

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

J. W. GARNER

Title pages and index for volume I of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* will be sent out with the November issue.

Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill University has been appointed by the trustees of the Rhodes Scholarships Foundation to spend next year on a lecturing tour throughout the more important British colonies.

Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard, plans to spend the year in London, having in hand the task of editing a volume on *The Law Merchant* for the Selden Society.

Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, who served as instructor in economics in the University of Illinois during the past year, has been appointed lecturer in political science at McGill University, Montreal.

Mr. W. E. Lunt has been appointed traveling fellow in government at Harvard University and will spend the year partly in England and partly at Rome.

Prof. George Grafton Wilson, of Brown University, and of the U. S. Naval War College, has been appointed lecturer in international law at Harvard for the year 1907-1908. He will give three courses entitled International Law, International Relations, and International Cases (advanced course).

The Harvard Toppan prize of \$150 for the "best dissertation upon a subject in political science" has been awarded, for the year 1907, to Frederic Wayne Catlett, for an essay on *The Government and Parties of Japan*.

A new "College of the Political Sciences" will be opened this fall by the George Washington University, offering both graduate and undergraduate instruction, the primary aim of which will be to prepare men for the public service. The new college is the outgrowth of what

was formerly known as the graduate department of politics and diplomacy. The following additions to the faculty have been made: W. W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, will give two courses, one on the principles of political science, the other on comparative constitutional law. Henry Parker Willis, who resigns his professorship at Washington and Lee University, will have the chair of finance. Howard L. McBain, Ph.D., has been appointed instructor in political science, and M. J. B. Osborne, lecturer on the consular service. The acting dean of the college will be Dr. C. W. A. Veditz.

The thirteenth Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration urged as the most immediate and important action to be taken by the second Hague conference the following measures:

1. A provision for stated meetings of the Hague conference.
2. Such changes in the Hague court as may be necessary to establish a definite judicial tribunal always open for the adjudication of international questions.
3. A general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes.
4. The establishment of the principle of the inviolability of innocent private property at sea in time of war.
5. A declaration to the effect that there should be no armed intervention for the collection of private claims when the debtor nation is willing to submit such claims to arbitration.

In accordance with its resolution of last year the conference recommended the consideration by the Hague conference of a plan for the neutralization of ocean trade routes.

The Yale Law School has purchased for \$15,000 a complete collection of the session laws of the legislatures of all the American States and territories. The collection consists of between 4000 and 4500 volumes, and is said to be the only complete set in existence.

Mr. Robert Bruce Scott has been appointed assistant professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Scott is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was for ten years engaged in the practice of law in Illinois. Mr. W. J. Shepard and Miss Margaret Schaffner have been appointed instructors in political science in the same institution. Mr. Shepard has recently spent two years abroad on a Harvard graduate fellowship, and will receive his doctor's degree this year. The subject of his thesis is Ministerial Responsi-

bility. Miss Schaffner has for two years been assisting Dr. McCarthy in his work in the Wisconsin legislative reference department.

Mr. Frank Greene Bates has been appointed assistant professor of history and political science in the University of Kansas. Mr. Bates is a graduate of Cornell University, and received his Ph.D. degree at Columbia in 1901.

Dr. A. R. Hatton of the University of Chicago, has been chosen as the first incumbent of the Marcus A. Hanna chair of political science in the Western Reserve University. This chair has an endowment of \$100,000, raised by the friends of the late Senator Hanna, throughout the country, \$25,000 of the amount being contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. A new chair of sociology has also been established at Western Reserve, with Dr. J. E. Cutler as the first incumbent.

Mr. Francis W. Coker has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Missouri.

Prof. D. Y. Thomas, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia in 1904, has been appointed professor of history and political science in the University of Arkansas.

It is announced that President Hadley, the second incumbent of the Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin, has chosen for the subject of his lectures, the Industrial Policy of the United States.

