

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY JOHN M. MATHEWS

University of Illinois

The annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in Chicago, December 29–31, 1914. The sessions will be held at the Congress Hotel and will be seven in number, as follows:

Tuesday afternoon, December 29. Topic for the session, Constitutional Guarantees. Papers and discussion by members of the Political Science Association, the American Philosophical Association, and the Association of American Law Schools. Tuesday evening, Dec. 29. The President's Address, to be followed by a social function. Wednesday forenoon, Dec. 30. Topic for the session—State Government. a. Drafting and Revision of State Constitutions. b. Administrative Surveys. Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30. Topic for session—Municipal Government. a. Ohio Reorganization (City Manager Plan). b. State and Municipal Control of Public Utilities. Wednesday evening, Dec. 30. Topic for the session—The Administration of Justice—Its Machinery and Organization. Thursday forenoon, Dec. 31. Session devoted to certain phases of International Law. Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31. Business meeting, including reports of committees.

Prof. D. P. Barrows, of the department of political science of the University of California, is chairman of a committee of the Tax Association of Alameda County, appointed to draft a charter for the county.

Dr. C. R. Hall has been appointed instructor in history and politics at Princeton University.

Mr. F. J. Laube has received an appointment as instructor in political and social science at the University of Washington.

Mr. A. B. Wright, formerly a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Pittsburgh.

Prof. W. A. Rawles, of Indiana State University, has been elected president of the Indiana Tax Association.

Prof. John Bassett Moore has resumed his work as Hamilton Fish Professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University.

Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, formerly of Trinity College, has resigned his appointment as professor of government at the University of Texas, and will act instead as the first incumbent in the newly created chair in political and social science at Amherst College.

Dr. W. Evans Clarke has been appointed instructor in politics at Princeton University.

Prof. Frederic J. Stimson, of Harvard University, has been nominated by President Wilson to be United States ambassador to Argentina.

Prof. William E. Mikell will act as dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School during the leave of absence of Prof. William Draper Lewis.

Mr. Howard T. Lewis, formerly of Hiram College, Ohio, has been called to the University of Idaho, to take charge of the department of economics and political science.

Dr. C. G. Fenwick, formerly of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has been appointed associate in political science at Bryn Mawr College. He will give courses in international law and foreign relations.

Prof. William A. Schaper has resumed his work at the University of Minnesota after a year's leave of absence in which he was engaged in the study of certain problems of municipal government.

Mr. Benjamin Palmer has been appointed assistant in political science at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. F. B. Clark has been appointed instructor in history and politics at Pennsylvania State College.

Prof. J. H. Russell of Allegheny College has accepted appointment as associate professor of political science at Whitman College.

Prof. William F. Willoughby of Princeton has been appointed deputy constitutional adviser to the Chinese Republic and sailed for Peking in September. He has obtained leave of absence from Princeton, to which institution he will return in the fall of 1916. President F. J. Goodnow, who has taken up his duties as head of The Johns Hopkins University, retains his title of constitutional adviser of the Chinese Republic.

Prof. W. W. Willoughby of The Johns Hopkins University will spend one day each week at Princeton University this year and give two courses of lectures, one graduate and the other undergraduate.

Profs. S. M. Lindsay of Columbia, W. F. Willoughby of Princeton, and W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins constituted a commission sent abroad this summer under the auspices of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to obtain detailed information regarding methods of accounting, and recruitment and classification of civil servants in England and European countries. The outbreak of the war prevented anything being accomplished upon the continent, but a report will be made by the commission upon budgetary methods and civil service conditions in England.

Mr. Robert H. Whitten has resigned as librarian-statistician of the New York Public Service Commission, First District, to accept a position as secretary of the committee on the city plan of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City. As secretary of the committee Mr. Whitten is *ex officio* secretary of the recently appointed Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. This commission will divide the city into districts for the purpose of regulating height, area and location of buildings.

Prof. Charles G. Haines, formerly of Whitman College, has been appointed professor of government at the University of Texas.

Prof. Herman G. James has been advanced from adjunct professor to associate professor of government in the University of Texas.

Mr. William H. Allen has severed his connection with the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

Dr. W. Starr Myers, assistant professor of history and politics at Princeton University, has been granted leave of absence for the second half of the present academic year.

Dr. T. J. Wertenbaker has been appointed assistant professor of history and politics in Princeton University.

On the withdrawal of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow from Columbia University, his work in constitutional and administrative law was transferred to Prof. T. R. Powell, and the courses in municipal administration were undertaken by Dr. H. L. McBain, who was appointed associate professor of municipal science in May, 1914.

