

vision of the board. The bridge will provide free passage for pedestrians, wagons, street railways, and steam railroads.

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

J. W. GARNER

The fourth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Madison, Wisconsin, December 27-31. At the same time and place annual meetings were held of the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The entertainment of the members of the associations was undertaken by the Social Sciences Club of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and was bountiful to an extreme. A large number of the members of the Political Science Association were registered as in attendance and the papers read were uniformly interesting and valuable. The addresses will be published during the early spring as volume four of the Proceedings of the Association. The several sessions were devoted to a discussion of the following subjects: The Latin-American Republics, the Newer Institutional Forms of Democracy, The Government of Dependencies, Comparative Legislation, The Administration of Punitive Justice, and Public Service Commissions.

The secretary of the association reported a gratifying increase in membership during the year, the present enrollment being a trifle over six hundred as compared with three hundred and forty a year ago. So expensive, however, is the publication of the REVIEW, that the association is not yet self-supporting. It is hoped, however, that the membership will continue to increase at the same rate during the current year. Present members of the association are earnestly urged to send to the secretary the names of those of their associates or acquaintances who it is thought may be interested in the work and publications of the association, in order that he may communicate with them by letter, circular or specimen copy of the REVIEW. Experience has shown that it is almost wholly in this personal manner that new members have been obtained.

In order that, beginning with 1909, the volumes of the REVIEW may correspond with the calendar year, it was decided to omit the publication of the August, 1908, number and have the November, 1908, issue constitute the fourth number of volume two. It was voted to hold the

fifth annual meeting of the association in Richmond, Virginia, though the executive council was authorized, at its discretion, to hold one session in Washington, D. C. The following officers for the year 1908 were elected: President, James Bryce; first vice-president, Albert Bushnell Hart; second vice-president, H. A. Garfield, third vice-president; Paul S. Reinsch; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Willoughby. Profs. Isidor Loeb, J. W. Jenks, and C. E. Merriam were elected to the executive council to fill the places of Dr. H. P. Judson, Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, and Prof. J. A. Fairlie.

Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois was selected as a member of the board of editors of the REVIEW to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Robert H. Whitten.

Mr. Ellery C. Stowell has been appointed instructor in international law at George Washington University. Mr. Stowell is a graduate of Harvard, has the degree of *Licencié en droit* from Paris and has completed the requirements for the degree of *Docteur en droit*. He attended the recent Hague conference as secretary of the committee of which Prof. Martens was chairman.

Dr. Adna F. Webber of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Delos F. Wilcox of Michigan have accepted appointments to expert positions in connection with the New York public utilities commission.

Prof. C. H. Huberich of the Leland Stanford University law school recently visited Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of collecting material for a new edition of Borchardt's *Commercial Laws of the World*, now appearing in Berlin under the editorship of Prof. Joseph Kohler.

The Nobel peace price this year was divided and awarded equally to Ernesto Teodor Moneta of Italy and Louis Renault of France. Signor Moneta has been prominent as a worker in the interest of peace for some years and last year was elected president of the fifteenth universal peace congress which met at Milan. M. Renault is the well known professor of international law in the Paris *École des Sciences Politiques*, is a member of the French Institute, legal adviser to the French foreign office, a member of the Hague permanent court of arbitration, was a delegate to both of the Hague conferences, and is the author of various works on international law and diplomacy.

Hon. James Brown Scott solicitor of the department of state and delegate to the second Hague peace conference will deliver a course of

lectures at the Johns Hopkins University during the month of February on the work of the conference.

Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Cornell University has been appointed managing editor of the *Bulletin* which is to be published by the American Economic Association, Prof. C. W. A. Veditz having been obliged by the pressure of other duties to resign the position. Four numbers of the *Bulletin* will be issued during the present year. The first number will appear on or before May first.

A supplementary volume to the second volume of *Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals* (1899), bringing that valuable reference work to date, was arranged for at the last meeting of the law librarians of the United States. Beginning also with January, 1908, a quarterly index will be issued.

