

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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The managing editor will welcome from readers of the REVIEW items of news suitable for publication in the department of "News and Notes." The desire is to make this department as interesting and comprehensive as possible.

The third annual meeting of the Association was held in Providence, Rhode Island, December 26-29, 1906, under the auspices of Brown University. The meeting was in every way a most successful one. The papers read were interesting and valuable; the number of members registering their attendance considerably larger than upon any previous occasion; the various hospitalities extended of the most delightful character. The University Club opened its doors to its many comforts, and the Brown Union furnished an ideal place for social rendezvous. Wednesday evening, the committee of management of the John Carter Brown Library tendered a reception at the Brown Union to the members of all the associations holding sessions at the time in Providence. These other scientific bodies were the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the New England History Teachers' Association, and the Bibliographical Society of America. On Thursday, a luncheon was given to the members of these associations at the Lyman Gymnasium, by the corporation of Brown University, and from five to seven upon the same afternoon, Mrs. William B. Weeden received the members at her home. Another luncheon was tendered the Political Science Association by the Trustees of the Providence Athenæum on Friday, at the Lyman Gymnasium, and in the evening of the same day, a large smoker to all the associations was held at the Trocadero.

At the business meeting of the Association the following officers were elected for the year 1907: Hon. Frederick N. Judson of St.

Louis, president; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, first vice-president; Prof. H. A. Garfield, second vice-president; Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, third vice-president. In the places of Profs. L. S. Rowe, P. S. Reinsch, G. G. Wilson, W. A. Schaper, and J. A. Woodburn, whose terms of office expired, the following members of the Executive Council were elected: Prof. A. L. Lowell of Harvard University, Prof. James T. Young of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill University, Prof. Theodore Woolsey of Yale University, and Dr. Albert Shaw, retiring president of the Association.

Upon the invitation of the University of Wisconsin and other institutions of Madison, Wisconsin, that city was selected as the place of meeting of the Association in December, 1907.

Dr. M. V. Kovalewski has been appointed professor of public law at the University of St. Petersburg.

Dr. T. Perrin has been appointed Professor Borel's successor in the chair of public law of Neuchâtel.

Dr. P. E. Sokolowski, of the University of Moscow, has been appointed professor of Roman law at the University of Berlin. He is the author of *Die Philosophie im Privatrecht* (1902).

Prince E. Troubetzkoi has been appointed professor of the philosophy of law at the University of Moscow.

Dr. W. Lustkandl, emeritus professor of public law at Vienna, died in June, 1906.

Prof. Robert Somer plans to institute in April, 1907, a brief course on legal psychology and psychiatry at the University of Giessen.

Dr. Therese Labriola has been appointed professor of legal philosophy at the University of Sassari in Sardinia.

Otto Muehlbrecht, the prominent German publisher and bibliographer of jurisprudence and political science, died in Berlin on July 26.

Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, is making a tour of the South American republics for the purpose of a detailed study of their politics. He will devote a year to this investigation.

Frederic W. Maitland, the great English authority in historical jurisprudence, died December 21, 1906. The last work from his pen was the *Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen* (1906).

Prof. G. G. Wilson, of Brown University, will give a course of lectures on international law at Harvard University during the second half of the current academic year.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, is to give a course of lectures on the Government of the United States, at Columbia University, during March and April of this year. Dr. Albert Shaw is giving at the same institution eight lectures on Practical Problems of American Politics. Both lecture courses are on the George Blumenthal Foundation.

Prof. S. M. Lindsay, of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to a professorship in sociology in Columbia University.

Prof. E. J. Benton, of Adelbert College, is to deliver the Albert Shaw lectures upon international law and diplomacy at the Johns Hopkins University for the year 1906-07. His subject will be Questions of International Law and Diplomacy Involved in the Spanish-American War. These lectures will later appear in book form from the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D., has been given charge of the newly created Department of Legislative Reference of Baltimore City. His work will be similar to that which for several years has been so ably carried on by Dr. Charles McCarthy at Madison, Wis.

Mr. John Barrett, minister of the United States to Colombia, has been appointed director of the Bureau of American Republics. The functions of this bureau were materially increased by the international conference at Rio, and its organization will therefore undergo a considerable modification.

The *Harvard Law Review* for November contains a series of five articles on the career and influence of Prof. C. C. Langdell who was, for thirty-six years, professor of law at Harvard.

The College of Law of Northwestern University at Chicago began last May the publication of the *Illinois Law Review*.

A new department of political science and sociology has been established at the University of Nebraska, and Prof. George E. Howard appointed as its head professor, with L. E. Aylsworth and Guernsey Jones as assistants. Heretofore political science had been taught at the university as a department of American history, and sociology as a division of political economy.