The historical classification of courses in political science in Columbia University has been altered by the union of constitutional and administrative law and the addition of an entirely new subject, politics, which embraces the non-legal aspects of the science of government, or those aspects which are not susceptible of treatment by the case method of instruction.

There has been added to the staff of the Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Texas, Mr. E. T. Paxton, of Rutgers College, as assistant to the director, Prof. Herman G. James.

Mr. Frank Vritts, who received his doctor's degree from Princeton University last June, has been appointed instructor in the department of history and politics in that institution, to take the place of Mr. James E. Winston, who has received an appointment as professor of American history in the University of Mississippi.

Prof. Charles F. Emerick has published in pamphlet form the series of articles entitled *The Struggle for Equality in the United States*, originally printed in the *Popular Science Monthly* (New York: 1914, pp. 100).

The Bureau of Railway Economics, established by the railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems, has issued, as Bulletin No. 62, *A List of Publications Pertaining to Government Ownership of Railways* (Washington: 1914, pp. 74). Foreign as well as American books and articles are scheduled, and the libraries indicated in which they may be found.

The Church Peace Union offers pastors, theological students and Sunday school pupils of the United States \$5000 in prizes for the best essays on international peace. The essays must be submitted before January 1, 1915. Information regarding the different classes into which the prizes are grouped may be obtained from the Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The bulletin of the American Association for International Conciliation for October, 1914, contains a reprint of official documents bearing upon the European War, including the Austro-Hungarian note to Servia, the Servian reply, the British White Paper, and the German White Book.

The first annual meeting of the American Society of Military Law was held in Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1914, the chief topic for discussion being "Proclamations of Martial Law and their Effect." The presidential address was delivered by Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.

The Pan-American Union has published a list of the books and magazine articles on Latin-American Description and History in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Union at Washington (Washington: 1914, pp. 136).

The May, 1914, *Bulletin of the Western Reserve University* contains an interesting study of the Balkan Revolution by Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

The Crimes of Bulgaria in Macedonia (Washington: 1914, pp. 43) is the title of a pamphlet which bears the sub-title "An authentic document, based on facts and records, issued by the universities of Athens in the interests of truth and transmitted to the universities of the world."

The July 1914 number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia: 1914, pp. 357) is entitled

International Relations of the United States, and contains nearly forty papers relating to "The Present Status of the Monroe Doctrine," "The Mexican Situation: Its Problems and Obligations," "The Policy of the United States in the Pacific," and "The Elements of a Constructive American Foreign Policy." The September, 1914, number is devoted to various phases of Government Regulation of Water Transportation.

The National University of La Plata has published a classified catalogue of its considerable collection of Latin-American juristic theses (Buenos Aires: Coni Hermanos, 1914, pp. 101).

A welcome addition to the valuable Continental Legal History Series will be Brissaud's *History of French Public Law*, translated by James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois. It is announced for early publication by Little, Brown and Company.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor has issued in two volumes the texts of the labor laws both of the United States and of the various States.

As a result of the appointment of committees by the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions and by the National Civil Service Reform League for the purpose of drawing up a model civil service law, a draft of such a law has been submitted by the first named committee. Unfortunately, the committee of the Reform League did not concur in the report. It is expected that a further report will be made by the committee of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions at the next annual meeting of that body.

The National Municipal League will meet in annual session at Baltimore, November 18-21. The American Economic Association will hold its annual Christmas meeting this year at Princeton, N. J., and will meet at San Francisco during the summer of 1915. The Western Economic Society will hold a conference in November at Chicago to discuss "American Transportation Problems." The American Bar Association held its annual meeting October 20-22 at Washington, D. C.

The Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science of New York City for July (pp. 228) consist of a series of collected *Essays on Banking Reform in the United States*, by Paul M. Warburg, recently appointed a member

of the Federal Reserve Board. They relate principally to the plans for a central bank, and discuss various features of the Owen-Glass Bill. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman contributes an introduction.

Number 18 of the *Kingdom Papers* by John S. Ewart, entitled *Sister States: Is There any Alternative?* answers the question in the negative, and is an argument in support of the author's well known position that Canada and the United Kingdom should not be longer regarded as standing in the relation of subordinate and superior, but that they should be viewed as co-equal sister States having the same King. Number 19 of the same series of papers is entitled *Four-Fifths of the Last Step*, and states the extent to which Canada has obtained the status which Mr. Ewart thinks should be hers. *Contraband, Capture at Sea, and Blockade* are the subjects dealt with in Number 20 of the series. The discussion relates to the bearing of present doctrines upon the policy of Canada with reference to contributions to the British Navy.

