

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL¹

EDITED BY JOHN M. MATHEWS

University of Illinois

Hon. F. N. Judson of St. Louis has been appointed chairman, and Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University and Mr. Herbert Croly have been appointed members of the delegation from the American Political Science Association to serve on the joint committee on academic freedom. The appointees from the American Economic Association are Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Chairman, F. A. Fetter, and R. T. Ely; from the American Sociological Society, U. G. Weatherly, chairman, Roscoe Pound, and J. P. Lichtenberger.

Associate Professor W. J. Shepard, of the University of Missouri, has been promoted to the position of professor of political science in that institution.

Prof. J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, is spending the summer in France, engaged in the preparation of a work upon the government of that country.

Prof. P. Orman Ray of the Pennsylvania State College has been appointed Northam professor of history and political science in Trinity College, Connecticut, to succeed Prof. Raymond G. Gettell who has recently been appointed professor of government at the University of Texas.

Prof. E. A. Grosvenor has resigned from the chair of modern government and international law at Amherst College, and will devote himself to literary work.

¹ In the preparation of book notes, assistance has been received from Prof. J. W. Garner and others.

Mr. D. W. Hardy, Jr., who has been an assistant in the school of government of the University of Texas, has been appointed assistant in the department of political science of the University of Missouri for the session of 1914-15.

Governor Major of Missouri has recently appointed a commission of fifteen lawyers and judges for the purpose of making recommendations to the next General Assembly for the revision of the codes of civil and criminal procedure.

Dr. Thomas W. Page, of the University of Virginia, is chairman of the recently created state tax commission of Virginia.

Mr. Robert A. Campbell, formerly secretary of the Wisconsin state board of public affairs, has become librarian of the municipal reference branch of the New York public library.

Dr. S. C. McLeod, of Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in political science at New York University.

Dr. Dexter Perkins, also of Harvard University, has been appointed instructor at the University of Cincinnati.

A small body of University men has been selected by the international conciliation board to travel through South America this summer with two purposes in view: first, to understand more adequately the possibilities and problems of education and the educational system in South America with the idea of ascertaining what basis there may be for exchanged relationship between the institutions of the two continents. Secondly, they propose to ascertain more definitely what things, relative to South America, could be effectively taught by the schools of this country. It is the plan of the board that this group of men may be able to recommend some definite form of relationship between the educational institutions of South America and those of our own country. One of the things that is definitely sought is the exchange of students and professors between these two continents. The purpose of the whole movement is to advance the interest of international peace and amity between the two continents.

Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the party traveling in South America this summer in the interests of closer relations between the two continents.

Mr. W. L. Carpenter has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. F. A. Ogg, of the University of Wisconsin, is giving courses on American politics and party machinery in the summer school of Indiana University.

Prof. K. F. Geiser of Oberlin College is giving a course on municipal administration in the summer school of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, will spend the first term of the college year 1914-15 in an extended tour through South America, completing a study of the development of political institutions in the Argentine Republic. Professor Rowe will resume his work at the University of Pennsylvania on the first of February, 1915.

Prof. J. A. Woodburn of Indiana University is giving courses in political history and party problems in the summer school of Cornell University.

Prof. T. F. Moran, of Purdue University, is giving a course on English government in the summer school of the University of Illinois.

Profs. C. A. Beard and H. L. McBain of Columbia University have been appointed chairman and a member, respectively, of a committee created to promote the development and extension of the courses in that institution looking to training for public service.

Prof. Edward Elliott will resume his work as professor of international law in Princeton University this fall. Professor Elliott has been on leave of absence for the past two years. Prof. Philip M. Brown, formerly minister to Honduras, who was in charge of the courses in international law and diplomacy during Professor Elliott's absence, has been appointed assistant professor of international law and politics at Princeton.

A new illustrated edition of Prof. J. W. Garner's *Government in the United States* has recently been brought out by the American Book Company.

Prof. J. M. Callahan, of West Virginia University, has in preparation a volume on *A Century of American-Canadian Relations*.

Prof. A. S. Hershey, of Indiana University, will return this fall to his work in that University after an extended tour in the Orient.

Mr. William A. Sutherland, of the department of political science at the University of Virginia, has begun an extended study of the United States Supreme Court. The first chapter is printed in the May-June number of the *American Law Review*, under the title, "Politics and the Supreme Court."

