

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL<sup>1</sup>

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The American Political Science Association held its tenth annual meeting in Washington, December 30, 1913 to January 1, 1914. Its headquarters were at the Shoreham Hotel. The first session, that on Tuesday afternoon, December 30, was devoted to international law, and papers were read by Mr. E. M. Borchard, Prof. Frank A. Updyke, N. Dwight Harris, and F. Wells Williams. In the evening of December 30, presidential addresses were delivered by Prof. W. W. Willoughby, on behalf of the American Political Science Association, and by Prof. W. F. Willoughby, on behalf of the American Association for Labor Legislation. On Wednesday morning, December 31, a session was devoted to political theory, with papers by Prof. R. G. Gettell, Dr. Ernest Bruncken, and Mr. Alpheus H. Snow. Mr. Robert Lansing, who was to have presented a paper, was unavoidably absent. His paper, however, appears in the *Proceedings* of the Association. At the Wednesday afternoon session, which was devoted to legislative reference bureaus, papers were presented by Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, Hon. Robert L. Owen, Mr. Donald Richberg, and Dr. Horace E. Flack. Dr. Charles McCarthy, Mr. John A. Lapp, and Mr. Elliott H. Goodwin took part in the discussion. Wednesday evening was devoted to congressional procedure, with papers by Mr. A. Maurice Low, Prof. W. F. Willoughby, Prof. J. W. Garner, and Dr. J. David Thompson. Thursday morning, January 1, was devoted to a conference on instruction in government. Papers were read by Prof. Edgar Dawson and J. Lynn Barnard, and a committee report was presented by Prof. C. G. Haines. The discussion at this meeting was participated in by Prof. Clyde L. King, J. Q. Dealey, E. M. Sait, Dr. Arthur W. Dunn, and Hon. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education. The Thursday afternoon session was devoted to the business meeting of the Association, and reports were presented by Prof. C. G. Haines, chairman

<sup>1</sup>In the preparation of book notes, assistance has been received from Professors J. W. Garner and W. F. Dodd.

of the committee on instruction in government; Dr. E. A. Fitzpatrick, secretary of the committee on practical instruction in government; Prof. Ernst Freund, chairman of the committee on legislative methods; and Prof. Clyde L. King, chairman of the committee on city and county government.

The presidential address appears in this issue of the REVIEW, and the paper of Dr. Bruncken will appear in a later number of the REVIEW. The other papers and reports are published in the *Proceedings* issued as a supplement to this number.

President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York has been appointed state commissioner of education and president of the University of the State of New York, in succession to the late Andrew S. Draper.

Prof. L. S. Rowe and Dr. Roland P. Falkner, have recently completed their work on the joint international commission, created under the treaty of February 26, 1904, between the United States and the Republic of Panama. This commission, composed of two representatives appointed by the President of the United States, and two representatives appointed by the President of the Republic of Panama, was given jurisdiction over all claims against the United States arising out of the construction, operation, sanitation and protection of the Canal.

Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University is on leave of absence during the second semester of the present year.

Mr. Henry Bruère, formerly director of the New York bureau of municipal research, has been appointed city chamberlain of New York City.

Prof. Frank A. Updyke of Dartmouth College will be on leave of absence during the second semester of the present year. He will devote this period to research work in Washington, D. C. Prof. Updyke has been chosen to deliver the Albert Shaw lectures on American diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University this year.

Dr. Arthur K. Kuhn, lecturer in the law school of Columbia University has been invited by the University of Zurich, Switzerland, to deliver a special course of lectures there during the summer semester of 1914, upon principles peculiar to Anglo-American jurisprudence.

Prof. Robert M. McElroy has been appointed head of the department of history and political science in Princeton University.

Prof. John R. Commons has resigned from the Wisconsin industrial commission to reëngage in his work at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. W. E. Rappard has resigned from the staff of Harvard University to accept a professorship of economic history at Geneva University.

Dr. G. N. Janes has been appointed to an instructorship in political science and economics at the University of Washington.

Dr. J. David Thompson, formerly of Columbia University, has been appointed law librarian of congress, in succession to Mr. E. M. Borchard.

Prof. Monroe Smith has resigned from the managing editorship of the *Political Science Quarterly*, and has been succeeded by Dr. T. R. Powell.

