

NEWS AND NOTES: PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY W. F. DODD.

Mr. S. Gale Lowrie has been elected Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Cincinnati to fill the vacancy left by Professor Brooks who went to Swarthmore as Professor of Political Science. Mr. Lowrie will also be Head of the Municipal Reference Bureau of Cincinnati.

Mr. Milton E. Loomis has been appointed Instructor in Political Science at the University of Wisconsin to take the place of Mr. W. L. Bailey who has accepted an Assistant Professorship at Iowa College.

Professor H. L. McBain of the University of Wisconsin has been granted a leave of absence for the first semester. He will spend the time in New York.

Dr. S. K. Hornbeck, Professor of Political Science in the Provincial College at Hongchow and Secretary of the Famine Relief Commission of Shanghai will become an Instructor in Political Science at the University of Wisconsin next semester. Professor Hornbeck is now engaged in making an investigation of the commercial situation in Manchuria, with special reference to the open door policy.

Dr. Benjamin B. Wallace is spending the year at the University of Wisconsin in making an investigation of the open door policy for the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. Herman G. James, until recently a graduate student at Columbia University, has been appointed adjunct professor in the school of government of the University of Texas.

Dr. W. B. Munro, until recently assistant professor of government at Harvard University, has been elected professor of municipal government in the same institution.

Dr. Samuel P. Orth has been appointed acting professor of politics in Cornell University for the first semester of 1912-13.

In the August number of this REVIEW (p. 457) the name of the author, Professor Willard E. Hotchkiss of Northwestern University, was by inadvertence omitted from a note regarding *The Judicial Work of the Comptroller of the Treasury* (Cornell Studies in History and Political Science, Vol. III. 1911. Pp. xiii, 164.)

Professor J. W. Garner resumed his work at the University of Illinois this fall, after a year's leave of absence abroad.

Mr. Ralston Hayden (M.A., University of Michigan, 1911) has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of Michigan.

Mr. William M. Hunley has been promoted from an instructorship to an assistant professorship in the University of Virginia.

Mr. John A. Lapp, Legislative Reference Librarian of Indiana, has also become lecturer in legislation at Indiana University. Mr. Lapp devotes one day a week to the University, and gives courses in legislation and special lectures on problems of legislation.

Professor J. H. Reynolds, head of the department of history and political science in the University of Arkansas, has been elected acting president of the same institution for the ensuing year. Associate Professor David Y. Thomas has been made full professor and acting head of the department of history and political science, and Mr. Carl Stephenson assistant professor.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has in press the following publications: *History of Road Legislation in Iowa* by Professor John E. Brindley; *History of Indemnity for Work Accidents in Iowa* by Professor E. H. Downey.

Mr. Sudhindra Bose of Calcutta, India, (M.A., University of Illinois) is giving a course in "Oriental Politics and Civilization," at the State University of Iowa.

Mr. Elliott H. Goodwin, who has held the position of secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League and the Civil Service Reform Association of New York since 1902, has resigned to become general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, which was organized as a result of the National Commercial Conference held in Washington last April. Mr. Goodwin's offices are now in Washington.

Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Director of the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques*, died in Paris on June 15, 1912. M. Leroy-Beaulieu was the author of numerous books dealing with the broader political and social questions, but was probably best known to English readers through his work on Russia which was translated into English under the title of *The Empire of the Tsars* (3 vols. 1893-96).

The Harris Political Science Prizes are again offered for the year 1912-13, and the competition is open to undergraduates in the colleges and universities of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The subjects for this year are: the commission form of government; the work of public service commissions; and child welfare legislation. For further information application should be made to Professor N. D. Harris, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

The meeting of the Institut de Droit International was held this year in Christiania, during the latter part of August and the early part of September. The Institut voted a project concerning the effect of war on treaties, and devoted some attention to the discussion of a proper program for the next meeting of the peace conference. It accepted an invitation to become an advisor to the division of international law of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

A collection of the Political Writings of Rousseau in two volumes is to appear shortly from the Cambridge University Press (Putnam).

Power of Congress over Interstate Commerce, by Thomas Carl Spelling (Washington, 1912, pp. 318) was prepared for the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and is primarily a digest of decisions of the United States Supreme Court in cases relating to interstate commerce.

