

NEWS AND NOTES: PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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The eighth annual meeting of The American Political Science Association will be held December 27 to December 30 at Buffalo and Toronto, the last day of the session being in the latter city. The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time at Buffalo and Ithaca, the last day being in the latter city. The programme of The American Political Science Association, together with information as to railroad rates and hotel accommodations, will be mailed to the members of the Association early in December. As thus far arranged the programme of the American Political Science Association will be as follows. Wednesday evening, December 27, annual addresses of the presidents of the two associations. Thursday forenoon, December 28, Relations of the Courts to Legislation, the principal paper being by Prof. E. S. Corwin of Princeton University. This paper will be discussed by Prof. Roscoe Pound, Judge Emlin McClain and Professor Freund. On Thursday afternoon, December 28, the topic will be recent Constitutional Developments. Dr. K. C. Babcock will discuss the proposed Constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico; Mr. J. P. Dunn the Proposed Indiana Constitution; and Mr. J. Q. Dealey the Trend of Recent Constitutional Changes. On Thursday evening, December 28, the Relation of City and County Governments in the United States will furnish topics for papers by Prof. O. C. Hormell of Bowdoin College, Mr. A. C. Ludington of New York City, Mr. Roger N. Baldwin of St. Louis, Mr. F. D. Bramhall of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Percy Long of San Francisco. On Friday morning, December 29, a joint session with The American Historical Association will be held, the titles for the papers at this session not being yet determined. Friday afternoon, December 29, a paper on The Reorganization of State Governments will be read by Mr. Herbert Croly and discussed by Prof. W. A. Schaper of the University of Minnesota, Mr. W. S. U'Ren, of Salem, Ore., and others. The business meeting of the Association will be held Friday evening, December 29. The programme for the meetings on Saturday, December 30, has not been decided as yet.

Dean Charles Noble Gregory of the State University of Iowa Law School, has accepted the position of dean of the School of Law of George Washington University.

Dr. Arnold B. Hall of the University of Wisconsin has been promoted to an associate professorship in that institution.

Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University is upon leave of absence for the year 1911-12.

Among the recent numbers of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, are the following: *A Survey of Constitutional Development in China*, by Hawking S. Yen; *Ohio Politics During the Civil War Period*, by George H. Porter; *The Territorial Basis of Government Under the State Constitutions*, by Alfred Z. Reed; *New Jersey as a Royal Province*, by Edgar J. Fisher; and *British Consuls in the Confederacy*, by Milledge S. Bonham.

Among the books recently issued, or announced for fall publication, are the following: *Social Reform and the Constitution*, by Frank J. Goodnow (Macmillan); *The Presidential Campaign of 1860*, by Emerson D. Fite (Macmillan); *The Relations of the United States and Spain—The Spanish-American War*, by F. E. Chadwick (Scribners); *Referendum in America*, new edition, by E. P. Oberholtzer (Scribners); *The Law of the Employment of Labor*, by L. D. Clark (Macmillan); *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East*, by Paul S. Reinsch (Houghton, Mifflin); *Short Ballot Principles*, by Richard S. Childs (Houghton, Mifflin); *History and Organization of Criminal Statistics in the United States*, by Louis N. Robinson (Houghton, Mifflin); *The New Italy*, an exposition of its present political and social conditions, by Frederico Garlando (Putnam); *The President's Cabinet*, by Henry Barrett Learned (Yale University Press); *International Arbitration and Procedure*, by Robert C. Morris (Yale University Press); *Woman's Part in Government*, by W. H. Allen (Dodd, Mead); *The History and Problems of Organized Labor*, by Frank T. Carlton (Heath).

Arthur Irving Andrews, Ph.D., at present assistant professor of European History at Simmons College, Boston, has become associate professor of history and Public Law at Tufts College. Professor Andrews will, however, continue his course in Modern European History at Simmons College during the year 1911-12.

The Modern World is the title of a new monthly journal, published in Madras, India, and edited by V. Mangalvedkar, and devoted to politics, literature and philosophy. The first number appeared in August of this year.