With the October, 1907, issue, the first volume of *The American Journal of International Law*, (published for the American Society of International Law by Baker, Voorhis & Co. New York. Vol. I, pp. 1079; Supplement, Vol. I, pp. 425) is completed, and an opportunity afforded to call attention to its value to students of international law and politics. The *Journal* is the organ of, and is published by the newly established American Society of International Law, which had its first annual meeting in Washington, D. C., last spring. Hon. James Brown Scott, solicitor of the department of state, is the managing editor of the *Journal* and the board of editors is composed of Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, Mr. Robert Lansing, Prof. J. B. Moore, Hon. W. W. Morrow, Prof. L. S. Rowe, Secretary Oscar S. Straus, Prof. George G. Wilson, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, and Hon. David J. Hill, the last named acting as European editor. The *Journal* proper contains, besides leading articles and book reviews, editorial comment upon current international topics, citations from judicial decisions involving questions of international law, references to periodical literature, lists of public documents relating to international law, and a chronicle of international events. The list of public documents is furnished by Mr. Philip De Witt Phair of the Library of Congress and the chronicle by Mr. Henry G. Crocker. Mr. Crocker has greatly added to the value of his *chronique* by appending to each entry references to both primary and secondary sources of information. With each number of the *Journal* is issued a *Supplement*, containing important official documents, domestic and foreign, of an international interest. In general these documents are of recent date but in some instances the commendable policy has been followed of reprinting older papers

of especial importance, as, for examples, the Declaration of Paris, the Geneva Convention, the Declaration of St. Petersburg, etc. These supplements are paged, sewed and indexed separately from the *Journal*, thus permitting the issues of each year to be bound as an independent volume. The mere statement of the material thus furnished by this *Journal* is sufficient to demonstrate its value, but when to this is added the fact that the leading articles have been almost uniformly of a high scientific character, that the editorial comments have been discriminative and illuminating, and that the other departments of the *Journal* have been ably conducted, it is clear that students and publicists would be ungrateful indeed did they not recognize the obligation under which they have been placed by the managers of the *Journal* and by the society which publishes it.

Dr. Charles A. Beard, Blumenthal professor of politics in Columbia University, recently inaugurated the practice of supplementing the theoretical instruction of the class room by practical lessons in politics, through the agency of mock conventions, committees, the drafting of platforms, and the like. The success of the experiment has attracted wide attention and illustrates the possibility of teaching the science of government in a practical way.

An effort is being made to raise a Frederick William Maitland fund for the promotion of research and instruction at Cambridge in the history of law and legal institutions. A committee was recently appointed at Trinity College to solicit subscriptions, among the members being the deans of a number of American law faculties, as well as various American scholars and lawyers.

Among the announcements of the Macmillan Co. are J. A. Fairlie's *Essays in Municipal Government*; Kirkpatrick's *School Administration*; and Hannis Taylor's *Science of Jurisprudence*.

New books announced by P. S. King & Son include *The Citizen and His Duties* by W. F. Trotter; *Old Age Pensions in Theory and Practice* by William Sutherland; *Socialism* by J. Ramsey Macdonald, M.P; *Political Institutions in Egypt* and *The Case for Constitutional Reform in Egypt*, both by H. C. Fox Bourne.

Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador, in an address delivered January 24, 1908, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, before the State Bar Association of New York, dealt with Methods and

Conditions of Legislation. At the same meeting Mr. Choate gave a résumé of the second Hague peace conference.

Among the recent publications of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research are: *Some Phases of the Work of the Department of Street Cleaning*; *How Manhattan is Governed*; *Making a Municipal Budget*, and *A Department of Municipal Audit*.

President A. T. Hadley's Kennedy lectures before the New York School of Philanthropy have been published under the title *Standards of Public Morality* (Harper & Brothers). The subjects of the lectures are: The formation of public opinion, the ethics of trade, the ethics of corporate management, the working of our political machinery, and the political duties of the citizen.

New editions of Charles Mulford Robinson's *Modern Civic Art* and *The Improvement of Towns and Cities* have recently appeared.

A third section, revised and enlarged, of Kirkup's *An Inquiry into Socialism* has been issued by Longmans, Green & Co., 1907, pp. 216. The work has been out of print since 1890.

Prof. George E. Howard of the University of Nebraska has published (Univ. of Neb. Press) two valuable analytical reference syllabi, the one dealing with general sociology (pp. 86), the other with comparative federal institutions (pp. 133).

