

## NEWS AND NOTES: PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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The Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held December 27-30, 1911, at Buffalo, New York, and Toronto, Ontario. The American Historical and the Mississippi Valley Historical Associations were also in annual meeting at Buffalo at this time, and two joint sessions were held with the former of these societies. The first of these joint meetings was devoted to the addresses of the presidents of the two associations, Governor Baldwin, president of the Political Science Association, taking as his subject "The Progressive Unfolding of the Powers of the United States." His paper is published in full in this issue of the *REVIEW*. The papers at the second of the joint sessions dealt with Latin-American topics. The papers and discussions at the other sessions of the Political Science Association were devoted respectively to "Courts and Judges as Governing Powers," "State Constitution Making," "The County Problem in Municipal Government," "Efficient State Government," and "Canadian Government," the last topic being discussed at the session which was held in the halls of the University of Toronto. The papers read at these meetings appear in the *SUPPLEMENT* to this issue of the *REVIEW*, where will also be found the statement by the Secretary of the matters of business transacted by the Association. The very delightful social entertainment furnished visiting members included a reception and a luncheon by the Buffalo Historical Society, a reception at the Twentieth Century Club, a reception and smoker at the University Club, a smoker and musicale at the Buffalo Club, and a luncheon at the University of Toronto.

Dr. Edward S. Corwin has been elected professor of politics in Princeton University.

During October, 1911, Sir Frederick Pollock delivered the Carpentier lectures at Columbia University, taking as his subject "The Genius of the Common Law." These lectures have been published in book form by the Columbia University Press.

The library of Marquis Olivart, one of the most complete libraries of international law in existence, has been purchased by Harvard University. Marquis Olivart is known to students of international law by his writings in that field, and by his bibliography of international law, which was made up largely from books in his own possession.

Professor W. W. Willoughby has in press (Baker, Voorhis & Co.) an abridgment of his two-volume treatise on *United States Constitutional Law*, published in 1910. The volume, which will appear early in the spring, is designed for use as a text-book for college and law school classes.

A second edition of Judson's *Law of Interstate Commerce* (T. H. Flood & Co.) is announced.

A French edition of Ostrogorski's *Democracy and Political Parties* has appeared from the press of Calmann-Lévy (Paris, 1912, pp. 728). The work, it will be remembered, is a revised abridgment of the author's two-volume work *Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties*, published in 1902.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University will occupy the Theodore Roosevelt professorship at the University of Berlin in 1912-13, and will lecture on the History of Political Parties in the United States.

A politics laboratory has been established at Columbia University. Material is being collected illustrative of the actual working of political machinery in federal, state and local government. A collection of ballot forms has been gotten together; legislative manuals, election laws and other materials of a similar class are being accumulated. Current newspapers and periodicals are provided, and the effort is being made to bring the teaching of politics into intimate relation with the present operation of political machinery.

On October 25 to 28, 1911, a national conference on Civic and Social Center Development was held at Madison, Wis. Addresses were made by Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas,

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. John R. Commons, and a number of others.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was held in Philadelphia, December 14 and 15, 1911. The following papers were presented: Improvements in the Administration of the Merit System in New York City, by James Creelman; Relation of Organized Labor to Civil Service Reform, by Samuel B. Donnelly; Situation in Illinois under the new State Civil Service Law, by Wm. B. Moulton; Spoils Raids in New York State, by Robert W. Belcher; Competition for the Expert Administrative Positions in City Government, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

The Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize competition has been announced for 1912. The competition is primarily economic in character, but among the subjects suggested as available are several which fall in large part within the field of political science. Correspondence with respect to the matter should be had with Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago.

Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the University of Virginia, the University of Illinois, and the University of Minnesota have joined in an arrangement to exchange professors with Japan. Japan is to be represented this year by Professor Inazo Nitobe of the First Imperial College of Japan (Tokyo), who plans to spend about a month at each of the American universities with which exchange relations have been established. Professor Nitobe began his exchange professorship at Columbia University in November and December, and his lectures in this country deal with the present conditions and problems of New Japan.