The Houghton, Mifflin Company have issued a new edition of John Fiske's *American Political Ideas* (Cambridge: 1911, pp. 196). Doctor Fiske's address, "The Story of a New England Town," is included, and a valuable biographical and critical introduction furnished by John Spencer Clark.

Volume XI of the Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society (University, Miss.) contains, among other papers, six chapters dealing with reconstruction in various counties of the state. The editor, Prof. Franklin L. Riley, contributes a paper upon "The Mississippi River as a Political Factor in American History."

Ginn & Co., publishers for the World Peace Foundation, have issued, under the title of *The First Book of World Law* (Boston: 1911, pp. 308) a compilation of the various existing international conventions to which the principal nations of the world are signatory, each convention being introduced by a brief note indicating its significance. The intended and resulting effect is to show to how considerable an extent world organization and world harmony of action has already been realized. The volume, as the author, Mr. R. L. Bridgman, points out, logically follows his earlier book *World Organization*, in which demonstration was made of the existence of an unwritten world constitution with mighty forces operating upon all parts of the human race. The volume also supplements in a documentary manner, Reinsch's *Public International Unions*.

The New York Commission on Employers' Liability issued second and third reports in April (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company). The second report which is accompanied by a volume of minutes of evidence deals with the causes and prevention of industrial accidents (pp. 116 and 307). The third report deals with the subject of unemployment and lack of farm labor (pp. 245).

Dr. Hans Wehberg's *Kommentar zu dem Haager Abkommen betreffend die friedliche Erledigung internationaler Streitigkeiten* (Tübingen:

J. C. B. Mohr, 1911, pp. 185) is published as a supplement to the *Archiv des oeffentliches Rechts*.

The Revue des Sciences Politiques (Paris: Alcan) is a continuation of the *Annales des Sciences Politiques*, edited by the professors of the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. The change of name comes with the first number of 1911, but apparently there is to be no change in the scope or editorial policy of the journal.

The *Papers and Proceedings* of the fourth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences deal with the three topics of criminal law and criminology, water supply, and workmen's compensation (pp. 241, vii). The discussions of all of these subjects are interesting and valuable, but perhaps the most important papers are those dealing with the subject of workmen's compensation.

King & Son of London have recently published under the title of *Nationalities and Subject Races* (London: pp. xii, 198) the report of a conference held at Westminster, June 28-30, 1910, under the auspices of the Nationalities and Subject Races Committee. The object of this committee is the defence of nationalities and subject races, and the volume under consideration deals, mainly, with the conditions in Egypt, India, Morocco, Finland, Persia, Georgia, Ireland and Poland. The volume contains little that is of value.

Prof. James Parker Hall's *Constitutional Law* (La Salle Extension University, Chicago: 1911, pp. xiv, 457), which was originally issued as volume XII of a series entitled *American Law and Procedure*, has now been issued as an independent volume with a table of cases and an index. In its new form Professor Hall's volume should find use as a text-book, for it is at present the best brief work dealing with the subject. The work will be reviewed in a later issue.

William H. Atwell's *Treatise on Federal Criminal Law* (Chicago: Flood, 1911, pp. 451) is primarily an annotated edition of the new federal criminal code, although the chapter divisions are not the same as those in the code. The work of annotation seems to have been well done, and in parts the volume has the aspects of a treatise rather than that of a mere annotated text. Students of constitutional law will be interested in the chapters on the United States Constitution, offenses against the existence of the government, offenses against

neutrality, offenses against the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens, offenses against foreign and interstate commerce, and the slave trade and peonage.

The July, 1911, number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* was devoted to the subject of risks in modern industry. The number contains valuable articles on the subject of workmen's compensation.

The Ohio Legislative Reference Department has issued publications entitled: *Public Service Commission Laws* (pp. 18), a comparison of public utility legislation prepared by Mr. John A. Lapp; *Regulation of Public Utility Bills*, by Allen Ripley Foot; *Workmen's Compensation or Insurance Against Loss of Wages Arising Out of Industrial Accidents*, an address by James Harrington Boyd (pp. 49); and *Initiative and Referendum*, compiled by C. B. Galbreath (new edition, pp. 79).

