

Which would be very nice if it were true. But the writer exhibits an Olympian scorn—or is it ignorance?—of the social and economic and political and cultural histories of the peoples about whose “racial values” he is so glib that the notorious Chamberlain himself would regard him as impeccable. Prejudice, speculation and sentiment, not knowledge, are the sources of his book.

H. M. KALLEN.

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*Jean Jaurès: Socialist and Humanitarian.* By MARGARET PEASE. With introduction by J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1917. Pp. 157.)

Jean Jaurès was more than a socialist. He was a philosopher, an historian, a journalist, and an orator. Moreover, he was a man of unusual character, forceful, picturesque, at times a little ridiculous. This book is not, properly speaking, his biography. It is a sketch, eulogistic rather than discriminating, of Jaurès in his relation to modern French socialism. His readiness to coöperate with radical ministries and take as much of the loaf as he could get is explained and supported. His minor part in the defense of Dreyfus is unduly emphasized. His views upon international relations are also considered, but here the treatment is naturally more uncertain. Jaurès talked of the three-year service law as if there were no northeastern frontier; the author writes of peace as if there were no Belgium. In the hours before his assassination Jaurès appears to have seen that the time had come to fight for a just cause, but neither this fact nor its possible recognition by Jaurès seems to have impressed the author.

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*Génesis del Estado y de sus instituciones fundamentales.* By VALENTINE LETELIER, formerly professor of public law and president of the National University of Chile. (Buenos Aires. 1917. Pp. xiii, 804.)

This latest volume of Professor Letelier is worthy of the scholarly reputation which the author enjoys in all Spanish-speaking countries. In it he has discussed the following subjects: juristic methodology (which has no relation either to the title of the book or to the other subject matter); the character of the different early races, the country

in which they lived and their first attempts at settled community life; and the beginnings of legislative assemblies, political authority, police and military forces, justice and public administration. Its greatest value lies in the fact that he has carefully studied the growth of governmental institutions among the various South American races, and has made clear the correlation between them and the similar institutions of other primitive peoples. This is a task which has long needed to be done, and the author has accomplished it in a thorough and workman-like fashion.

MOISÉS VARGAS.

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#### MINOR NOTICES

*Science and Learning in France* is a survey by American scholars, under the general editorship of Dean John H. Wigmore, of the achievements of French scholarship during the last century and of the opportunities for instruction and research at French universities. After introductions by Charles W. Eliot and George E. Hale, each of the main divisions of university work is treated; and an appendix describes the organization, methods and degrees of French universities. The section on political science, including economics and international law, was written by Professors J. W. Garner, Leon C. Marshall, Jesse S. Reeves and Abbott P. Usher.

Volume VII of the *Proceedings of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress* (Washington: Government Printing Office) contains the papers and addresses presented before the sessions of Section VI, on International Law, Public Law and Jurisprudence, at Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. There are 80 papers, by 72 writers, 40 of whom were from Latin-American countries, dealing with a variety of topics in the fields of political science covered by this section of the congress.

*The War Against War*, by Professor Christen Collin, of Christiana University (London: Macmillan and Company, pp. 163) is a collection of essays, commenting on different phases of the world war and efforts for peace, by a prominent Norwegian specialist in literature and philosophy. His general attitude of sympathy for the Entente Allies is indicated by his reference to "the way in which simple, unsuspecting pacifism has played into the hands of aggressive militarism, by opening up a tempting prospect of world conquest."