Mr. John S. Graves has been appointed an assistant in the department of political science at the University of Virginia.

Prof. Burt E. Howard, of the department of political science of Leland Stanford University, died last spring. He was 52 years old, and the author of "Das amerikanische Bürgerrecht" (Leipzig, 1904), and "The German Empire" (New York, 1906).

Prof. N. Dwight Harris, of Northwestern University, is traveling in Russia and the Balkans this summer, gathering material on Near East problems.

Mr. Albert R. Ellingwood, a graduate student in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed instructor in the department of political science of Colorado College.

Prof. F. W. Coker, of Ohio State University, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Municipal League.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, Prof. Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University, was appointed chairman of a committee to consider ways and means for securing proper instruction in international law in institutions where no courses in that subject are given, or where there are inadequate facilities for such instruction.

Messrs. B. A. Arneson and S. A. Park have been appointed to assistantships in the department of political science of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. R. T. Zillmer has resigned from the University of Wisconsin to go into the practice of law in Milwaukee.

Dr. U. G. Dubach has been appointed professor of political science in the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, has appointed to membership on the economy and efficiency commission of that State, for which \$10,000 was appropriated, the following persons: H. S. McDevitt, Statistician of the Pennsylvania state board of public charities; Jacob Soffel, and H. D. Jones, corporation clerk in the state treasury department.

The annual conference of state governors, which was scheduled to meet in June at Madison, Wisconsin, has been postponed until after the November elections. The program, as heretofore announced, will be followed at the November meeting with but slight change.

A bureau of reference in government has been organized in connection with the department of political science at the University of Michigan. Miss Gertrude E. Woodard has been appointed secretary of the bureau.

In response to a number of demands for men with special training in municipal administration, the department of political science at the University of Michigan will offer, beginning next fall, graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in municipal administration. The work will not only include advanced courses in the field of municipal administration proper, but also work in public and municipal accounting, public investments, and certain descriptive courses in engineering, including public health, water supply, disposal of city waste, paving, and lighting, together with work in city planning.

It is reported that an agreement has been entered into by the leaders of the United States House of Representatives to have the votes of the House recorded by an electrical apparatus beginning with the opening of the next session. The device, which will probably cost \$20,000 to install, is intended to simplify and shorten the roll call.

Among international conferences recently, or soon to be, held are: The Third International Opium Conference at the Hague, May; the International Socialist Congress at Vienna, August; the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists at Washington, October; the Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress at Vienna, September; the International Congress on Social Insurance, Washington, September-October; and the Second International Congress on the Administrative Sciences at Madrid in May, 1915.

A bulletin describing the system of public health administration in the state of Connecticut has been issued by the school of politics of the Progressive Club of Greenwich, Conn.

A people's legislative bureau has been established in New Jersey to promote coöperation in securing intelligent legislation and to disseminate information among the people as to the methods of state legislation. The headquarters of the bureau are at 655 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. A similar function is performed by the Voters Legislative Association for the people of New York State. The association issues an annual report and a monthly bulletin of *Legislative News*. The secretary is C. V. Howard, 80 N. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

The *Proceedings of the National Tax Association* for 1913, recently published, is a useful volume for students of problems of taxation. It contains valuable papers upon the methods of taxing various forms of wealth, upon the tax situation in different states, and also a general summary and review of tax legislation and constitutional amendments enacted or pending during 1913. The secretary of the association is Thomas S. Adams, state tax commissioner, Madison, Wisconsin. The next meeting of the association is to be held in Denver during September. Among the topics to be discussed are: "Taxation of Mines and Irrigated Lands," "The Single Tax in Canada," "Taxation of Securities," "Work and Possibilities of Public Efficiency Bureaus," and "The Federal Income Tax."

The commission on prison reform in New York State, of which Dr. E. Stagg Whitin is secretary, has made a preliminary report. It recommends, among other things, the abolition of Sing Sing and of the prison for women at Auburn.

The department of political science in Brown University is seeking to have established in Providence a municipal reference bureau, and a municipal library. The plan involves coöperation with the city government, the chamber of commerce, and the state, city and law libraries located in Providence.