Volume thirty-seven of the report of the Immigration Commission deals with immigration legislation (61st Cong., 3d sess., Senate Doc. 758. Pp. vi, 956). It contains a brief historical account of immigration legislation, the text of federal immigration laws, a digest of immigration decisions, the text of steerage legislation with some historical introduction, and a digest and compilation of state laws relating to immigration and aliens.

Present interest in impeachment cases is responsible for the publication by the United States government of two documents dealing with the subject: *Impeachment of Charles Swayne*. Proceedings in the House of Representatives (House Committee on Judiciary, pp. 700); *Extracts from the Journals of the United States Senate in all cases of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives, 1793-1904*. (62d Cong. 2d sess., Senate Doc. 876. Pp. 594.)

The *Year Book* for 1911 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, 1912, pp. xiii, 195), contains a full statement of the organization and plans of that institution. Other agencies for the promotion of international peace are dealt with, and there is a full discussion of the relations of the Endowment to such other agencies.

The new edition of *The History of Trade Unionisms* by Sidney and Beatrice Webb (Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1911) is a reprint of the original edition with the addition of an introduction. The greater part of the newly added introduction is devoted to a consideration of the decision in the Osborne Case, but the main tendencies in the history of English trade unionism since the publication of the first edition of the *History* in 1894 are also indicated.

"Labor Laws and their Enforcement" (Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1911) is the second volume in a series of *Studies in Economic Relations of Women* issued by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. The present volume comprises six essays by different authors, on various aspects of labor legislation in Massachusetts. Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University contributes a preface, and Professor Susan M. Kingsbury of Simmons College an introduction.

Two books have recently been published which seek to do for France what was done for England by Prof. A. V. Dicey's *Law and Public*

Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century: Joseph Charmont's *Les transformations du droit civil* (Paris, Colin, 1912, pp. xv, 294); and Léon Duguit's *Les transformations générales du droit privé depuis le Code Napoléon*. (Paris, Alcan, 1912, pp. ii, 206.)

To Dr. Karl Strupp's *Urkunden zur Geschichte des Voelkerrechts* a supplement has been issued (Gotha, Perthes, 1912, pp. viii, 106) which contains documents relating to Morocco, Tripoli, and Persia, and some of the recent arbitration treaties.

Among the books recently published or announced for publication the following are of interest to students of political science: *Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers*, by Frederick Wells Williams (Scribner); *The Oregon System*, by Allen H. Eaton (McClurg); *The New City Government*, by Henry Bruère (Appleton); *Social Progress in Contemporary Europe*, by F. A. Ogg (Macmillan); *The Governments of Europe*, by F. A. Ogg (Macmillan); *The Government of American Cities* by William B. Munro (Macmillan); *The Government of England*, revised edition, by A. Lawrence Lowell (Macmillan); *Handbook of Municipal Accounting*, by U. L. Leonhauser (Appleton); *Majority Rule and the Judiciary*, by William L. Ransom (Scribner); *Socialism and Democracy in Europe*, by Samuel P. Orth (Holt); *The Courts, the Constitution, and Parties*, by A. C. McLaughlin (University of Chicago Press); *A History of the Presidency from 1897 to 1909*, by Edward Stanwood (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Essentials of International Public Law*, by Amos S. Hershey (Macmillan).

It has been very difficult in recent years to obtain complete sets of Martens' *Recueil de traités*. The Dietrich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (Theodor Weicher) of Leipzig, the publishers of the *Recueil*, now announce that they will reprint the volumes that are out of print, and will be able to supply full sets. But individual volumes or parts of the set will be supplied only in exceptional cases.

Two contributions have been made recently to the rather scant literature dealing with Brazilian governmental and political questions. *Noções de Direito Administrativo Brasileiro*, by Alcides Cruz (Porto Alegre, Grundlach, 1910, pp. x, 240) is a brief summary of administrative powers and organization. A. G. de Aranjó Jorge's *Ensaio de Historia Diplomatica do Brasil no regimen Republicano* (1st series

1889-1902. Rio de Janeiro, Silva, 1912, pp. viii, 181) gives a full discussion of the diplomatic relations of Brazil from the founding of the republic to 1902; a volume now in press covers the period from 1902 to 1912.

Professor W. M. Geldart's *Elements of English Law* (New York, Henry Holt, Home University Library, pp. 256), is not comparable with the numerous small works which seek to make law easy, but is a careful and scholarly statement of the essential principles of English law. It should prove of value not only to the student of law but to every intelligent citizen as well.

