

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

W. F. DODD

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in St. Louis, Mo., from December 27 to 30. The American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the Association for Labor Legislation and the American Statistical Society will hold their meetings in the same city on the same days; and there will be several joint sessions of these kindred organizations. At the first session, on the evening of Tuesday, December 27, the addresses of Presidents Woodrow Wilson of the Political Science Association and Edmund J. James of the Economic Association will be delivered. There will be a session on Recent Constitutional Developments in Europe, including papers on the British House of Lords, Tendencies Toward Ministerial Responsibility in Germany, the Russian Duma and the Turkish Parliament. A session on State Government, to be addressed by several State Governors, is planned. At other sessions the following topics will be discussed: judicial organization and procedure, taxation, primary elections, municipal government, and political theory.

Programmes, giving the names of speakers, the titles of papers, and railroad, hotel and local arrangements, will be sent to members of the American Political Science Association early in December.

Prof. Karl Güterbock, of the University of Königsberg, who is well known to English and American students through his *Bracton and His Relation to the Roman Law* (translated by Brinton Coxe in 1866), celebrated his eightieth birthday in April of this year. In honor of this event his colleagues and former students have issued a "Festgabe" (Berlin, Vahlen, 2 vols.) composed of articles in the fields of German, Roman, criminal and public law.

Prof. Henning Matzen, of the University of Copenhagen, died in July. Prof. Matzen was one of the leading European authorities on

history, and had also written upon the subjects of constitutional and international law. For a number of years he had been a member of the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague.

Prof. Josef Ulbrich, of the German University of Prague, the leading authority upon Austrian constitutional law, died recently.

M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France, and president of the second Hague Conference, died in Paris on September 18, at the age of 74.

Dr. Thomas W. B. Crafer, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to the chair of political science at Middlebury College.

Dr. W. F. Dodd, recently of Johns Hopkins University, has accepted an appointment at the University of Illinois.

Dr. C. W. Thompson has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of South Dakota.

Prof. Josef Redlich, of the University of Vienna, spent about six weeks in the United States this autumn returning to Europe early in November. On October 13-19 Professor Redlich delivered a course of six lectures at the University of Illinois on "The Political Institutions of Austria-Hungary," and later he delivered the Godkin lectures at Harvard University, taking as his subject "Austria and Hungary as a Federation."

A Conference was held at Clark University on October 4-8 on "The Near East and Africa," and was participated in by Dr. James L. Barton, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, Prof. A. B. Hart, and a number of others.

Dr. Charles J. Hilkey, of Columbia University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at Dartmouth College.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Western Reserve University, will lecture at Harvard during this year on municipal administration in Europe and America. During the second half-year he will also conduct at Harvard a course on municipal reform in the United States.

Mr. Frank G. Bates has resigned the position of assistant professor of history and political science in the University of Kansas, to become

librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, R. I. Mr. Bates will also give some courses in political science at Brown University.

Prof. George C. Haines, until recently of Ursinus College, has been appointed to the chair of political science at Whitman College in the state of Washington.

Prof. Howard Lee McBain, of George Washington University, has become associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. R. B. Scott, until recently of the department of political science at Wisconsin, has accepted a professorship in the law school of the same institution. Because of ill health, Professor Scott has been granted a leave of absence during the first semester of this year.

Mr. Blaine F. Moore has received an appointment as assistant professor of political science in George Washington University. Mr. Moore received his master's degree at the University of Illinois, and has completed residence requirements at Columbia for the doctor's degree. He is the author of a study entitled *A History of Cumulative Voting in Illinois*.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, has received an appointment from President Taft as head of a commission to devise a new system of accounting for the federal government. Mr. Cleveland has been with the Bureau of Municipal Research for a number of years, and to him credit is largely due for much of the valuable service rendered by the Bureau in connection with municipal reform in New York City.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology held its second annual meeting at Washington, September 30th and October 1. The address of welcome was delivered by Judge W. H. DeLacey of the Washington Juvenile Court. A joint meeting on criminal law reform was held with the American Prison Association Friday evening, September 30, at which addresses were delivered by Albert H. Hall, Esq., of Minneapolis, Dean Wigmore of Chicago; Judge Charles A. DeCourcy, of Massachusetts; Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, and others. Reports of general committees were made on Cooperation with Other Organizations, on Translations of Foreign Treatises, on the Establish-