Dr. Karl Strupp has brought together in a two-volume collection the leading treaties and other documents bearing upon the history of international law: *Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts* (Gotha: Perthes, 2 vols., 1911). The first volume covers the period down to 1878, and the second that from 1878 to the present time. The texts of treaties and other documents are annotated by references to the works of writers on international law.

A conference on the reform of the criminal law and procedure was held in New York City, May 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, and the proceedings of this conference have now been published by the Academy (Columbia University: New York, pp. 529-739). Among the more important papers are: *Responsibility for Crime by Corporations*, by Arthur W. Machen; *The Difficulties of Extradition*, by John Basset Moore; *The Effects of the Twice-in-Jeopardy Principle in Criminal Trials*, by Charles C. Nott, Jr.; and *Criminal Law Reform in England and the United States*, by Edwin R. Keedy.

An imperial conference of the British self-governing colonies was held in London, May 23-June 20, and was attended by the prime ministers and by other officers of all the self-governing colonies.

Perhaps the most important results of the conference were the resolutions favoring a more important share by the dominions in international negotiations which may affect them. The discussion of a proposed imperial court of appeals was also important. Everyone interested in the British imperial organization and development will find much of value in the official report of the conference. (Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference: 1911, pp. 441. [cd. 5745]. Précis of the Proceedings. pp. 85. [cd. 5741]. Papers laid before the Conference. [cd. 5746-1 and 5746-2].)

Le droit international codifié et sa sanction juridique (Paris: Pedone, 1911) is a translation into French by Charles Antoine of the fourth edition of Pasquale Fiore's well-known *Diritto Internazionale Codificato*. An earlier French translation had been made of the first edition of this work, which appeared in 1889, but the fourth edition of Fiore's Code contains so much that is new that a new translation has been considered advisable. In its French form the book will probably find more users in the United States than in the original Italian edition.

Prof. Max Fleischman began several years ago the preparation of a new edition of Baron von Stengel's well-known dictionary of German administrative law, and the first volume of the new edition has recently been completed. The work has been expanded so as to cover the whole field of German public law and appears under the title of *Wörterbuch des Deutschen Staats- und Verwaltungsrechts* (J. C. B. Mohr: Tübingen, 1911, Vol. I, A-F).

A second and very much enlarged edition has recently appeared of Prof. Edmund Bernatzik's *Oesterreichischen Verfassungsgesetze* (Vienna: Manz, 1911, pp. xxvi, 1160). The editor has greatly enlarged the part of the collection devoted to the Austrian imperial constitution, has added a number of documents dealing with the relations between Austria and Hungary, and devotes about one hundred and fifty pages to the provincial fundamental laws. In its enlarged form the work is practically a new one, and it presents all of the documents necessary for an understanding of Austro-Hungarian constitutional developments. Notes to the various texts add to the usefulness of the work, which will be indispensable to students of Austrian constitutional history and public law.

In 1907 Léon Duguit published the first edition of his *Manuel de droit constitutionnel*, which, while intended as a manual for students, really constituted an important contribution to the literature of the subject. This volume was of too advanced a character to be used by students, and the recently issued second edition of the book omits much which was in the first and seeks to adapt it more definitely to the purpose for which it was intended (Paris: Fontemoing, 1911, pp. 469). At the same time M. Duguit has prepared and published a larger *Traité de droit constitutionnel* (Paris: Fontemoing, 1911, 2 vols.), which embodies his more advanced studies in this field. M. Duguit's *Traité* will be reviewed in a later number of this REVIEW.

"The Appointment of Higher Municipal Officers by the Merit System" will be the subject of the next competition for the William M. Baldwin prize of \$100, conducted under the direction of the National Municipal League. The competition is limited to undergraduates in a regular course in any college or university in the United States which offers distinct instruction in municipal government. The essays are limited to 10,000 words in length, and must be sent in duplicate not later than March 15, 1912, to Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary, North American Building, Philadelphia. In the announcement of this competition it is pointed out that certain phases of the subject must be thoroughly discussed: (a) The reasons for the employment of experts in municipal work; (b) the proper position and tenure of experts in the service of a city; (c) the extent to which the merit system is applicable in the selection and retention of experts; and (d) a practical application of the conclusions reached by the essayist to some American municipality, showing the changes in organization and authority which would be required.