Professor Frederick Parker Walton's *Historical Introduction to the Roman Law* has been issued in a second edition (Edinburg: William Green, 1912. pp. xvi, 391). The volume is scholarly, but is not too technical for the student. Its usefulness is increased by its frequent comparison of Roman legal principles with the principles of other legal systems.

In the Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota for April, 1912 (Vol. 2, No. 3), Prof. O. G. Libby has "A Sketch of the Early Political Parties in the United States." Of especial interest is the author's refutation of the frequently repeated statements that the election of 1800 was the triumph of the masses over the intelligent minority.

Vol. XIX, No. 3 (May-June, 1912) of the *Revue générale de droit international public* contains comments, by a number of the leading European scholars in international law, upon the proposal to establish an American Institute of International Law. The proposal, which has been made by Messrs. James Brown Scott and Alejandro Alvarez, was commented upon favorably by Prof. A. de Lapradelle in the January-February number of the same journal, in which also is published the text of the note in which the new organization was first proposed.

Henry Campbell Black's *Handbook of the Law of Judicial Precedents, or the Science of Case Law* (St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1912, pp. xv, 768) fills a gap in our legal literature, and fills it, moreover, in a satisfactory manner. The author discusses with care, and usually

with adequate citation of authorities, practically all questions that arise in the use of case law.

Edward Jenks' *Short History of English Law* (London, Methuen, 1912, pp. xxxv, 396) is a scholarly work dealing primarily with private law. The author touches lightly upon the development of the courts and the relation of the state towards its subjects because these matters have already been adequately treated elsewhere. Perhaps because of leaving aside to a large extent the development of the courts, Mr. Jenks' work nowhere presents as well rounded a picture of the important steps in English legal development as was given by Professor Maitland in his much briefer discussion. (Maitland's *Collected Papers*, II, 417-496).

Die norwegisch-schwedische Union, ihr Bestehen und ihre Lösung, (Breslau, Marcus, 1912) by Professors Anathon Aall and Nicholas Gjelsvik, traces the history of the Union from 1814, gives an account of its dissolution, and of the settlement of questions arising out of the dissolution. Much attention is devoted to the character of the union between Norway and Sweden, the authors asserting that the union was one between states which remained sovereign and each of which preserved all the attributes of independent states. In spite of evidence of bias the volume is of real scientific value.

Of the work by Dr. Adolph Gerber, *Niccolo Machiavelli; Die Handschriften, Ausgaben und Übersetzungen seiner Werke im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert* (Gotha: F. A. Perthes) two parts have appeared, one of text (pp. 102), a minute and painstaking study of the MSS. of Machiavelli, and the other comprising a series of excellent facsimiles intended to illustrate the various MSS. and early printed editions. While this study is one which will appeal primarily to bibliographers and philologists, it is a work of value to students of politics in that it throws light upon the use and misuse made of Machiavelli's writings during the 16th and 17th centuries, and therefore upon the growth of the Machiavelli tradition. Another part, a study of the early editions in Italian and in translation is in press.

A new (third) edition was issued in 1911 of *Les Questions actuelles de politique étrangère en Europe* (Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine. Paris, Alcan, pp. 322). The subjects discussed are the English

foreign policy, German foreign policy, the question of Austria-Hungary, Macedonia and the Balkans, Russian internal affairs, and the relations of Russia with other European countries. The authors dealing with these questions are such well-known authorities as F. Charmes, A. Leroy-Beaulieu, R. Millet, A. Ribot, A. Vandal, R. de Caix, R. Henry, G. Louis-Jaray, R. Pinon, and A. Tardieu. The volume first appeared in 1907, and has now been carefully revised to 1911 by the authors. It constitutes a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with European external relations. M. Louis-Jaray's discussion of the Austro-Hungarian question is especially valuable.

In recent years there has been a great deal of discussion among Argentine scholars as to whether the Argentine government may be classed as presidential or parliamentary, and this discussion has its basis in the fact that the government in its operation does not conform to either of these two types. An important contribution has been made to this subject by a volume entitled *Función Constitucional de los Ministros* (Buenos Aires, 1911, pp. xxxv, 196), which forms volume two of the Biblioteca Argentina de Ciencias Políticas. In the volume are collected articles by a number of the leading students, most of the articles having previously appeared in the *Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas*. Of interest also in connection with this subject is Professor Adolfo Posada's *La República Argentina: Impresiones y Comentarios* (Madrid: Suarez, 1912. Pp. xi, 488). Professor Posada's volume is devoted mainly to general impressions of the country, but there is an interesting chapter on the Argentine constitution and the political régime. He is inclined to agree with those who regard the government as neither presidential nor parliamentary, but as possessing some of the characteristics of both types.