Die Staat als Schlichter gewerblicher Streitigkeiten in den Vereinigten Staaten, Kanada und Australien is the title of a recent monograph by Heinrich Junghann (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1914, pp. 94).

The following are recent issues of Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law: *The Development of Modern Turkey as Measured by its Press*, by Ahmed Emin (vol. lix, no. 1, pp. 142); *The System of Taxation in China in the Tsing Dynasty, 1644-1911*, by Shao-Kwan Chen (vol. lix, no. 2, pp. 118); *The Currency Problem in China*, by Wen Pin Wei (vol. lix, no. 3, pp. 156); and *Jewish Immigration to the United States, 1881-1910*, by Samuel Joseph (vol. lix, no. 4, pp. 209).

The Papers and Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society held in Minnesota last December have appeared from the press of the University of Chicago (Chicago: 1914, pp. 183). The discussions center around the general problem of social assimilation. The paper by Prof. W. I. Thomas, dealing with the Prussian-Polish situation may be especially mentioned.

Two new additions to the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences are *The West in the Diplomacy of the American Revolution* by Paul C. Phillips; and *The Development of Banking in Illinois, 1817-1863*, by George W. Dowrie.

The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842, by Raynor G. Wellington (The Riverside Press, 1914, pp. 131) is an interesting study of the part played by the public lands upon the tariff, upon public finance, and the election of 1840.

The seventh volume of the well known annual *La Vie Politique dans les Deux Mondes*, edited by Viallate and Caudel (Paris: Félix Alcan, 1914, pp. 636) has made its appearance. André Tardieu furnishes the introductory chapter entitled "La politique internationale," and then, as in the former volumes, follow chapters dealing separately with each of the states of the world. or groups of the lesser powers. The period covered is from October 1, 1912 to September 30, 1913. Each new volume to this series serves to increase the value of this important chronicle of international affairs.

The Justin Winsor prize essay in American history, for 1912, awarded by the American Historical Association to Arthur C. Cole for his study *The Whig Party in the South*, has been published by the Association (Washington: 1914, pp. 392).

A revised and enlarged edition of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman's standard treatise on *The Income Tax* has appeared from the press of the Macmillan Company (New York: 1914, pp. 743). A new chapter has been added dealing with the federal income tax law of 1913. The chapter on state income taxes has been rewritten so as to include an account of the Wisconsin law.

Under the title *The Old World in the New* (New York: The Century Company, 1914, pp. 327) Prof. E. A. Ross has dealt with the significance of past and present immigration to the American people. The volume is based upon a series of articles contributed during the past year to *The Century Magazine*. New material has, however, been incorporated into the text, and diagrams, maps and statistical tables added. While not urging a specific plan for controlling immigration, the author is convinced that the importance of the subject demands that a national policy be adopted.

The first half of the second volume of Niemeyer & Strupp's *Jahrbuch des Volkerrechts*, which has appeared from the press of Duncker & Humblot (Munich and Leipzig: 1914, pp. 524), is devoted to publication in

the original of two hundred and fifty-eight important international documents issued by the governments of the world during the period from September 1, 1912 to September 1, 1913. The first volume of this important publication was noticed in the *Review* for May, 1914 (viii, 319).

The Asiatic Society of Japan has issued a valuable volume entitled *Japanese Government Documents, 1867-1889* (Tokyo: 1914, pp. 681) in which, after an interesting historical introduction of eighty-seven pages, are presented in English translation the source material—laws, ordinances, rescripts, constitutions, etc.—which will “enable the student to follow chronologically the process by which the federal system was destroyed, the administration, whether central or local, gradually organized, and the popular element cautiously admitted to some slight power in legislation.”

The *Proceedings of the American Society of International Law* at its eighth annual meeting (Washington: Bryon S. Adams, 1914, pp. 375) are devoted to papers dealing with various phases of the Monroe Doctrine.

The National Economic League has issued a preliminary report *Efficiency in the Administration of Justice* (Boston: 1914, pp. 32). The subject is treated under the four heads: “Causes of Unsatisfactory Law-Making by the Courts,” “Causes of Inefficiency in the Disposition of Litigated Cases,” “Causes of Inefficiency in Enforcement of Law,” and “Remedies.” The concluding paragraph reads:

“Reviewing the several causes of inefficiency in the administration of justice above set forth it is evident that no panacea is to be found. The main points to which we should address ourselves appear to be: (1) Proper training of the legal profession; (2) giving the bar greater influence in the selection of judges so as to insure expert qualifications in those who are to perform an expert’s function; (3) unification of the judicial system and more effective and responsible control of judicial and administrative business; (4) giving power to the courts to make rules of procedure and thus giving the courts power to do what we require of them; (5) improvement of legislative law-making both in substance and in technique; and (6) thorough study of the new problems which an industrial and urban society has raised and of the means of meeting them with the jural materials at hand.”

