

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held December 27 to 30, at Cincinnati. The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and city, and several joint sessions will be held. The program, as thus far arranged, will be as follows: Wednesday evening, December 27, "The Veto Power of the Governor," papers by Prof. John A. Fairlie and F. A. Cleveland, discussion by Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, N. H. Debel, Edgar Dawson and Chester Lloyd Jones. On Thursday morning, there will be two simultaneous sessions, one on "Municipal Administration," with papers by ex-Mayor Henry T. Hunt of Cincinnati and Henry M. Waite, city manager of Dayton, and one on "Latin-American Politics," with papers by F. A. Pezitt, ex-minister from Peru and George E. Roberts, to be followed by discussion. On Thursday noon there will be a joint luncheon with the historical association. On Thursday afternoon there will be a session on Social Legislation, with papers by Prof. Samuel L. Lindsay and Thomas I. Parkinson; and at the same time a round table conference on the teaching of civics in secondary schools. At a joint session on Thursday evening, the annual addresses of the presidents of the two associations will be given. The Friday morning session will discuss the subject of military administration in the United States. On Friday noon a number of group luncheons are planned, to discuss the teaching of constitutional law, book reviewing in political science, bureaus of reference and research, training for public service, and requirements for the doctor's degree in political science.

The business meeting of the association will be held on Friday afternoon; and on Friday evening there will be a session on the United States national administration. On Saturday morning there will be another joint session with the historical association on the Philippines; and on Saturday noon a joint luncheon with the American

Association for Labor Legislation for the discussion of social insurance in the United States.

Early in December programs will be mailed to members of the political science association giving information as to the titles of papers, names of speakers, railroad and hotel arrangements and social functions.

A general index to the ten volumes of proceedings of the American Political Science Association and to the first ten volumes of the American Political Science Review is being prepared, and will be issued as a supplement to the Review.

Dr. Edwin M. Borchard has resigned as law librarian of congress to accept a position as counsel to the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. J. S. Young, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, is away on sabbatical leave for the year. He will spend most of his time at the Congressional Library in Washington.

Mr. C. D. Allin, associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, has been advanced to the position of professor of political science.

Mr. William Anderson, who held the position of assistant in government at Harvard last year, has been called to the University of Minnesota with the rank of instructor in political science.

Mr. B. A. Arneson, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, has been appointed an instructor in political science at the University of Minnesota.

Mr. S. A. Park, assistant in political science in the University of Wisconsin has been appointed to an assistant professorship in the University of North Dakota.

Mr. Henry R. Trumbower, of the department of political economy of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed a member of the railroad commission of that State.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, American envoy extraordinary of the United States to China, has been instrumental in organizing the Chinese Political Science Association; he acts as its first vice-president. The association publishes a quarterly which will be devoted to political science and social developments with special reference to China, the first issue appearing last April.

Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed acting-professor of political science at Whitman College, Washington.

Prof. J. M. Callahan, head of the department of history and political science at West Virginia University since 1902, has been elected dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of that institution. He will, however, continue his lectures in two advanced courses.

At the opening of the current academic year, Dr. John E. Briggs and Dr. Ivan L. Pollock were appointed assistants in political science at the State University of Iowa.

Mr. W. Kendall Dingledine has been made instructor in political science at the University of Virginia.

Prof. Thomas H. Reed, of the department of political science of the University of California, who drew up the original draft of the new city manager charter of the city of San José, Cal., was chosen city manager following the adoption of the charter.

Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, has given up undergraduate work at Columbia University to devote himself entirely to the post-graduate school.

Prof. Howard L. McBain of the same university has in like manner given up his undergraduate lectures on municipal government to devote his attention to graduate study. Prof. Munro Smith will be on leave of absence for the second half year. Leyton Carter, a graduate of Oberlin and candidate for the doctor's degree at Columbia, will be an assistant in the department of politics for the coming year; and Luther H. Gulick, a graduate of Oberlin, and F. Stewart Fitzpatrick of Trinity College will act as readers.

A new department of political science has been established this year at the University of Wyoming, in charge of Prof. H. C. Dale, A.M., Harvard, 1908, who was formerly connected with the Utah Agricultural College and with Washington University, St. Louis.

The University of Wyoming announces this year a definitely organized pre-legal course covering two collegiate years, and preparing students for admission to standard law schools. Lectures in the course on introduction to law will for the most part be given by members of the Wyoming bar.