Prof. J. W. Burgess delivered his closing lecture as Theodore Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin, on March 2, in the presence of a distinguished company, including the emperor and the empress. During the year he lectured to a class of about two hundred students on the constitutional development of the United States, and also conducted a seminar for a smaller number of advanced students. During the winter he delivered a course of six lectures to a body composed largely of Prussian administrative officials. At the request of the Prussian ministry of education he delivered a short course of lectures at the University of Bonn in May and June, and later a similar course at Leipzig.

The draft of a plan for indexing the federal statutes, prepared for the approval of the judiciary committee under an act of congress, approved June 30, 1906, and submitted for the criticism of all who have occa-

sion to use the indexes to the federal statutes has appeared from the government printing office. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Geo. Winfield Scott, law librarian of congress, and forms a volume of about 900 pages.

During the absence of Prof. F. J. Goodnow next year, several of his law courses at Columbia University will be conducted by Dr. Thomas Reed Powell.

Dr. Benj. F. Shambaugh, head of the department of political science in the State University of Iowa, has been appointed superintendent and editor of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

Mr. M. L. Ferson has been appointed assistant instructor in jurisprudence in the department of political science at the State University of Iowa.

Dr. H. R. Spencer, assistant professor of political science at Princeton, has accepted a professorship of American history and political science in the University of Ohio. Mr. Spencer received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1904.

Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania has recently been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the University of Chile.

Señor Ruy Barbossa, a distinguished Brazilian statesman, has been appointed by the Yale corporation, to deliver the Dodge lectures at Yale University next year. Señor Barbossa rendered his country conspicuous service in the work of drafting the present constitution of Brazil.

Prof. William R. Shepherd of the Columbia University School of Political Science, has undertaken a unique educational mission to South America, the purpose being to create a wider interest among Latin American people in the educational institutions of North America, and to promote closer educational relations between the people of the two continents. Dr. Shepherd is also charged with the establishment of branches of the Association for International Conciliation throughout South America.

Dr. W. W. Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota and for many years professor of political science in the same institution, has retired upon a pension provided by the Carnegie foundation.

Prof. John H. Gray of Northwestern University has been appointed to succeed Dr. Folwell. Dr. Frank L. McVey, professor of economics in the same institution, has resigned to accept the presidency of the newly created State tax commission, and Dr. E. V. Robinson of the St. Paul High School has been appointed as his successor.

A committee of the American Political Science Association, of which Prof. W. A. Schaper is chairman, is making a careful investigation of the subject of instruction in government in the preparatory schools, and will present the results in an elaborate report at the next meeting of the association at Madison in December.

Mr. O. C. Lockart has been appointed instructor in political science in Cornell University.

Mr. Ernest S. Bradford, who recently received his doctor's degree in political science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed assistant librarian of the law library of congress.

A department of political science has been established in the College of the City of New York, with Dr. Walter A. Clark as acting head, and Dr. W. B. Guthrie as instructor. Both appointees received their graduate training at Columbia.

A chair of political science has been established in the University of Cincinnati, and a professor in charge will be appointed at an early date.

Dr. J. L. Beer has in preparation a work to be entitled *British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765*. The volume will appear next fall from the press of the Macmillan Company.

Second editions have appeared of Salmond's *Jurisprudence or the Theory of the Law* (Stevens and Haynes), and Smith and Sibley's *International Law as Interpreted During the Russo-Japanese War* (The Boston Book Company).

A new edition of Asher C. Hinds' *Rules and Precedents of the House of Representatives* will be published by the United States government next winter.

A biography of Samuel Freeman Miller, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States from 1862 to 1890, will soon be issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa in the *Iowa Biograph-*

ical Series. The book has been prepared by Dean Charles Noble Gregory of the Law College of the State University of Iowa.

New publications in the Johns Hopkins series in historical and political science, are Prof. Bernard C. Steiner's *Maryland During the English Civil Wars*, in two parts, and Prof. Beverly W. Bond's *The Monroe Mission to France*.

Mr. W. F. Dodd has in preparation for publication a collection of the constitutions of the more important countries of the world. All texts will be given in English translation where English is not the original language. Each constitution will be preceded by a brief historical note and a select bibliography.

