

## PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

J. W. GARNER

Dr. T. H. Aschehoug, professor of political science in the University of Christiania, died on January 20, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Dr. O. Gradenwitz, professor of Roman and German civil law in the University of Strassburg, has been called to a similar chair in Heidelberg.

Dr. Gustav Droysen, professor of modern history in the University of Halle, and a son of the late Johann Gustav Droysen, died November 11, in the seventieth year of his age.

Dr. Heinrich Triepel, professor of constitutional and administrative law at Tübingen, has been called to a similar chair in the University of Kiel.

Dr. A. Weber of Bonn has been called to the chair of political science in the commercial high school at Cologne.

Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard University has been elected to the Gurney professorship of political science in that institution. Mr. Gross has been professor of history at Harvard for a number of years and is the author of an extensive list of books and articles, his bibliography of British municipal history (1897) being probably the best known to the readers of this REVIEW.

Prof. William G. Sumner, professor of political and social science in Yale University, will retire from active service at the end of the present academic year. Professor Sumner has occupied his present chair at Yale since 1872. He has written extensively on political, economic and social questions, and is the author of biographies of Andrew Jackson, Robert Morris, and Alexander Hamilton.

Prof. John W. Burgess, dean of the graduate faculty of Columbia University, has been granted a year's leave of absence and will devote the year principally to the study of German university methods with a view to improving the conditions of graduate instruction at Columbia. He has been relieved of nearly all teaching work and his courses will be taken by Professors Goodnow and Beard.

Prof. Munroe Smith of Columbia University is on leave of absence during the second semester of this academic year and is spending his vacation in France.

Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, author of *The Government of England* and president of the American Political Science Association, was elected president of Harvard University on January 19 last. President Lowell will assume active charge on May 19, the fortieth anniversary of President Eliot's appointment, but the formal inauguration will not take place until February next.

Mr. Payson J. Treat, A.M., a graduate of Wesleyan University (Conn.), has been appointed assistant professor of history and political science in Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Mr. G. A. Sedgwick, of the New York bar, delivered the four E. L. Godkin lectures at Harvard during March on Some Unsettled Questions relating to Popular Government. These lectures will shortly be published in book form.

Prof. G. W. Prothero, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and formerly professor in the University of Edinburgh is coming to America next year to deliver a course of lectures at Harvard University on The Growth and Government of the British Empire.

Mr. Edward Porritt, author of *The History of the Unreformed House of Commons*, is supplying the place, during the second half of the current year, of Professor MacVane of Harvard University, who is absent in Europe on leave of absence. Rev. Charles Luke Wells, dean of the Cathedral in New Orleans and author of *The Age of Charlemagne* is replacing Prof. Charles Gross of the same institution, who is similarly absent.

The National Municipal League's committee on instruction has printed its report on The Present Status of Instruction in Municipal Government in the Universities and Colleges of the United States. The report contains a list of the institutions in which such instruction is given, with various data relating to the scope and methods of instruction.

Prof. J. B. Moore has been granted another year's leave of absence on account of his health and Prof. G. W. Scott will continue to give his courses at Columbia.

Governor Charles W. Hughes of New York will deliver the William E. Dodge lectures on The Responsibilities of Citizenship at Yale University this spring.

Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, delivered in April at the Johns Hopkins University a series of four lectures on Public Opinion and Popular Government.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin has recently retired from the supreme bench of Connecticut, having reached the age limit of seventy years. He was appointed to the Connecticut bench in 1893 and became chief justice in 1896. He has been one of the ablest and most distinguished judges who ever served on the supreme bench of that State. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1890, and has been an active member of the American Political Science Association since its organization. In addition to his judicial duties he has found time to serve as a professor in the Yale Law School, and has been a frequent contributor to many periodicals, both American and foreign.

Prof. Jesse Macy of Iowa College and Prof. James A. Woodburn of Indiana University are lecturing at Stanford University during the second semester of the present academic year.

Among the new books announced by the Macmillan Company are, *British Cities and their Problems*, by Milo R. Maltbie; *The Government of the United States*, by James T. Young; *The Government of Great American Cities*, by Delos F. Wilcox; *The Principles of Taxation*, by Max West; *The People's Law*, by Charles Sumner Lobingier; *The Principles of American Government*, by Charles A. Beard; and *The Roman Assemblies*, by George W. Botsford.