The report is signed by Charles W. Eliot, Moorfield Storey, Louis D. Brandeis, Adolph J. Rodenbeck and Roscoe Pound.

The committee on reform in legal procedure of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, which was appointed to make a study of criminal procedure in England, has issued a report upon that subject which has been published as Senate document 495 of the present Congress.

The first number of volume I of the *Discussions* of the Economic Club of San Francisco contains several addresses dealing with the inefficiency of our courts and the need for their reform.

In this connection should be mentioned the valuable collection of papers published in the March, 1914, number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, under the title "Reform in the Administration of Justice."

Dawe's Federalist is the title of a new semi-monthly journal edited and published by Grosvenor Dawe at Washington, D. C., the aim of which is the setting forth "with such particularity as may render each statement valuable, the whole relation of the federal government to business. This will be accomplished by taking up various lines of business and showing their relation to federal legislation, passed or proposed, decisions in federal courts, and activities of federal departments." The subscription price is \$12 a year. The first number is dated October 1, 1914.

The eighth volume of the *Jahrbuch des öffentlichen Rechts der Gegenwart* has appeared (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1914, pp. vi, 525). It maintains the high standard of its predecessors, and forms an exceedingly valuable guide to the student of recent developments in the public law of the principal countries of the world. The chapter on the United States, written by Prof. Ernst Freund, of the University of Chicago, reviews the course of constitutional development through the sixteenth and seventeenth amendments, and describes the principal acts of Congress during the period 1911-1913.

Mr. Edward Porritt is preparing for Messrs. Constable a work on *Canada Beyond the Great Lakes*. The work will be a history of the constitutional development of Canada from the Confederation to the Great War.

International Law: Topics and Discussions, 1913 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914, pp. 203) contains the notes upon the discussions had at the Naval War College under the direction of Prof. George G. Wilson. Among the topics dealt with are "Marginal Sea and other Waters," "Commencement of Hostilities," "Limitation of Armaments," "Enemy Vessels and their Personnel," "Immunity of Private Property at Sea," "Means of Injuring the Enemy," "Conversion of Private Vessels into Public Vessels," "Transfer of Flag." An appendix contains the text of the French instructions of 1912 for the application of international law in case of war.

Bulletin No. 152 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is devoted to a digest of decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor during the year 1913.

The Case of Belgium in the Present War, published for the Belgium delegates to the United States by the Macmillan Company (pp. 120) gives an account of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and of the alleged violation by the Germans of the laws of war on Belgium territory.

A History of Guaranty of Bank Deposits in the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, 1908-1914, by Geo. H. Shibley, director of the American Bureau of Political Research, has been published as Senate document 522, 63d Congress, 2d session. In appendices are collected the pertinent state statutes and court decisions.

Of especial interest at the present time on account of the European situation is the *Declaration* of the International Naval Conference held at London in 1908-9, and we therefore welcome the publication of the *Declaration* as a Senate document (Senate doc. 563, 63d Congress). The document contains also an opinion by Cone Johnson, solicitor of the state department, upon the transfer of merchant vessels during war.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology was held in Washington during the latter part of October. Among the topics discussed were the Indeterminate Sentence, and the Draft of a Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Fifth International Conference of the American Republics, usually known as the Pan-American Conference, will be held in Santiago, Chile,

beginning November 29. Coming so soon after the mediation of the "A B C" powers, this conference should be of especial significance. It is announced that Secretary of State Bryan will attend the conference, and will also make a tour of the South American countries in the interest of closer relations.

It has been announced by the state department at Washington that, owing to the present state of affairs in Europe, all plans for holding the third international peace conference at The Hague next year have been abandoned.

A History of Township Government in Iowa, by Dr. C. R. Turner, has recently been issued by The State Historical Society of Iowa. This volume will be followed in time by *A History of County Government in Iowa*, by Dr. F. H. Garver.

Prof. F. E. Haynes of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, having been granted a leave of absence, will spend the academic year at Iowa City where he will complete his *Third Party Movements in Iowa*, a book which will be published by The State Historical Society of Iowa.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has under consideration plans for the celebration of its silver anniversary in the spring of 1915.