The Negro in Pennsylvania, Slavery-Servitude-Freedom, 1639-1861, (American Historical Association, Washington, 1911, pp. ix, 314) by Professor Edward R. Turner, was awarded the Justin Winsor Prize in American History for 1912, and is perhaps the best study that has appeared upon the negro in some one state. Students of government will find much of interest in the volume, and should be more particularly interested in the chapters on the legal status of the slave, the legal status of the free negro, the suffrage, and fugitive slaves. Students of constitutional history and constitutional law would have welcomed a fuller discussion of the case of *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*.

The sixth volume of the *Jahrbuch des oeffentlichen Rechts* has appeared (Tübingen; J. C. B. Mohr, 1912. Pp. viii, 536). In general plan the volume is similar to those of previous years, and the high standard of excellence of the earlier volumes is maintained. Of the reports upon recent legislation in the field of public law perhaps the most important are those upon the new constitutions of Alsace-Lorraine and Monaco, upon the Mecklenburg proposed constitution, upon the public law of Turkey from 1909 to 1911, and upon constitutional developments in China since 1901. Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago contributes an article upon the movement for uniform legislation in the United States.

With the appearance of volume three, O. Orban's *Le droit constitutionnel de la Belgique* is now complete. The third volume of this work (Liège, Dessain, 1911, pp. 622, xxix) is devoted almost entirely to constitutional guaranties, but there is a brief discussion of some of the principles of Belgian administrative law. The section devoted to sanctions of constitutional guaranties should be of interest to American students. The author urges the adoption in Belgium of the principle of judicial power to declare laws unconstitutional, the legislature having power to initiate a constitutional amendment if it is dissatisfied with the judicial decision; he thinks that this would be more satisfactory in Belgium than in the United States, because of the less cumbersome machinery provided for the amendment of the Belgian constitution. His discussion suggests the movement for easier methods of amending constitutions in this country, a movement which in recent months has centered around the proposal for the "recall of judicial decisions."

Attitude of American Courts in Labor Cases, by Professor George Gorham Groat (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 42, pp. ix, 400) is neither a statement nor a criticism of the general principles of law applied by the courts in labor cases. The purpose of the volume seems to be mainly to show the mental attitude of judges, by means of the quotation of views expressed in judicial decisions, irrespective of whether the views are obiter or not, and these views are arranged by subjects but without much analysis or classification; the subjects of employers' liability and workmen's compensation are not dealt with, but practically all other labor subjects are covered. Quotations from decided cases, even though

they may be dicta, are of value as showing the judicial point of view, but where subjects have been so much discussed elsewhere and where the judicial attitude has been called attention to so frequently, it is doubtful whether a work of this sort can possess any great value. We need badly a careful analysis and criticism of judicial decisions in labor cases, and it is to be regretted that the author did not attempt something of this sort.

In *The Progress of Japan, 1853-1871* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 323), Mr. J. H. Gubbins, lecturer in Japanese in the University of Oxford, has given a clear and satisfactory account of Japanese development during this formative period. The volume is devoted almost entirely to political events, and takes the subject down to the abolition of feudalism in 1871. Appendices covering nearly a hundred pages give the text of all important documents. This volume and Ueyehara's *Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909*, afford English readers a satisfactory treatment of modern political developments in Japan. Of an entirely different character is Robert P. Porter's *The Full Recognition of Japan* (Oxford University Press, 1911, pp. x, 789). Mr. Porter gives some attention to the political development of Japan, but the volume is primarily devoted to a survey of present economic and social conditions.

Various countries of Latin-America have in recent years issued revised collections of their international treaties. The latest and most complete collection of this character has recently been published by the Argentine Republic in eleven volumes: *Tratados, convenciones, protocolos, actos y acuerdos internacionales*. (Publicación oficial, Buenos Aires, J. A. Alsina, 1911-12.)

This extensive work includes not only all the international treaties and conventions of Argentine with foreign countries, but also the protocols of armistice, conventions of international congresses, adhesions of Argentine to international agreements, arbitral decisions to which Argentine has been a party, and the interstate or inter-provincial agreements of the Argentine Republic. The last volume is of particular interest to students of colonial history in that it contains the great historical documents, with the ordinances, decrees and cédulas of the Spanish Crown and the conquistadores beginning with the Papal Bull of Alexander the Sixth in 1493 and coming down to the independence of Argentine in 1810. It is unquestionably the most

pretentious collection of international documents published by any country of Latin-America and will be invaluable to the student of the diplomatic history and international relations of the Argentine Republic.