In Zurich there has been founded a society for the creation of a central station for social literature. The purpose of this association is the collection of the more evanescent material on the social sciences, such as pamphlets, prospectuses, annual reports, etc. Similar centers are already in existence in Paris, London, Brussels, and Frankfort.

Courses on the press and journalism have recently been introduced in many German universities. Zurich has a professorate of journalism. At Greifswald, Professor v. Wenckstern gives a course on the press. Similar courses are offered at Leipsic, Halle, and Munich. Special attention is given in many universities to the law of the press and of publications in general. Prof. J. Kohler of the University of Berlin is just publishing an extensive work on the law of copyright.

The University of Manchester has established a chair of strategy and military history.

A majority of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford from the United States and Germany pursue juristic studies.

The academic winter course just established at the city of Hamburg comprises a number of lectures by French, English, Italian and American scholars. This international interchange of professors differs from that which has already been established at other universities, in that the foreigners in this case lecture in their own language. The purpose is to give the students an opportunity to familiarize themselves with foreign languages while pursuing their regular studies. Dr. W. H. Tolman, of New York, lectures this winter on industrial reform movements in America.

Dr. Charles McCarthy, the head of the legislative reference department of the State of Wisconsin, is giving a university course on comparative and practical legislation. The membership of this class is composed of advanced students in politics and economics at the University of Wisconsin. The entire process of legislation is studied with constant reference to the actual work of a legislative body. The students assist the legislative experts in preparing the work which legislators demand. They gather general information and specific data concerning proposed topics of legislation. They make tentative drafts of bills which are debated by the class as to their general advisability. They are then discussed, section by section, with great care, with a criticism of the phraseology, and an investigation of the relation of the new provisions to the already existing law.

This work has been exceedingly valuable in putting the students in direct touch with the practical workings of a legislature, and giving them an opportunity to apply their political and economic knowledge to the solution of concrete problems. Not only are the powers of analysis and criticism developed, but the students learn how to accomplish things by legislative means, and they learn to appreciate the natural limitations upon the feasibility of any general policy in legislative matters.

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the bureau of historical research of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has prepared and published a list of doctoral dissertations in history and political science in preparation, December, 1906.

Dr. G. Salvadori has published a brief but suggestive study on *Das Naturrecht und der Entwicklungsgedanke* (Leipzig, Dieterich).

The last number in the series of monographs published by the seminar in jurisprudence and politics at the University of Marburg is Dr. Arthur Adler's *Die Spionage*, a valuable contribution in a field to which, thus far, little scientific attention has been given.

At the eleventh meeting of the German section of the International Criminological Union, which was held at Frankfort in September, Prof. B. Freudenthal read a paper on American criminal administration in which he called attention to recent advances in American criminology.

There is at present appearing a completely revised edition of Prof. H. Brunner's famous *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*.

*A Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions*, by H. Montgomery and P. Cambroy, has just been published (London, Sonnenschein). The book deals with the current phraseology of English politics.

Professor W. B. Munro has in press (The Macmillan Co.) a work entitled *The Government of European Cities*.

The recent work of Prof. Emory R. Johnson, entitled *Ocean and Inland Water Transportation* (Appleton & Co.) has a chapter dealing with the Government Aid and Regulation of Ocean Commerce and Transportation.

Prof. John B. Phillips has contributed to the University of Colorado Studies, a paper dealing with the educational qualifications of voters in the United States.

In the *Pattern Nation* (London, Macmillan), Sir Henry Wrixon discusses the difficulties arising from the coexistence of political equality, and industrial and social distinctions.

The main topic of the *National Geographic Magazine* for October is Cuba. The number contains an account of the population, resources, and industries of the island. The December issue contains a valuable account of present conditions in China, by Hon. J. W. Foster.

To take the place of the now practically completed *Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts des Gegenwart* of Marquardsen and Seydel, many of whose volumes are now considerably out of date, there is announced from the press of J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) in Tübingen, a series of volumes under the title *Das öffentliche Recht der Gegenwart* under the editorship of Dr. George Jellinek, of the University of Heidelberg, Dr. Paul Laband, of the University of Strassburg, and Dr. Robert Piloty of the University of Würzburg. These volumes will be arranged in two series. The first series will consist of separate volumes dealing respectively with the systems of constitutional and administrative law of the chief States of the world, together with a consideration of the most recent theories and judicial determinations with reference to them. Appendices will give the texts of the constitutions discussed. Of this series the first volume, a new edition of Laband's *Deutsches Reichsstaatsrecht* has already appeared; and the entire series is expected to appear within the next six years. The second series will consist of *Jahrbücher des öffentlichen Rechts* which will contain notices of new treatises and essays of general scientific interest in the field of public law, references to newly enacted constitutional and administrative laws in all the principle States of the world, together with their texts when feasible, new judicial interpretations, etc. The first of these year-books is announced to appear this year, and will contain an article by Professor Laband upon the historical development of the imperial German constitution.