Pursuant to a vote of the electors of Ohio, November, 1910, and to a legislative act in accordance therewith, delegates to a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a new constitution or revising the present constitution of the state of Ohio, were elected in November, 1911. All the delegates were elected upon non-partisan tickets as required by the law of the state and all were nominated by petition; consequently it may be assumed that in general the delegates were elected either upon personal merit or upon the principal questions which seemed to be at issue in the campaign. The

initiative and referendum, reform of judicial procedure, and local option in municipal charter making were the principal issues. Those advocating the above came to be classed as Progressives and those opposed as Conservatives, as the campaign progressed. As nearly as can be determined the progressives of various shades of "progressivism" elected two thirds of the membership of the convention. The present constitution of Ohio was adopted sixty years ago and is one of the most rigid and difficult of amendment among the state constitutions. The proceedings of the convention therefore are likely to attract not simply the interest of the people of the state of Ohio, but of students of governmental organization throughout the country.

One of the three delegates from Franklin county in which Columbus, the capital city is situated, is G. W. Knight, professor of American History at Ohio State University, who was nominated and elected on a progressive platform by a voluntary organization of various civic bodies of the county.

A Digest of State Constitutions has been prepared for the use of the Ohio Constitutional Convention which is now sitting; the digest was prepared under the direction of the Municipal Association of Cleveland. The same association has prepared a report on constitutional municipal home rule in Ohio.

Mr. Nelson W. Evans, a delegate in the Ohio Constitutional Convention which is now sitting, prepared and issued before the assembling of the convention *A Model Constitution for the State of Ohio* (pp. 23). It may be of interest to suggest that his proposal contemplates a decided reduction in the number of elected state officers, and a concentration of state executive power in the hands of the governor.

Prof. Roscoe Pound has published in the *Harvard Law Review* (June, December, 1911) two articles that form part of a book which he has in preparation on *Sociological Jurisprudence*.

The first number of the new *Yale Review* appeared in October, 1911. The new journal is primarily literary and critical in character, but an article in the first number by Henry Barrett Learned, on "The Postmaster General," is of interest to students of politics and history.

*A Short History of War and Peace*, by G. H. Perris (New York: Henry Holt, pp. 256) is an essay on world history, with some reference to methods of warfare. The author has a concluding chapter on the organization of peace, in which he says that forces making for world peace are: (1) advance in character and quantity of armaments; (2) unification of the commercial life of civilized nations; (3) organization of labor along international lines; and (4) the general tendency among western nations toward an arrest of population through a decreasing birth rate.

The government of the Union of South Africa has issued the *Minutes of Proceedings with Annexes* of the South African National Convention held at Durban, Cape Town and Bloemfontein, 12 Oct., 1908, to 11 May, 1909. (Pp. xxv, 451.) The appendices to this volume contain the South Africa Act and drafts of the proposed measure at various stages, the resolutions of the various parliaments approving the act, and reports of the convention.

The Australian government has recently published a volume containing the *Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1902-1909, and Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act, 1906-1910*, together with statistical returns in relation to the two proposed constitutional amendments submitted to the people in 1911 (Melbourne Sessional paper No. 2, 1911. Pp. 101). There has also been issued the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901-1911* (Melbourne. Pp. xxvii, 1230). This is the fourth issue of the *Year Book* since the organization of the Commonwealth.

In October, 1911, was issued the first number of the *Bulletin of the Departments of History and of Political and Economic Science* in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The first number is a reprint of an article by W. L. Grant on "The Colonial Policy of Chatham (pp. 16)." The *Bulletin* is to be issued quarterly, and the articles appearing therein will be first published in the *Queen's Quarterly*.

The numbers from May to October, 1911, of the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, contained a rather complete classified "List of Works relating to Criminology."

The July-August-September number (Vol. 28, No. 3) of the *Revue du droit public et de la science politique* contains much matter of

interest to students of constitutional law. M. Paul Heitz has an article on the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, and the constitutional and electoral laws are printed in French translation; the new constitution of Monaco is printed in full, together with the somewhat elaborate report presented to the Prince of Monaco by the commission of French jurists. In addition there are interesting articles on the debates on the reform of the Italian Senate, by Prof. I. Tambaro; on political representation in France, by M. Georges Scelle; and on immunities and parliamentary discipline, by M. Roger Bonnard.

The *Minutes* of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Arizona have been published (Phoenix 1911, pp. 450).

