effort to make the popular choice binding on the legislature. Oregon is one of these. That her legislature had the temerity to disregard the plain mandate of the people is only added argument for removing such possibilities.

Such, in the main, are the facts brought out in the first half of Dr. Haynes's book. The greater part of the remainder is taken up with briefs and arguments for and against popular election of senators. These are fairly and clearly stated, though the author does not hesitate to reveal his sympathies for the affirmative. For his work in bringing before the public the results thus far accomplished Dr. Haynes is deserving of hearty thanks. An excellent service would be rendered the cause of popular election by putting a copy of the book in the hands of every United States senator. It is time for them to see the writing on the wall.

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The Legislative History of Naturalization in the United States from the Revolutionary War to 1861. By FRANK GEORGE FRANKLIN, Ph.D. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1906. Pp. 308.

Because aliens and their descendants form so large a part of our population, a *Legislative History of Naturalization* is a not uninviting subject for a book. Dr. Franklin's book is an expansion of an article on the same subject which he published in the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association, 1901; consequently one might expect a mature presentation.

The first chapter deals with citizenship in the Revolutionary Period; the second, with the action of the Convention of 1787 in regard to the subject of naturalization. Seven chapters are devoted to the several acts passed from 1790 to 1824, the last being preceded by one on "Expatriation." Then follow three chapters on "Native Americanism" as introductory to the act of 1855, and a final one on "The Know-Nothing Period."

During the Revolution the Continental Congress passed several resolutions and acts bearing upon citizenship. One of these attempted to define citizenship of the colonies (states). Perhaps the most significant act was the one requiring all officers to abjure allegiance to King George and swear allegiance to the United

States. The fact that the states legislated upon naturalization, and in at least one case, Virginia, on expatriation, is adverted to, in consequence of which there was a great diversity of practice; but no effort is made to summarize their laws. One of the indictments against the Confederation was that, while it had created an inter-state citizenship, it had no uniform rule of naturalization. This defect was cured by the Convention of 1787.

The debates on the naturalization acts are reported with wearisome details. Many speeches of unknown men, which had been "entombed rather than preserved" in the *Annals*, are here given an untimely resurrection. The chief value of some of them is to reveal the astounding ignorance displayed by the debaters; for example, when one asserted that no nation in Europe refused to allow its subjects to become citizens of another nation (p. 149). The chapter on "Expatriation" gives the opinions of congressmen and of others more or less distinguished on that subject, but leads to no very definite conclusion as to why Congress failed to legislate on it. While most acknowledged expatriation to be a natural right, they did not deny the necessity of legislation to regulate its exercise. Calhoun, however, denied that it belonged to anybody except Virginians, upon whom the state had conferred it. The chapters on "Native Americanism" and "The Know-Nothing Period" are rather lengthy for such small results. The act of 1848, belonging to this period, appears to have been overlooked.

Altogether the book is a very unsatisfactory treatment of the subject. There is no reason for stopping arbitrarily with the year 1861. Some of the most interesting features of naturalization have developed since then, not the least of which are our numerous naturalization treaties. Even a strict construction of the subject "legislative history" would hardly exclude them, for they are legislative in effect. For the period covered the author might have improved his treatment by summing up the opinions of congressmen, instead of allowing everyone to have his say, and by discussing the more illuminating judicial decisions, diplomatic correspondence, and the rulings of State Departments. Such matter not only is not foreign to the subject, but it often serves to throw the best kind of light on legislation. For some unexplained reason the important subject of collective naturalization receives no notice whatever. When so much space was given to expatriation, though there was no legislation, the subject of reversion of nationality might

at least have been mentioned. The practice of some of the states of conferring the suffrage upon aliens can hardly be altogether foreign to the subject. On the whole, the author has contented himself with summarizing the debates and acts of Congress; rarely does he discuss and draw conclusions of his own.

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The Subconscious. By JOSEPH JASTROW, Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. Pp. ix+549. \$2.50.

Professor Jastrow's latest volume is hard to classify: (1) Is it written for the use of scientifically trained investigators in psychology? (2) For scientific men interested in allied fields, but not primarily in psychology? Or, finally (3), is it written, as a restatement of fairly well-known facts, for the use of a rather larger circle which we may call the educated public? His preface does not wholly decide the matter. His previous book, *Fact and Fable in Psychology*, is an interesting restatement of fact which appeals both to the general public and to the scientific man who deals with subjects related to psychology. Were it not for its figurative and lengthy presentation, the present book might appeal in a similar way to the same class of readers as that attracted to the former volume. As matters stand, however, the scientific student of sociology or anthropology who might pick up the "Subconscious" in order to find a critical restatement of fact would probably turn to look again at the title page (thinking perchance that he had inadvertently obtained a book on "the uses of simile and metaphor") when he had read the second sentence of the Introduction:

At favorable moments, when the sea of consciousness is unruffled, and calm contemplation seems promising, he peers intently into the shadowy depths, and is disappointed to find how little he can distinguish of what lies below the surface, how constantly the waters send back merely the reflection—partly distorted—of his own familiar features.

And the farther our student goes into the text, the more convinced will he become that the title of the book as it stands is a misnomer. It would be an interesting calculation to find out just the number