Prof. John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois is on leave of absence for a year in order to direct the work of the Illinois economy and efficiency commission. During his absence his work will be given by Prof. Russell Storey of Monmouth College.

At the annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Historical Society, held in October at Lexington, Ky, Dr. J. M. Callahan, professor of political science and history at West Virginia University, was elected president of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robert Bacon, ex-secretary of state and ex-ambassador to France, has returned from a tour of the principal South American countries, as a representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His tour was made for the purpose of forming societies of international law to be affiliated with the American Institute of International Law, and of arranging for the interchange of visits of representative men between the United States and South America and the exchange of university professors and students.

Prof. Bruce Wyman has resigned his professorship in the Harvard Law School, and his resignation has been accepted by the corporation. His subjects were contracts and public service corporations, and he is the author of well-known treatises on administrative law.

President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University will deliver the Stafford Little lectures at Princeton University this year, his subject being "The Balkan Situation." The lectures will be brought out in book form by the Princeton University Press.

President A. T. Hadley of Yale University will deliver a course of lectures at Oxford University this spring on "The Institutions of the United States."

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University read a paper at the National Conference on Race Betterment at Battle Creek, Michigan in January on "The National Department of Health."

The Nobel peace prize for 1912 has been conferred on Senator Elihu Root of New York and that for 1913 on Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Brussels.

Ex-President Taft is delivering a series of lectures this winter at Aeolian Hall, New York City, upon important national and international questions. The first lecture of the series was upon "The Monroe Doctrine."

Prof. John W. Burgess, emeritus professor of political science in Columbia University has been appointed visiting American professor at the Austrian Universities for 1914-15 by the American government.

Dr. Josef Redlich of the University of Vienna recently visited the United States for the purpose of investigating the methods of instruction in American law schools and of making a report to the Carnegie Institution. While in the United States he delivered a number of lectures at Johns Hopkins University on Austrian political institutions.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was held at Washington, December 5-6.

The National Civic Federation held its fourteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York, December 11 and 12. Workingmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, conciliation and mediation laws, the regulation of public utilities and of industrial corporations were among the topics discussed.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was held at Boston, December 11-12. Besides reports on various topics, addresses were delivered by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin and President A. L. Lowell of Harvard University. Formal papers were also read on: "The Merit System and the Good Roads Movement," "The Growing Functions of the State and How they are to be Met," "The Selection of Higher Municipal Officers," and "The Choice of Municipal Experts through Competitive Examinations in Philadelphia."

Prof. F. Larnaude, founder of the *Revue du Droit Public* and professor of public law in the University of Paris has been appointed dean of the faculty of law of that institution.

A regular course in parliamentary law and practice is now being given at the State University of Iowa in the department of political science.

Under the direction of Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh a bureau of public administration and a bureau of municipal information have been established at the State University of Iowa. Mr. O. E. Klingaman, who has been appointed chief of the bureau of public administration, is in charge of the bureau of municipal information.

A course in library administration and public service has been inaugurated by the library school of the Wisconsin library commission, in coöperation with the University of Wisconsin. The course is designed to prepare college graduates for positions where knowledge of public affairs is of more importance than technical library training, and therefore includes lectures in political science and economics, and research work on special topics. Various departments of the state government have already applied to the commission, asking that students in the course be assigned to investigate special topics. The course is directly in charge of Mr. Clarence B. Lester, formerly legislative reference librarian of the New York state library.

American students of political science, public law and legal history will regret to learn of the death in July last of Prof. A. Esmein of the University of Paris. At the time of his death he was the most distinguished French authority in his field and his scholarship was excelled by that of few men of his time.

He was born in 1848, became professor of law at Douai in 1876 and

was called to the University of Paris in 1879. He was a member of the Institute, a member of the superior council of public instruction and was a professor in the Free School of Political Science founded by M. Boutmy. His more important contributions were: *Études sur les contrats dans le très ancien droit français*, 1883; *Mélanges d'histoire du droit et de critique; Droit romain*, 1886; *Cours élémentaire d'histoire du droit français*, 1892, fifth edition, 1903; *Précis élémentaire de l'histoire du droit français de 1789 à 1814; Revolution, Consulat, et Empire*, 1909; *Elements de droit constitutionnel français et comparé*," fifth edition, 1909. He was also the author of a monograph on *Gouverneur Morris* and contributed many articles to legal periodicals.