The Virginia State Library has issued a pamphlet containing *Legislative Reference Lists* (pp. 70), prepared for the use of the legislature of 1912 by Mr. Earl G. Swem. The lists, which do not attempt to be exhaustive, relate to a number of subjects, including free textbooks, lobbying and legislative procedure, and workmen's compensation.

A special consular report has been published by the United States government on the Gothenburg system of controlling the liquor traffic (Special Consular Report No. 49, pp. 48). The report gives a brief account of the working of the system, together with a translation of the laws and rules under which the system operates.

During the regular session of the Illinois General Assembly in 1911 the Legislative Voters' League of the state issued weekly bulletins telling briefly and clearly of legislative activities and of the position of the leading members of the House of Representatives and Senate. The Legislative Voters' Association of New York performed a somewhat similar service for their state by frequent reports, which were not printed, however. After the adjournment of the New York legislature in October, 1911, the Legislative Voters' Association of New York issued a report (pp. 21) regarding the legislative session of 1911, and this report sums up briefly the position of representatives and senators upon the more important measures acted upon by the legislature of New York.

Compilations of election laws have been issued within the past year by the following states: Colorado (pp. 165); Minnesota (pp. 107); Ohio (pp. 260); Rhode Island (pp. 196); Utah (pp. 48); Washington (pp. 70); Nevada (pp. 94).

Among the books recently issued are: *The Reform of Legal Procedure* by Moorfield Storey (Yale University Press); *Social Evolution and Political Theory*, by Leonard T. Hobhouse (Columbia University Press); *The Law of the Employment of Labor*, by Lindley D. Clark (Macmillan); *Control of the Market*, by Bruce Wyman (Moffatt Yard), *The Annexation of Texas*, by Justin H. Smith (Baker and Taylor).

Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher has republished in three volumes *The Collected Papers of Frederic William Maitland* (Cambridge University Press). All but two of the papers appearing in these volumes had been printed before, but the editor has performed a useful service in bringing together those of Maitland's writings which had not before appeared in the form of independent books.

Georg Jellinek's *Ausgewählte Schriften und Reden* have been brought together in two volumes (Berlin: Haering). Of especial interest are a number of chapters of a treatise on constitutional law, which the author had in preparation.

The Bureau of Corporations has issued Part III of its report on the *Taxation of Corporations* (Washington, 1911, pp. x, 109). This part deals with the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The Government Printing Office will soon publish a compilation of federal anti-trust decisions from 1906 to 1911. This compilation will supplement the *Federal Anti-Trust Decisions, 1900-1906*, edited by James A. Finch and published in 1907. (Washington. 2 vols.)

A volume of *Papers on Inter-Racial Problems* has been edited by G. Spiller, honorary organizer of the First Universal Races Congress which met at London, July 26-29, 1911 (Boston: Ginn & Co., pp. xvi, 485). The volume, while of much value to persons interested

specifically in racial problems, contains not a great deal that is of interest to the political scientist.

A small volume on *Clerical Control in Quebec* has been published by Mr. Édward McChesney Sait (Toronto: Sentinel Pub. Co., pp. 158). Mr. Sait analyzes with care the position of the Catholic church in Quebec, and shows how the church is able to exercise a dominating influence in the political life of that province. He indicates, however, that clerical influence has been declining. Mr. Sait's discussion supplements in a useful manner André Siegfried's *Race Problem in Canada* (London, 1907).

William E. Johnson's *Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic* (American Issue Pub. Co., Westerville, Ohio, pp. 275) is primarily devoted to an argument that the federal government should have no relations whatever with the liquor traffic. However, the volume contains chapters on the customs revenue, internal revenue, the army and navy, and the aborigines, which are useful although not always technically accurate.

M. J. Landa's *The Alien Problem and its Remedy* (London: King, pp. xv, 327) is an attack upon the British Aliens Act of 1905, and a statement of the position for a freer admission of aliens into Great Britain. The author's work is largely a defense of Jewish aliens, but he states fairly well the position of those opposed to the policy of the Aliens Act.