The *Koloniale Rundschau* is a new journal devoted to the interests of the German colonies; it is edited by Ernest Vohsen, and is published at Berlin by D. Westerman.

The *Zeitschrift für Politik* began publication in 1907, and has recently completed its first volume; it is edited by Dr. Richard Schmidt and Dr. B. Grabowski, and is published at Berlin by Carl Heymann. Another

German periodical publication which has recently been started is the *Jahrbuch der Rechtsprechung zum Verwaltungsrecht*; the first volume of this *Jahrbuch* (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1909, pp. xxi, 773), contains decisions rendered by the German courts during 1907 and 1908 upon questions in the fields of constitutional and administrative law.

*Les annales de la Régie directe* is a new bi-monthly journal edited by Edgard Milhaud, a professor of political economy at the University of Geneva. The journal has been established to advocate socialistic doctrines, and urges, first, the nationalization or municipalization of natural monopolies, and later the management of all industrial enterprises by the government. Professor Milhaud thinks that the development of great capitalistic enterprises is producing artificial monopolies equally as dangerous as natural monopolies, and that the only remedy for such a condition is socialism.

The *Annual Report for 1907 on Reforms and Progress in Korea* (Seoul, December, 1908, pp. viii, 140), contains a detailed statement of the work accomplished by Marquis Hirobumi Ito, the Japanese resident-general in Korea. Of particular interest is the statement of the reasons which made it necessary for the Japanese government to abandon the plan of simply supervising Korean officials, and to undertake what practically amounts to a direct administration of Korean affairs. The resident-general, as the representative of Japan, has become all-powerful in the Korean administration. The work being accomplished by the Japanese in Korea parallels in many ways that done by England in Egypt.

A new edition of Dicey's *Conflict of Laws* has been published by Stevens and Sons (London, 1908). It will be remembered that the first edition of this work contains notes of American cases by Prof. J. B. Moore. The American notes have been omitted from the second edition.

A new edition of Prof. Emory R. Johnson's *American Railway Transportation* has appeared (New York: Appleton, 1908). The new edition contains the latest official statistics available, a discussion of the Hepburn act, and a summary of State legislation bearing upon railway transportation from 1902 to 1908.

An American School Peace League has recently been organized for the purpose of promoting, "through the schools and the educational public of America, the interests of international justice and fraternity." The new organization will hold its first annual meeting at Denver during the month of July, at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the

National Educational Association. The president of the League is Mr. James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of the schools of Baltimore, Md.

The following pamphlets have been issued by the Association for International Conciliation: *European Sobriety in the Presence of the Balkan Crisis*, by Charles A. Beard; *The Logic of International Coöperation*, by Francis W. Hirst; and *American Ignorance of Oriental Languages*, by J. H. De Forest.

The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department has recently issued a number of bulletins which will be of interest to students of political science: *Primary Elections: The Test of Party Affiliation*, by Margaret A. Schaffner; *Proportional Representation*, by Roy E. Curtis; *Juvenile Courts*, by Stanley K. Hornbeck; *Telephones: Interchange of Service*, by Laura Scott; *Mortgage Taxation*, by Robert Argyll Campbell; *Municipal Home Rule Charters*, by Margaret A. Schaffner; and *Tenement House Legislation: State and Local*, by Ford H. MacGregor.

A valuable report on documentary historical publications of the United States government has recently been issued from the Government Printing Office. This report was prepared by a committee of nine prominent historical scholars; Mr. Worthington C. Ford was chairman, and Prof. J. Franklin Jameson secretary of the committee. The report discusses methods heretofore pursued by the federal government in the publication of historical materials, and recommends plans for the systematic publication of historical documents. One of the most important suggestions in the report is that for the creation of a permanent commission on national historical publications, to have general direction of governmental activities in this field. Students of political science will be especially interested in the committee's recommendation as to what should be published in the fields of constitutional, political and diplomatic history.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will be held in the parlors of the Lake Mohonk Mountain House May 19-21. The program will include six sessions, two of a general nature, one for business men, one for educators, one for editors, and one for clergymen. Among the speakers at the general sessions are Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica to the United States, Hon. William I. Buchanan, Hon. Alfred Mosely of London, Hon. John J. McLaren, chief justice of the court of appeals for Ontario, Ex-governor