His *Histoire de la Procédure Criminelle en France*, his first published work—a study which was crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences—has recently been translated into English and published as one of the volumes in the Continental Legal History series of Little Brown and Company. It was revised shortly before his death for this purpose.

Forthcoming numbers of the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences include *The West in the Diplomacy of the American Revolution*, by P. C. Phillips and *The History of Banking in Illinois* by G. W. Dowrie.

The *American Labor Legislation Review* for October contains an extensive review of labor legislation for the year 1913.

*The Legislation of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly* is the title of a comprehensive review of the 1913 session of the Iowa legislature, written by Dr. Frank E. Horack of the State University of Iowa and published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The fourth American edition of Norman Angell's *The Great Illusion* in a revised and enlarged form has been issued through the G. P. Putnam's Sons (New York; 1913, pp. xxii, 416). An appendix has been added upon "Recent Events in Europe."

A monograph on *Judicial Tenure in the United States* is being prepared by Mr. W. S. Carpenter of Princeton University.

Papers upon "The Present Status of Legislative Reference Work," by Mr. C. B. Lester and on "The Law that Stands the Test" by Mr. M. S.

Dudgeon were read at the Kaaterskill, New York, conference of the American Library Association last June, and have been published in the *Bulletin* of that Association for July, 1913.

At a meeting of the executive council of the American Library Association held in Chicago last December, action was taken calling upon the joint congressional committee on printing to have a table of contents appear with each daily issue of the *Congressional Record*.

The *Official Good Roads Year Book of the United States* for 1913, published by the American Highways Association (Washington; 1913, pp. 548) contains useful summaries of road legislation in the various states.

*Special Libraries* for December contains a digest of recent important constitutional decisions.

A select list of references on the monetary question, containing over 1500 items, has been issued by the Library of Congress (1913, pp. 247).

The American Society of Civil Engineers has issued a "Bibliography on the Valuation of Public Utilities," reprinted from its *Transactions* for 1913.

*A Reader's Guide to the Addresses and Proceedings of the Annual Conferences on State and Local Taxation*, volumes 1 to 6, 1907-1913, has been prepared by Mr. C. C. Williamson and issued under the auspices of the National Tax Association.

*The Case for Woman Suffrage, a Bibliography* by Margaret L. Franklin with an introduction by M. Carey Thomas has appeared. (New York, National Woman Suffrage Association, 1913. 315 pp.) A bibliography on woman suffrage was also prepared and issued in French, German, English and Hungarian by the Budapest Public Library for the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Council in 1913.

Appendix IV of the *Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1913 contains the text of a number of bills and reports in congress upon the subject of a legislative reference bureau for congress.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has recently conducted a referendum among local business organizations throughout the country upon the question of the establishment by congress of a bureau of legislative reference and bill drafting, which resulted in 625 affirmative votes to 16 negative. In connection with the referendum, the Chamber published a pamphlet outlining the reasons for the establishment of such a bureau, and these reasons have also been summarized in the organ of the Chamber, *The Nation's Business* for November 15, 1913.

A public affairs information service has been inaugurated through the coöperation of about forty legislative and municipal reference and university libraries. The Indiana bureau of legislative information at Indianapolis, under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Lapp, serves as a central clearing house for this information and periodical bulletins are sent out to the coöperating libraries. Much ephemeral material is thus brought to light which might otherwise escape notice.

The Progressive National Service Legislative Reference Bureau (Forty-Second Street Building, New York City) is issuing a series of bulletins upon political topics, among which may be mentioned the following titles: "Social Insurance," "The Minimum Wage," "The Progressive-Republican Merger," by A. J. Beveridge, August, 1913; "Politics and Social Service," March, 1913; "Questions in Regard to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall," July 1913; and "The Status of Direct Legislation in the United States," November, 1913.