The third and concluding volume of Professor Osgood's *The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, has appeared from the Macmillan press. This volume deals mainly with the control exercised by the British government over the colonies.

Masuji Miyakawa, D.C.L., LL.D., who claims to be the first Japanese attorney ever admitted to the bar in the United States, and at present a lecturer in the law school of the University of Indiana, has written a book, unique in some respects, entitled *The Powers of the American People* (Wilkins-Sheny Company, Washington). It shows an intelligent comprehension of the fundamental principles of the American political system and of American public law, and though poorly written possesses some interest as a nonpartisan interpretation of the American Constitution, by an oriental scholar, educated in the United States.

The Macmillan Company has recently published a book by President Nicholas Murray Butler, entitled *True and False Democracy*, being mainly a collection of President Butler's addresses on public questions. Some of the subjects discussed are: democracy and education, the socialist propaganda, the problem of wealth, the individual and public opinion, the party, education and politics, citizenship, etc.

Dr. William H. Allen, general secretary of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has brought out, through Dodd, Mead and Company, a book entitled *Efficient Democracy*. It is a wholesome study largely of social methods and contains a strong plea for a more general use of statistics as a means of getting at the

causes of social evils. He presents a strong argument in favor of a bureau of research as one of the most potent agencies of social progress and criticises the haphazard methods of the bureaus of statistics as they generally exist in America.

The National Municipal League has published a pamphlet entitled *The Awakening of Harrisburg*, a "remarkable story of the awakening and regeneration of an American city." It shows what can be done toward the improvement of municipal conditions in a city when once the people have been aroused to the necessity of action. The Civic League of St. Louis has published a somewhat similar pamphlet, entitled *A Year of Civic Effort*, showing what has been undertaken and what accomplished in St. Louis during the past year.

An unusual demand for Lord Avebury's (Sir John Lubbock) *Municipal and National Trading* (Macmillan) has led to a reprinting in a cheaper form, of this popular work, with some corrections by the author. Lord Avebury opposes the policy of municipal trading on five grounds, each of which he elaborates with detail and supports with able argument. The book was used as a sort of campaign document in the recent county elections in London, and had an important influence on the results.

Two new books dealing with South African affairs are, *The Aftermath of War*, by G. B. Beak, being an account of the repatriation of the Boers and natives in the Orange River Colony, 1902-1904, and *The Natal Rebellion of 1906*, by Captain Walter Bosman. Both books are published by the house of Longmans and the authors of both have held positions in the public service of the empire in South Africa.

A new, revised and enlarged edition of Prof. John R. Commons *Proportional Representation*, containing new chapters on the initiative, the referendum and primary elections, has been issued by the Macmillan Company. Prof. Commons has recently published through the same house, a new book, entitled, *Races and Immigrants in America*, a study mainly of social and economic problems due to the presence of the large foreign element in the United States.

Secretary Root's address on the rights of the States, delivered in New York last December, and which attracted widespread attention at the time, has been reissued by Brentano's in an "authorized and corrected" edition, under the title, *How to Preserve the Local Self-*

government of the States: A Brief Study of National Tendencies. Mr. Root maintains that the preservation of the States lies not in the destruction of their rights but in the vigorous exercise by them for the general good of the authority left to them by the Federal Constitution. Secretary Root's Yale addresses have also been recently published by Scribners under the title *The Citizen's Part in Government*. The volume contains four lectures of unusual quality.

The Development of Western Civilization is the title of a new book by Dr. Jacob Dorsey Forrest of Butler College, Indiana (University of Chicago press). It grew out of a dissertation offered for the Ph.D. degree in the University of Chicago, and represents an attempt to trace the evolution of modern society as a condition precedent to an understanding of existing social life. He reviews the contributions made by the ancient nations to modern civilization, surveys the conditions existing during and following the Middle Ages, traces the development of agriculture and commerce, and discusses some of the important social movements of the present day. It is on the whole a meritorious piece of work and is of about equal value to the historian, the economist and the political scientist.