A second edition of Dr. Max West's valuable monograph on *The Inheritance Tax* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, vol. iv, no. 2) has appeared. The newer developments in this form of taxation, here and abroad, have been noted, with the result that the study has almost doubled in length.

Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of Dartmouth College has brought out through the Johns Hopkins Press a monograph entitled *American Diplomacy Under Tyler and Polk*, being a series of lectures delivered a year ago on the Albert Shaw foundation at the Johns Hopkins University.

In a book entitled *The Fundamentals of American Government* (Rochester: The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co. 1907, pp. 232) Mr. Charles Z. Lincoln has sought to furnish in convenient form to foreigners intending to become American citizens, the four great documents—Magna Charta, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution—upon which our government is founded. The author

supplies a short introduction, and adds brief explanatory notes to certain of the clauses of the Constitution.

Peace Given as the World Giveth; or The Portsmouth Treaty and Its First Year's Fruits (Baker & Taylor Co.) is the title of a small brochure of eighty-six pages, in which Mr. John Bigelow essays to show by reviewing the disturbances in Russia since the war with Japan that it would have been better, even from the viewpoint of expense of life and property, had President Roosevelt not interfered but allowed the war to continue until, through exhaustion, the governing powers of Russia were obliged not only to sue for peace, but to grant the liberal reforms for which the people are now struggling.

Military Law and the Procedure of Courts-Martial, by Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate of the United States army, and professor of law at the Military Academy at West Point, has appeared from the press of John Wiley and Sons, New York (1907, pp. 650). The work is prepared primarily for use as a text book in the Military Academy at which the author is professor. The work should be valuable not only for that purpose, but as a handbook of law for all persons concerned with the military arm of our government. In an appendix are given the articles of war and general forms. The index is an exceptionally good one.

Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill in a volume entitled *Decisive Battles of the Law* (New York: Harper & Brothers. 1907. Pp. 268), has given in an entertaining and yet instructive manner an account of the following judicial or quasi-judicial contests: United States v. Callender, United States v. Burr, Commonwealth of Virginia v. John Brown, Scott v. Sanford, the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, the *Alabama* Arbitration, the Hayes-Tilden contest, and the People of Illinois v. Spies.

A second, greatly enlarged edition of J. Ellis Barker's *Modern Germany: Her Problems, Political and Economic; Her Policy, Foreign and Domestic; Her Ambitions and the Causes of Her Success* has lately been published by Smith, Elder & Co. of London.

Mr. Courtney S. Kenney, whose *Outlines of Criminal Law* was noted in the last issue of the REVIEW has been promoted to the Downing professorship of law at Cambridge to succeed the late Professor Maitland. Mr. Harold D. Hazeltine, a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard law school, has succeeded Professor Kenney as reader of English law at Cambridge, a chair originally created for Maitland.

Mr. Hazeltine holds the degrees of J.U.D. from Berlin, and M.A. from Cambridge, having spent six or seven years abroad as a student.

Mr. H. A. Egerton, Beit professor of colonial law at Oxford is the editor of a new work entitled *Canadian Constitutional History*, being a collection of speeches and dispatches with introductory and explanatory notes. (London: John Murray).

A new edition of Boyd's *Cases on Constitutional Law* published ten years ago has recently appeared from the press of Callaghan (Chicago).

John Westlake, K.C., LL.D., Whewell professor of international law in the University of Cambridge, has completed Part II of his admirable work on international law, the first part of which appeared thirteen years ago. The present volume deals mainly with the law of war. The American publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A biographical essay on the life of *Samuel Freeman Miller*, of the supreme court of the United States, written by Charles Noble Gregory, dean of the Iowa law school, is published in the *Iowa Biographical Series*. In addition to the biography the volume contains three addresses by Justice Miller and a calendar of his judicial opinions. Dean Gregory places Miller next to Marshall as an interpreter of the Constitution, and this view is supported by the opinions of Chief Justice Chase and others. During his connection with the supreme court, from 1862 to 1890, Justice Miller gave more opinions construing the Constitution than had previously been announced by the court during its entire existence. The appearance of Justice Miller's name in an Iowa biographical series is due to the fact that he began the practice of law in that State. He was a native of the State of Kentucky and practiced medicine there for ten years before removing to Iowa.

