

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY CHARLES G. FENWICK

Bryn Mawr College

Prof. John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, has been assigned the general editorship of the August and November issues of *THE POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* pending action of the executive council of the association upon the resignation of Dr. W. W. Willoughby. The department of book reviews is temporarily in charge of the editor of News and Notes.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Political Science Association is planning to hold its third annual meeting at Portland, Ore., in September. Mr. J. R. Douglas of the University of California is secretary of the branch, and Prof. W. F. Ogburn of Reed College, Portland, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Prof. Alvin S. Johnson, of Cornell University, has been appointed professor of political science at Leland Stanford University.

Prof. David P. Barrows of the University of California, has been engaged in Belgian relief work at Brussels.

Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, of Amherst College, is giving courses in American government and European municipal government in the summer session of Columbia University.

Mr. William G. Avirett has been appointed assistant in political science at Amherst College.

Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, head of the department of history and politics at Princeton University will be absent during the academic year 1916-1917, and will lecture at the request of the Chinese government in various universities of China. During his absence Prof. Dana C. Munro will act as head of the department.

Harold Scott Quigley, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, has been appointed instructor in the department of history and politics of Princeton University. Leonard P. Fox, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, has also been appointed instructor in the same department.

Dr. John Bauer, who has worked with the New York public service commission and who is a frequent contributor to scientific journals on subjects in the field of accounting and public utilities, has been appointed professor of economics at Princeton University.

Prof. Marshall S. Brown, head of the department of history and political science of New York University, has been appointed acting dean of the College of Arts and Pure Science of that institution for the coming year.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, of New York University, who has been in the far east on a six months' leave of absence, will resume his regular duties at the university in the fall.

Prof. Karl F. Geiser is conducting a course on international relations in the summer session of Oberlin College. The course is offered under the auspices of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and deals with international politics from an historical and objective point of view, especially during the period since 1871.

Dr. Robert T. Crane, assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan, has been promoted to an associate professorship.

Dr. L. D. Upson, director of the newly established bureau of governmental research at Detroit, has been appointed lecturer in municipal administration at the University of Michigan. Dr. Upson was formerly director of the Dayton bureau of municipal research.

Prof. F. M. Anderson of Dartmouth College is conducting a course in European governments at the summer session of the University of Illinois.

Dr. John Mez, lecturer for the American association for international relations, is giving a course of lectures at the summer session of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Henry G. Hodges, who takes his doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania this year, has been appointed to an instructorship in the new school of municipal administration and public service of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Charles Holloway Crennan, who takes his doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania this year, has been appointed an instructor in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Crennan will give courses on railroad transportation, history of economics and commerce, and economic doctrines and social problems. For eight weeks this summer Mr. Crennan will take Professor Bates' work in political science in the University of Indiana.

Mr. John A. Dunaway has been appointed an instructor in economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. C. Hanford has been appointed an instructor in government at Harvard University; and Philip Quincy Wright, Ph.D., University of Illinois, has been appointed as assistant in international law at the same institution.

Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, has been appointed Albert Shaw lecturer on diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University for 1917. His lectures will deal with the beginnings of American diplomatic relations with Japan.

Mr. Robert M. Jameson, for the past three years secretary of the bureau of municipal research and reference at the University of Texas, has been appointed to the Ozias Goodwin Fellowship in government at Harvard University for the year 1916-1917. Mr. Edward T. Paxton has been advanced to the position of secretary of the bureau, and instructor in government. He will have charge of a new course to be offered in municipal research methods, intended especially to fit men for positions in municipal research bureaus.

Prof. Herman G. James, director of the Texas bureau of municipal research and reference, is preparing a volume on municipal functions, to be issued early in 1917 as one of the National Municipal League series.

Miss Alice M. Holden, who has been secretary of the bureau of municipal research at Harvard University, has been appointed to the

staff of Vassar College, where she will organize and conduct courses in municipal government.

Stanford University is seriously considering the institution of the four quarter system. The law school has conducted summer sessions for several years, and it is generally felt that the University should remain open during the summer, which is in California one of the pleasantest seasons of the year.

Under the supervision of Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh, head of the department of political science at the State University of Iowa, a volume on *Statute Law-making in Iowa* is being compiled for publication by the state historical society of Iowa.

Two monographs, one by Dr. Sudhindra Bose on *Some Aspects of British Rule in India* and the other by Dr. Lorin Stuckey on *The Iowa State Federation of Labor*, have recently been published by the State University of Iowa.