The Investment Bankers Association of America has issued a number of bulletins, among which may be mentioned the following titles: "Abstract of the Laws of Each State Relating to Public Service and Railroad Commissions," September 9, 1913; "State Blue Sky Legislation," July 7, 1913; and "The Constitutionality of Exempting Securities from Taxation or Taxing Them at a Lower Rate Than Tangible Property in the Various States," August 29, 1913. The secretary of the Association is F. R. Fenton, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago.

The Children's Bureau at Washington has under preparation a *Digest of the Child Labor Laws of the United States*.

The National Short Ballot Organization has under preparation a study of county government in New York.



The United States department of agriculture has issued a *Digest of the Game Laws of All the States* (1913, pp. 59 ).

The committee on laws of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has prepared a report on the fire insurance legislation of the different states which appears in the *Proceedings* of the Board for 1913.

The department of legislation and law enforcement of the American Vigilance Association has published a descriptive account of the various injunction and abatement laws of various States.

A digest of the decisions of State public utility commissions and of the interstate commerce commission appears monthly in *Public Service Regulation*, the journal of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners.

The relation of the State to public utility companies is the subject of a report recently issued by the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners.

A digest of the workmen's compensation and insurance laws of the United States was issued in October by the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau of 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

In addition to general surveys of state institutions, special surveys dealing with the state administration of education are now under way in Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in September a report was presented by the special committee appointed to suggest remedies and formulate proposed laws to prevent delay and unnecessary cost in litigation.

Bulletins on *Tax Legislation of New York, 1913* (pp. 4) and *Tax Legislation and Pending Constitutional Amendments, 1913* (pp. 7) have been issued by the New York Tax Reform Association.

A supplement to Malloy's *Treaties and Agreements Between the United States and Other Powers, 1776-1909* has been compiled by Garfield Charles and issued as a Senate document (62d congress, 3d session, doc. no.

1063). It embraces all treaties, etc., to which the United States has become a party from January 1, 1910, to March 4, 1913, and, in Part II, there are also inserted proposed treaties which have thus far failed of ratification, but which may become operative in the future. There has also been published as a Senate document a compilation of the acts, treaties, proclamations, decisions, and opinions relating to the noncontiguous possessions of the United States and also Cuba and Santo Domingo (63d congress, 1st session, doc. no. 173).

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association held at Chicago in December a paper was read upon "The Work and Program of the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau" by the secretary, Mr. Finley F. Bell. The functions of the bureau, as outlined by Mr. Bell, include the preparation of a budget, the collection of legislative data, and the drafting of bills. Mr. Bell's paper will be published in the February number of *Public Libraries*.

The special committee of the American Bar Association on legislative drafting, of which Prof. Wm. Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School was chairman has published its report in a separate pamphlet of 49 pages. It contains appendices on "Existing State Laws relating to Legislative Drafting" by H. Goddard and on "Existing Agencies for Rendering Expert Assistance to Members of Legislatures" by Dr. J. D. Thompson.

A comprehensive work, entitled *The Philippines*, by Dean C. Worcester, is about to be issued by the Macmillan Company

The first National Conference on Popular Government was held in Washington, December 6, and effected the organization of the National Popular Government League, with Senator Robt. L. Owen of Oklahoma, chairman, and Judson L. King, executive secretary. Addresses were delivered by Hon. W. J. Bryan and a number of Senators. The program of action decided upon includes work in behalf of an amendment to the federal Constitution facilitating future amendments, and for the adoption of an effective form of the initiative and referendum in individual states. The League has established a Bureau of Information in Washington, which has issued a bulletin giving a digest of the State wide initiative and referendum amendments pending adoption in the States.

A Conference on Latin-America was held at Clark University, November 18 to 21, presided over by President G. Stanley Hall. Among the papers read were those on "The relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics," "The Universities and American International Relations," "Inter-American Political and Economic Affairs," "The Mexican Situation," "The Monroe Doctrine," and related topics.

A brochure has been issued recently by the departments of history and political science of Queen's University, Ontario, under the title *British Supremacy and Canadian Autonomy: an Examination of Early Victorian Opinion concerning Canadian Self-Government*.

*The Income Tax Law of 1913 Explained* by Geo. F. Tucker (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1913, pp. 271) aims to present the text of the income tax law with explanatory observations and with the citation of rulings and decisions upon former acts.