A. J. Montague of Virginia, Hon. M. F. Ansel, governor of South Carolina, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Senator T. E. Burton of Ohio, and Hon. Frank Plumley, member of congress from Vermont. Among the educators who will address the Conference are Presidents Judson of Chicago, Wheeler of California, Faunce of Brown, and Finley of New York. A number of editors, business men and clergymen of prominence are also scheduled for addresses. Several foreign ambassadors at Washington and consuls-general at New York are also expected to give addresses.

The deep waterways movement seems to be responsible for the appearance of two recent monographs, *The Economic History of the Anthracite Tide-Water Canals*, by Dr. Chester L. Jones of the University of Pennsylvania (publications of the University of Pennsylvania, 1908) and *Artificial Water-ways and Commercial Development*, by A. Barton Hepburn (New York; Macmillan Company, 1908). The first named book, one of the by-products of the Carnegie Institution's projected economic history of the United States, is a distinct contribution to the literature of inland water transportation. Dr. Jones has consulted the original authorities, charters, reports to stockholders, legislative investigations, and has made wise use of his material. It is an interesting commentary on corporate methods to find that the early reports to the stockholders were sources of real information while recent ones are often conspicuous for their lack of such information. Mr. Hepburn's little book, while giving a general survey of the great canals of the world, is chiefly devoted to a history of the inception, construction, and working of the Erie Canal. The author points to the great opportunity which New York had in this waterway, and calls especial attention to the extravagance and inefficiency in management, to the persistent neglect of the great commercial opportunities which were in the hands of the state administration and, in contrast with its inefficiency, he points to the success of the private administration of the railways which have been competitors with this particular canal.

Dr. Paul L. Vogt has recently published (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, 1908) *A History of the Sugar Refining Industries of the United States*, with especial attention to the growth and position of the sugar trust. The author has made use of the original sources of material, supports his thesis with an abundance of statistical data, writes clearly, and the result is a work that is of value even to the special list.

Historians generally agree that the efforts of council and parliament to regulate prices and wages in the fourteenth century, when England

was struggling to recover from the ravages of the black death, failed from the very beginning. This conclusion seems, however, to be based on *à priori* considerations only. Recently Dr. Bertha Haven Putnam has published a study of *The Enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers during the First Decade after the Black Death* (Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. xxxii) in which we have for the first time an attempt to describe the administrative machinery used in the enforcement of these enactments and to measure the extent to which such enforcement was successful. Some of Dr. Putnam's conclusions are of great interest. Viewed in the light of circumstances and the political ideals of the age, the laws were not unreasonable, and during the decade studied "the wages and price clauses were thoroughly enforced." While the statutes did not accomplish their entire purpose, the author believes that they did much to keep both wages and prices from rising to unreasonable and calamitous heights. To the study is added an extensive appendix (461 pages) of documentary materials bearing on this subject, which the student of English society and politics in the fourteenth century will find a source of much valuable information.

E. B. K. Foltz's *The Federal Civil Service as a Career*" (Putnam's, 1909, 325 pp.), although designed as a manual of information for applicants for positions in the civil service of the United States, is nevertheless full of interest to the general student. The author is an official in the treasury department and he writes from intimate personal knowledge of many things concerning the organization and administration of the national government. Deserving of particular mention are his chapters dealing with government business methods, the merit system, preparation for the government service, appointments, official salaries, opportunities in the public service, the civil service as a career, women in the government service, and the college graduate in public life.

Dr. William H. Allen's *Civics and Health* (New York: Ginn and Company, 1909, 411 pp.) is a stimulating contribution to the literature of municipal and school hygiene. It is an attempt to describe in simple language aided by appropriate illustration the environments, principally in urban communities, which produce physical and moral weakness among the young, and the methods by which existing conditions may be improved. He emphasizes in particular the value of physical examination of school children, of applicants for work certificates, and of adults in general. The book presents a constructive social program for all

those who are in any way responsible for the physical preservation of the race, and is an appeal for more efficient citizenship through social coöperation in creating a more wholesome physical and civic environment.