A conference was recently held at Indiana University to consider the desirability of holding a state constitutional convention in 1915. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, H. S. Bigelow, and J. A. Lapp. A series of conferences is being held in Chicago by a number of persons, including members of the departments of political science of the Universities of Chicago, Illinois and Northwestern to formulate plans in the event of the calling of a constitutional convention in Illinois at an early date. Preparations for constitutional changes are also going on in a number of other states, including New York and North Carolina. In the latter state, the commission which was last year appointed to draft proposed amendments to the Constitution has submitted fourteen such proposals.

In the February number of this REVIEW (page 63), an account was given of the various state economy and efficiency commissions which are now at work. Some of the results of the labors of these commissions are already apparent through the published reports made by them. The Illinois commission, of whose work Prof. J. A. Fairlie is director, has published a brief summary of its findings and recommendations. It finds much inefficiency and waste to be due to the present lack of effective executive and administrative organization, and recommends "that the hundred executive departments be reorganized into not more than twelve departments, under department heads appointed by the Governor, and responsible to him for the proper conduct of their respective departments."

The Minnesota Commission of which Dr. E. Dana Durand is the consulting statistician, has also made a preliminary report, outlining a plan for reorganizing the executive branch of the state government. The plan provides for the grouping of the numerous independent departments, boards and commissions into six great departments: finance, public domain, public welfare, education, labor and commerce, and agriculture. Each of the six departments, except that of finance, is to be under a director, appointed by the governor. The commission also proposes that all employees shall be under civil service and that the budget system of appropriations be followed.

The New Jersey commission has made two reports, the second of which, recently published, considers the reorganization of the state board of health, and the grouping of the administrative services of the State into various departments. The Massachusetts commission has made a report on the "reorganization of boards and commissions having supervision and control of state institutions," and the New York commissioner of efficiency and economy is engaged in an important investigation of the state hospitals for the insane.

The winners of the Harris Political Science prizes for 1914, and the titles of their essays, are announced as follows:

First prize (\$250): Willits Pollock, Wisconsin Senior, "Municipal Home Rule and the Wisconsin Commissions."

Second prize (\$150): Ivan C. Hansen, University of Minnesota Senior, "Relation of the State to the Municipality."

Third prize (\$100): C. P. Currier, Beloit College Senior, "Judicial Review of Administrative Decisions."

The subjects for next year are:

1. "The Reorganization of State Government in the Interest of Economy and Efficiency."

2. "The City Manager Plan of City Government."

3. "Should the Monroe Doctrine be Modified or Abandoned?"

4. "Public Regulation of Wages."

Prizes in the same amount will be offered for the year 1914-15 for the best essays upon the above subjects. The competition will, as heretofore, be confined to undergraduates of the universities and colleges in the following States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The essays must not exceed 10,000 words, must be typewritten on paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches in size, and mailed on or before May 1, 1915, to Prof. N. D. Harris, 1134 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, marked "for the Harris Political Science Prize." Contestants are required to mark each paper with a nom-de-plume, and to enclose in a separate envelope their full name and address, class and college. The donor reserves the right not to award any or all of the prizes offered, whenever the committee shall decide that the essays submitted are not of a quality to deserve the reward. And the donor also reserves the right of publishing the best of the essays in such of the popular magazines, or newspapers, as shall ensure a wide-spread public notice of the work done. For any additional information concerning the scope or the conditions of the contest, inquiries should

be addressed, with stamped envelope for reply, to Prof. N. D. Harris, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

At the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, held in May, Mr. Andrew D. White, who was president of the American delegation at the first Hague conference, outlined the following as the subjects which should come before the third Hague conference: limitation of armament, a permanent arbitration tribunal, and an international prize court, the immunity of personal property not contraband from seizure at sea, the use of torpedoes in blockading hostile ports and coasts, and proper limitations in the use of flying machines for war purposes.

The conference adopted a platform, which recognized, in the localization of the Balkan wars, and in the course of the Mexican situation, unmistakable signs of the advance of the public opinion of the world towards a peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The general peace of Europe, says the platform, has been preserved, despite the menace by the grave situation in the Balkans, while, in the face of threatened war, the American people have shown a praiseworthy self-restraint, and have accepted with commendable spirit the tender of good offices made, in accordance with the recommendations of the first Hague conference, by our sister republics of South America, Brazil, Argentina, and Chili.

"We recognize the far-reaching importance of the proffer and acceptance of mediation," the platform continues, "and record our confidence that the work of the conference of mediators now in session will result in an honorable and permanent settlement of the points at issue between the United States and Mexico. We express unqualified endorsement of President Wilson's declaration that this country does not aim at territorial aggrandizement.

