

consult David W. Parker, *Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States*, which contains a list of the Claiborne papers in Washington.

EVERETT S. BROWN.

Washington, D. C.

Collective Bargaining in the Lithographic Industry. By H. E. HOAGLAND.

Contemporary Theories of Unemployment, and of Unemployment Relief. By FREDERICK C. MILLS.

(Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, LXXIV, No. 3; LXXIX, No. 1. New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1917. Pp. 130; 164.)

Dr. Hoagland's study is one of a series of investigations of wage bargaining made by him for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. It is an attempt "to trace the history of collective bargaining in the lithographic industry," and the author has successfully accomplished his purpose. In tracing the history of the labor contract the author notes four stages in the method of wage determination: (1) custom; (2) union dictation; (3) mutual agreement between unions and employers; (4) dictation of an employers' association—the method prevailing at present. Students of the labor problem will find this monograph both interesting and stimulating.

The monograph by Dr. Mills is primarily a study of contemporary English and American theories of unemployment and of unemployment relief, but its scope is widened to include a presentation of the theories of unemployment held by the classical economists and the practical measures of the English Poor Law. Because of their influence upon American theories of unemployment, the larger part of the volume is devoted to the treatment of English theories and suggested remedies. The author finds that there has been no synthesis of the subject and no scientific treatment of the problem of unemployment as it faces the United States today. The subject matter is too comprehensive to be presented in a monograph and for this reason the study is extensive rather than intensive. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on unemployment.

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Marketing Perishable Farm Products. By ARTHUR B. ADAMS. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, LXXII, No. 3. New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1916. Pp. 180.)

This treatment of an important aspect of market distribution is timely and deserves a wide reading. While much of the development is not entirely original, the point of view is well sustained and the analyses are unusually clear. The constructive purposes of the author are manifest at every turn and usually to good advantage. The author shows an understanding of the marketing trade that ranks him well among specialists in this field. This fact adds to the value of the work. Perishables naturally are the most difficult of farm products to treat from this point of view. One cannot well lay this volume aside without careful reading if he wishes to keep abreast of the subject of marketing on the agricultural side.

The mechanical features of the volume are poorly handled. The table of contents disagrees in wording with the division headings, the footnotes are not well organized, and there is complete lack of an index or even of a bibliography. The tables of statistics are compiled from sources that require more adjustment to one another than the author works out for us. Dates are omitted all too persistently.

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MINOR NOTICES

In *America's Case Against Germany*, (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1917, pp. xiv, 264), Professor Lindsay Rogers has undertaken to present a review of the main points in the controversy between the United States and Germany which led ultimately to the outbreak of war between the two countries. He discusses in turn Germany's submarine policy, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the *Sussex* and other ocean liners, the repudiation by the imperial government of its pledges regarding the sinking of merchant vessels, the armed merchantmen controversy, the question of the exportation of munitions, the right of retaliation, and other questions of international law. He examines the contentions put forward by both governments in the more important diplomatic notes which deal with these questions, and comments upon many of the views put forward by the German government as an excuse