In the February number we announced the gift of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie to found the Endowment for International Peace. At meetings of the board of twenty-eight trustees, designated by Mr. Carnegie, and of the executive committee, officers have been elected, by-laws adopted, and plans for the permanent organization and methods of the Endowment have been approved. Hon. Elihu Root is the president, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, vice-president, Hon. James Brown Scott, secretary, and Mr. Walter M. Gilbert, treasurer. The executive committee consists of the president, the secretary, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. Andrew

J. Montague, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett and Hon. Charlemagne Tower.

The headquarters of the Endowment have been established at No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The trustees have divided the work it is proposed to undertake into three divisions: the Division of International Law, of which Dr. James Brown Scott has been appointed director, in addition to his duties as secretary of the Endowment; the Division of Economics and History, of which Prof. John Bates Clark, formerly of Columbia University, is director; and the Division of Intercourse and Education, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has been appointed acting director. The trustees have also appointed Mr. S. N. D. North, formerly director of the Census, statistician of the Endowment, and George A. Finch, chief clerk; and a small force of translators and stenographers is already at work.

It is plain, from the plans thus outlined, that this institution is to devote its energies very largely to scientific research into what may be described as the causes and the effects of international wars, and the remedies and methods which present themselves or may be created for the preservation of international peace. In the development of these plans the work of the Division of International Law is fundamental and all-important. It will seek, by study, by conferences, by aiding negotiations, to promote the development of a code of international law such as will meet, with constantly growing adequacy, the needs of the nations of the world in their juristic relations to each other. It contemplates the hastening approach of a time when the enlarging principles and value of international law will be so clearly apprehended, and so widely comprehensive that the settlement of international disputes and differences in accordance with their terms will become the unvarying practice of civilized nations. In the pursuit of this end there will be associated with Doctor Scott a consultative board of some of the most distinguished international lawyers of the world. The point of view of each great nation will be represented in their councils, and the results to be arrived at will be the joint work of every school and of every language. Doctor Scott is now on a brief visit to Europe, for the purpose of arranging the personnel and developing the plans of this consultative board.

The Division of Economics and History has already taken a long step in the organization of its branch of investigation. By direction of the trustees, its chief, Professor Clark, went abroad in the early summer and organized at Berne, Switzerland, a conference partici-

pated in by some seventeen of the best known economists and publicists of ten leading nations. This conference was in session for ten days; and as a result of an earnest interchange of views, it unanimously agreed upon a declaration of purpose and method, which will shortly be officially announced. It includes a systematic investigation of economic causes and effects of war; the effects upon the public opinion of nations of retaliatory, discriminating and preferential tariffs; the economic aspects of the present huge expenditures for military and naval purposes, and the relations between military expenditures and international well-being and the world wide program for social improvement and reform which is held in waiting for lack of means for its execution. The purpose is to seek the formulation of conclusions based upon studies so exhaustive and so authoritative that they will necessarily serve for the guidance of governmental policy; and here again, the work, instead of being national or representative of distinctively American opinion, will embody the combined and composite conclusions of the best economic thought of the world. As stated by President Butler at the Mohonk Conference last May, the work of this Division of the Endowment "may well result, within a measurable period, in broadening the study and the teaching of political economy everywhere; it will help to bring about a new conception of history, and to establish new tests of effectiveness in the teaching of it."

The function of the Division of Intercourse and Education has been well described by President Butler, who consents for the present to take charge of it, as one "to supplement the work of the other two divisions,"—which are technically the scientific divisions,—“by carrying forward vigorously, and in co-operation with existing agencies, the educational work of propaganda, of international hospitality, and of promoting international friendship. It will make practical application of the teachings and findings of the Divisions of International Law and of Economics and History.”

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

Great interest attaches to the work now under way looking to a thorough investigation of the organization, activities, and methods of business of the national government. This investigation was authorized by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for 1911, approved