ment of a Journal and on Statistics. Reports of section committees were made on a System of Recording Data of Criminals, on Probation and Parole, on Organization of Courts, and on Criminal Procedure in England. Most of these reports have been published in the Journal of the Institute, and the others are to follow. A report which attracted special attention was that made on English procedure by Professors John D. Lawson and Edwin R. Keedy, who spent four months during the past summer attending the English courts and studying their methods of procedure. Their conclusions were for the most part highly favorable to the English system. The meeting concluded with a banquet at the New Willard Hotel at which an address was delivered by the Attorney-General of the United States. Hon. Nathan W. MacChesney of Chicago was elected president of the Institute for the next year.

The American Prison Association held its annual meeting in Washington, September 29–October 2, and its meetings were immediately followed by those of the International Prison Conference, which met at the same place on October 2–8. The Prison Conference was attended by a number of the most distinguished foreign scholars in the fields of criminal law and criminology.

The general election in South Africa took place on September 15th, and resulted in a clear majority for the Nationalist party. The Nationalists won 67 seats; the Unionists, 37; the Laborites, 4; and the Independents, 13. General Botha was defeated, but will stand for another seat, and remain at the head of the Government. Dr. Jameson was elected, and will continue as the leader of the opposition.

The nominations of President Woodrow Wilson as democratic candidate for the governorship of New Jersey, and of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin as democratic candidate for the governorship of Connecticut, are events of interest not only to political scientists but to all persons who wish to develop higher standards in our political life.

The Century Company have issued a volume of *Readings in Civil Government* by Dr. Percy L. Kaye (pp. 535. 1910). In the arrangement of selections the plan of Forman's *Advanced Civics* has, in the main, been followed. Short introductory explanations by the compiler, precede each Reading, and additional suggested readings are appended to each chapter.

The *Report* of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has been issued (pp. 247). The Lake Mohonk Conference offers again for the coming year the Pugsley prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on "International Arbitration," submitted by an undergraduate student of any American college or university.

The first number of the *Journal of Race Development* has appeared, the introductory article explaining the scope and need for the new periodical being from the pen of the editor Dr. J. H. Blakeslee, of Clark University.

The first number (October 1910) of *The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota* has appeared. The Journal aims to represent the varied interests of the several departments of the University, but the first issue is predominantly political, in both its leading articles and book reviews. The subscription price is one dollar per year.

The *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht* (vol. iv, no. 5, p. 503) print in full the text of the organic law for Bosnia and Herzegovina of February 17, 1910.

The following volumes have recently appeared in the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law: *The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth*, by Charles Ramsdell Lingley; *Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations*, by John Maurice Clark; *Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1686*, by Charles J. Hilkey; *Social and Mental Traits of the Negro*, by Howard W. Odum; *The Public Domain and Democracy*, by Robert Tudor Hill; *Organismic Theories of the State*, by Francis W. Coker; and *The Making of the Balkan States*, by William Smith Murray.

The Houghton, Mifflin Company announces for fall publication *The Spirit of Democracy*, by Lyman Abbot.

Among other books announced for publication in the near future are; *The Commercial Power of Congress*, by David Walter Brown (Putnam); *The American Commonwealth*, new edition by James Bryce (Macmillan); *Great Cities in America*, By Delos F. Wilcox (Macmillan); *Criminal Psychology*, by Hans Gross (Little, Brown); *Modern Theories of Crim-*

*inality*, by Bernaldo de Quiros (Little, Brown); *The Interest of America in International Relations*, by Alfred T. Mahan (Little, Brown); *Race Distinctions in American Law*, by Gilbert T. Stephenson (Appleton); *Popular Law-making*, a study of the history and tendencies of English and American Legislation, by Frederic J. Stimson (Scribner); *Corruption in American Politics and Life*, by Robert C. Brooks (Dodd, Mead); *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, by Max Farrand, 3 vols. (Yale University Press); *The High Court of Parliament and Its Supremacy*, an historical essay on the boundaries between legislation and adjudication in England, by C. H. McIlwain (Yale University Press); *The History of Parliamentary Taxation in England*, by S. A. Morgan (Moffat, Yard); *The Dominion of Canada*, by W. L. Griffith (Little, Brown).