The following information from the *Bulletin* of the New York City Public Library for March, 1914, containing the report of the director for the year 1913, will be of interest to political scientists. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the documents division, says: "In the summer of 1912 a clipping collection bearing on the work of the division was begun as an experiment. It soon developed into a useful tool and now has become indispensable, paying for itself many times over in the increased facility of service to readers. In the beginning it was a clipping collection pure and simple; but as possibilities have manifested themselves, any contributory material has been included and it now comprises booklets, circulars, pamphlets, letters, manuscript memoranda, etc. The base of supplies for the clippings is the newspaper room in the library, which contributes to the division all the papers not kept for binding. The papers so received come from all parts of the world, and are in a variety of languages. Daily papers and trade journals are scanned for notices of circulars, booklets, charts, etc. A member of the staff visits

all exhibitions held in the city which are likely to yield material for the clipping collection. Managers of out-of-town exhibitions, commercial, banking and civic organizations, have responded generously to applications for literature. The material obtained is mounted on manila backs and the whole is put in small vertical filing cases and arranged by a simple classification.

In the case of controversial legislation, such as the currency bill or income tax measure, clippings, pamphlets, monographs, magazine articles, etc., are filed with the bill. Whatever current material the division has may thus be laid before a reader for his selection. In connection with the municipal ice plant inquiry, photostat copies were made of some of the clippings. During the year a most valuable addition to this collection was received. A very large quantity of clippings, etc., bearing on the administration of Governor Hughes was given the library. Another mass of clippings and correspondence deserving of mention received during the year consisted of the scrap-books given by the late director, Dr. Billings, and bearing on the work of the National Board of Health during Dr. Billings' association with it."

Students of state and national finance will be interested in the series of bulletins now being published by the bureau of the census containing the results of its decennial investigation regarding wealth, debt, and taxation. Instead of waiting until all the material is ready before publishing any of it, as was done the preceding decade, the bureau now purposes to issue bulletins and reports upon particular phases of the subject as they are prepared. Among the titles of the reports recently, or soon to be, published are *National and State Indebtedness, Funds and Investments, 1870-1913*; *Taxation and Revenue Systems*; and *National and State Revenues, Expenditures, and Public Properties*.

The seventh Pugsley prize of \$100 offered through the Lake Mohonk Conference on international arbitration to the undergraduate students of any college or university in the United States for the best essay on "International Arbitration" is announced. The contest, which closes March 15, 1915, will be judged by Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University; Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N. retired; and J. S. Tryon, director of the New England department of the American Peace Society. Not later than the above date, the essays should reach Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Lake Mohonk conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y., from whom further information may be obtained.

A series of pamphlets on civic education has been issued by the committee of the National Municipal League upon that subject. Among the titles are: "Training for Citizenship," "A Plan for the Promotion of Civic Education," "Measuring the Value of Civic Training," and "How Georgia Prepares her Teachers to Teach Citizenship."

Public Finance, by C. C. Plehn; *The Cause of Crime*, by C. R. Henderson; and *The City*, by H. C. Wright are among the volumes announced for publication in the National Social Science Series, edited by President Frank L. McVey, of the University of North Dakota (A. C. McClurg and Company).

As a result of the recent appropriation by Congress of \$25,000 for indexing, classifying, and collecting material in the Library of Congress, extensive work along this line will be undertaken by the library. Dr. J. David Thompson of the law library of Congress has been placed in charge of the work; Dr. Ernest Bruncken has been transferred from the copyright office, and Dr. C. W. Collins will also assist in the work.

The Academy of Political Science of New York City will hold a conference at that place on November 19-20, at which the topic to be discussed will be "The Making and Revising of State Constitutions." The addresses will subsequently be published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy. The purpose of the conference is stated to be to direct attention to the questions which are to come before the New York constitutional convention, the delegates to which are to be elected in November, and the sessions of which will begin in April, 1915.

Prof. A. V. Dicey's well-known *Lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century* has appeared in a new edition (London: Macmillan, 1914, pp. xciv, 506). This edition contains in the introduction a sketch by the author of the relations between law and public opinion in England during the first part of the twentieth century.

Recent numbers in the series of brochures issued by the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes include *The Status of the International Court of Justice*, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott (February and May, 1914), and *Justice Between Nations*, by Governor Simeon E.

Baldwin (August, 1914). The assistant secretary of the society is Tunstall Smith, The Preston, Baltimore, Md.

The *Transactions* of the Commonwealth Club of California for July and August, 1914, are devoted respectively to the "Powers of Cities," under the proposed constitutional amendments in that state, and "The Eight-Hour Law."