The problem of assisting in the educational training of foreigners who are applicants for naturalization is being taken up by the University of Wyoming. Special classes in coöperation with the naturalization service of the department of labor are to be formed in Laramie and Cheyenne and perhaps in other places. This work is a part of the extension service of the university.

The Third National Conference on Universities and Public Service, E. A. Fitzpatrick, Box 380, Madison, Wis., secretary, will meet at Philadelphia on November 15, 16.

The Association of Urban Universities, F. B. Robinson, College of the City of New York, secretary, will hold its annual meeting in New York, November 17, 18.

The National Municipal League will hold its annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., November 23, 24, 25. During the same week meetings will also be held in Springfield by the City Managers' Association and a number of other organizations.

The annual lectures on the Barbour-Page Foundation at the University of Virginia will be delivered in January by Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of the law school of Northwestern University, whose subject will be "The Growth of Law." Last year's lectures on "The Origin and Formation of the Triple Alliance," by Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard University, are in train for early publication.

The report of the committee of the American Political Science Association on the *Teaching of Government* (The Macmillan Company) includes four parts: (1) recent progress in the teaching of government;

(2) teaching of civics in secondary schools; (3) suggestions as to courses of study; and (4) teaching of political science in colleges and universities. An appendix summarizes the reports of committees in twenty States on the teaching of civics in elementary and secondary schools.

The fourth volume in the series of guides to foreign law, published by the law division of the Library of Congress, will come from the press about the first of January. It is a *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentine, Brazil and Chile*, prepared by Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian.

Principles of American State Administration, by Prof. J. M. Mathews of the University of Illinois, is the title of a new work which is in train for publication by Messrs. D. Appleton & Company. It is a comprehensive treatise on the executive department of the American state governments, and is divided into four parts, as follows: Part I, General Principles; Part II, The Organization of the Administration; Part III, The Functions of the Administration; Part IV, The Reorganization of the Administration.

South America: Study Suggestions, by Harry Erwin Bard (D. C. Heath and Company) is a little booklet containing a short syllabus and a bibliography of books on South America, with brief descriptive notes.

The Voter in Command is the title of a small volume by J. Albert Stowe (Newark, 1916, pp. 62) dealing with the commission form of government in New Jersey. The author criticizes the Walsh act of 1911, shows its good features, and points out the various ways in which it has failed to meet the needs of the situation in New Jersey.

Two recent bulletins of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information deal, one with *The Budget* by William T. Donaldson, assistant budget commissioner of Ohio, and the other with the *Control and Supervision of State Institutions*. Both pamphlets are clearly written and are good models of the way in which administrative reforms may be presented to the public as practical problems within the grasp of the average voter.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Nebraska legislative reference bureau deals with *The Torrens Land Transfer Act*, including the Nebraska act of

1915, a historical sketch of the Torrens system, arguments for and against, and a bibliography. A new and revised edition of the valuable bulletin on *Legislative Procedure* is announced.

The legislative reference division of the Texas State Library has recently issued a bulletin on *Officers, Boards, and Commissions of Texas*. The bulletin was prepared by Frank M. Stewart, assistant in the school of government in the University of Texas, and is the first of a series in preparation by the bureau of research on state government at the university.

A commission on economy and efficiency has been appointed by Governor Stuart of Virginia in pursuance of an act of the general assembly. The commission had its inspiration in the financial stringency that the budget-makers of the legislature faced at the opening of the past session, and it is charged with the duty of making a careful and detailed study of both state and local government to be followed by a report suggesting methods of more efficient and economical administration.

Minnesota Municipalities, the new bi-monthly magazine devoted to municipal progress in Minnesota, contains in its second (April) number an article by Prof. W. A. Schaper on "The Need of a Constitutional Convention in Minnesota" in which the writer advocates a systematic revision of the state constitution, pointing out that the present amending process, which requires for the adoption of an amendment a majority vote of all the electors voting at a general election, is a block to all constitutional progress.

A vast storehouse of information on municipal administration in England and Wales will be found in the *Encyclopedia of Local Government Law*, to and including 1915, edited by Joshua Scholefield (New York, N. A. Phemister Company, 1916, 13 volumes, price \$85). The work shows the trend of advanced legislation on municipal government in England, and covers such topics as Sanitation, Regulation of Street Traffic, Prisons, Lodging Houses, Factories and Work Shops, Housing of the Working Classes, Child Labor, etc.