Professor Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, is one of the associate editors of both series.

The Special Tax Commission of Missouri appointed last summer by Governor Folk has submitted a report, exhibiting the faults of the existing system of taxation, and recommending the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the separation of State and local taxes and the entire discontinuance of the property tax now

levied by the State. The Commission was composed of Frederick N. Judson, (Chairman) Herbert S. Hadley, John H. Bothwell, Isidor Loeb, W. M. Williams, and E. C. Crow.

The report of the citizenship board of the Department of State, composed of James B. Scott, solicitor for the department, Daniel Jayne Hill, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and now minister at the Hague, and Gaillard Hunt, chief of the passport bureau, has appeared. It is published as House Document No. 326. 59th Congress, 1st session.

Governor Hughes, of New York, in his message to the legislature, favors the consolidation into one commission of the two State boards now dealing with public service corporations (railways and lighting), and the bestowal upon the commission of broad powers of inspection and control.

The recent appointments in the American diplomatic service have been based almost entirely upon the principle of promotion within the service. Among ambassadors, Henry White has been promoted from the Italian to the French embassy, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, formerly ambassador in Brazil, being his successor in the former position. Mr. Irving B. Dudley was promoted from the Peruvian legation to the Brazilian ambassadorship. Other changes and promotions are as follows: Mr. William C. Fox, until now director of the Bureau of American Republics, to be minister in Ecuador; Mr. Geo. W. J. Lee from the legation of Ecuador to that of Guatemala; Mr. Leslie Combs, from Guatemala to Peru; Mr. Thomas C. Dawson from the Dominican Republic to Columbia; Mr. Fenton R. McCreery, from the secretaryship of the Mexican embassy to be minister resident in Santo Domingo.

A colonial congress was held on September 5-10, in connection with the Colonial Exposition at Marseilles. Over five hundred papers were read in the twenty-seven sections of the congress. Representatives of all the interests and activities of French colonization were present. Especially interesting discussions took place on the questions of education, the relation of justice to the general administration in new colonies, the merchant marine, internal improvements, etc.

The British admiralty has just published a statement of admiralty policy, which explains the plan of the distribution of British naval forces for 1907.

The new constitution for the Transvaal, which was recently promulgated, provides for a legislature of two chambers: A legislative assembly, composed of sixty-nine members, elected by "white male British subjects over twenty-one years age;" and a legislative council of fifteen members appointed by the governor. After four years, the legislature may pass a law providing for the election of the members of the council. Other important matters that are regulated by the constitution are labor importation and the land question. It is provided that the labor importation ordinance of 1904 shall terminate one year after the convocation of the new legislature, and that no new licenses shall be granted under it. A land settlement board is created, which is to administer the granting of crown lands to settlers. The complete text of the Transvaal Constitution may be found in the Parliamentary paper (cd. 3250) entitled *Letters Patent and Instructions Relating to the Transvaal and Swaziland Order in Council*, and in the *London Times* for December 13, 1906.

The Belgian Parliament in December, after a long and thorough debate covering all the political and constitutional aspects of colonial relations, asserted the right of Belgium to annex the Congo Free State without embarrassing conditions, such as the king had attempted to impose. A central committee of the chamber was appointed to conduct an investigation, and to propose legislative measures preparatory to annexation. Though the Parliament has not as yet definitely committed itself to the latter course, it has taken the necessary steps to secure a free hand in the matter, should it decide to act.

The Parliament of Canada has passed an amendment to the naturalization act, conferring upon persons naturalized in other parts of the British empire the right to acquire Canadian citizenship by simple application to the courts and by taking the oath of allegiance. Such persons are hereafter freed from the three years' residence requirement of the general act. It has also been suggested that the imperial conference, which meets in London in April, should take up the question of imperial citizenship.

The reception to his seat in the French Academy, in December, of M. Ribot, formerly prime minister, was the occasion of two notable political addresses. M. Ribot, in eulogizing his predecessor, the Duc d' Audriffet-Pasquier, reviewed the destinies of parliamentary and republican government in France; while M. Paul Deschanel, in



his discourse of reception, gave a brilliant account of M. Ribot's public services and of the French political spirit. The latter, he characterized, by saying of France, "Her temperament is conservative and her imagination revolutionary, so that she has always had a weakness for revolutionaries who have repented."