To the Report of the English Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress has been issued an appendix volume containing a description of foreign and colonial systems of poor relief. (Cd. 5441.) The volume contains the laws and official documents concerning the systems in a number of foreign countries and in the colonies, together with a series of memoranda on poor law administration in these countries. There is also a description of the organization of poor relief in Paris, Berlin, and New York City.

In the *Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1911 (Washington, pp. 244) is reprinted a memorandum on legislative reference bureaus. In the report is also printed a statement regarding a scheme of coöperation between the Library of Congress and state legislative reference librarians in the compilation of reference lists dealing with topics



of general interest. Through such coöperation, several brief lists have been prepared and published in the issues of *Special Libraries*; among the subjects covered in this manner are the short ballot, public service rates, and state charities. The Library of Congress has recently issued more extensive lists of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes (pp. 69); employers' liability (2d ed.); and the initiative and referendum.

The July, 1911, number of the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation* contains a number of important articles, among the most valuable of which are one on Albericus Gentilis, by Coleman Phillipson, and the continuation of A. Berriedale Keith's article on the legal interpretation of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Two books recently issued and designed for high school use are: *Government in the United States, National, State, and Local*, by James W. Garner (American Book Co., pp. 416); and *The American Republic* by S. E. Forman (New York: The Century Co., pp. xviii, 359).

Professor L. Oppenheim, Whewell Professor of International Law at Cambridge has contributed an interesting monograph entitled *The Future of International Law (Die Zukunft des Völkerrechts)*, Leipzig, Engelmann, 1911, pp. 65) to the jubilee volume (*Festschrift*) dedicated to Professor Karl Binding of Leipzig, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that learned jurist's admission to the doctorate. He discusses the nature of international law before and after the Congress of Vienna, and finds that the greatest factor in the development of international law since 1815 is to be found in the ever improving organization of the international community. The principal topics discussed by the author are the organization of the society of states, international legislation (Conferences such as those at the Hague and London) and the international administration of justice. He favors the early establishment of the International Prize Court and the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, and discusses the objections raised against these two institutions. He considers these courts indispensable to the scientific development of international law.

*Die staatsrechtliche Ausgleich Zwischen Oesterreich und Ungarn*, by Ivan Zolger (Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, pp. xiii, 354), is

primarily a translation into German of the Hungarian law of 1867. The Magyar text and the German translation are printed in parallel columns. There is a brief chapter tracing the history of the Ausgleich, and a parallel comparison of the Austrian and Hungarian Ausgleich laws.

A pamphlet on *The Practical Results of Workingmen's Insurance in Germany*, by Ferdinand Friedensburg, formerly of the Imperial Insurance Office of Germany, has recently been translated into English (The Workmen's Compensation Service and Information Bureau: New York, pp. 62). The pamphlet contains a severe criticism of workmen's insurance in Germany, and should be of interest to all students of this subject.

The report of the Commissioner of Corporations on *The Steel Industry* (Part I Organization, Investment, Profits and Position of United States Steel Corporation, Washington, pp. xxiv, 422) should be of value to all persons interested in the trust problem. A *Summary* of Part I of the Report was issued at the same time as the report itself (pp. x, 60).

The Federal Commission on Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation has held a number of hearings, and these hearings have been printed (Hearings before the Commission, vols. I and II, and parts 2 and 3. Pp. 1114. In part issued as 62d Cong., 1st sess., Senate Doc. No. 90). The hearings contain a number of valuable arguments upon the subject: in Volume II are printed briefs presented to the Commission by Frank B. Kellogg and Frederick N. Judson, Prof. Ernst Freund, Miles M. Dawson, James A. Lowell and others. The commission has recently issued a revised draft of its tentative bill to provide for workmen's compensation in interstate and foreign commerce and in the District of Columbia.

In several recent numbers of this REVIEW reference has been made to reports of state commissioners on employer's liability and workmen's compensation. No reference has, however, been made before to the second, third and fourth reports of the New York Commission. These reports deal respectively with causes and prevention of industrial accidents (pp. 116); unemployment and lack of farm labor (pp. 245); and with the decision of the New York Court of Appeals holding the New York compulsory compensation act invalid (pp. 7).

