the Credit Foncier in France, adapted, however, to the peculiar conditions of American farming. How these conditions differ from those prevailing in Europe is well pointed out in the article "Rural Credit" by Marion S. Lahman, who represented Oklahoma upon the European Commission, and who contrasts the community life of the European farmer, and his permanent location in one place, with the widely scattered farm houses of America and the shifting population. President Taft's letter to the governors of the states in advocacy of agricultural credit legislation is printed in full. The articles are preceded by a bibliography of general references and magazine articles.

The New York Times Review of Books forming section five of the issue of October 10, 1915, contains an excellent bibliography of books upon

the European war published since the edition of April 18, 1915. In all 262 titles are included, showing a marked increase in the number of books during the past five months. Books and pamphlets dealing with the origin of the war and the nation or nations responsible for it have in general given way to books seeking to throw light upon the more remote or indirect causes. *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution* by Thorstein Veblen (New York, Macmillan Company) shows the part played by industrial success as a force behind militarism. *Socialized Germany* by Frederic C. Howe (New York, Scribners' Sons) exposes the social and industrial methods which produced the efficiency of Germany and points out that America must adopt some of these methods if she is to compete with Germany after the war. *German Philosophy and Politics* by John Dewey (New York: H. Holt and Company) contends that German militarism is an attempt to give a practical direction to Kant's doctrine of two realms, the one outer and physical, the other inner and ideal.

Several elaborate histories of the war are in progress. In addition to Prof. Ellery C. Stowell's work on the *Diplomacy of the War of 1914* announced as forthcoming in the last issue of the REVIEW, there is *The Great War, Causes of and Motives for*, by Prof. George H. Allen, which is the first of a series of "non-partisan" volumes covering all phases of the war in Europe (Philadelphia, G. H. Barrie's Sons), together with *The Elements of the Great War*, by Hilaire Belloc (Hearst's International Library) the first two volumes of which have appeared.

The volumes on the war by "eyewitnesses" have greatly increased. Most of them are by newspaper correspondents and in many cases they sound a note of warning to the United States of the danger of unpreparedness, as in the volume *With the Russian Army* by Robert R. McCormick (New York: Macmillan Company). *What is Back of the War*, by Albert J. Beveridge (Bobbs-Merrill Company) is a study of public sentiment in the warring countries and an estimate of their resources, and owing to the author's unusual opportunities of obtaining information at first hand the volume is of particular value. *With Briton and Gaul at War*, by Frederick Palmer (Dodd Mead and Company) gives us the personal experiences of a veteran war correspondent and is at once vivid in style and restrained in its observations.

The relations of the United States to the situation in Europe are presented in a number of volumes. *The Military Unpreparedness of the*

United States, by Frederic L. Huidekoper, announced as forthcoming by the Macmillan Company will present the results of years of study by one of the foremost military experts in the United States. *Economic Aspects of the War* by Prof. Edwin J. Clapp (Yale University Press) contains a strong protest against Great Britain's infringements of our rights as a neutral power on the high seas. *The World's Highway*, by Norman Angell (G. H. Doran Company), discusses the part the United States must play in effecting the neutralization of the sea. *The United States and the Next War*, by George Lauferti (Athenaeum Press) follows the lines of Usher's *Pan-Americanism* in predicting that whichever side wins America may have to fight the victor.

Several studies of the war from the point of view of biology and the social sciences are to be found in *War and the Breed*, by David Starr Jordan (Boston: The Beacon Press), *Evolution and the War*, by P. Chalmers Mitchell (E. P. Dutton Company), *Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory*, by G. W. Nasmyth (G. P. Putnam's Sons), and *War, Science and Civilization*, by W. E. Ritter (Boston, Sherman, French and Company).

A number of collections of diplomatic documents have appeared, such as *The Protection of Neutral Rights at Sea*, by W. R. Shepherd (Sturgis and Walton) containing the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, Germany and Great Britain upon that subject, *Documents Relating to the Great War*, by Giuseppe A. Andriulli (London: T. Fisher Unwin), and the report and evidence presented by the Bryce Commission concerning the alleged German atrocities (Macmillan Company).

DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS ON POINTS OF PUBLIC LAW

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK

Constitutional Conventions—Manner of Calling. State vs. American Sugar Refining Co. (Louisiana, May 24, 1915. 68 S. 742.) The customary manner of calling constitutional conventions in the United States is by a resolution of the legislature followed by a submission of the question to the electorate. However, in the absence of express provision or restriction in the organic law the power of calling such a convention is vested in the representatives of the people in legislative session convened. When a governor calls a legislature in extra session