Students and teachers of municipal government will be interested in a new treatise by Joseph A. Joyce on *Franchises, especially those of Public Service Corporations* (Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1909, 850 pp). Mr. Joyce considers the nature, character, source and governing principles of all franchises; the source of franchises; the interpretation of the law governing them; public control and regulation; conditional grants; rates; exclusive franchises, etc. An appendix contains texts of the laws of New York and Wisconsin relating to the public service commissions of these States.

Longmans, Green and Company announce a new book by Frederick A. Cleveland entitled *Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting*, being a collection of various papers and addresses dealing mainly with the activities of the National Municipal League, the bureau of the census, and the bureau of municipal research.

Francis Newton Thorpe's *Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories and Colonies, Now or Heretofore Forming the United States of America*, the publication of which was authorized by an act of congress of June 30, 1906, has appeared from the Government Printing Office in seven volumes of about 640 pages each. The volumes include everything in Poore's collection and a good deal in addition, such as the texts of various grants, commissions and patents; and contain constitutional amendments and revisions to 1907. The work contains numerous citations, bibliographies and cross references. Earlier publication has been delayed on account of legal obstacles, but these were removed by a decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia holding that Mr. Thorpe had fully complied with the provisions of the act of congress for the purchase of the manuscript. Six thousand copies of the compilation have been printed.

The publication of a new edition of *Treaties Now in Force*, the last edition of which appeared in 1904, has been authorized by a concurrent resolution of congress and is expected to appear within about a year.



*L'évolution de l'arbitrage internationale* (Philadelphia: 1908, pp. 122), by Thomas Willing Balch, is a reprint of articles published during 1908 in the *Revue de droit internationale et de législation comparée*.

Books dealing with the problem of church and state in France continue to appear. The latest contribution is G. D. du Dezert's *L'Église et l'État en France, depuis le Concordat jusqu'à nos jours, 1801-1905*. (Paris: Société française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie, 1908.) The present volume reviews the politico-religious history of France during the nineteenth century, describes the more important controversies which took place between the state and the Catholic church, portrays the growth of the separation movement which culminated in the abrogation of the concordat in 1906, and discusses the present situation in its political and religious bearings.

Two studies of recent French legislation are Aristide Briand's commentary on the separation law of 1906, entitled *La séparation* (Paris: Fasquelle, 1908, 346 pp.), and D. Boisdon's *Contribution à l'étude du droit d'association* (Paris: Larose et Tenin, 1908. Vol. i., pp. 173). M. Briand discusses the terms and meaning of the separation law, characterizes it as a "victory of the majority against the Catholic church in general and against Pope Pius X in particular," and defends it against the criticism to which it has been subjected in many quarters. Boisdon in his study of the right of association explains the law of July 1, 1901, relative to associations in France, and compares its provisions with those of the law of 1884 which has been modified by the more recent act. The present volume, which we are given to understand is to be followed by another, deals with Professional Syndicates and Coöperative Associations; the author examines into their legal nature and discusses their status under the recent legislation.

Felix Moreau, the learned professor of administrative law in the University of Marseilles, whose manuals on administrative law are standard works in France, has lately written a new treatise entitled *Manual de droit public français* (droit administratif; 1<sup>er</sup> fascule) in which he summarizes the principal facts of French administrative law, notably those relating to the objects and character of the law, the sources and the general theory of administrative persons. Professor Moreau is a vigorous defender of the doctrine of juridical personality, of which the French writers, particularly Duguit and Michoud, make so much in their treatises and which seems to be especially seductive to the French mind.

In the first part of his manual the author treats of the Public Services, Rights, Obligations, Acts and Administrative Persons. In the second part he deals with the Organization of Administrative Persons, the Organization of the State, the Department and the Commune, and the Public Establishments. In a third part he examines into the Rights of Administrative Persons, the Rights of Police, the Different Kinds of Public Liberty, and finally the Public Domain.