A committee of the Oregon Bar Association has made a report on "Costs in the Federal District Courts and Circuit Court of Appeals."

Recent affairs in China, both imperial and provincial, and the developments under the provisional government, are recounted in Edmond Rottach's *La Chine en Révolution* (Paris, Perrin, 1913).

The lectures delivered by President Cleveland from 1900 to 1904 upon the Stafford Little foundation at Princeton University have been published in three volumes under the titles *The Independence of the Executive*, *The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy*, and *The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894* (Princeton University Press, 1913).

*The Making of the Australian Commonwealth, 1889-1900: a Stage in the Growth of Empire*, by B. R. Wise (New York, Longmans, 1913, pp. xiii, 365) forms a historical introduction to the adoption of the Constitution of Australia.

A revised edition of Prof. Paul S. Reinsch's *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods*, one of the volumes of the American States Series, has been published by the Century Company.

The Century Company has in press a volume entitled *Actual Government of Illinois* by Miss Mary Louise Childs of the Evanston Township High School.

A new edition of Prof. Charles A. Beard's *Readings in American Government and Politics* has been issued through the Macmillian Company.

The third volume of the *Annuaire de l'Union interparlementaire* has appeared under the editorship of Dr. Christian L. Lange, secretary-general of the Union (Brussels, Musch and Thron, 1913, pp. xii, 291). It contains an account of the seventeenth conference of the Union held at Geneva in 1912, together with other articles dealing with matters of international interest.

The address of Lord Chancellor Haldane of England on *Higher Nationality, a Study in Law and Ethics* delivered at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Montreal last September has appeared in the *American Law Review* for November—December and has also been reprinted as a senate document (63d congress, 1st session, doc. no. 233).

The papers upon criminal procedure and related topics read before the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology at its annual meeting in Montreal last September have been published in the November number of the Institute's organ—*The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

New York University is preparing to establish a laboratory of public affairs, to be known as Government House, for the practical instruction of graduate students in political research. The work will be under the supervision of Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the division of public affairs of New York University.

Among conferences of political interest recently, or soon to be, held may be mentioned the National Conference of Single Taxers, held in connection with the meeting of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission in Washington D. C., January; The National Conference on Child Labor at New Orleans, March; and the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, April.

*One Hundred Years of Peace*, by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Macmillan Co., 1913) is the title of a volume which undertakes to give briefly an interpretation of events since the War of 1812.

The second French edition of Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, translated by Gaston Jèze, has appeared in five volumes from the press of Giard and Brière, Paris.

A second edition of Georges Lachapelle's *La représentation proportionnelle en France et en Belgique* has appeared from the press of F. Alcan, Paris.

The volume of *Proceedings of the Governors' Conference* held at Colorado Springs last August has just been issued. It contains interesting discussions upon "A State Department of Economy and Efficiency," "The State Assumption of Nomination and Election Expenses," "Distrust of State Legislatures, the Cause and Remedy," and "State Control of Public Utilities," participated in by the governors of various states. The Conference decided to hold its annual meeting of 1914 in Madison, Wisconsin. The address of Governor Baldwin of Connecticut upon "The State Assumption of Nomination and Election Expenses," has also been published in the *Yale Law Journal* for December.

The most careful investigation of billboard advertising yet made is that contained in the *Report of the Mayor's Billboard Advertising Commission of the City of New York* (New York, 1913, pp. 151). Mr. Robert Grier Cooke was chairman and Mr. Albert S. Bard secretary of the New York commission. The report considers carefully all the phases of the problem, discusses regulations in other cities and in foreign countries, and is accompanied by draft proposals to carry out its recommendations. To students of constitutional law a rather full discussion of "Aesthetics and the Constitution" is of especial interest.

Among recent monographs dealing with German institutions may be mentioned *Die Finanz und Zollpolitik des Deutschen Reiches*, by W. Gerloff (Jena, Fischer, 1913, pp. xvi, 553), and *Der Deutsche Kaiser, eine Rechtshistorische Studie*, by W. W. Rauer (Berlin, Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1913, pp. 117). *Le droit constitutionnel de l'Alsace-Lorraine*, by Paul Heity, with a preface by Professor A. Chrétien (Paris, Pichon, 1913) contains a discussion of the general concepts of the state and sovereignty as a foundation for the consideration of specific constitutional questions.