"We call renewed attention to the necessity of such legislation as shall place all matters involving our relations to aliens and to foreign nations under the direct and effectual control of the federal government and the jurisdiction of the federal courts."

The platform urged the federal government to advocate the early convocation of the third Hague conference, and recommended that there be established as soon as practicable among such powers as may agree thereto a court with a determinate personnel and as advised by the second Hague conference.

The conference also adopted a resolution suggesting that the cause

of peace would be aided by the convening of a congress of editors in Washington for the discussion of international arbitration and for the awakening of the public conscience to the advantages of a peaceful settlement of differences arising between nations.

At the call of Mayor Jno. Purroy Mitchel, of New York, and under the auspices of the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association, the first national conference on universities and public service was held in May at the city hall, New York. Representatives of various universities and civic bodies were present. The topics discussed were: "Upbuilding of Governmental Administration—the Greatest Need of American Democracy," "Public Service as a Career," "The Municipal University," "Public Service Activities of Universities—A Record of What is Being Done," "Practical Training for Public Service," "The National University," and "Should Universities Give Credit for Work in Governmental Bureaus and Other Agencies as Outlined by the Committee on Practical Training for Public Service?" Dr. Charles McCarthy is chairman of the committee, and E. A. Fitzpatrick, of the University of Wisconsin, executive secretary.

Among books of political interest announced for early publication are: *Party Government in the United States*, by Prof. W. M. Sloane (Harpers); *Foreigners in Turkey: Their Juridical Status*, by Prof. Philip M. Brown (Princeton University Press); *The Establishment of State Government in California*, by Cardinal Goodwin (Macmillan); *Municipal Citizenship*, by Hon. George McAneny (Yale University Press); *European Police Systems*, by R. B. Fosdick (Century Co.); *Recent American Diplomacy*, by W. Morgan Shuster (Century Co.); and *Property and Contract in Their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth*, by R. T. Ely (Macmillan).

Some Roads towards Peace, by Charles W. Eliot (Washington, 1914, pp. 88) is a report made by President Eliot to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on observations made in China and Japan in 1912 and now published by the Endowment as Publication No. 1 of the Division of Intercourse and Education. The volume is a part of a plan on the part of the Endowment to disseminate information regarding the results of international visits by representative men.

Three volumes of the *National Social Science Series*, edited by Prof. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, and published by A. C. McClurg and Company, have thus far appeared. They are *Money*, by W. A. Scott, *Taxation*, by C. B. Fillebrown, and *The Family and Society*, by J. M. Gillette. Among other volumes in the series announced to appear soon are: *The State and Government*, by J. S. Young, *The City*, by H. C. Wright, and *Banks and Banking*, by W. A. Scott.

A list of Illinois territorial and state laws from 1788 to 1913, and also of the various revisions and compilations is contained in a volume entitled *Travel and Description*, by S. J. Buck, published by the Illinois State Historical Society (1914, pp. 514).

A Digest of Pension Legislation for Public Employees of all the States in the United States is printed as an appendix to the report of the Massachusetts commission on pensions (Boston, 1914, 345 pp).

The report of the joint commission of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation upon the operation of state workmen's compensation laws has been issued as a senate document (Doc. no. 419, 63rd Cong., 2d sess. 1914, 255 pp). It consists of the commission's findings, views of employers and workmen, digest of laws, and rules of state boards of award.

The Laws of the Various States Relating to Minimum Wage for Women and Minors has been compiled by the legislative reference department of the Michigan State Library (Bulletin No. 5, Lansing, 1913, pp. 37).

The workings of the child labor law in Massachusetts is the subject of a report recently made by a committee in that state to the state board of labor and industries (Boston, 1914, 94 pp.).

Bulletin no. 2 of the Indiana Bureau of legislative information contains a review of legislation in Indiana relating to *Drainage and the Reclamation of Swamps and Overflowed Lands*, by Chas. Kettleborough (Indianapolis, 1914, 68 pp.).

Bulletin no. 1 of the Ohio legislative reference department is entitled *Compulsory Voting and Absent Voting, with Bibliographies*, by W. T. Donaldson (Columbus, 1914, 35 pp.).