In view of the unfavorable view of compulsory workmen's compensation taken by the New York Court of Appeals, especial interest attaches to the opposite view taken by the Supreme Court of Washington. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Washington in the case of *State v. Clausen* has been printed for distribution by the Industrial Insurance Commission of Washington; the brief submitted to the Washington court in support of the law is of much interest (pp. 217, li).

In an earlier number of this REVIEW reference was made to the proposed issuance of a current *Bibliography of Legal Science*. The first number of this bibliography is that for July-August, 1911 (Berlin, Bibliographischer Zenral-Verlag, pp. 235-314). The publication is an American edition of the German Journal of the International Institute of Legal Bibliography. English and American titles are added by the American editors, Edwin M. Borchard, of the Library of Congress, and A. S. Gitterman. The first number of the English edition contains English and American titles for the period from January to May, 1911, and the subsequent monthly issues contain such titles month by month. The work of the American editors seems to be of a high character. This bibliography covers in part the same field as that occupied by the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, but has also the titles of books dealing with legal subjects in England and American law, and furthermore gives the titles of books and articles upon Continental European Law. The *Bibliography of Legal Science* will be of great usefulness to students who wish to keep in touch with the literature of public and private law.

*A History of Public Permanent Common School Funds in the United States, 1795-1905*, by Fletcher Harper Swift (New York: 1911, Henry Holt, Pp. ix, 493). The first two hundred pages of this volume contain a general account of the history and influence of permanent common school funds. This part of the book should be of interest to others than those engaged in educational work, for it presents a statement of the part taken by the federal government in establishing permanent state public school funds, and indicates the influence of permanent funds of this character upon the development of public school systems. The author feels that the existence of permanent state school funds has had an influence in bringing about a state supervision of the public school system. More than half the volume

is devoted to an account of the permanent school funds in each of the states, and is of little interest to the political scientist.

Volume V (1911) of the *Jahrbuch des oeffentlichen Rechts* (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, pp. x, 660), follows the plan of the preceding volumes. There are nine formal papers, all of high merit; of these the most important ones bearing upon present-day subjects are Dr. Karl Lamp's systematic commentary upon the constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Prof. Conrad Bornhak's discussion of the jurisdiction of domestic courts over foreign states (a discussion of the Hellfeld case). With respect to important legislation during the year 1910 within the field of public law, there are reports covering the German Empire, Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Belgium, France, Japan, Russia and Sweden. There is a full account of the struggle for electoral reform in Prussia, and the text of the government bill is printed in full. Professor Reuterskiöld gives a brief but satisfactory account of constitutional changes in Sweden in 1909. Professor Gaston Jèze discusses fully the movement toward proportional representation in France in 1910. The *Jahrbuch* has an established position in the literature of public law, and this volume measures up to the high standard of its predecessors.

*A Survey of Constitutional Development in China*, by Hawking L. Yen (Columbia Univ. Studies in Hist. and Public Law, 1911. pp. 136), gives a brief history of constitutional and political theories in China and traces the recent movement for a written constitution. The influence of the doctrines of Confucius in rendering the Chinese a peaceable and submissive people is especially emphasized.

*The New Politics*, by Frank Buffington Vrooman (New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 300) is, in the main, a somewhat exaggerated attack upon extreme individualism, in which the author seems to consider that all the ills of humanity are due to the persistence of an individualistic philosophy. He apparently fails to realize that one of our present difficulties is due to the embodiment of individualism into our legal system, and to the enforcement of individualistic theories by the courts under the guise of constitutional limitations. The author assumes that individualism and opposition to a strong national government have gone hand in hand, and it is in fact true that interests seeking to escape governmental regulation

have often sought to justify themselves by state's rights arguments. As a remedy for extreme individualism Mr. Vrooman argues that we should adopt what he calls the "new politics"—a phrase which he nowhere defines but which he implies to be a steering of governmental activities between extreme individualism and socialism, and a recognition of a power in the national government to deal with all problems which are national in scope; this proposed remedy the author puts forward with all the complacency of a first discoverer. There is something of value in the book in its advocacy of a closer correlation of ethics and politics, and in its contention that individualism as a philosophy does not fit existing conditions. But the author appears not to be sufficiently well trained for the writing of a book of generalization, and his book contains much declamatory matter which would be more in place if found in a high school oration.