Among the numerous recent publications dealing with the Balkan situation may be mentioned H. Dugard, *Historie de la Guerre contre les Turcs* (Paris, Le Soudier, 1913); Immanuel, *La Guerre des Balkans de 1912* (Paris, Charles Lavauzelle, 1913, pp. 118); and Victor Bérard, *La Mort de Stamboul* (Paris, Colin, 1913, pp. xiii, 421). Another phase

of the situation is treated in a work by the former Servian premier, Dr. Vladan Georgevitch, which has been translated into French by Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch under the title *Les Albanais et les Grandes Puissances* (Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 1913). A new (sixth) edition of E. Driault's *La Question d'Orient* (Paris, Alcan, 1913) brings that well-known work down to date.

*A Model Charter for Texas Cities* is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the bureau of municipal research and reference of the University of Texas. The author of the bulletin is Dr. Herman G. James, director of the bureau and adjunct professor of political science in the University. The proposed charter consists of eleven articles, each of which is accompanied by explanatory notes and suggestions and there is an introductory statement setting forth the principal objects to be considered in the framing of a charter for the efficient government of cities of more than 5000 inhabitants. The Texas bureau undertakes to serve the cities of the state by collecting material for the use of the municipal authorities and by publishing bulletins, of which this is the first, containing information on matters of municipal interest.

Prof. George E. Howard of the University of Nebraska has attempted to meet in some degree the need of teachers who give courses on political questions of current interest, by the preparation of an analytical reference syllabus (184 pages, published by the University of Nebraska, 1913) entitled *Present Political Questions*. The syllabus covers seventeen topics, including such questions as proportional representation, direct primaries, nominating candidates, ballot reform, election abuses, equal suffrage, reform of judicial procedure, municipal government, etc. Each topic is subdivided into parts and is accompanied by a list of bibliographical references to the periodical and book literature dealing therewith. At the end of the syllabus, he has added a valuable select bibliography of 61 pages also arranged according to topics. The syllabus bears evidence of patient and careful work and will no doubt be of considerable value to both teachers and students.

*The Wards of the State: an Unofficial View of Prisons and the Prisoner* is the title of a study in penology by Mr. Tighe Hopkins (Boston, Little Brown and Company, 1913, pp. viii, 340). Mr. Hopkins considers at length the methods of dealing with prisoners, mainly in England and the United States, and has gathered together a large amount of testimony in support of his general thesis that imprisonment as a means of punish-

ment is a failure. The effect of such a system on the public mind, he contends, is demoralizing and it is fatal to the discharged convict. He leaves the prison under a new sense of ostracism, weakened, humiliated and unfit for society. The result is, he goes back to his proper habitat, the prison. Proof abounds, he asserts, that punishment by imprisonment neither reforms nor deters, yet we shall have to resort to it for a long time to come. The state of prisons in this country is not favorable to individualization, but existing conditions can be improved. Thousand of persons, he maintains, are now undergoing punishment who might be released or paroled or put under probation and supervision or cared for in hospitals or asylums. Indeed, he asserts, the prison population of the country could be reduced one half without injury to society.

*Earth Hunger and Other Essays* is the title of a collection of papers by the late Professor Sumner of Yale University. Some of them have not appeared in print before, although the larger number are taken from various periodicals and books in which they were originally published. The collection is edited by Prof. Albert G. Keller, a former colleague of Professor Sumner and is published by the Yale University Press (New Haven, 1913, pp. x, 377). The essays relate mainly to political, economic and sociological questions, although there are several of a miscellaneous character. Those of more immediate interest to students of political science are the ones, some fifteen altogether, which deal with liberty in its various aspects, several which discuss certain aspects of democracy, particularly its relation to plutocracy, one on "Natural Rights" one on "Equality" and one entitled "Economics and Politics." The essay on "Earth Hunger," which is the most pretentious of the collection, deals with the proposition that the chief controlling condition of our status on earth is the ratio of our numbers to the land at our disposal and the desire among individuals and nations for more land. In his essays on liberty, Mr. Sumner analyses the nature of liberty and its relation to law, discusses the various concepts which have been held in regard to it, criticises the notions of the 18th century philosophers concerning natural liberty, and dwells upon the relation between liberty and responsibility. While maintaining that law does not restrict liberty but creates the only real liberty that we know, his general attitude is that of the *laissez faire* theorist in regard to state regulation. Thus we are told, (p. 273) that "the argument for a commission to regulate 'interstate' literature is a thousandfold more strong than the argument for a commission to regulate interstate commerce or telegraphs."