A general review of tax legislation in the various states is contained in the twenty-third annual report of the New York Tax Reform Association for 1913 (29 Broadway, New York).

Special state tax commissions in Maryland and Kentucky have recently made reports (*Report of the Commission for the Revision of the Taxation System of the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore*, Baltimore, 1913, pp. 445; *the Report of the Special Tax Commission of Kentucky*, 1912-14, Frankfort, 1914, pp. 350). The Kentucky report reprints the laws of the various states regarding the taxation of securities and state tax commissions.

The report of the committee of the Commonwealth Club of California, appointed to consider the question of the proper method of selecting state judges is contained in the *Transactions* of the club for June. The committee recommended that the state constitution "be so amended that the people shall select their judges through appointment by some official elected by them; that when so selected they serve during good behavior, remaining subject to removal under the present provisions; that is, by legislative action, impeachment, or the recall." A minority report is also presented, containing arguments in favor of selecting judges by popular vote. An appendix contains a table showing the methods of selecting judges followed in the various States.

The Library of Congress has recently brought out the second part of the *List of References on Federal Control of Commerce and Corporations*. It is devoted to special phases of the question.

The University of Minnesota has begun a series of publications on current problems, the first of which, by William Anderson, is entitled "The work of public service commissions with special reference to the New York commission." A bibliography is appended.

At the meeting of the Special Libraries Association held in Washington last May, a paper on "The Special Library and Public Efficiency" was read by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, executive secretary of the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association. It is published in *Special Libraries* for June.

The first number of the new *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* made its appearance in June. Among articles of interest to political

scientists are those on the "United States and Mexico, 1835-37," by E. C. Barker, and "Louisiana as a Factor in American Diplomacy, 1795-1800," by J. A. James. The managing editor of the *Review* is Prof. C. W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois. Prof. B. F. Shambough, of the University of Iowa, is a member of the board of editors.

Dr. C. G. Fenwick, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is engaged in the translation of two volumes of the series, *Das Werk vom Haag*, edited by W. Schücking, of the University of Marburg. The first volume is by the editor and is entitled, *Der Staatenverband der Haager Konferenzen*. The second volume, by Hans Wehberg, is entitled, *Das Problem eines internationalen Staatengerechthofes*. When completed, the translations are to be published by the Carnegie Endowment. It is understood that an English translation of these volumes will also be brought out during the course of the present year by the Clarendon Press at Oxford.

The *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for May is devoted to the subject of "State Regulation of Public Utilities." The subject is treated under the following heads: "Legislation as to State Public Utility Commissions," "State Regulation and Municipal Activities," "Uniform Accounting and Franchises," "Public Control over Securities," "Valuation of Public Utilities," "Electric and Water Rates," and "Standards for Service."

The "Official Good Roads Year Book" for 1914, issued by the American Highways Association (Washington, D. C., 1914, 501 pp.), contains digests of State legislation on "State Aid to Roads," "Local Bond Issues," "Convict Labor," and "Automobile Registration."

A careful investigation of state boards of administration and of methods of control of state institutions in all the important states of the union has been undertaken by the Rhode Island State Library.

The "Essays in Legal History," read before the International Congress of Historical studies held last year in London have been published by the Oxford University Press, under the editorship of Prof. Paul Vinogradoff. The essays are printed in the languages in which they were originally written. Among those who contributed papers to the collection are Sir Frederick Pollock, and Professors Esmein and W. S. Holdsworth.

A History of the General Property Tax in Illinois, by R. M. Haig, instructor in economics at Columbia University, is published as the March-June number of the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences (Urbana, Ill., 1914, 235 pp.).

The Houghton Mifflin Company will bring out this fall a work entitled *World Diplomacy. Volume I, Intervention and Colonization in Africa*, by Prof. N. Dwight Harris, of Northwestern University. A second volume on *Asia: The Near and Far East*," is expected to follow.

The Winning of the Far West, by Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph.D., head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, is the title of a volume which the Putnams have in train for publication in the fall. This volume is designed as a continuation of Colonel Roosevelt's well-known series *The Winning of the West*. Professor McElroy includes in the volume a history of the Texas revolution, the Mexican war, the Oregon question, and the extension of American dominion to the Pacific coast.

The first volume of the long expected *Cyclopedia of American Government*, edited by Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard and Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, of Chicago, has at last appeared from the press of D. Appleton and Company. The other two volumes are expected to appear during the summer.