*Legal Doctrine and Social Progress* by Frank Parsons (New York: Heubsch, pp. xvi, 219), was published after the author's death and this fact accounts for some minor errors which would undoubtedly have been corrected had the author seen the book through the press. The volume is in large part devoted to an elementary statement of constitutional and legal principles; its main thesis that law is an instrument of society which must change to meet new social conditions, is not made with sufficient clearness. The author properly speaks of law as almost necessarily a conservative force, but thinks that the courts themselves will adjust law to new conditions without the need of legislative action. But this is just what the courts are not doing, and legislation has usually been necessary to supplement judge-made law and to bring it into touch with new industrial and social conditions. The author seems not to have realized the force of a developed body of judge-made law in retarding an adaptation of legal principles to new conditions. But it is not to be denied that there is truth in his statement that: "Progress must always be secured at some cost and that cost consists of two things,—the striving of the radicals under the impulse of ideals to carry new laws or to educate society to the point where it will enact new laws, and the cramping of society by outworn laws before it generates the energy to slough them off and create new forms. It is far better generally to secure progress at the expense of some cramping because not obtained fast enough, than to sacrifice it to the whims and passing passion of a great radical uprooting." But the courts alone have not proven adequate

instruments even for the conservative adaptation of legal principles to new social needs, and must be aided by legislation. The volume presents nothing that is essentially new either of fact or of point of view, and its value is weakened by the fact that in it the author took occasion to express his own views regarding practically all the problems which now confront society. The book lacks unity and whatever message it has is obscured.

Besides the work of Mr. Norman Bentwich, reviewed in this number, two other works dealing with the Declaration of London, by important writers, have recently made their appearance. The first, by the Right Hon. Arthur Cohen (*The Declaration of London*, London: University of London Press, 1911; 183 pages), is in substance a reprint of lectures delivered at the University of London by this distinguished authority on maritime law. His analysis of the existing international maritime law and his close reasoning as to the changes effected by the declaration, indicate a thorough mastery of the subject. Mr. Cohen approves the ratification of the Declaration. The appendix contains an English translation of the Report of the draft Commission, which is to be accepted as the authorized interpretation of the Declaration. This valuable document was omitted from Mr. Bentwich's book.

The other work, by Dr. Baty (*Britain and Sea-Law*, London: G. Bell and Sons, 1911, 112 pages) attacks the Declaration vigorously. It is distinguished from some of the other criticisms of the Declaration, such as that by Bowles, by the fact that it supports its arguments on legal grounds. The keynote to Baty's objection is that the Declaration seems to him to be "no attempt to gain a security which at present we [Great Britain] have not got, but an unnecessary surrender of established rights." He contends that there is no justification for the destruction of neutral prizes under any circumstances, that food-stuffs should never be considered contraband, and that the penalty for carrying contraband should be confiscation of the goods only. Mr. Bentwich in his work has dealt very ably with all these objections, and it is believed, has shown that they are not tenable. Dr. Baty's book is one of the best reasoned of the works which have opposed the ratification of the Declaration of London.

*Report of an Investigation of the Methods of Fiscal Control of State Institutions* by H. C. Wright with an introduction by Homer Folks

(New York: United Charities, 1911, pp. 353) is one result of a recommendation made by Governor Hughes to the New York legislature of 1909 for the establishment of a board of control over the finances of state institutions. The report consists of two parts, the first of which deals with the methods of control in New York while the second is a comparative study of the method adopted in New York, Indiana and Iowa. The investigation was made on the Russell Sage Foundation and under the supervision of the New York State Charities Aid Association. Mr. Wright had access to the records, accounts and other data of various New York institutions and to the records in the offices of the State Auditor and the Board of State Charities in Indiana and in the office of the Board of Control in Iowa. The result of the investigation is largely negative in character. Centralization is found to make for cheapness, but not for economy. No suggestions for legislative enactment are formulated.