The *Proceedings* of the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, held last May, have been published (Mohonk Lake, N. Y., 1914, pp. 235.) The secretary of the conference is H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Reform of Legislative Procedure and Budget in Nebraska, a report by a joint legislative committee of that State, is published as Bulletin No. 4 of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau (May 15, 1914, pp. 47). It contains many recommendations regarding bills, legislative publications and printing, committees, employees, a unicameral legislative body, civil service reform, a scientific budget system, and the consolidation of state departments, institutions, boards, and commissions. Tables are added showing for each State in the Union the number of bills and the existence of state aid in bill-drafting, the number of legislative employees and methods of selecting them, the cost of legislative printing, and the total expenses of legislative sessions in the several states. This enumeration shows sufficiently the scope and usefulness of the report.

The increasing interest in problems of state taxation and finance is evidenced by the number of state conferences recently held to discuss various phases of the subject. Among such conferences are those of Indiana and Washington, which the state universities in their respective states were largely instrumental in calling together. The *Proceedings of a Conference on Taxation in Indiana*, held February, 1914, has been published by the extension division of Indiana University in the *Indiana University Bulletin*, vol. xii, No. 4 (pp. 189). Among the subjects discussed are "Defects in the Taxation of Corporations," by O. L. Pond; "The Appointment and Supervision of Local Assessors," by T. S. Adams; and "Classification of Land for purpose of Taxation," by W. A. Rawles.

Under the auspices of the extension division of the University of Washington, a state tax conference was held at the university last May.

The addresses delivered at the conference are published in the *Bulletin* of the university for August, 1914 (Extension series, No. 12, pp. 302). Among the noteworthy papers contained in the volume may be mentioned "The Essential Conditions of Tax Reform," by T. S. Adams; "The Ideal System of State and Local Taxation," by C. C. Plehn; and "Practicable Reforms in State and Local Taxation," by Charles J. Bullock.

Contemporary American History, 1877-1913, by Charles A. Beard (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp. vii, 397) will prove a useful introduction to the study of current public questions. Eliminating irrelevant details, the author devotes his attention to the principal economic and political developments of the period. Although exhibiting the shortcomings which necessarily attach to the writing of such recent history, the work is nevertheless the most satisfactory single volume covering this period.

In view of the announced intention of Turkey to abrogate the capitulations under which foreigners in that country enjoy exemption from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, there is an especial timeliness in Prof. Philip M. Brown's *Foreigners in Turkey: Their Juridical Status* (Princeton, University Press, 1914, pp. 166). The author shows the origin and present extent of the rights enjoyed under the capitulations, and what modifications of these rights changed conditions are likely to bring about.

The present agitation in favor of closer relations between the United States and the countries of South and Central America makes especially timely William R. Shepherd's *Latin America* (New York: H. Holt and Company, 1914, pp. 256): Such closer relations must be based upon better understanding, and this little book, closely packed with facts, will assist in spreading greater knowledge of the history and present economic and social conditions in these countries. In this connection should be mentioned also *The Two Americas*, by General Rafael Reyes, ex-president of Columbia, which undertakes to interpret to North Americans the feelings and conditions of South America.

Among recent volumes which throw light from various angles upon the events leading up to the present European War may be mentioned Count Ernst zu Reventlow's *Deutschlands Auswärtige Politik, 1888-1913*

(Berlin: Mittler, 1914); *Imperial Germany*, by Prince Bernhard von Bülow (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1914); Stanley Shaw, *William of Germany* (New York: Macmillan, 1914); F. W. Wile, *The Men around the Kaiser* (Lippincott, 1914); R. G. Usher, *Pan-Germanism* (Houghton, Mifflin); and General von Bernhardi, *Germany and the Next War* (Longmans, Green, new edition, 1914). Intended in part as an answer to the last named work is Prof. J. A. Cramb's *Germany and England* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1914). Among the first of the new books with which we will undoubtedly be flooded as a result of the war is Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's *The War and America* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1914).

Of especial interest in view of the effect of the European war upon American foreign trade are *International Trade and Foreign Exchange*, by Henry Gunnison Brown (New York: Macmillan, 1914), and *American Public Opinion*, by J. D. Whelpley (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914) author of *The Trade of the World*, a work previously noted in these columns. Dr. Brown's work treats of the economic laws of international trade, and has chapters on the "Nature and Effects of Bounties," and "Uneconomical Government Interference with and Encouragement of Transportation." Mr. Whelpley's new book considers the relations of the United States to the principal foreign countries, and to such general questions as immigration and "food as an international asset."