Salvador has during the last year likewise published a new edition of its treaties in three small volumes: *Pactos internacionales de el Salvador* by P. Abraham Ramirez (San Salvador, Tip. La Union, 1910-1911). The books make a poor appearance and the workmanship is inferior, both in editing and printing.

The Stanley Committee of the House of Representatives made its report on the United States Steel Corporation in August (62 Cong., 2d sess., House Report 1127). The majority report presents an elaborate and perhaps not always correct account of the development of the Steel Corporation. The majority of the committee recommend a bill strengthening the Sherman anti-trust law and defining what shall constitute unreasonable restraint of trade; the burden of proving reasonableness of combinations in restraint of trade is to be upon the combination, and a rebuttable presumption of unreasonableness is to arise in case of any combination controlling more than thirty per cent. of any industry. Under this bill it is planned that the control of corporations shall remain with the courts, and judicial power as to this matter is much expanded. In its general characteristics the bill is similar to the one submitted some time ago by Senator LaFollette. The minority of the committee agrees with the majority bill, but considers that further control through a permanent administrative commission is necessary. Its views agree in large part with those presented by the Cummins bill and by Dr. Van Hise's recent book.

Concentration and Control: A Solution of the Trust Problem in the United States (New York, Macmillan, 1912, p. xiii, 281) is a sane and well balanced book. The volume presents what is perhaps the best brief statement of the movements toward concentration in the industrial world. The author's discussion of the place of competition in our present business organization is especially valuable. The chapter devoted to the laws regarding co-operation is the weakest of the book. But Dr. Van Hise has sufficiently mastered the legal situation to make his positive suggestions for the future of great value. He urges the necessity of permanent commissions to control large industries in a manner similar to that already developed for railways

and other public service corporations. While Dr. Van Hise has said little that is new, his volume co-ordinates the whole subject in a useful manner, and should be in the hands of every person interested in the solution of the trust problem.

In a brief volume entitled *Neutralization* (Oxford University Press, 1911, pp. 91), Mr. C. F. Wicker analyzes the elements contained in the condition of permanent neutrality, collects the principal instances of neutralization, narrating the salient facts of each, and discusses the effects of neutralization with regard to fortifications, the right of a neutralized state to form alliances, the maintenance of permanent neutrality, the possession of colonies, and the formation of tariff unions. With respect to the Panama Canal, the author holds that its condition is a compromise between neutralization and complete American control. The main proposition of the book, however, is found in the last chapter on "The United States and Neutralization," reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which the author suggests further neutralization as a means towards disarmament. He advocates the neutralization of the Philippines as the best solution of the question as to the proper disposition of the islands, although he admits that such a solution would compel the United States to forego whatever special commercial advantages in the islands she now enjoys. This plan undoubtedly contains some attractive features, but it is to be feared that the author is too sanguine in supposing that the neutralization of the Philippines would insure the permanent peace of the Pacific, and in suggesting neutralization as a panacea for the disturbances of South America.

A more extended discussion of the subject of neutralization is contained in Emmanuel Descamp's *L'État neutre à titre permanent. Étude de droit international comparé* (Paris, 1912, Libraire du Recueil Sirey). The author, whose work on the neutrality of Belgium is already well-known, gives an historical account of the several cases of neutralization, and discusses the position of permanent neutralization in international law.

In *L'Annexion du Congo à la Belgique et le droit international*, (Brussels, Van Fleteren, 1911) Dr. Roger Brunet gives an historical account of the movement for annexation, and discusses fully the international aspects of the question. The relations between Belgium and the Congo state before annexation are also discussed.