*Readings in Political Science*, selected and edited by Raymond Garfield Gettell (Boston: Ginn & Co., pp. xli, 528), is designed to accompany the same author's *Introduction to Political Science*, although, as Professor Gettell suggests, it may equally well be used in connection with any other manual covering the general field of political science. The volume is made up of brief extracts, averaging about a page in length, taken "from books the majority of which will be found in every well appointed college library." There are, for example, about five pages devoted to the initiative and referendum, and here there are five extracts, one from Lowell, dealing with the origin of the referendum in Switzerland; one from Oberholtzer on the extension of the principles of the initiative and referendum; an extract from Beard's *American Government and Politics* on the initiative and referendum in the United States; an extract from the *Arena* containing arguments for the referendum; and another extract from Beard summarizing the arguments against the initiative and referendum. Here as elsewhere throughout the book the editor's selections have been made with care and have been skillfully classified and arranged, but within the scope of one volume it is impossible to cover the subjects with sufficient thoroughness. Professor Gettell's work on this account suggests the question whether the general field of political science is one which lends itself satisfactorily to treatment in a book of *Readings*.

*Outline of the Organization and Work of the Department of State.* Prepared by direction of the Secretary of State. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911. 92 pages.) This is an interesting account of the duties and functions of all the more important divisions, bureaus and officials of the Department of State. It was prepared principally to report the activities of the Department since the appropriation for "foreign trade and treaty relations" under the Act of August 5, 1909, and to show how the reorganization of the Department under that Act was effected. Some account is given of the personnel called to fill the new positions created under the reorganized plan. One of the many interesting features of the report is the statement of the diverse kinds of questions which have come before the various officials, particularly the Office of the Solicitor. There is a brief history of the Department and a concluding statement on the operation of the merit system in the appointment of consular officers. The various executive orders which carried this new system into effect are briefly described. The recent difficulties before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department probably account for an admission in the report that there is room for improvement in the Bureau of Accounts. The blame for certain cumbersome practices still in use is laid to the survival of archaic methods due to certain statutes which are mandatory upon the Department. The report will probably be followed by a recommendation to Congress for new appropriations for the Department and new legislation to increase its efficiency. The report constitutes a useful supplement to the series of articles by Gaillard Hunt on the history of the Department of State, now appearing in the *American Journal of International Law*.

The recent book by Carl S. Vrooman on "*American Railway Problems in the Light of European Experience, or Government Regulation versus Government Operation of Railways*" (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, 1910, pp. xii, 376) is by no means a profound study, nor indeed does it pretend to be so. It is thoroughly readable, however, and, though it contains errors and defects which the specialist on railway problems will readily detect, it nevertheless will prove of some assistance to many desiring a brief and not too technical account of how Europe has attempted to meet problems with which we are now contending.



The present activity in our states with respect to the initiative and referendum has produced a corresponding activity in the production of books. A second edition has just appeared of Dr. E. P. Oberholtzer's *Referendum in America*, "together with some chapters on the Initiative and the Recall" (New York: Scribners, pp. xii, 533). Instead of revising his work throughout Dr. Oberholtzer has adopted the plan of adding four supplementary chapters, which cover the years from 1900 (the date of the first edition) to 1911. These supplementary chapters deal with the initiative and referendum in the states, the local referendum, the recall, and the referendum *vs.* the representative system. The chapter on the initiative and referendum in the states is an excellent summary of the development of these institutions since 1898, but equally high praise cannot be given to the other three chapters. In all of his supplementary chapters the author's statements of fact are in the main correct, but three of the four are too much devoted to declamatory utterances against the initiative, referendum and recall. The author does not show the soberness and impartiality which characterized the first edition of his work. The new edition of his book will, however, be of great use to all students of the initiative, referendum and recall. The H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis has issued a second and enlarged edition of its *Selected Articles on the Initiative and Referendum*. (Pp. xxxi, 164.) This volume is in the "Debater's Handbook Series" and does not seek to add anything to the discussion of the subject, but it has a useful bibliography. Mr. B. E. Schultz and Prof. Charles A. Beard have published through the Macmillan Company a volume of *Documents on the State Wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall*, which includes all of the constitutional amendments adopted or now pending, and also some of the most important statutes elaborating the constitutional provisions. Prof. W. B. Munro is editing a series of selected papers on *The Initiative, Referendum and Recall* for the National Municipal League Series being published by D. Appleton & Co. In the near future a number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be devoted to the same subjects.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Several of the book notes in this department of the REVIEW were prepared by Messrs. E. M. Borchardt and J. M. Mathews.