The collection of these essays, many of which were formerly inaccessible to students, and their publication in a single volume will undoubtedly insure a wider reading of them and no one can read them without being wiser.

*Popular Government, its Essence, its Permanence and its Perils*, by Ex-President Taft, has been issued by the Yale University Press (1913, pp. 283). The volume consists of a series of lectures given by Mr. Taft at Yale University last spring, dealing successively with the clauses of the preamble of the Constitution, and also contains two addresses read at the last annual meeting of the American Bar Association on "The Selection and Tenure of Judges" and "The Social Importance of Proper Standards of Admission to the Bar." In discussing such matters as the initiative and referendum and the recall of judges, the opinion of the distinguished author, as was to be expected, is unfavorable.

*The Principles of Prussian Administration*, by H. G. James (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1913, pp. 309) presents a concise account of the organization and general activity of the Prussian administration in the furtherance of the general welfare of the state, the rules that delimit the activity of the administration, and the relations between Prussian and imperial administration. The work is largely expository in character, no attempt being made to criticise the Prussian system of administration, or to compare it with other systems.

The Boston Book Company is preparing to issue during March or April a work on *Law, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries*, an introductory manual and bibliographical guide by John Boynton Kaiser, librarian of the Public Library, Tacoma, Washington. The book is an expansion of lectures on these subjects delivered before the library school of the University of Illinois where Mr. Kaiser has for the past two years and a half been in charge of the economics and sociology departmental library. The first section of the book will describe the materials to be found in a law library for the benefit of students of political science, law, and law library work, and some discussion of law library methods. The second portion discusses the legislative reference bureau, its development, materials and methods, viewing the bureau as one factor in the solution of the problem of intelligent legislation. Municipal reference libraries, similarly treated, occupy the text of the third section. An appendix will contain bibliographies of law, legislative and municipal



reference work, bill drafting, compilations of laws and ordinances establishing such agencies, lists of their publications, and suggested class problems.

The fifth edition of Kirkup's *History of Socialism* which has appeared from the press of Adam and Charles Black (London, 1913, pp. 490) is practically a new work, the text being revised and largely rewritten by Edward R. Pease, in whose rooms were held the meetings in 1883 which led to the formation of the Fabian Society, of which Society he has been the secretary since 1890. The first nine of Kirkup's chapters, dealing with the history of primitive Socialists and the beginnings of the modern movement, have not been changed, but the other chapters have been rewritten, and, in some cases, condensed (especially those giving Kirkup's interpretation of Socialism), and chapters almost wholly new have been added, dealing with "The Progress of Socialism Abroad," "The Modern International," and "The English School of Socialism." This last chapter is an especially interesting and valuable one. In his preface Mr. Pease declares that he is convinced that historians in the future will recognize that the successor to Karl Marx in the leadership of Socialist thought belongs to Sidney Webb. "Marx perceived that industry must be the business of the state, but he did not foresee how this would come about. This has been the work of the English school of Socialism, which has long prevailed here, which, supported by Herr Bernstein, is capturing Germany under the name of Revisionism, which is at last creating a Socialist party in America, and indeed is gaining ground everywhere; and this school of Socialism is for the most part the creation of one man only, Sidney Webb."

#### RECENT DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS ON POINTS OF PUBLIC LAW

1. *Constitutional amendment.* People vs. Prevost. (Colorado, June 9, 1913. 134 Pac. 129.) The constitution of Colorado limits the number of articles of the constitution to which the general assembly may at one session propose amendments, to six. This limitation has no application to amendments proposed by popular initiative. An invalid statute enacted through the initiative as a statute cannot be sustained as a valid constitutional amendment though the method of procedure be the same for legislation and constitutional amendment. The provision that several amendments must be separately submitted does not apply to interdependent parts of one proposition.