The Harris political science prizes, established by Mr. N. W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, for the best essays in any department of political science and open to undergraduates of universities and colleges in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, were awarded for 1915-1916 to R. J. Cunningham, University of Wisconsin, subject, "The Reorganization of the Judicial System in Wisconsin," to T. B. Bassett, Northwestern University, subject, "The Reorganization of the Legislature in Illinois," and to J. A. Swisher, University of Iowa, subject, "The Reorganization of the Executive Department of Iowa State Government." The subjects for 1916-1917 are: 1, Selection of public servants; 2, National control of railroads; 3, Problems of statute law-making; 4, International affairs: a program for the proposed League to Enforce Peace, and the military policy of the United States in relation to its foreign policy. Additional information may be obtained from Professor N. D. Harris, Evanston, Illinois.

The first annual assemblage of the League to Enforce Peace was held in Washington, D. C., on May 26 and 27. The purpose of the meeting was to devise and determine upon measures for giving effect to the proposals adopted at the conference held in June, 1915, at Independence

Hall, Philadelphia, for a league of nations to enforce peace. Delegates were present from various organizations interested in the cause of international peace and from many of the larger universities and colleges. The meetings were presided over by the Hon. William Howard Taft and consisted of addresses by prominent publicists upon the platform of the league together with a consideration of plans for giving effect to the league program. Under the general topic of "American National Policies and the League Program," Mr. Taft discussed the constitutionality of the program, Prof. G. G. Wilson of Harvard University spoke of the Monroe Doctrine and Mr. Talcott Williams answered the objection of the danger of entangling alliances—these three being the chief addresses of interest to the political scientist. At the dinner with which the meetings closed President Wilson delivered the closing address and, while disclaiming any intention of discussing the program of the league, called attention to the fact that the United States has become, whatever its wish in the matter, a participant in the affairs of the world; and he asserted that in consequence the United States was willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize certain fundamental objects, namely, the right of every people to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live, the right of small states to enjoy equal security in sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the right of the world to be free from disturbances of the peace caused by the aggression of one state upon another.

The American Society of International Law held its tenth annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 27–29. The opening address was delivered by Mr. Elihu Root, president of the Society, following which a paper was read by Mr. David Jayne Hill on "The possible means of increasing the effectiveness of international law." On the general subject, "The relation of the export of arms and munitions of war to the rights and obligations of neutrals," papers were read by Profs. James W. Garner and Philip Marshall Brown. Prof. Raleigh C. Minor spoke on the topic of "The rules of law which should govern the conduct of submarines with reference to enemy and neutral merchant vessels and the conduct of such vessels toward submarines," and Profs. Amos S. Herschey and Francis N. Thorpe discussed the question, "Should the right to establish war zones on the high seas be recognized and what, if any, should be the provisions of international law on this subject?" At the last formal meeting the report of the standing committee on the study and teaching of international law was presented.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science held its twentieth annual meeting in Philadelphia on April 28 and 29. The significant feature of the meeting was the presence of official delegations appointed by the governors of most of the States and of delegates from a large number of scientific associations and other organizations interested in the cause of international peace. The general subject of the meetings was, "What Shall the United States Stand for in International Relations?" The separate topic, "The Significance of Preparedness" gave rise to a lively discussion between the advocates and opponents of increased military and naval appropriations. The proceedings of the meeting will be published as usual in the form of a special volume to appear in July.

The committee on field work of the association of Urban Universities has issued a questionnaire directed to all instructors in American universities and colleges having supervision of field work of collegiate grade in any department of instruction. The object of the committee is to ascertain the various methods at present in use in the conduct of field work and to prepare a report incorporating the results of the investigation and recommending to the association certain standards and methods in the conduct of field work based upon the result of the inquiry. The chairman of the committee is P. R. Kolbe, Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

The subjects for the Hart, Schaffner and Marx economic prizes for the year 1917 have been announced and include by preference the following titles: 1. The effect of the European war on wages and the activity of labor organizations in the United States; 2. Social insurance; 3. The practical working of the federal reserve banking system; 4. The theory and practice of a minimum wage law; 5. Emergency employment. In addition there is a long list of available subjects which may be obtained from the secretary of the committee in charge, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago.

The Immigration Journal is a new monthly magazine devoted exclusively to immigration, naturalization, and closely related subjects. The purpose of the journal is to discuss all phases of the problem and to present concisely and without prejudice current information concerning the immigration movement and the immigrant as a factor in the population of the United States. The editor of the journal is Mr. W. W.

Hubbard who was clerk of the senate committee on immigration for several years and later secretary of the United States immigration commission.