Sir Frank Swettenham, late governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States in a volume entitled *British Malaya* (John Lane Company) reviews the steps leading up to the federation of 1895; discusses the institutions, customs, language and literature of the Malay peoples and explains the British administrative system in the States forming the federation.

Prof. J. A. Stephens of the Topeka, Kansas, High School, has published a pamphlet of 122 pages containing a careful study of the juvenile court system of Kansas (Mail and Breeze Publishing Company, Topeka).

Review of Internationalism is the title of a new journal issued every two months in an English, a French, a German and a Dutch edition, and edited by the office of the Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism at the Hague. The American agents are G. E. Stechert and Company, New York. The stated object of this *Review* is "to give an idea of all that has been done and thought in the field of internationalism, but more especially of what still has to be done in the future." The first issue is dated April, 1907. The yearly subscription price is \$2.40

A new monthly magazine called *Government* to be devoted to the study of economic and applied politics has made its appearance from the press of the Government Publishing Company, Boston.

A new magazine, entitled *The Common Good*, published by the Civic Press of 102 Fulton Street, New York, has lately been launched. It will be devoted to the study of public questions and political reform.

Dr. Berner, professor of constitutional law in the University of Berlin, has given to the University 4000 marks to be awarded for the best study of the criminal systems of foreign lands, particularly of England, France and the United States. Candidates must have studied law and political science in a German university and must be able to read French and German. The desirability of introducing important reforms into German criminal procedure is now being widely discussed throughout Germany. Reference was made in the May number of the *Review* to the controversy between Dr. Adickes of Frankfort and Prof. Friedrich Stein of Halle over this subject. Professor Stein's new book, *Zur Justizreform* (Mohr, Tübingen), contains a thoroughgoing discussion of the subject, and has attracted wide attention.

A valuable contribution to Oriental constitutional law is James Greenfield's *Die Verfassung des persischen Staates* (Vahlen, Berlin).

Karl Guttenback, professor of criminal law in the University of Königsberg, has contributed a chapter to the diplomatic history of the Orient, under the title *Byzanz und Persien in ihren diplomatische Beziehungen in Zeitalter Justinians* (Guttentag, Berlin).

A contribution to European legal history has been made by Geo. von Bulow, under the title *Die Ursachen der Rezeption des römischen Rechts in Deutschland* (Oldenberg, Munich and Berlin).

Volumes IV–VII of George Young's monumental *Corps de droit Ottoman* (Henry Frowde), the first three volumes of which was published a year ago, has recently appeared from the press. It is not only an exhaustive treatise on Moslem jurisprudence but deals with Turkish finances, postal services, railways, telegraphs, weights and measures, and a variety of other subjects. Mr. Young is secretary of the British embassy at Constantinople.

Eduard Rosenthal, professor of public law in the University of Jena, has completed the second volume of his *Geschichte des Gerichts-*

wesen und der Verwaltungs-organization Baierns (Würzburg). It covers the period from the end of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, and is to be completed by a third volume, which will appear in due course.

The second volume of Chr. Meurer's *Die Haager Friedenkonferenz* (München) appeared just as the second conference was making ready to assemble. The volume deals with the laws of war as they were formulated by the first conference. The first volume, which appeared a year ago, was devoted to the law of peace.

The Whirlpool of Europe—Austria-Hungary and the Hapsburgs (the Macmillan Company) by A. R. and E. M. Colquhoun, is a timely and interesting contribution to the history, politics and institutions of the dual monarchies. The book is divided into two parts, the first of which is mainly historical. The second part deals with the government, economic situation, socialism, finances, the army, the race question, and the international position of Austria-Hungary in Europe.

A study of the upper house of the Austrian parliament at the present time, called out presumably by the recent agitation for universal suffrage and parliamentary reform, has been published by Gustav Kölmer, under the title *Das Herrenhaus der Oesterreichischen Reichsrats nach dem Beistande Ende des Jahres 1906* (Fromme, Wien und Leipzig).