The last number of the *Revue du droit public et de la Science politique* (October–December, 1908) contains a lengthy contribution by Alfred Nerinx entitled *Les écoles de droit et le barreau aux États-Unis*, being a portion of a monograph which he published in 1904 on *Judicial Organization in the United States*, and which was crowned by the French Academy of Political and Moral Science. The author discusses from the point of view of a foreign observer (1) the American law schools, their methods of instruction, their curricula, examinations, etc., (2) admission to the bar and, (3) the character of the American bar, bar associations, the classes of advocates, etc.

A treatise on the constitutional and administrative law of the Ottoman empire has been written by A. Heidborn, a French publicist, under the title *Droit public et administratif de l'empire Ottoman* (Vienna-Leipzig, 1908). The author traces the development of the public law of Turkey in the successive stages through which it passed during the nineteenth century, points out the influence which Mohamedanism has had upon it and the distinctions which it has introduced, and shows how through the operation of foreign ideas it is gradually taking on the character of modern public law.

Students of Oriental politics will be interested in a monograph of Albert Maybon, entitled *La politique chinoise; étude sur les doctrines des partis en Chine, 1898–1908* (Paris: Giard et Brière, 1908), an account of recent party struggles in the Chinese empire, party issues, conflicts of interests, political forces, etc. The author has made use of a number of unpublished documents and has utilized the results of his personal observations made during an extensive visit in the far East.

Charles Benoist, the well known French deputy and writer on proportional representation has published a new book entitled *Pour la réforme électorale* (Paris: Plon, 1908. 322 pp). It contains an amplification

of the author's well-known theories, in the light of recent political history in France. He reviews with great detail the schemes of electoral reform and explains the system which he would like to see introduced into France: the election of deputies according to the *scrutin de liste* method, a system of proportional representation, secret voting, more stringent measures against corrupt practices at elections, a reduction of the number of deputies, the ineligibility of deputies to succeed themselves immediately, etc.

*Il Concetto della natura e il principio del diritto* (Turin: Bocca, 1908, pp. 174), is an interesting monograph by Prof. Giorgio del Vecchio. The author asserts that the doctrine of the law of nature contains much that is of value, and that it does not necessarily conflict with the doctrines of modern legal philosophy. Professor del Vecchio has written extensively in the fields of political and legal philosophy; he has recently published *Il Sentimento Giuridico* (2d ed., Rome, 1908, pp. 26). and *Su la teoria del Contratto sociale* (Bologna, 1906, pp. 118).

H. A. Moulin, professor of international law at Dijon, is the author of a new work entitled *La doctrine Drago*, made up mainly of articles contributed by the author to various periodicals and now collected in book form (Paris: Pedone, 1908, vii, 386 pp.). The author traces the development of the Drago doctrine from its inception in the Argentine note addressed to the United States government in December, 1902, down to the adoption of the Hague convention of October 18, 1907, relative to the recovery of contractual debts. He explains the purpose and meaning of the doctrine, analyzes the discussions which it provoked in the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro and at the second Hague conference, and interprets the Hague convention in its various bearings. He is of the opinion that the expression "contractual debts" does not exclude "dettes délictuelles," that is, those resulting from injuries sustained by nationals of third powers. He then considers the question whether public debts may be comprehended under the term "contractual debts" as employed in the convention, observing that neither expression has an exact and definite juridical signification. After considering all the circumstances connected with the history of the Drago movement he reaches the conclusion that the Hague convention applies to the collection of public as well as to the collection of ordinary private debts. Dr. Drago feared that this would not be the interpretation of the convention and desired that an express statement should be made that intervention

should not be permitted for the collection of public debts. On this point he differed from the position of the delegates of the United States who admitted the right of compulsion for the collection of public debts. These and other questions of interpretation are intelligently examined by Professor Moulin and his treatise is a useful contribution to the literature of the subject. American students will find the meaning of the convention explained in an article by Prof. G. W. Scott in the *American Journal of International Law* for January, 1908.

*Die Trennung von Staat und Kirche*, by Karl Rothenbücher (München: Beckshe, 1908, 475 pp.) is, as the title suggests, a treatise on the relations of church and state in modern times. The author considers the system prevailing in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Equador, Ireland, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Canada. He distinguishes between the "Anglo-Saxon type" and "the Roman type," the latter of which is found in the lands where the Catholic church is dominant. He examines into the political relations between the state and the church, the struggles that have taken place, and the solutions that have been reached wherever the position of the church has been a source of controversy. The author indulges the hope that his study contains the data upon which may be formed a rational judgment as to the proper relations between church and state. The work is not a popular account but a thoroughly scientific inquiry, and is a distinct contribution to the literature of an old and difficult problem.