Prof. John R. Commons' *Races and Immigrants in America* (The Macmillan Co.) is a suggestive and well conceived study of the part which racial influences have played in American life. He points out that no other nation in ancient or modern history can show within its borders so varied an aggregation of race elements. The extent and the directions in which race influences enter into industry, politics, and social life are clearly and forcefully depicted. The problem of amalgamation and assimilation Professor Commons rightly considers a mighty task indeed. He believes that the problem of distribution can be best solved through the action of private employment agencies rather than through the efforts of the national government.

Ship Subsidies by Walter T. Dunmore of Western Reserve University is one of the best of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays for 1907 (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Dunmore reviews the history of American shipping and the present status of our merchant marine, examines critically the various remedies suggested for its rehabilitation and closes with some well thought out suggestions of his own. He recommends the policy of "free ships" for the foreign trade, the unconditional removal of the tariff from shipbuilding material, an intelligent application of the postal subsidy act of 1891 and the application of discriminating duties on commerce carried on through indirect trade.

Mr. Percy Ashley's *Local and Central Government* (E. P. Dutton) is a useful though not a scholarly comparative study of local and central government in England, France, Prussia, and the United States. The treatment of the United States is limited almost entirely to a short chapter on the government of American cities. The central governments of the other countries considered are scantily treated except in so far as they exert a control over the local governments. There is a very good chapter on administrative law, and the treatment of local institutions in England, France, and Germany is probably the best to be found in any general treatise published in English with the exception of that in Goodnow's *Comparative Administrative Law*.

Mr. Asher C. Hinds, the author of the *Parliamentary Precedents of the House of Representatives* first published some ten years ago, is preparing a new and more elaborate work of the same character which is to be published by the government at an early date in seven volumes of about eleven hundred pages each. The quota of each member of congress for distribution will be three copies.

The Procedure of the House of Commons by Joseph Redlich, professor in the law faculty of the University of Vienna, a valuable work in three volumes dealing with English parliamentary procedure, has lately been translated into English from the German by A. E. Steinthal, barrister-at-law. The English edition contains an introduction and a supplementary chapter by Sir Courtney Ilbert, clerk to the house of commons and a high authority on parliamentary procedure.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently issued a volume of 455 pages containing the *Proceedings of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution of Iowa* held at Iowa City in March, 1907. The book contains three addresses of interest to students of political science, namely:

A Written Constitution in Some of its Historical Aspects, by Professor Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin; *The Relation between General History and the History of Law*, by Professor Eugene Wambaugh; and *The Constitutional Convention and the Issues Before It*, by Judge Emlin McClain.

The society's second report on the public archives contains an appendix of 350 pages in the nature of a guide to the administrative departments, officers, boards, commissions, and public institutions of Iowa from the organization of the territory in 1838 to the adoption of the code in 1897. Both volumes were prepared under the editorial direction of Prof. B. F. Shambaugh.

Federal Anti-Trust Decisions by Jas. A. Finch is the title of a large two volume collection of cases for the main part growing out of the enforcement of the Sherman act down to 1906. The work is accompanied by an index digest of 167 pages (Washington: The Government Printing Office).

The Proceedings of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress (edited by the secretary, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, New York) which met in New York, April 14 to 17, 1907, is the title of a handsomely illustrated volume containing all the addresses, some one hundred and twenty five altogether, delivered at the nine sessions of the congress and at the banquets held at the Hotel Astor and at the Waldorf-Astoria. In addition to the formal addresses there is a collection of letters and telegrams received from statesmen and publicists from various parts of the world.

A convenient handbook for students of English municipal government is Mr. A. E. Lauder's *Municipal Manual* (P. S. King & Son) being a description of the constitution and functions of urban local authorities. The treatment of the subject is arranged under eight heads:—constitution and general powers of local governing bodies, public health, highways and communication, protective and regulative powers, extra municipal powers and services, financial powers, education and poor relief.

In a treatise on the law of municipal ordinances (Callaghan & Company, Chicago) Mr. Eugene McQuillin of the St. Louis bar deals with almost every phase of the law of municipal ordinances and gives a concise statement of the legal rules and principles governing the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of municipal legislation. The work is well indexed and supplied with references, catch words, notes, etc.