The recent inaugural address of Professor Baumhagger at the University of Bonn, entitled *Die rechtliche Natur der Naturalisation nach deutschen Reichsstaatsrecht*, has been published by Carl Georgi, Bonn. The question of citizenship in Germany as in the United States has recently assumed an importance heretofore unknown, if we may judge from the attention now being given to the subject by publicists and political writers.

Another contribution has been made to the literature dealing with the international law of the Russo-Japanese War. The title of the new work is *La guerre russo-japonaise au point du vue du droit international*, by Fr. Rey (Paris, 1907).

H. E. von Hoffman, private docent in administrative and ecclesiastical law in the University of Göttingen, has written a monograph dealing with the constitutional and administrative law including the judicial system and general principles of political organization of the

German colonies. The title of his work is *Deutsches Kolonialrecht* (Leipzig, 1907).

The first volume of an elaborate study of the administrative law of Baden, by Richard Thoma, docent in public law in the University of Freiburg, has appeared from the house of Mohr (Tübingen), under the title *Der polizei befehl im badischen Recht*. It deals with the history, nature and limits of the police power in Baden, and will be followed by a second volume on the content, the constitutional law governing the police command, and the control of the courts over the police administration.

A second edition of Dr. Edgar Loening's *Grundzüge der Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs* has appeared from the press of Teubner (Leipzig).

An enlarged and improved edition (the third) of Dr. Adolf Arndt's *Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs* has been issued by Guttentag (Berlin).

Two German contributions to the literature of commercial politics are *Die Tarifverträge in französischen Privatrecht* and *Die Tarifverträge und die moderne Rechtswissenschaft* both by Dr. J. Rundstein (Mohr, Tübingen).

Anton Menger, the well known author of *Neue Staatslehre*, has recently brought out an essay entitled *Volkspolitik* (Mohr, Tübingen).

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, formerly a member of the colonial section of the German imperial foreign office, later an attaché of the German consulate at London and still later minister to Belgium, has lately published a work, entitled *Kolonialpolitik* (Hirschfeld, Leipzig). It embodies the results of the author's twenty years' experience in dealing with colonial problems and is a thoroughgoing, original and useful handbook on colonial government.

The twenty-second volume of de Clercq's *Recueil des traités de la France* published under the auspices of the French foreign office, has appeared from the press of A. Pedone, Paris. It is a volume of nearly 800 pages, and covers the period from 1901 to 1904 inclusive.

A study of international labor legislation is contained in a book entitled *Droit international ouvrier* by B. Raynaud, professor of law

in the University of Dijon. The author shows how in recent years various labor questions having an international significance have arisen and how they are being dealt with through the medium of treaties and conventions. He discusses some of the more important treaties concluded among the European powers, and publishes the text of several in the appendix of his book.

Ottomar Schuchardt, who, with Constantin Frantz, several years ago published a work in three volumes dealing with various questions of larger practical politics in the German Empire (*Die deutsche Politik der Zukunft*), has now followed up his earlier work with a complementary volume, entitled *Umrisse einer Staatsverfassung für das mittlere Europa* (Zahn und Jaensch, Dresden).

Readers of the REVIEW will be interested in part two, section viii (a volume of 526 pages), of Prof. Paul Hinneberg's monumental work, *Die Kultur der Gegenwart* (Teubner, Berlin and Leipzig), several volumes of which have already appeared. The title of the present volume is *Systematische Rechtswissenschaft*, being a series of monographs by a number of European publicists of distinction. Professor Stammeler writes an introductory chapter on general theories of law and jurisprudence, Rudolph Sohm writes on the civil law, Karl Gareis on commercial law, Ludwig von Bar on private international law, Franz von Liszt on criminal law and procedure, L. von Seuffert on civil procedure, F. von Martitz on public international law, Gerhard Anschütz on administrative law, and Professor Laband on constitutional law.

A valuable contribution to the literature of citizenship, viewed from the standpoint of international law is Prof. Dr. J. Sieber's *Das Staatsbürgerrecht in internationalen Verkehr, seine Erwerbung und sein Verlust*, two volumes (Stämpfli et Cie, Bern, 1907).