“Military Service, Compulsory or Volunteer” was the general subject of the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science held at Columbia University on May 18. The subject was discussed from the point of view of fundamental principles, methods of military training, and the obligation of citizenship to the common defense.

In a brief pamphlet entitled *America's Best Defense*, Mr. Walter W. Davis attempts to suggest a program for the United States in view of the present situation in Europe. He insists that if the United States is to be drawn into the war it should only be upon an issue involving principles in which the permanent interests of mankind are embodied. These principles are then outlined, and it is urged that the United States obtain a definite statement from England (as the strongest naval power on whose side it appeared that we might be ranged) as to her attitude on those fundamental issues upon which the future peace of the world must rest.

The Macmillan Company announce the publication this summer of a volume entitled *Nationalism, War and Society*, by Edward Krehbiel, which purports to be “a study of nationalism and its concomitant, war, in their relation to civilization; and of the fundamentals and the progress of the opposition to war.” The material is to be presented in outline form, as in the case of the author's *Syllabus*, prepared in coöperation with David Starr Jordan, and the aim is to state both sides of the case.

Rights and Duties of Neutrals: A Discussion of Principles and Practices, by Daniel Chauncey Brewer (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. ix, 260), is largely a reprint of articles contributed by the author to the *Army and Navy Journal*, and as a discussion of the issues raised by the present war it is not without interest, though it falls very far short of being a treatise on the rights and duties of neutrals. The author proves conclusively, if any proof were needed, that many of the rules of international law set forth by the text writers fail to meet present-day conditions. His discussion of the unsatisfactory character of the present rules of contraband and the difficulties encountered in their practical application forms the most interesting

part of the book. The style is obscure and the few conclusions drawn are wholly negative.

In a little book of 200 pages entitled *The New Public Health* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916) Dr. H. W. Hill, director of the institute of public health of London, Ontario, attempts to show the changes which have come over public health administration in the past twenty years and which have given rise to what he terms the "new public health." The older sanitarians were primarily concerned with factors in our environment, with water supplies, milk supplies, drainage, sewage disposal, and ventilation, hoping that by the regulation of those on a scientific basis infectious diseases might be eliminated from the community. The new public health administration, according to Dr. Hill, is primarily interested in the sick individual, and by quarantine and disinfection attempts to prevent his becoming a source of infection to others during the time he is capable of carrying disease. It is a debatable point if the author is justified in giving so much credit for this new tendency in public health administration to Dr. Chapin of Providence in view of the intensive studies of diphtheria and typhoid fever which have come from Germany and the demonstration there of what we call "disease or bacillus carriers." Whether all of Dr. Hill's conclusions are accepted or not, however, his book is a clear, concise explanation of certain new methods of public health administration which have been introduced in the past few years, and which are likely to prove of far-reaching influence in America.

Only the name of its distinguished author, William Roscoe Thayer, justifies a notice of the small volume, *Germany vs. Civilization* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. 238) which bears as its sub-title "Notes on the Atrocious War." After a denunciation of President Wilson's criminal silence in not protesting against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium the author describes certain ugly traits of character exhibited by the Teutonic race in the course of history and their present manifestations, but the unmeasured condemnation and the unqualified denunciation necessarily weaken the force of what is true in the indictment and are only convincing to the already convinced. Of a similar unrestrained character and possessing less intrinsic merit is the volume, *The Greater Tragedy and Other Things*, by Benjamin A. Gould (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. 189) the gist of which is contained in the words; "If we have any appreciation of shame,

any dislike of national degradation, any understanding of national honor, we will throw Wilson out of the office he has desecrated."

"To start with a small certainty" the volume by Marshall Kelly entitled *Carlyle and the War* (Chicago, Open Court Publishing Company, 1916, pp. 337) will never be read to the last chapter by any reader susceptible to the ordinary influences that make for dizziness. The author, if we understand him rightly, attempts to set forth the judgment Carlyle would have passed upon the present war were he alive to witness it, but in so doing he apes Carlyle's style, which only the master's touch could justify, and carries us forward through a succession of mental jolts and jars until even the most patient must despair of following the thought through the words around it. The chapters discuss in turn the concert of Europe, ostensible causes of the war, the balance of power, and the real causes of the war; but the defense of Germany must be done more harm than good by the extravagance of the statements made in its behalf. The author has done badly a task which might have been profitable if done well. The object which he had in view can best be set forth in his own words: "Briton, Frank and Russ, with all the world to help, and damn the German cur, is the Mob-cry of the hour. But Briton with German had been a better bond for peace in Europe; and, if America is ever to be a mediator, she will need to cease *her* swelling of that Mob-cry."