Princeton University has recently entered the field of university extension work by its coöperation with the League of New Jersey

Municipalities established last spring. The league includes in its plans a bureau of municipal research and information which is to be organized as part of the Princeton University library, so that from the point of view of the university the bureau will serve as a municipal reference section for the use of faculty and students, while from the point of view of the league the bureau will furnish reports on any subject in the field of municipal government upon request of any of its members. The director of the bureau will be an officer of the league and at the same time a member of the university faculty.

The experience of western Canada in the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities is presented by A. G. Christie in a pamphlet entitled *The Municipally-Operated Electrical Utilities of Western Canada*, being a paper read before the convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in February, 1916. The author discusses the costs and methods of financing the utilities of various cities, and while not formally endorsing public ownership, he finds that the utilities in question have on the whole been conservatively managed and have been practically free from political influence.

An interesting discussion of the rule of *stare decisis* in constitutional law, and of the force of precedent and the power of the courts to make law is found in a pamphlet by Samuel B. Clarke entitled "What may be done to enable the courts to allay the present discontent with the administration of justice?" (New York, 1916, pp. 41). The pamphlet is a reprint from the *American Law Review*, and advocates an amendment to the constitution of New York providing that the interpretation by the courts of the constitution and statutes of the State be in each case without prejudice from anything decided in any other case, although the court may give due weight to precedents as evidence of the law.

A new edition of Dante's *De Monarchia* has appeared from the Clarendon Press (Oxford, 1916, pp. xxxi, 339-376 of the Oxford text). The text is edited by Dr. E. Moore and is preceded by an introduction on the political theory of Dante by W. H. V. Reade. Mr. Reade points out that the *De Monarchia* is less a political pamphlet giving expression to the views of a party than the vision of an exile and a poet who would secure the triumph of justice and the peace of warring peoples by the establishment of an absolute monarchy having jurisdiction over

all nations by the authority of God. By contrast with Machiavelli, Dante is the advocate of international unity (however mistaken he may have been in his method of attaining it) whereas the author of *Il Principe* is the prophet of national independence with its resultant international anarchy.

A useful discussion and criticism of present political conditions in India is to be found in volume v, number 1, of the University of Iowa studies in the social sciences, entitled *Some Aspects of British Rule in India* by Sudhindra Bose, lecturer on oriental politics in the state university. While the author is not unappreciative of the many solid advantages of the British administration, his chief object is to point out certain evils in the British rule and to suggest constructive reforms. The volume may be read in connection with *Young India*, an interpretation and a history of the Nationalist movement from within, by Raya Lajpat (Huebsch, 1916, pp. 301) in which a leader of that party presents the historical background and the story of the movement, and sets forth what India wants and why she should get it.

Though historical in character and popular in its presentation there is much interesting information in the volume entitled *Presidential Nominations and Elections*, a history of American conventions, national campaigns, inaugurations and campaign caricature, by Joseph B. Bishop (New York, Scribner's Sons, 1916, pp. x, 237). The early nominating conventions are described as well as the pre-Revolutionary caucus (that inevitable aristocratic concomitant of democracy) and there is an orderly and vivid presentation of the successive battles for political power which mark the long contest between the opposing ideals of Hamilton and Jefferson.

As in the author's earlier volume, *The People's Government*, there is much sound thinking on the subject of American political ideals in *Americanism, What It Is* by David Jayne Hill (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1916, pp. xv, 280). The opening chapter on the American conception of the State points out the distinctive contribution of America to political theory and practice, namely that while the will of the people should be in general the law of the State, yet there were certain human rights possessed by the individuals composing the State which were so sacred and so essential to human happiness that they should never be taken away even by the "law of the land" enacted by

an omnipotent legislature. This protection of individual rights against encroachment even by a majority of the people, and the constitutional rule that the individual may sue for those rights in court, setting up the fundamental law as against the temporary whim of a popular assembly, constitutes the essence of Americanism. But this traditional system of government by law is, says the author, now being attacked by a spirit of class antagonism which "aims to control the State by massing its forces in powerful organizations with the purpose of changing the laws, and even the constitution, in the interest of special classes." In the chapter on the "Tests of American Democracy," the author asserts that the only hope for the survival of Democracy as against its rival Imperialism, whether in the form of single rulers or of majorities, is in the exercise of self-restraint on the part of the citizen body by putting a voluntary limitation upon its own power.