A contribution to the diplomatic history of Europe has been made by an Italian, Michele Asmundo, in a work entitled *La Diplomazia Europea* (Pastore, Catania). The author reviews the diplomacy of antiquity, the diplomatic history of the war of the Austrian succession, of the revolution and of the empire, and discusses the methods and agencies of diplomacy.

Bernardino Alimena, professor of law and of criminal procedure in the University of Modena, has written a treatise on Italian criminal procedure, entitled *Studi di procedura penale* (Bocca, Turin). The

present Italian code of criminal procedure was adopted in 1859 and has undergone few modifications since. An elaborate project for revision was recently presented to the parliament by a commission appointed by the government in 1898, and the report has been submitted to the criticism of magistrates, law professors and publicists. Signor Alimena declares that the present code is out of date and should be modified by the introduction of various reforms (a long list of which he cites), such as have been embodied in the codes of America and many European countries.

La responsabilité de la puissance publique (Paul Dupont), by George Teissier, is the title of a new contribution to the literature of French administrative law. It is, in the main, a critical study of the legislation and jurisprudence governing the subject of expropriation and contains an exposition of the special rules relating to damages to private property on account of the erection of public works.

Félix Alcan has completed the publication in sixteen volumes of the instructions given to the ambassadors and ministers of France to the various governments of Europe from the treaty of Westphalia to the French revolution. The publication was done under the auspices of the diplomatic archives commission of the French foreign office and each volume is accompanied by an introduction and notes.

Christian Scheffer, a professor in the School of Political Science of the University of Paris, has completed the first volume of a work, entitled *La France moderne et le problème colonial* (Félix Alcan, Paris).

A volume entitled *Études politiques* by the late M. Boutmy, whose death was chronicled in a recent number of the POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, has appeared from the press of Armand Colin. It consists mainly of detached and fragmentary contributions of M. Boutmy, some of which had already appeared in the *Annals des Sciences Politiques*. The two most important of the studies are *La Souveraineté du Peuple* and *La Déclaration des droits de l'homme*, the latter being written in answer to certain views expressed by Jellinek in his essay on the "declaration of the rights of man" published in 1902.

Prof. A. Debidour of the University of Paris is continuing his earlier work *Histoire des rapports de l'Église et de l'État en France de 1789 à 1870*, with another treatise entitled *L'Église Catholique*

et l'État sous la Troisième République, 1870-1906. The new work is to be completed in two volumes, the first of which has already appeared from the press of Alcan, and the second is announced to appear at an early date. The first volume covers the period from 1870 to the year 1889 and the second will bring the narrative down to the separation law of 1906. In addition to expository matter, the work contains important extracts from documentary sources.

The International Colonial Institute of Brussels has completed the publication in three volumes of a collection of the organic laws of the colonies belonging to the various European States (*Les lois organiques des colonies*). The first volume contains the texts of the organic laws of the British colonies and dependencies with an introduction by M. H. Speyer, a Belgian advocate; the second volume and part of the third, contains the organic laws of the French colonies, with an introduction by Arthur Girault, professor of law in the University of Poitiers; and the remaining part of volume three is given up to the laws of the Dutch, German and Italian colonies. This collection forms the eighth series of the publications of the *Bibliothèque coloniale internationale*. The first series was devoted to the general subject of the purpose and work of colonies; the second, to colonial functionaries; the third, to colonial finance; the fourth, to protectorates; the fifth, to colonial railways; the sixth, to mines in the colonies; and the seventh to irrigation systems in the colonies.

A very interesting study of juvenile courts in the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany, has been brought out by the Paris review, *l'Enfant*, under the title *Les tribunaux spéciaux pour enfants aux États Unis en France, en Angleterre, et en Allemagne*. The work was done under the direction of Senator Bérenger, the authors being M. M. Julhiet, Rollet, Kleine and Gastambide. The superiority of the American tribunals and practice is recognized. A beginning was made in England in 1905, since which time juvenile courts have been established in six English and Welsh cities, three cities of Scotland and two cities of Ireland. The new German civil code provides for somewhat similar tribunals, and France, by a law of April 12, 1906, has introduced the system of juvenile courts.