The Open Court Publishing Company has contributed to the literature of the war a series of volumes of varying merit, the dominant note of which is an appeal to impartiality in the judgment of America concerning the position of Germany in the war. The least convincing to the average American, it is believed, will be the volume *Belgium and Germany: a Dutch View*, by Dr. J. H. Labberton, translated by W. E. Leonard (Chicago, 1916, pp. 153). The author discusses the violation of the neutrality of Belgium from the point of view of political and moral philosophy and reaches the conclusion that with respect to the treaty of 1839 Germany's personal obligation to keep her promise was set aside by a higher moral duty, the law of release operating "when-ever the living present utters commands of so high and imperative a character that the past and the ethical command of loyalty to that past must give way before them." The ethical command is in this case, of course, the necessity referred to by the imperial chancellor. But the graver matter is to reconcile Germany's release from her

promise with the "dreadful situation in which poor Belgium finds herself today." This is done by the theory of a state with an "ethical genius," for which Germany gives greater promise than any other nation, Prussia being the "ethically sound kernel of Europe." Hence the conclusion is reached that Germany's duty to her "moral vocation" superseded her duty to respect Belgium's personality.

Above the Battle, by Romain Rolland, translated by C. K. Ogden (Chicago, 1916, pp. 212) is a plea by the well-known author of *Jean Christophe* for a saner judgment of Germany by distinguishing between the German people and their military and intellectual rulers, and at the same time a further appeal to those who influence public opinion through the press not to kindle the flames of hatred against Germany for crimes for which the people are only partly responsible. The book is eloquent in its moral appeal, but the several chapters, being a collection of contributions to the press, are disconnected and inconclusive.

Germany Misjudged, by Roland Hugins (Chicago, 1916, pp. 114) is offered by the author as "an appeal to international good will in the interest of a lasting peace" and consists of a reprint of articles contributed to *The Open Court*. Three of the chapters are in the form of open letters to Germany, England and France, and the last chapter deals with the attitude of America. The defense of Germany is on many points unsupported by other evidence than the author's statement and is frequently marked by unqualified assertions which are too sweeping to be convincing. The appeal to America to study the underlying causes of the war and to approach all parties in charity and forbearance is above criticism.

Of considerably greater value than the three preceding volumes is *Justice in War Time*, by Bertrand Russell, which consists of a number of essays, previously published separately, dealing with ethical aspects of the war, supplemented by a political essay entitled "The Entente Policy, 1904-1915," which is presented in the form of a reply to Prof. Gilbert Murray's *Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey, 1906-1915*. The ethical principles of the author may be summed up as a criticism of "the fundamental irrational belief, on which all the others rest, . . . that the victory of one's own side is of enormous and indubitable importance, and even of such importance as to outweigh all the evils involved in prolonging the war." In sustaining this thesis the author points

out the tendency of modern diplomacy in the hands of the aristocracy, whether of blood or of wealth, to emphasize the rivalries between nations at the expense of their solidarity of fundamental interests, and he asserts that progress in international relations will depend upon the control of foreign relations by a class of the community in closer touch with common life. The essay on the Entente policy discusses the influence of the Moroccan question in stimulating war-like feeling both in Germany and in France, as well as the effect of the Anglo-Russian entente in intensifying the rivalry between Germany and Great Britain in respect to the development of Asia Minor. A final chapter on "What our policy ought to have been" shows how on many points England pursued a policy of needless hostility to Germany and helped to increase the hold of militarism on German public opinion.

Arrangements have been made with the Macmillan Company for publishing the report of the Committee on Instruction of the American Political Science Association, presented at the Washington meeting in December, 1915. This will be issued in substantially the form of the report of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association; and it is expected that the volume will be on sale and ready for distribution by September 1. This report should be of service, especially to teachers in the public schools and the smaller colleges.

DECISIONS OF AMERICAN COURTS ON POINTS OF PUBLIC LAW

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK

Law Librarian, New York State Library

Attorney's Fees—Act Imposing in Certain Cases. Sorenson vs. Webb. (Mississippi. March 27, 1916. 71 S. 273.) An act imposing a penalty in a reasonable attorney's fee upon every manufacturer for failure to pay his employees once in every month is unconstitutional as discriminating in favor of other classes of employers; there is no just and proper classification providing for the imposition of such a penalty upon manufacturers in contradistinction to other employers.

Divorce—Foreign Decree. Lister vs. Lister. (New Jersey. January 3, 1916. 97 A. 170.) A decree of divorce by a court in Nevada undertaking to dispose of the status in respect of marriage of spouses