One of the most thoughtful and well-balanced discussions of the race question which have recently appeared is found in *Democracy and Race Friction: A Study in Social Ethics*, by John M. Mecklin, professor of philosophy in the University of Pittsburg (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp. xi, 273). The author recognizes that whenever races of greatly different degrees of civilization are brought in close contact with each other, racial prejudices are bound to arise and complete social and political equality is impossible. Inequality of races is not, however, incompatible with democracy, for at the basis of democracy lies, not equality, but freedom. The volume as a whole is a successful attempt to face the inconsistencies between the prevailing theories and practices of democracy and to construct a theory of democracy which will fit actual conditions.

Among books recently published or announced for publication, the following are of interest to students of political science: *Applied City*

Government, by Herman G. James (Harper); *Municipal Life and Government in Germany*, by W. H. Dawson (Longmans); *Our Dishonest Constitution*, by A. L. Benson (Huebsch); *Readings in Political Philosophy*, by F. W. Coker (Macmillan); *State and County Educational Reorganization and State and County School Administration*, by E. P. Cubberley (Macmillan); *Concerning Justice*, by L. A. Emery (Yale University Press); *Municipal Citizenship*, by George McAneny (Yale University Press); *American Citizenship*, by Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard (Macmillan); *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court*, by William H. Taft (Harper); Norman Angell's *Arms and Industry: The Foundations of International Polity* (Putnam); D. J. Hill's *History of European Diplomacy*, vol. iii (Longman's); and Herbert Croly's *Progressive Democracy* (Macmillan).

W. B. Bizzell's *Judicial Interpretation of Political Theory* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914, pp. v, 273) deals with some political issues that have taken the form of controversies over the construction of the Constitution and some of which have received their final settlement in court, such, for example, as the question of the nature of the Union, the question of internal improvements (in its earlier stages), the question of the right of the government to acquire and govern territories, etc. The volume is discursive, is for the most part based upon the works of previous writers, and contains numerous errors. *McCulloch vs. Maryland* is referred to fifteen times, and always as *McCullough vs. Maryland*.¹

The various questions of foreign policy and international relations of the United States which have lately become acutely important render especially welcome the appearance of three volumes by well-known publicists, dealing with various phases of this general subject. In *The United States and Peace*, by ex-President Taft (New York: Scribner, 1914, pp. 182) the distinguished author treats of the Monroe Doctrine, the protection of aliens in their treaty rights by the federal government, arbitration treaties and the Senate, and experiments in federation for judicial settlement of international disputes. The address of Charles Francis Adams before the American Society of International Law last April on *The Monroe Doctrine and Mommsen's Law* has been reprinted in book form (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1914, pp. 43). It undertakes to elucidate the bearing upon the Monroe

¹ Furnished by Prof. E. S. Corwin, Princeton University.

Doctrine of the so-called law, attributed to Mommsen, of the inevitable hegemony of the advanced States over States still in political nonage. *American Policy*, by John Bigelow (New York: Scribner, 1914, pp. 184) though bearing the subtitle: "The Western Hemisphere in its Relation to the Eastern," is devoted almost entirely to various implications of the Monroe Doctrine.

The second part of Dr. Karl Strupp's *Völkerrechtliche Fälle*, of which the first appeared in 1911, has been brought out through the press of Andreas Perthes (Gotha, 1914, pp. ix, 103). It is devoted especially to cases illustrating Anglo-American international practice. Many of the cases it contains are already to be found in American and English case-books. There has long, however, been a need in the teaching of international law for a book of illustrative material which shall not be confined entirely to cases adjudicated in the courts. This need appears to be to a considerable extent met by Prof. T. J. Lawrence's *Documents Illustrative of International Law* (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1914, pp. xi, 351). This volume contains a large number of documents of various kinds bearing on the development of international law from the writings of Grotius and Pufendorff down to the Declaration of London. Not all the various fields or divisions of international law are covered with equal fullness, but this is not a very serious defect, and the volume will undoubtedly be a welcome aid to all teachers of the subject.