Ernest Désiré Glasson, a professor in the law faculty of the University of Paris, died in the early part of the year at the age of sixty-seven. He was the author of a large number of works on historical,

political and legal questions, among which may be mentioned: *Histoire du droit et des institutions politiques civiles et judiciaires de l'Angleterre comparés au droit et aux institutions de la France depuis leur origine jusqu'à nos jours* in six volumes; a *Histoire du droit et des institutions de la France*, in eight volumes; and *Le Parlement de Paris, son rôle depuis Charles VII jusqu'à la Revolution*, in two volumes.

An important French contribution to the literature of English municipal government has recently been made by M. Boverot, under the title *Le socialisme municipal in Angleterre et ses resultats financiers* (Rousseau).

New editions of two standard works, Liszt's *Völkerrecht systematisch dargestellt* (Haring, Berlin) and Bonfil's *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts für Studium und Praxis*, edited by Paul Fauchille and translated into German by Grah (Heymann, Berlin) have recently appeared from the press. The new edition of Bonfils has been brought up to date and illustrated with numerous lessons from the Russo-Japanese war.

The first instalment of an important service to the science of international law has been rendered by two French professors, Lapradelle of the University of Grenoble and Politis of the University of Poitiers in the publication of a work entitled *Recueil des arbitrages internationaux* (Pedrone, Paris). The first volume covers the period from 1798 to 1855, beginning with the arbitrations under the Jay treaty and concluding with an account of the mixed commission of 1855 between the United States and England. Other volumes are to appear and when complete the work will, so far as present indications point, take rank with Moore's monumental digest, although the plan is somewhat different.

Two new books dealing with the German imperial parliament are: *Der deutsche Reichstag und seine Beschäftsordnung*, by Dr. Berheim Weiss (Carl Heymann, Berlin), and *Die Zuständigkeit des deutschen Bundesrats* by Dr. H. Sievert (Berlin). The former deals with the question of how far the reichstag is bound by its order of business; the latter discusses the question whether the bundesrat is competent to settle controversies regarding succession to the throne, the conclusion being in favor of the negative view.

Two recent German contributions to Swiss constitutional law are Dr. J. Schollenberger's *Bundesstaatsrecht der Schweiz* (Haring, Berlin), and Dr. P. Wolf's *Die schweizerische Bundesgesetzgebung* (Basel, 1906).

A German criticism of the new Russian constitution has been written by Prof. Max Weber under the title *Russlands Uebergang zum Scheinkonstitutionalismus* (Tübingen, 1906).

Dr. William Liszt, professor of Roman law in the University of Jena, recently died in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Emil Steinbach, first president of the Austrian supreme court and a member of the upper house of the Austrian parliament, recently died at an advanced age. He was the author of a large number of legal and political works, among which were: *Grundsätze des heutigen Rechtes*, and *Der Staat und die moderne private Monopole*.

Marcel Fournier, the founder of the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* and its editor from 1894 to 1901, recently died in Paris at the age of fifty years. He held professorships of law in several French universities, and exerted great influence on the teaching of law in France. He was the author of *Les statuts et privilèges des universités françaises*, in four volumes, and of *L'Histoire de l'enseignement du droit en France au Moyen-Age*, the first of which was published under the auspices of the ministry of education.

Dr. Ernst A. von Seuffert, professor of Roman law in the University of Munich, recently died in his seventy-seventh year.

Dr. Paul Langheineken, professor of the German law of civil procedure in the University of Munich, has been called to the University of Halle, as the successor of Prof. Freidrich Stein.

The third and last volume of Dareste's *Nouvelles études d'histoire du droit*, has lately appeared from the press of Larose et Tenin (Paris). The present volume contains a series of essays on a variety of topics in legal history, among which may be mentioned, the Hamurabian code, the criminal law of Greece, notes on Albanian customs, the maritime code of the Rhodians, the law of the Visigoths and Burgundians, the origin of English law and various subjects of French legal history.