Social Evolution and Political Theory is the title of a volume containing the eight lectures delivered on the Beer Foundation at Columbia University, in April, 1911, by Leonard T. Hobhouse, Professor of Sociology in the University of London (The Columbia University Press, New York, 1911, pp. 218). For the most part the lectures fall within the domain of sociology, and deal with such subjects as the meaning and evolution of progress, eugenics, social harmony and the social mind, and social morphology. There are several essays, however, of more immediate interest to students of political theory. One of these traces the growth of the state from its beginning as a primitive group. In another, entitled "Social Philosophy and Modern Problems" the author reviews in a very general way the controversy regarding the sphere of the state and the limits of state action. It is generally recognised, he says, that the sphere of public responsibility has been enlarged, and has to be still further enlarged. And, he also adds, the old reluctance to assign new functions to the state is a diminishing quantity as is shown by the numerous recent examples of socialistic legislation in England. In a chapter entitled "The individual and the state" he develops the theory that the ideal society is one of co-operation, and that the best organized society will be that in which the co-operation is most perfect and complete. A pronounced adversary of the *laissez faire* doctrine, he characterizes as false the antithesis between liberty and restraint and asserts, what is obvious to every thinking man, that the greater the freedom of the strong man, the less the freedom of the weaker.

Sir Roland K. Wilson in a book entitled *The Province of the State* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1911, pp. xvii, 321) attempts to define the limits of legitimate state action. He conceives the state merely as a "justice enforcing association," and condemns all activities of a socialistic character. He defends the theories of the *laissez faire* writers like Spencer and the other Victorian radicals, and maintains that their ideas never had a fair trial. The assertion of the socialist writers, on the contrary, that those views were once given a fair trial and found unsatisfactory, he pronounces a veritable myth. The only legitimate state, we are told, is the libertarian state, that is, one reduced to its lowest terms, and the only valid reason for maintaining it is the certainty of continued strife and triumphant injustice, if every man were a judge in his own case. Many of the activities undertaken by modern states should be left to private enterprise. Concerning public educa-

tion he remarks, "of all the policies, the most indefensible is that of forcing everybody to pay for, and forcing all children into, schools in which all debatable topics are tabooed" (108). State provision for elementary education he says is bad for morals and liberty, and state provision for secondary education is several degrees worse (103). Education of children is the business of their parents, not of the state. Nevertheless, he admits that it is the business of the state to see that the parental duty is properly discharged, to protect every child against both parental tyranny and parental neglect, and if necessary, to appoint a guardian to watch over him (264).

He condemns state support of religious worship (119), state aid to science and art (122), state appropriations for museums and libraries (127), pensions for authors (128), the granting of titles and honors except to those in the service of the state, liquor prohibition laws (157), state aid to public health (174), compulsory vaccination laws (though he justifies compulsory notification and isolation in the case of contagious disease), public medical assistance (187), medical inspection of school children (190), favors the abolition of the postal monopoly (200), and the separation of church and state in England and Scotland (202), and condemns old age pensions, state poor relief, workingmen's insurance and all the other more or less socialistic undertakings of modern states.

Fifty million pounds annually could be saved by the state on four or five of these items (198). The proper and indispensable work of the state, he adds, is now being carried on under the heavy disadvantage of our ever growing financial drain for extraneous objects, and immense possibilities of further national progress now open to us will be largely missed unless something is done to check the growing superstition in regard to the mere omnipotence of the state (310). On the whole, the case for the *laissez faire* theorists is well stated but it is far from convincing in this day when universal experience points in the other direction.

Second Chambers in Practice is the title of a small volume containing the papers of the Rainbow Circle of London for the year 1910-1911 (P. S. King and Son, 1911, pp. 164). There are nine essays in all, by various writers, dealing with the upper legislative chambers of the principal American and European States, and the English self-governing colonies. The opinions expressed are, in general, unfavorable to the bicameral system. Second chambers, we are told, are "a late efflores-

cence of civilization." Where there is a federation the utility of an upper chamber is admitted, but in a unitary state it is declared to be the reverse of useful, and many colonial states are finding this out. Second chambers are in practice constant sources of friction and delay, and they rarely serve as safeguards, since they tend to become a "reflex" of the lower house. The French Senate is described as a "manufactured article" a *lusus naturae* and "it is almost impossible to find any theoretical justification of it." The Swiss Council of States, however, has more *raison d'être*, since Switzerland is a federal state. The German Bundesrath is characterized as the strongest upper chamber in the world, and the United States Senate as an anomaly, and the "worst element in the American Constitution." Its supremacy over the House of Representatives is declared to be "illogical, and injurious." The British House of Lords in its present form, we are told, should be abolished, and reconstructed on the Norwegian principle.¹

¹ In the preparation of book notes assistance has been received from Mr. E. M. Borchard and from Professors Jesse S. Reeves, J. W. Garner, and J. M. Mathews.