

did not completely take place until the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865.

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Die zweite Haager Friedenskonferenz, II Teil, Das Kriegsrecht, unter Mitberücksichtigung der Londoner Seerechtskonferenz
By OTFRIED NIPPOLD. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot 1911. Pp. 267).

This book constitutes the second part of a work upon the Second Hague Peace Conference, and deals particularly with the law of war as formulated in the Conventions of the Conference. Reference is also made to the work of the International Naval Conference of 1908-1909 as formulated in the Declaration of London of February 26, 1909. The purpose of the book is to present clearly for the general reader the results of these recent Conferences. The method is therefore explanatory rather than critical. The author aims to show both what the Hague Conference accomplished and what it did not accomplish. Brief consideration is given to the special Conventions such as those relating to the Opening of Hostilities, the Discharge of Projectiles from Balloons, while the general Conventions relating to the Laws and Customs of War on Land, and to the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land receive fuller attention. Almost two hundred of the two hundred and sixty-seven pages are devoted to the law of war on the sea. In such matters as the transformation of merchant ships into war ships in time of war, the author properly points out that not merely are the domestic and international rights of the belligerents involved but also the similar rights of neutrals. This is emphasized in the failure of both The Hague and the London Conference to agree upon a rule which should forbid such transformation on the high seas. The prohibition of the bombardment of undefended places and the regulation of the laying of automatic contact submarine mines is given as an evidence of the prevalence of law in matters of growing importance in the conduct of maritime warfare. The American proposition at the Second Hague Conference to exempt private property from capture on the sea is discussed and the slight concessions to this principle as shown in the Convention relative to the Restriction on the Right of Capture in Maritime War are explained.

The respects in which the provisions of the Declaration of London of 1909 supplement The Hague Conventions are set forth at length. That in the provisions of some of the Conventions there may be what seem like backward rather than forward steps is acknowledged by the author, particularly in the rules which sanction the extension of warlike measures to neutral property, the use of submarine mines, the elaboration of the category of conditional contraband and the provision for the destruction of neutral vessels. Admitting that the question of policy must for the present enter into the settlement of these rules because the supposed interests of the parties are not identical, the author also raises the point as to whether these supposed interests are not more nearly identical than generally believed. Advocating the freeing of neutrals from the burdens of war as a self-evident principle, he sees progress for the law of war on the sea along the lines which shall limit the interference with neutral rights in maritime warfare as the interference with such rights is limited in land warfare. The author sees in the regulation of the use of the air space one of the great problems for the Third Hague Peace Conference and maintains that even after the work of the International Naval Conference much remains to be done in the task of formulating the rules for war on the sea. He would be inclined to relegate the problem of disarmament and other problems of a political nature to special conferences and to leave to The Hague Conferences the further development of the law of nations.

The book is a convenient summary of the recent conventional agreements showing the progress of international law through the work of conferences. The bibliography as shown in the foot-notes indicates the great attention that has been given to the work of the recent international conferences. An appendix contains the Declaration of London and a list of the States which have ratified the several Hague Conventions up to August 1, 1911.

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The Persian Revolution of 1905-1909. By EDWARD G. BROWNE.
(Cambridge: University Press, 1910. Pp. xxvi, 470).

As is natural in one who has devoted many years to the study of the Persian language and literature, Professor Browne is distinctly a Persophile. The reader of his well-constructed book reaps many