The third annual *Bulletin* of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association (pp. 230) has appeared. The volume contains articles by Judge C. S. Lobingier on legal developments in the Philippines, by Émile Stocquart on French and Spanish marriage laws, by M. Miyakawa on Japanese laws on domestic relations; by C. S. Watton in naturalized citizens, and by S. P. Scott on Spanish and Anglo-Saxon criminal law. But the bulk of the volume is taken up with summaries of recent legislation and judicial decisions in the countries of Europe and of Latin America. There are also notes of recent legal works published in the several countries.

A conference of the International Law Association was held at the Guildhall, London, August 2-5. The opening address was made by Lord Justice Kennedy. Among the subjects discussed were: International Arbitration, The Evolution of Law and Order of all Nations, The Declaration of London and The Doctrine of Continuous Voyages, the paper upon the last subject being read by Professor Charles Noble Gregory of the University of Iowa.

Under the auspices of the Comparative Law Bureau an English translation of *The Visigothic Code* has recently appeared, the translation having been made by Mr. S. P. Scott. (Boston Book Company. Pp. lxxiv, 420). The Bureau hopes to make available in English the most important codes of European countries; its plan including not only codes which are now in force but also those which may be considered of importance for an understanding of the historical development of the legal systems of continental Europe.

By a recent bequest the law school of the University of Pennsylvania has been enabled to establish graduate fellowships, and to publish in monographic form the studies undertaken by its fellows. The following publications have already been announced: *Japanese Commercial Code*, translated by Yang; *Early History of the Courts of Pennsylvania*, by William Henry Lloyd; *Partnerships—A Study in Theories, Statutes and Cases Apropos of the Proposed Uniform Partnership Act*, by James B. Lichtenberger; *Sources of English Law*, by George F. Deiser; and *Employers' Liability Acts*, by James T. Carey. These publications will be issued through the Boston Book Company.

The *Papers and Proceedings* of the third annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences (pp. 165, vi) have appeared, under the editorship of Prof. W. A. Schaper. The volume is devoted to the subject of municipal government, and contains among others interesting papers on state supervision of public accounting in Minnesota, by F. N. Stacy; on the commission plan of government, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh; on the state police, by F. C. Miller; and on the city charter problem, with special reference to Minnesota, by W. A. Schaper.

The New York State Library has just published its *Review of Legislation, 1907-08* (pp. 475). The reviews have heretofore appeared annually, but in future will be published only once every two years, and the volume which has just appeared is the first of the biennial series. The *Review of Legislation* is constructed along the same lines as the earlier numbers in the series, but in this volume the absence of any review of changes in state governmental organization is particularly noticeable. The review for 1907-08 bears the date of September 15, 1910, and therefore appears nearly two years after the period for which legislation is reviewed; its usefulness is for this reason much impaired.

The September, 1910, issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia, pp. 224) is devoted to papers dealing with the Settlement of Labor Disputes. Among the special topics discussed are the following: Injunctions in Labor Disputes, Boycotts, Industrial Arbitration, Trade Agreements, Employers' Associations, Sympathetic Strikes, the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Settlement of Industrial Disputes in New Zealand, and German Courts for the Arbitration of Industrial Disputes.

A Congress dealing with the general relations subsisting between West and East will be held in London from July 26 to July 29, 1911. So far as possible special treatment will be accorded to the problem of the contact of European with other developed types of civilization, such as the Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Turkish, and Persian. The official Congress languages are to be English, French, German, and Italian; but Oriental and other languages will not be rigidly excluded. The papers are to appear, collected in volume form, both in an all-English and an all-French edition, about a month before the Congress opens. The object of the Congress is to discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation.

In the August number of this REVIEW reference was made to the appearance of Howard C. Joyce's *Law Relating to Intoxicating Liquors*. Another work upon the same subject has recently appeared: *The Law Relating to the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors and Drunkenness*, by W. W. Woolen and W. W. Thornton (Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson, 2 vols.)