A Book of American Municipalities, being a summary of civic progress and achievements, published by the League of American Municipalities (116 pages) has been compiled for the purpose "of presenting to the public reliable information about American cities in order to kindle the interest of citizens in their cities and thus promote good government and civic progress." It contains a considerable amount of statistical and descriptive information concerning the affairs of sixty-seven municipalities. It is to be regretted that there is not published in this country such a work as the *Municipal Year Book* which appears annually in England.

The subjects announced for the Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics for the year 1908 are as follows: 1. An examination into the economic causes of large fortunes in this country. 2. The history of one selected railway system in the United States. 3. The untouched agricultural resources of North America. 4. Resumption of specie payments in 1879. 5. Industrial combinations and the financial collapse of 1893. 6. The case against socialism. 7. Causes of the rise of prices since 1898. 8. Should inequalities of wealth be regulated by a progressive income tax? 9. The effect of the industrial awakening of Asia upon the economic development of the west. 10. The causes of the recent rise in the price of silver. 11. The relation of an elastic bank currency to bank credits in an emergency. 12. A just and practicable method of taxing railway property. The prizes are four in number, the first being \$1000 in cash, the second \$500, the third \$300 and the fourth \$150. Inquiries as to the conditions governing the competition should be addressed to Prof. J. L. Laughlin of the University of Chicago.

A society called the Civic Forum designed to exert a national and an international influence for higher standards of civic and social service and to promote international good will through addresses by eminent American and foreign publicists and statesmen has been founded in New York. The first address was delivered by Governor Hughes of New York on November 20. Others who have made addresses are William H. Taft, W. J. Bryan and Prof. Paul Milukov of St. Petersburg. Dr. Lyman Abbott is chairman of the council, and among the vice presidents are Secretary Taft, Secretary Straus, Edward Everett Hale, Bishop H. C. Potter, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Justice David J. Brewer.

The International Sanitary Congress, which held its sessions in Rome during the second week in December, adopted resolutions looking

toward the creation at Paris of an international bureau for the collection of information concerning the laws and regulations relating to contagious diseases in the various countries and also for the keeping of statistics of such diseases, particularly bubonic plague, cholera and yellow fever. A monthly bulletin is to be published by the bureau.

An international juvenile court society has been organized under the laws of Illinois with Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver as president and a board of directors consisting of some twenty or more of the leading social workers of the country. It is designed to be a clearing house for information concerning every phase of juvenile criminology and penology and especially in regard to the adoption of more scientific methods for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The first national tax conference which met at Columbus, Ohio, the second week in November was attended by the governors of several States, many tax reformers and experts and a goodly number of legislators, State officials, and municipal executives. A number of the more pressing questions of State and local taxation were considered by the conference and resolutions were adopted recommending to the legislatures of the several States the enactment of legislation looking to the establishment of more rational systems of taxation. The proceedings of the conference are now in course of publication.

Histoire et Droit by Paul Robiquet is a two volume collection of essays on various historical and legal questions. Students of political science may be interested in an essay in the first volume entitled *L'organisation municipale de Paris sous l'ancien régime* and two essays in volume two, entitled *La révision constitutionnel de 1884 et la loi électorale du Sénat*; and *La loi 16 juin 1885 sur le scrutin de liste* (Paris: Hachette, 1907).

A contribution to the literature of colonial public and private law has been made by J. V. de Bryans a doctor of law and an officer in the French colonial service, under the title *Condition juridique et politique des indigènes dans les possessions coloniales* (Paris: Leclerc). It is mainly a study of the legal and political status of natives in the French colonies, but deals also with the theories of colonization, the local law and its application to indigenats.

M. L. Rouget's *L'expansion coloniale au Congo français* (Paris: Leclerc), is a detailed account of the administrative system prevailing in the French Congo, a discussion of French policy in Africa and a description of the resources, physical characteristics of the country, etc.

In the two volume work entitled *Les républiques parlementaires* by Albert Saubies and Ernest Carette (Paris: Flammarion), the authors recognize two forms of government: republics and monarchies, the former being capable of division into three types, democratic republics, representative republics and parliamentary republics. The second volume, which has just appeared, is devoted to a study of democratic republics, the only existing example of which according to the authors, is Switzerland. Other volumes are announced to follow.