The interrelations of sociology and politics resulting from the gradual extension of the field of social legislation are becoming daily more evident, and are claiming a place in the literature of both subjects. A small text-book on *Sociology* in the National Social Science Series by John M. Gillette (Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1916, pp. 159), while prepared for the general public as an introduction to the study of sociology, will be useful in acquainting the student of politics with the terminology (alas, already become esoteric) and with the point of view of the sociologist. *Social Problems* by Ezra Thayer Towne (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916, pp. xviii, 406) contains chapters on Immigration, Child Labor, The Sweating System, Labor Organizations, Crime and Punishment, the Liquor Problem, and other related subjects, most of which are the object of the newer social legislation in the various States. The questions, references and supplementary readings at the end of each chapter give an additional value to the book. *Poverty and Social Progress* by Maurice Parmelee (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916, pp. 477), in spite of its tendency to dogmatize and to pass final judgments where there is much room for doubt, contains much valuable material concerning the causes and conditions of poverty and the possible remedial and preventive measures. The chapters dealing with social insurance, wage legislation, the labor supply, industrial democracy and political reorganization will be found of particular interest.

Of considerably greater value than his previous volumes on the law of labor is the new volume by George G. Groat entitled, *An Intro-*

duction to the Study of Organized Labor in America (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916, pp. xv, 494). The author is convinced that there is need of a more thorough understanding of labor organizations which constitute the center of the problem of labor and which, he says, embody "the aggressiveness, the restlessness, the hopes, the fears and the ideals of American laborers." The background of organized labor is first presented and this is followed by the structure of the various organizations. "Collective Bargaining" discusses the strike, arbitration, the boycott, the closed shop and other similar measures resorted to in furtherance of the aims of organized labor. These measures are discussed from their legal as well as their social and economic aspect, and this chapter as well as the following chapter on "Political Activity" will be of considerable value to the student of politics. The author admits that the volume may seem to place undue emphasis upon a side favorable to the unions, but he disclaims a thick-and-thin support of them regardless of what they do, and while believing that they have a heavy responsibility he "shares with many a doubt as to the fulness with which they meet such obligation."

A useful sketch of *Russian Foreign Policy in the East* comes from the pen of a Russian, Mr. M. S. Stanoyevitch of the University of California (Oakland, Liberty Publishing Company, 1916, pp. viii, 38). "Russia in the Near East," "Russia in the Middle East" and "Russia in the Far East" constitute the first three chapters, and a final chapter discusses Russian policy after the Japanese War. The author's attitude, however, is not critical, and while we may pardon a general tendency to justify the policy of one's own country it is difficult to do so where that involves a slur upon the policy of other nations, as in the characterization of the demands of the western powers for compensations and guarantees after the Boxer riots as "inordinate" when Russia was herself planning annexation meanwhile.

Houghton Mifflin Company announce the publication in October of the second volume of *International Cases*, by Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro, dealing with the subject of "War and Neutrality." The first volume, dealing with "Peace," appeared in April. With the first volume is included a pamphlet entitled "Parallel Readings," prepared by the authors for use in their classes, and containing a list of references to some of the more important text-books in the English language.

Dr. Lawrence B. Evans has followed up his collection of cases on constitutional law by a new volume of *Leading Cases on International Law* (Chicago, Callaghan and Company, 1916, price \$2.50). The editor draws his cases from a wide variety of tribunals and has annotated them with references to the leading commentaries and to numerous other cases. While the majority of the cases deal with more settled doctrines of international law, a number of recent cases are included showing the modern application of those doctrines.

Ex-senator Elihu Root's distinguished services in the field of international law and foreign affairs give to the new collection of his *Addresses on International Subjects* (Harvard University Press, 1916, pp. 463) a value and significance entirely unaffected by the bias of partisan politics. His addresses as president of the American Society of International Law are of a strictly scientific character, though frequently illuminated by observations showing the result of long familiarity with the business of diplomatic intercourse, while his addresses as secretary of state and as United States senator are marked by an idealism which has won for Mr. Root praise alike from political friend and foe. Perhaps the work for which he will be best remembered will be his continued efforts to advance the cause of Pan-Americanism.