The fifth edition of Taussig's *Tariff History of the United States*, which has appeared from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, brings the treatise to date by the addition of a chapter of fifty pages analyzing the act of 1909. The general estimate of this eminent authority upon the act deserves to be quoted. "In sum," concludes Professor Taussig, "the act of 1909 brought no essential change in our tariff system. It still left an extremely high scheme of rates, and still showed an extremely intolerant attitude on foreign trade. The one change of appreciable importance was the abolition of the duty on hides. As an offset to this were the increased duties on cotton and silks, and on a number of minor articles. Most disappointing was the mode in which the subject was dealt with. There was the same pressure from persons engaged in industries subject to foreign competition, the same willingness to accede to their demands without scanning. In the House, under the leadership of Mr. Payne, there was an endeavor both to maintain publicity and to prevent such concealed items. In the Senate, things went in star chamber fashion, and the familiar process of log-rolling and manipulation was once

again to be seen. The act as finally passed brought no real breach in the tariff wall, and no downward revision of any serious consequence. None the less, a somewhat different spirit from that of 1890 or of 1897 was shown in 1909. Though the act as a whole brought no considerable downward revision, it was less aggressively protectionist than the previous Republican measures. The increases of duty were more furtive, the reductions were more loudly proclaimed. The extreme advocates of protection were on the defensive. There was unmistakable evidence in Congress and in the community of opposition to a further upward movement. High-water mark apparently had been reached, and there was reason to expect that the tide, no longer moving upward, might thereafter begin to recede."

Prof. Gaston Jèze, the well-known authority on French financial administration, has recently issued a volume entitled *Éléments de droit public et administratif* (Paris: Giard et Brière, pp. xviii, 313). This little book presents clearly but briefly the general principles of French public law.

A French translation, in two volumes, of Jellinek's *Das Recht des modernen Staates*, is promised from the press of E. Giard & E. Brière.

Dr. Heinrich Gerland's *Die englische Gerichtsverfassung* (Leipzig, Göschen, pp. xvi, 1020) is a systematic account of the present English judicial organization, the preparation of which has been in part occasioned by the recent movement for judicial reform in Germany.

*La Hollande politique*, by Paul Verschave (Paris, Perrin, pp. 419), is a study of the history and present situation of political parties in the Netherlands. The author discusses the history and principles of each party, and the coalitions which they have formed with each other. The work is an important contribution to the parliamentary history of the Netherlands since 1848, and is especially welcome because before its appearance there had been no available study of the working of parliamentary institutions among the Dutch.

*Pan-Amerika: Entwicklung, Umfang und Bedeutung der pan-amerikanischen Bewegung* (Berlin, Maritima, pp. xx, 304) is a sympathetic account of the Pan-American movement, by Alfred H. Fried, the well-known advocate of international peace. The author gives an historical

account of the movement for closer relations among the states on the American continent, describes the organization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and the efforts to establish close commercial relations among the American states. He thinks it an error to conclude that the Pan-American movement is one by which the United States is attempting to establish a hegemony over the other independent states on this continent, and argues that European countries should aim to establish among themselves relations similar to those established among the countries on the American continent.

*Organisation des ministères des affaires étrangères dans un certain nombre de pays*, by Baron Guillaume (Brussels, Goemaere), is a summary account of the organization of the foreign services in Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, the United States, Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, the Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, and Switzerland. The author includes in his discussion not only the organization of the ministries, but also an account of the diplomatic and consular services; and treats of the appointment, advancement, and retirement of members of these services in the respective countries.

## CURRENT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO

One of the most important of the various results achieved by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research is to be seen in the development of the official sentiment that has prompted the coming Budget Exposition. New York is the first American city to undertake, for the enlightenment of the taxpayers, an extensive public exposition of the way in which a budget is compiled. The various departments of the budget will be demonstrated by the use of diagrams, tables and charts; and wherever it is possible to do so actual materials and tangible illustrations of the things for which the city's money is spent will be put upon exhibition. Lectures will be given daily by various heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus explaining the intricacies of departmental administration and defending the expenditures under their control. It is planned, if enough public interest in the experiment is aroused, to make the budget exhibit an annual affair in the hope that it may draw forth profitable suggestions as to how money can be saved without impairing service. In any case the experiment is of the highest interest if only in the fact that it shows a new and welcome tendency on the part of the city government to take