Charles Bastide, a French professor, has lately published a work of wide research and scholarship entitled *John Locke, ses théories politiques et leur influence en Angleterre* (Ernest Leroux, Paris), being a study of Locke not so much as a philosopher but as the apologist of the revolution of 1688 and an apostle of tolerance. His influence upon the whig theory of religious liberty and constitutionalism in government, the way in which his liberal ideas took root and developed in England, how parliamentary government triumphed over absolutism, and how the problem of the relation of Church and State was solved are the principal themes discussed.

Les doctrines politiques de Robespierre (Paris: Michel and Forgeot) by J. Deymes-Dumé a French advocate and doctor of law, is the title of a new contribution to the history of political theory. The purpose of the present work is to expound the system and analyze the political theories of Robespierre, particularly those relating to representation, constituent power, legislative power, etc., a purpose which in the opinion of the French critics has not been successfully realized.

L'oeuvre colonial algérienne et politique (Paris: Flammarion) is the title of a two volume collection of the speeches and writings of M. Etienne former minister of France for the colonies. The speeches and dispatches relate mainly to the former minister's policy in Algeria and were published through the initiative of some of his friends in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into parliamentary life.

R. Merlin, librarian and archivist of the Musée Social has written a treatise entitled *Le Contrat de travail* (Paris: Alcan), a detailed study of the labor contract in its various aspects, wages and salaries, conditions, obligations, termination, etc.

Montesquieu, ses idées et ses oeuvres d'après les papiers de la Brède, by M. Barckhausen, a professor in the law faculty of the University of

Bordeaux is another addition to the already large number of books relating to the great French philosopher. Albert Sorel's standard work was at the time of its publication supposed to contain all that was worth saying about Montesquieu but the recent discovery of new material, especially five volumes of papers belonging to his descendants at the Château de la Brède, has enabled M. Barckhausen to add something more to our stock of knowledge regarding Montesquieu's political theories (Paris: Hachette, 1907).

A new edition (the third) of Gumplowicz's *Allgemeine Staatslehre* which first appeared in 1877 has been published. The new edition is dedicated to Professor Lester F. Ward (Wagner's Buchhandlung, Innsbruck, 1907).

A study of the genesis of German national states has been published by Fredrich Meinicke, editor of the *Historische Zeitschrift* under the title *Weltbürgertum und Nationalstaat* (Leipzig: Teubner). The work is divided into two parts. Part first, entitled *Nation, Staat und Weltbürgertum*, is mainly a history of the development of the idea of the national state, through the works of Humboldt, Schlegel, Fichte, Stein, Hegel, Niebuhr, von Haller, William IV, von Ranke, Bismarck, and other leaders of thought. Part second is entitled *Preussische national Staat und der deutsche national Staat*.

A study of the system of proportional representation as recently introduced into Finland has been published by George Wendt under the title *Die Proportionalwahl zur finnischen Volksvertretung*.

Professor Joseph Kohler of Berlin is the author of a small book, entitled *Moderne Rechtsprobleme aus Natur und Geisteswelt* (Teubner, Leipzig), in which he considers: (1) the problem of the philosophy of law, (2) the problems of criminal law, (3) the problems of criminal procedure, (4) the problems of the law of association, (5) the problems of civil procedure, and (6) the problems of international law.

Students of European municipal government will be interested in Carl Lamp's *Das Problem der städtischen Selbstverwaltung nach österreichischen und preussischen Recht* (Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot), a critical comparative study of Austrian and Prussian municipal law, a criticism of the theory of municipal home rule, and a discussion of the problems and conditions of self-government for cities.

A popular discussion of some problems of world politics with particular reference to the effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance upon the future

of the Orient is contained in a book entitled *Nach den englisch-japanischen Bündniss* by Dr. Hans Plehn (Berlin: Karl Curtius, 1907), written during a three years' residence of the author in London. After considering the origin and development of world politics he proceeds with a discussion of the situation in the Orient which led to the treaty of 1902 and the probable results of the alliance. Part third of the volume is concerned with Korea, Manchuria, Japan and her neighbors, and the problem of the Pacific.