The November, 1906, issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is exclusively devoted to the discussion of municipal problems, and contains the following articles: *Municipal Ownership as a Form of Government Control*, by F. A. Cleveland; *American Municipal Services from the Standpoint of the Entrepreneur*, by C. L. Jones; *Chicago Traction; A Study in Political Evolution*, by W. E. Hotchkiss; *Some Social Effects of a Reform Movement*, by F. S. Edmonds; *Election Reforms; the Trend Toward Democracy*, by J. C. Ruppenthal; *A Problem of Primaries*, by J. De L. Verplanck; *Municipal Accounting in Boston and Louisville*, by H. S. Chase.

An interesting coöperative investigation of the Activities of the Modern City, with especial reference to the city of Providence is being carried on by members of the faculty of Brown University, and others, which, when completed will be published in book form. The following are the topics being considered, and the persons considering them: *Introduction*, by W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.; *Physical Characteristics*, by Chas. W. Brown, A.M.; *The Population*, by William MacDonald, Ph.D., LL.D.; *The Industry and Commerce*, by William B. Weeden, A.M.; *Labor Conditions*, by William Kirk, Ph.D.; *The Government*, by James Q. Dealey, Ph.D.; *The Finances*, by Henry B. Gardner, Ph.D.; *Educational Interests*, by George G. Wilson, Ph.D.; *Aesthetic Interests*, by William C. Poland, Ph.D.; *The Philanthropies*, by Mary Conyngton, A.M.; *Religious Interests*, by Lester Bradner, Ph.D.

The following announcement of the William H. Baldwin prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on a subject connected with municipal government has been issued by the National Municipal League:

For the year 1906-07, the competition will be limited to undergraduate students registered in a regular course in any college or university of the United States offering distinct instruction in municipal government.

The prize will be awarded by judges selected by the executive committee of the League, and the name of the winner will be announced at the next annual meeting.

The League's committee on coördination of university and collegiate instruction in municipal government having selected *The Relation of the Municipality to the Water Supply* as the general research topic for the college year, 1906-07, it was deemed best to bring the prize essay into close relation with this subject. It was also deemed best to select a topic sufficiently general to enable each competitor to conduct investigations in the State and city with which he or she may be best acquainted. This plan will give to the inquiry its greatest educational value, and will also enable each competitor to make some contribution to a subject which is of importance to every American community.

The topic which the committee regards as fulfilling these requirements and which is, therefore, offered for the year 1906-07, is, *The Relation of the Municipality to the Water Supply*.

Those entering the competition are expected to treat the following subdivisions:

1. When the water supply is furnished by private enterprises.
  - (a) Conditions of franchise. (b) Capitalization and finance of water company. (c) Control of municipal authorities. (d) Consumption and use of meters. (e) Condition of supply and its relation to public health. (f) Plans for improvement of the supply.
2. When the water supply is furnished by public authority—municipal water works.
  - (a) History of establishment. (b) Adequacy of supply. (c) Charges to consumers. (d) Consumption. (e) Relation of water supply to public health. (f) Present conditions of the works. (g) Profit. (h) Plans for improvement.

It will add to the value of the paper submitted if the questions of the cost to the company, of the service to the consumer, and the relation between actual cost to the company of rendering service and charge to the consumer for the same be considered.

Papers submitted by competitors must not exceed 10,000 words in length and must be mailed or delivered to an express company not later than March 15, 1907, addressed to the "Chairman of the Com-

mittee of Judges, care of Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Esq., Secretary of the National Municipal League, North American Building, Philadelphia," and marked "For the William H. Baldwin Prize." Competitors will mark on each paper a *nom-de-plume* and enclose in a sealed envelope the full name, address, class and college corresponding to such *nom-de-plume*.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY

J. H. LATANÉ

THE INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN CUBA has been watched with great interest at home and abroad and has met with little or no adverse criticism. As a result of the insurrectionary movement which had for its object the overthrow of President Palma's government, President Roosevelt decided on September 14 to send Secretary Taft and Assistant-Secretary of State Bacon to Havana for the purpose of attempting to reconcile the contending factions. At the same time, the President addressed a letter to Mr. Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, in which he said: "Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to secure peaceful self-government and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy." Secretary Taft's efforts proving unavailing, President Palma resigned. When the time for the meeting of the Congress which had been convened arrived, it was found to be impossible to command a quorum. President Palma having refused to withdraw his resignation and there being no Congress to adopt other measures for continuing the government, on September 29, Secretary Taft assumed control and proclaimed a provisional government for the restoration of order and the protection of life and property. This action was taken at the direction of President Roosevelt in accordance with the provisions of the so-called Platt amendment, which form a part of the Cuban Constitution and are also embodied in our treaty with Cuba. Secretary Taft stated in his proclamation that, "The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace, and public confidence, by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as