A. Andréades, professor of political science in the University of Athens, is the author of a *History of the Bank of England* (London: P. S. King and Son, 1909, 496 pp.), which is said to be the most comprehensive work of the kind yet written. It is translated from the French into English by Mrs. C. M. Meredith. He traces the origin and development of the banking business in England, discusses the various financial schemes and policies that have been undertaken from time to time, and describes the history of the relations between the bank and the treasury. The work contains a preface by H. S. Foxwell, professor of political economy in the University of London, and a bibliography of the literature of the subject.

The first issue of the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* (for sale by P. S. King and Son) is a very useful publication. It contains a historical sketch of the federal movement in Australia result-

ing in the creation of the commonwealth, and a wealth of statistical information with regard to population, health, land tenure, agriculture, forests, fisheries, mines, manufacturing, commerce, finance, education, local government, industrial legislation, etc.

Under the title *Über den Staatsbegriff*, Werner Rosenberg has contributed a noteworthy essay on the theory of the state to the last number of the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft* (78 pp.). Herr Rosenberg distinguishes between public law and private law associations, examines into the legal nature of the state in its relation to other forms of organization, takes issue with Gierke that the state is a "Genossenschaft" rather than a "Körperschaft," criticizes the organic theory, discusses the essential elements of the state, considers the question whether the so-called dependent state is really a state and answers this question in the affirmative, and examines into the nature of sovereignty. The concepts "state" and "independent state" he declares are not identical, though he maintains that sovereignty is indivisible—a view which, thanks to the teachings of Seydel and Laband, is coming to be the generally accepted doctrine of German scholars. Herr Rosenberg's study is based on the results of extensive research, and he analyzes and compares the opinions of practically every modern writer of note concerning the various points which he discusses.

Paul Errera, a professor in the University of Brussels, is the author of a comprehensive work on Belgian public law, entitled *Traité de droit public belge: droit Constitutionnel, droit administratif* (Paris: Giard et Brière, 1909, pp. 821). This study is receiving high praise from European publicists for the clear, logical, original, and thorough manner in which the author has treated the constitutional and administrative law of Belgium. The only work which can be compared with it in these particulars is that of M. Giron written some years ago and now somewhat out of date. The present work is divided into two parts: the first deals with the constitutional arrangements of the state including such matters as guarantees of individual liberty, the public powers, the electoral system which, owing to the plural voting scheme, is quite peculiar, the relations between the police and the administration, the public finances, the "public force," and international relations. The second part deals with Belgian administrative law and the administrative system, and includes a study of such matters as the public functionaries, the patrimony of the state, the customs administration, the army, the

local administration, police, education, worship, public charity, public health, means of communication, social legislation, and colonial administration. Following the example of Burgess in America the author has given much attention to civil liberty, its nature, content and guarantees under the Constitution. His chapters on the liberty of ownership and of association are particularly full and interesting, and the same is true of those dealing with the suffrage and proportional representation, the responsibility of the state, communal organization, and social legislation. His discussion of the royal prerogative in the Belgian system may be read with interest and profit in connection with Dicey's and Bagehat's views on the royal prerogative in England. The old question of the right of the courts to pass upon the constitutionality of statutes discussed so fervently by two noted Belgian jurists, Faeder and Verhagen, half a century ago, is reviewed by Errera, and his conclusion is adverse to the American practice. In an appendix the author gives a rapid historical review of the history of the Congo State, explains the political organization and discusses the nature of the relations subsisting between it and Belgium. There is also a reproduction of the text of the acts by which the Congo State has lately been transferred to Belgium. This work is a notable contribution to the literature of public law, and will take a place with the standard treatises on that subject. The same author has recently published an essay entitled *Notions Modernes de l'État*, in which he examines and criticizes the various theories of the state, notably the social contract theory, the organic theory, the theory of divine right, the theory of social solidarity, etc.