Johann von Bloch's *The Future of War in its Technical, Economic, and Political Aspects* has been translated from the Russian into German and published by Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht in six volumes. The titles of the several volumes are: (1) *Description of the Mechanism of War*, (2) *War on Land*, (3) *War on Sea*, (4) *The Economic Shocks and Material Losses of Future Wars*, (5) *The Movement for the Abolition of War*, (6) *The Mechanism of War and Its Workings*. No work of our generation has exerted a greater influence in awakening public sentiment to a correct realization of the burden of war, and its publication in the German language will have the effect of popularizing still more the peace movement of which Bloch has been one of the most conspicuous advocates.

Die moderne Friedensbewegung (Leipzig: Teubner, 1907) by A. H. Fried is, as the title indicates, a history of the peace movement beginning with the founding of a peace society in Berlin on January 13, 1874, by Dr. Edward Lowenthal and coming down to the assembling of the second Hague conference of 1907. The author reviews the history of the Interparliamentary Union, the work of the first Hague conference, and various national and international peace societies of at least one of which he has been an active promoter.

Students of administrative law will be interested in the work of George Bartels, entitled *Das Verfahren vor den Verwaltungsgerichten* (Berlin: Heymann, 1907), being a treatise on the jurisdiction and procedure of the German administrative courts.

A new contribution to the literature of German colonial administration is P. Rohrbach's *Wie machen wir unsere Kolonien rentable* (Halle: Gebauer-Schwetschke, 1907). It is described by the author, an imperial commissary in the colonial service in southwest Africa, as constituting the outlines of an economic program for Germany's colonial possessions in Africa. Especially noteworthy are Herr Rohrbach's observations

on the organization of the administration and the selection and training of officers for the colonial service.

The current number of the *Historische Zeitschrift* contains a comparative study by Otto Hintze of the origin and development of modern ministers of state in the more important countries of the world. The study reveals a remarkable similarity of development in spite of unimportant variations. The author discusses some of the more important tendencies as they relate to the organization and function of ministries.

A new contribution to the literature dealing with nationality and language questions in Austria is Otto Bauer's *Die Nationalitätenfrage und die Sozialdemokratie* (Wien: Brand, 1907). The author is a social democrat and sees in the fuller democratization of the empire the ultimate solution of the various questions considered. As contributing to this end he suggests a restricted autonomy for the several nationalities on the "basis of a combination of the territorial and personal principles."

A study of the socialistic activities of the circle governments in Prussia is Heinrich Sohnrey's *Aus der sozialen Tätigkeit der preussischen Kreisverwaltungen* (Berlin: Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1907). The study is the outcome of an investigation undertaken by the *Deutscher Verein für ländliche Wohlfahrt und Heimatpflege* with the approval and coöperation of the minister of the interior and is based on the return of 472 administrative reports. It reviews the activities of the local governments in the interest of education and culture, promotion of the public health, establishment of libraries, regulation of labor, draining of marshes, encouragement of agriculture, construction of canals, establishment of better facilities for traffic and intercourse, etc.

Das Kriegerrecht zu Lande in seiner neuesten Gestaltung by Albert Zorn (Berlin: Heymann) is a treatise on the law of war on land as the law was modified by the conventions and deliberations of the first Hague conference.

An admirable contribution to the study of an important question of international law is *Die völkerrechtliche Clausula rebus sic stantibus* (226 pages) by the late Prof. Bruno Schmidt of Heidelberg, being number one of the sixth volume of the well known series edited by Profs. Jellinek and Anshütz under the title *Staats und völkerrechtliche Abhandlungen* (Leipzig: Duncker und Humboldt, 1907). As the title indicates this is a study of the rule that a treaty is modified or abrogated by a change of circumstances which was the basis of the treaty and one of its

tacit conditions. Jellinek in his *Die rechtliche Natur der Staatsverträge* had examined already into this subject in a general way and the Austrian publicist Pfaff had considered the part played by the doctrine in Austria, in a monograph entitled *Die Klausel rebus sic stantibus in der Doktrin und der österreichischen Gesetzgebung* (1898) but it has been left to Professor Schmidt to treat the question fully both in its theoretical and historical aspects. He shows by citation from the great body of authorities from Grotius to Pradier-Fodéré that treaty obligations have always been understood to be entered into subject to the doctrine *rebus sic stantibus* and he demonstrates from a historical review that in practice the doctrine has played an important part in European and American diplomacy. Herr Schmidt points out the danger of treating the rule as a specific legal principle, which in reality it is not, calls attention to the difficulty of determining what are the "changed circumstances" (*veränderten Umstände*) that justify the abrogation or modification of a treaty and attempts to define in a general way the sphere in which the rule is properly applicable. The study is one of the best of the sixteen that have appeared in this excellent series of monographs in political science and international law.