Prof. J. P. Hall's *Constitutional Law*, which was originally issued in 1910 by the La Salle Extension University as one of a series of volumes on American Law and Procedure has now appeared under the same auspices as a separate volume.

A new and revised edition of Professor Morey's *Outlines of Roman Law* has appeared from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons (New York, 1904, pp. 437). The text of this well known manual has not been appreciably augmented, but has been revised in the light of recent literature relating to the subject.

A low priced (fifty cents) edition of Walter Lippman's *A Preface to Politics* has appeared from the press of Mitchell Kennerley.

Sir W. M. Ramsay's Romanes lecture entitled *The Imperial Peace: An Ideal in European History* (Oxford: the Clarendon Press, 1913, pp. 28) is devoted to an analysis of Dante's imperial idea, and a comparison of it with the modern conception of Empire. It is interesting to note that the unity of England and Scotland is declared to be in very large measure a result of the influence exerted by the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

A new volume in the *Modern Criminal Science Series* now being published by Little, Brown and Co. under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology is Baron Raffaele Garofalo's well known treatise on "Criminology." The translation was made by Mr. Robert W. Millar of the Northwestern University law school, from a French edition of the work prepared by the author in 1905. The work was originally written and published in Italian in 1885 and it has gone through not less than five editions and has been translated into various languages. Garofalo's doctrines differ markedly from those of Ferri and Lombroso in many respects but he agrees with both in the emphasis which he places on the value of the experimental and inductive methods. He is a thorough-going advocate of the individualization of punishment, that is, the adaptation of the punishment to the needs of the individual offender, though he does not ignore the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a policy. The character of Baron Garofalo's treatise is too well known to need an extended review. The translator and the publishers deserve the thanks of all American students of criminology for bringing it out in English and thus making it accessible to those who do not read French or Italian.

The title of the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht* has been changed to the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht* (Kern's Verlag, Breslau) and will henceforth be devoted mainly to international law. Volume VII is a book of 641 pages not including two "Beiheften" of nearly 200 pages. Part I contains some two dozen articles on various questions of international law by various European authorities, among the best known of whom are Professors Josef Kohler of Berlin, Lammasch of Vienna, Ottfried Nippold, Erich of Helsingfors, Huber of Zurich, Schücking of Marburg, von Bar of Göttingen and Schoenborn of Heidelberg. Part II is devoted to judicial decisions including the texts

of the awards of the Hague Tribunal in the cases of the *Carthage* and the *Manouba*. Part III contains the texts of various important national legislative acts and treatises; part IV contains a number of miscellaneous papers, among others a sketch of the life and services of the late Professor Westlake by Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge; part V contains various "Chroniks" of important happenings during the year 1913 and part VI is devoted to reviews of new books on international law. The volume as a whole comes up fully to the high standard set by the editors in the beginning and it easily ranks as one of the most valuable publications that we have in the field of international law.

DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS ON POINTS OF PUBLIC LAW

Interstate comity. Newport v. Merkel, Kentucky, Dec. 19, 1913. 161 S.W. 549. An act may validly exempt non-resident owners of motor vehicles from registration and the payment of a license fee, if they have complied with a similar law of the state of their residence. Such a statute supersedes an ordinance subjecting non-residents to the requirement.

Operation of constitutional provisions. State v. Brodigan, Nevada, Feb. 28, 1914. 138 Pac. 914. The article of the constitution of Nevada providing for referendum and initiative declares that it shall be self-executing. It fails however to impose upon the Secretary of State any duties regarding the filing of referendum petitions for submission of a law to the voters of a county.

Held that provision for such filing should be made by statute and that in the absence of a statutory provision the Secretary of State will not be required by mandamus to file the same.

Legislative Power, Delegation; statewide referendum. Hudspeth v. Swayze, New Jersey, Jan. 23, 1914. 89 Atl. 780. The provision of the so-called chancellor-sheriff jury act, by which its operation is made to depend upon a favorable vote of the people, does not constitute a delegation of legislative power to be exercised directly by the people. It is a perfect piece of legislation, the effect of which is conditioned upon the happening of the contingency.

Since the popular vote was affirmative, it is not necessary to consider, whether the power to reject would have constituted an unconstitutional delegation of the power to repeal.