There is much of interest to political scientists in Dr. S. J. Buck's *The Granger Movement: A Study of Agricultural Organization and its Political, Economic and Social Manifestations, 1870-1880* (Harvard Historical Studies, vol. xix, 1913, pp. xi, 384). For the student of constitutional law there is a full and satisfactory discussion of the "Granger legislation" and the "Granger cases." The account of the Granger movement as a political force presents for the first time an adequate history of the Granger parties, which were the precursors of the Populist party. As the author says, the Granger movement forms an integral part of the political development which gave rise to the Populist party and to the later progressive movement.¹

Athenian Clubs in Politics and Litigation is the title of a bulletin of the University of Texas (1913, pp. v, 172) by Dr. Geo. M. Calhoun, a most elaborate study, worked out under the guidance of Prof. R. J. Borner, a recognized authority in the field of Greek legal and political

¹ Prepared by W. F. Dodd, University of Illinois.

antiquities. Thanks to the accession of some new material, notably Aristotle's *Athenian Constitution*, the author is able to make an appreciable advance upon Wilhelm Vischer's brilliant treatment of the same subject (1836), which has so long held the field. The emphasis of Dr. Calhoun's work is laid upon the actual workings of the organizations, and their highly varied, generally disreputable activities are described in minute detail. The only serious fault to be found is a tendency, through excess of zeal, to strain evidence and throw the net too wide. It is to be hoped that the author will extend his studies to cover the activity of aristocratic clubs in communities other than Athens, especially such as the Pythagorean brotherhoods, and to include the history of later periods.¹

The Regulation of Public Service Companies in Great Britain, by Robert H. Whitten (New York: 1914, pp. 231), is reprinted from the annual report for 1913 of the New York Public Service Commission for the first district. The work is the result of an investigation undertaken by Dr. Whitten in behalf of the department on Regulation of Municipal Utilities of the National Civic Federation. It contains a valuable survey of the various methods adopted in Great Britain for the regulation of public service companies, such as the sale of shares at public auction or tender, the audit of accounts, and the sliding scale plan. For purposes of comparison, supplementary chapters are included on the Boston sliding scale and the Toronto auction sale and maximum dividend plans. In place of both the sliding scale plan and the system of occasional rate regulation, the author suggests what he calls the "merit rating" plan, according to which the public service commission will "rate the companies on the basis of comparative efficiency in serving the public and allow them to earn dividends varying with such efficiency" (p. 227). The author, however, appears to underestimate somewhat the difficulties connected with the determination of the comparative efficiency of the companies in serving the public. The degree of control exercised by state commissions over public service companies would probably be increased through the adoption of the suggestion made by the author that the commissions be empowered to require the companies to have their accounts audited by competent outside accountants.

Under the title *The Changing Order* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914, pp. 287), ex-attorney-general George W. Wickersham has gathered together thirteen addresses delivered by him upon various

¹ Prepared by W. A. Oldfather, University of Illinois.

occasions during the last few years. The first seven and the last two, which are of a miscellaneous character, dealing with such subjects as "College Men and Public Questions," "Engineering and Culture," "Palimpsests," "The Progress of the Law," have slight, if any, unity, and cannot be said to make any substantial contributions either to jurisprudence or to law, although they testify to the broadness of the author's intellectual interests. Four of the chapters, however, which are entitled respectively "Recent Interpretations of the Sherman Act," "Further Regulation of Interstate Commerce," "Results of the Trust Dissolution Suits" and "Federal Control of Stock and Bond Issues by Interstate Carriers" have a close connection with one another and together serve to present in an interesting and illuminating manner Mr. Wickersham's views with regard to the constitutional limits of the regulative power of Congress over commerce among the States, and the policies that should control the exercise of this power. Two of his positions may be mentioned, and possibly criticized. Commenting upon the case of *West v. Kansas Natural Gas Company*, he says: "If, therefore, the State cannot control the transmission of natural gas produced within its borders to other States, because to concede that control would be in effect to empower it to cut off at its source all of the objects of interstate commerce, how can it retain the right to prohibit the manufacture within its limits of commodities intended to be shipped in interstate commerce? If the constitutional right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce attaches to the commodity the moment it is in existence in the hands of the owner, so that the State may not prohibit its shipment in interstate commerce, does it not apply as well from that moment to prevent the owner from himself, by combination or agreement, imposing any undue restraint upon its shipment in such commerce?" Again, he says: "It is contended that the right to carry on commerce between the States is not one *created* by the federal Constitution, but a right which the Constitution found in existence and which it gave Congress power to regulate. This is perfectly true as to individuals, but not as to corporations." The distinction here made between individuals and corporations is not self-evident. If it be conceded that the right to engage in interstate commerce is a right which the citizens of the States possess independently of federal creation, it is difficult to see why the same right does not inhere in corporations duly created and empowered by the States, unless, indeed, we are to speak of the right of individuals to engage in interstate commerce as a "natural right" existing independently of state law—a position it may be imagined Mr. Wickersham would not be willing to assume.