Der Streit um das Seebeuterecht by Wolfgang Hamman (Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1907) is a timely monograph in three parts dealing with the international law of capture on the sea. In part first the author reviews historically the controversy over the proposal to exempt private property on the sea from capture, beginning with Franklin's treaty with Prussia in 1785 and coming down to the assembling of the second Hague conference in 1907. Part two compares the rules governing capture on land with those relating to capture on the sea and analyzes the reasons for the differences of practice regulating the two kinds of capture. Part three deals with the military and political considerations which in the opinion of the author seem to justify the continuance of the sea rule.

Die ererbten Anlagen und die Bemessung ihres Wertes für das politische Leben by Prof. Dr. Walter Haecker is the title of the ninth volume of the *Natur und Staat* series edited by Professors Zeigler, Conrad and Haeckel (Jena: Gustav Fischer). It is a study of the part played in political life by inherited tendencies, an attempt to formulate the principles of heredity so far as they affect the political development of States and the course of legislation. The author starts out with a discussion of race theories, then proceeds with a study of social characteristics, and ends with a consideration of "diagnosis" (Part III), and "technique" (Part IV).

German doctoral dissertations and brochures of interest to students of political science are; *Das landesherrliche Begnadigungsrecht in Deutschland*, by E. Adolph (Jena); *Recht und Sitte auf den primitiven Kulturstufen*, by R. Hildebrand (Jena: Fischer); *Das Seerecht von Oléron nach der Handschrift Paris*, by H. L. Zeller (Mainz: Diemer); *Das burgerliche Gesetzbuch unter Berücksichtigung der gesammten Rechtssprechung der oberen Gerichte des deutschen Reichs*, by E. Neukirch, A. Rosemeyer and H. Telgmann (Halle: Waisenhaus); *Entwicklung und Ziele des Kolonialrechts* by H. Naendrup (Munster: Cappenrath); *Das römische Recht in den germanischen Volksstaaten*, by A. Halben (Breslau: Marcus); *Moderne Staats Verträge über das international Konkursrecht*, by F. Meili (Zurich: Fussli); and *Die altgermanische Hunderschaft*, by C. von Schwerin.

A CORRECTION

EDITOR, POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW,

Dear Sir—I notice in your quarterly (for November, 1907, p. 124) the review by Mr. E. J. Benton of the "Report of the twenty-second conference of the International Law Association," held at Christiania, September, 1905.

As a member of the association for some years, much interested in its work, I ask leave to correct an error. Mr. Benton mentions the organization of the International Maritime Committee in 1896 and later says "During the early years of its existence the International Law Association met annually and published a report of its proceedings but since the formation of the Maritime Committee the two have adopted the practice of biennial meetings in alternate years."

May I say that the association has not adhered to such a practice. In 1899 it met at Buffalo, U. S. A., August 31 to September 2; in 1900 at Rouen, France, August 21 to 24; in 1901 at Glasgow, Scotland, August 20 to 23; in 1903 at Antwerp, Belgium, September 29 to October 2; in 1905 at Christiania, Norway, September 1 to 4; in 1906 at Berlin, Germany, October 1 to 5; in 1907 at Portland, Maine, U. S. A., from August 29 to 31. It will therefore appear that in the past nine years it has met seven times and its meetings for the past three years have been annual and not biennial. Moreover, the constitution by article vii provides for "an annual conference of the association" (see report, 1906, p. xvi) and for the annual publication of its transactions (see report 1906, p. xvii).

The association, it may be added, expects to hold its annual conference for the coming year, 1908, at Buda-Pest, Hungary. The writer ventures