

HERSHEY, AMOS S. *The Essentials of International Public Law*. Pp. xlviii, 558. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The question why, in view of the existence of excellent new manuals on the essentials of international law, this book also should have been published may well arise in the mind of reviewer and reader. Its author does not raise or answer this question, but in his short preface may be found an implied *raison d'être*; namely, that it is designed to fulfil the needs of both student and teacher, both specialist and general public; also, that it is based upon modern or contemporary, as distinguished from the older, sources and authorities, and upon monographs and periodical contributions to the science, as well as upon more elaborate or general treatises.

More than half of the fifty-eight introductory pages are devoted to a list—without bibliographical comment—of treatises, monographs, and periodical literature, ranging from “American State Papers, in 38 v.” to “T. E. Holland’s Letters to the *Times*,” including references to English, French and German publications, with a few in Latin, Italian and Spanish; citing authors as far apart as Manu and Carnegie; and comprising titles in politics, ethics, sociology and history. Why so many and so dissimilar references to general history are given in this list does not appear, unless it be for the reason that the author’s own historical knowledge is based upon precisely these treatises. “Breasted’s Ancient Records of Egypt in 5 v.,” “E. A. Budge’s History of Egypt, in 8 v.,” Herodotus, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Thucydides and Xenophon are in strange company with some secondary compilations on mediæval or modern history, and can be of no more service to the student of the essentials of international law than are “Macaulay’s History of England, in 5 v.,” “Milman’s History of Latin Christianity, in 8 v.,” or “Petrie’s History of Egypt, in 6 v.,” which are also cited. It is doubtful, also, if the mere listing of *Atlantic Monthly*, *Green Bag*, *London Times*, and nine other periodicals, serves any useful purpose; while there is no doubt whatever that a carefully selected and well classified list of “authorities,” with brief and illuminating characterizations of each, would be of far more service to the student of essentials. This defect is partially remedied by a brief “bibliography” which follows each chapter, and which appears in the footnotes.

The “Table of Cases,” filling seven of the introductory pages and including the names of nearly three hundred cases, gives one or two useful references for each case, and—what is by no means always done in such tables, but is very desirable—cites the page in the text on which each case is briefly discussed. To find this murmur in the index become at least mild thunder in the text is reassuring.

Turning to the body of the work itself, we find the sense of proportion well observed, about ten per cent of the space being devoted to the law of neutrality, twenty per cent to the law of war, twenty per cent to the definitions, sources and history of the science, and fifty per cent to the law of peace. This distribution of space is in marked and favorable contrast with that of Professor Lawrence’s “Principles,” for example, which devotes nearly as much space to the law of war as to the law of peace. On the other hand, the author’s treatment of the law of neutrality may well be criticised as rather inadequate, being in quantity alone

only forty per cent of Professor Lawrence's treatment of that subject, and sixty per cent of Wilson and Tucker's. In point of length, Professor Hershey's book is perhaps a golden mean between the two manuals just mentioned, being twenty per cent longer than the latter, and ten per cent shorter than the former. The footnotes which enrich every page of the text might be regarded at first sight as a burden and obstacle to the student; but they are defended by the author on the ground that they "furnish bibliographical and other data for a more extended study, and provide an additional text for a longer course than is commonly given."

The prime excellence of this text-book is its concreteness: it avoids the realm of the abstract and the metaphysical, and constantly illustrates and reenforces its statements of rules and definitions by reference to actual incidents which have occurred in the intercourse of nations and which have received, for the most part, adjudication at the hands of courts of law. The fruitful work of the conferences at The Hague has been well utilized and emphasized, although the truly revolutionary character of that work has not been entirely appreciated by the author, whose training naturally leads to some prejudice in favor of the "old-time" methods and discussions which antedated 1899. Illustrations of the law of war and of neutrality, afforded by recent wars, and especially by the Russo-Japanese war, are used to good purpose by the author, who has published a very creditable treatise on "The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War."

Teachers at least will warmly welcome this new text-book; for it represents one more experiment which may be tried with much promise of success upon the callow youth of our American colleges and universities, whose minds need supremely at this crisis in the world's progress to be cudgelled into an understanding and appreciation of the present duties of the new internationalism and of its potential development with which the master-minds of the nations are travelling.

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INNES, ARTHUR D. *England's Industrial Development*. Pp. xvi, 374. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

"It has been my aim in this work," says Mr. Innes, "to interest the ordinary reader in a subject which is commonly regarded as a dreary one." In the accomplishment of this difficult task, Mr. Innes has achieved an unusual degree of success. His "ordinary reader," however, is a somewhat different person from the reader to whom similar books are addressed in this country. A maturity of mind and an acquaintance with history are assumed which writers in this country seldom expect of their readers. Their books are professedly prepared for use in class, and the atmosphere of the class room dominates the "text." Mr. Innes writes for an educated person who does not happen to be particularly well read in industrial history, or for the student who is familiar with the critical literature but desires to review the subject comprehensively to be sure of his general perspective.

The narrative is divided into three general periods: the Middle Ages, the Mercantile Period, and the Industrial Era. Events are treated with a fine sense of proportion, and the character and movement of each period are described in well chosen phrases that will be suggestive to any reader. None of the difficult historical problems is evaded, not even the problems of the growth of the manor and the history of villeinage. Mr. Innes displays a thorough knowledge of the critical literature and states the essential features of these problems with refreshing clarity. The Mercantile Period, from the accession of Henry VII, to the middle of the eighteenth century, is well handled. The growth of the domestic system, the decline of the craft-gilds, the enclosures, the development of commerce are all suggestively treated.

The Industrial Era is less adequately described. The proportion of events is not so well preserved, nor the critical literature so closely followed. Factory legislation and the trade union movement receive more attention than they deserve, and the actual industrial development of the nineteenth century is scarcely mentioned. For these deficiencies, however, Mr. Innes is hardly to be criticised; his narrative merely brings to light the disproportionate emphasis that has been given to certain topics in recent industrial history. The chapter on the Agricultural Revolution, indeed, is not entirely abreast of recent literature, but the changes in the chronology of the history of the yeoman can hardly be said to dominate the critical writing of the present time. It is, however, a serious reflection upon the adequacy of the literature on the subject, that Mr. Innes should not feel the necessity of alluding to the Bessemer inventions, the spread of the factory system between 1800 and 1850, and the more general features of the development of the existing system of railways. The records of these events are still confined to an unwieldy special literature and the voluminous Blue Books.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.  
(Ed.). *The Country Church and Rural Welfare*. Pp. 152. Price, \$1.00.  
New York: Association Press, 1912.

A series of quotations from the opinions of the most prominent workers and thinkers of the Rural Church Problem of the present day. The topics discussed are: 1. Is the Fundamental Function of the Rural Church Theological or Sociological? 2. Standards of Religious Teaching. 3. The Church Itself. 4. The School. 5. The Grange. 6. The Church and the Farmers' Institute. 7. Leadership. The opinions quoted on each of these questions are the opinions of men like Rev. Wilbert Anderson, Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Prof. G. Walter Fiske, President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Rev. Mathew B. McNutt, Hon. John Hamilton, Secretary Willet M. Hays, and others as well known. The conclusions reached will be helpful to any rural pastor who is anxious to inform himself of the best thought on this vexed problem.

Some opinions expressed on such questions as the relations of the Country Church and the grange are well worth quoting as guides to those who have felt that the grange was inimical to the church. President Butterfield points out that