Baker, Voorhis and Company announce a new (fifth) edition of Wheaton's *International Law* revised throughout, enlarged and rewritten by Coleman Phillipson with an introduction by Sir Frederick Pollock (in one volume, price \$11.00). In the present edition the numerous references given by Wheaton to the works of the classic writers on international law have been retained, while many subjects which were treated sparsely in the previous edition are covered with comparative fulness since they have become important as a result of the labors of the Second Hague Conference and the London Naval Conference. The same publishers likewise announce the publication of *The Prize Code of the German Empire*, as in force July 1, 1915, translated and edited by Charles H. Huberich and Richard King (pp. 200, price \$2.50).

A very sane bit of thinking on the subject of international relations is presented in the slender volume entitled *The Dangers of Half-Preparedness* by Norman Angell (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. 129). The meaning of the somewhat misleading title is that to

be adequately prepared against attack from without we need something more than armaments alone; we need an understanding on the part of our neighbor of the foreign policy which our armaments are intended to support, so that instead of anticipating that our armaments are to be used against him and building equally powerful armaments in turn he will cooperate with our policies (assuming them to be just) or at any rate will be disarmed of any suspicion regarding them. The author constantly refers to concrete instances of wars during the nineteenth century which occurred simply because the nations instead of defining their policies and making clear the purposes of their armaments preferred to seek protection in a balance of power which by its very nature could not be stable. The author's closing plea for a more earnest deliberation by the American people upon the future policies of their country is a very stirring one.

In his volume on *The Diplomatic Background of the War, 1870-1914* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1916, pp. xv, 311), Prof. Charles Seymour enters a comparatively new field occupied hitherto by a few excellent general histories, such as those of Phillips, Rose, Andrews, and Hazen, and by biographies and special treatises not generally accessible. Beginning with a study of Bismark's creation of the Triple Alliance and of the Dual Alliance which followed it, the author passes to a discussion of German world policy both in respect to its economic and its moral factors. This is followed by a consideration of British foreign policy and of the diplomatic revolution by which England put aside her policy of opposition to France and Russia. The conflict of the two alliances is next described, and the closing chapters deal with the Balkan wars and the crisis of 1914. In addition to a brief bibliography arranged for each individual chapter the author gives frequent references in foot-notes, though for the most part to secondary sources. While there is still room for more exhaustive work in this field, based upon original documentary evidence, Mr. Seymour's volume will do much to facilitate the study of diplomatic history, and to arouse an interest in a subject which must henceforth have a more prominent place in the curriculum of universities.

Henri La Fontaine, senator of Belgium, has proposed a plan for world organization in the interest of peace, under the title *The Great Solution—Magnissima Charta* (World Peace Foundation—Boston). This includes a draft of the proposed charter and a series of supplementary

conventions, preceded by a discussion of the plan presented. The charter contains declarations on the rights and duties of states, the conference of states, judicial organization, international administration and general and transitory provisions. The Conference of States is to combine diplomatic and legislative characteristics. But the plan contains a fundamental weakness in proposing to continue the fiction of the equality of states, by giving each state only one vote. A proposal that a majority of states may adopt a convention binding the majority, but not the opposing minority, is set forth as a novelty; whereas a majority or even a minority of states may now agree to any convention as between themselves. The plans for judicial and administrative organization involve the reconstitution and development of existing institutions.

The Restoration of Europe by Dr. Alfred H. Fried (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916, pp. xiv, 157) is an exceptionally interesting contribution to the daily increasing literature in which constructive proposals are offered as a basis for the future peace of the world. The author is the well-known editor of the pacifist journal, *Die Friedenswarte*, and his long service in the cause of scientific pacifism as well as the fact that he was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911 will win for him a sympathetic hearing. It may be difficult for many to acquiesce in his exoneration of Germany and Austria from any special blame in bringing on the war, but few will deny the justice of the basic idea of the volume, that if we distinguish the underlying causes from the immediate occasions of the war we find that the present war is the logical outcome of the kind of "peace" which preceded it, a peace which in view of the condition of international disorganization which prevailed was really a state of latent and constantly threatening war. While disclaiming the need of a political federation of Europe the author advocates a closer economic association in the form of a coöperative union, for which he considers the Pan-American Union a valuable precedent, and suggests a general European alliance to replace the system of the balance of power, together with "some method" of international control by which armaments could be reduced by the individual nations without danger from a surprise attack. In conclusion the author distinguishes between the pacifism of unconditional disarmament and the pacifism of international organization as a condition precedent to disarmament.