

booklet entitled *Liberty Under Law* (Yale University Press, pp. 51). With a keenness of analysis and clearness of style so characteristic of all his writings, Justice Taft sets forth in brief space his interpretation of the principles of American constitutional government and warns against indifference to the enforcement of law.

Professor Stephen Leacock has revised and enlarged his *Elements of Political Science* (Houghton Mifflin Company, pp. xiii, 415) which appeared first in 1906. Facts in this new edition are brought down to 1921, and the effects of the World War, the reconstruction of Europe and the League of Nations are set forth. Various matters such as proportional representation, the initiative and referendum, and direct nomination which have developed rapidly since the previous edition are enlarged upon and additional references to recent books and articles have been included at the end of each chapter.

*Triumphant Plutocracy*, by R. F. Pettigrew, formerly United States senator from South Dakota (Academy Press, pp. 145), is a tirade against the generally accepted order of things which has for its thesis the idea that "the whole structure of our government from the Constitution onward" has "been framed by business men to further business ends," that the laws have been "passed by the legislatures and interpreted by the courts with this end in view," and that the execution of these laws has "been placed in the hands of executives known to be safe and that these things were more true of the national than they were of the local and state political machinery." One of the radical remedies proposed by the author is to abolish the inferior United States courts, which would leave the Supreme Court without the power to declare laws of Congress unconstitutional.

*Revolution from 1789 to 1906* is a collection of documents selected and edited with notes and introductions by R. W. Postgate published by Houghton Mifflin Company (pp. 400). Mr. Postgate believes the age-long revolution is leading to socialism (p. 13), and selects his documents and writes his notes and introductions from this point of view. It is somewhat astonishing to note that only 50 of his 400 pages, those on the Russian revolution of 1905, deal with the period since the Parisian Commune. Even such important documents in the history of the European Socialist movement as the Gotha and Erfurt programs of the German party are not included. Most of the work is devoted

to the French Revolution of 1789, the Revolutionary British Working Class, 1832-1854, to the Revolutions of 1848, the Commune and the Russian Revolution. Throughout, Mr. Postgate is particularly concerned with the communist and socialist phases of the revolutions and with the separation of "the proletarian" from "the bourgeois." He gives 1848 as the end of bourgeois revolution on the Continent and 1832 in England (p. viii). Although the book is far from a complete collection of the leading documents of European socialism it will prove convenient and useful to all students of the subject.

In *The Revolt against Civilization* (Scribner's, pp. 274), Lothrop Stoddard has given an account of certain present day conditions which is even more alarming than his *Rising Tide of Color* and *the New World of Islam*. In these earlier books, Mr. Stoddard saw much to disturb him in the questions of the colored races and in the new forces that were stirring the Mohammedan world. In *The Revolt against Civilization* it is the so-called "under-man" and the menace of revolution which strike at the roots of organized society. While the author has undoubtedly painted a scene somewhat darker than it actually is, the reader will find much food for thought in this book.

The Extension Division of the University of North Carolina has issued a useful bulletin on *The League of Nations* (vol. I. no. 8, pp. 67) containing a brief of arguments for and against the entrance of the United States into the League, a text of the covenant, a bibliography and a number of carefully selected affirmative and negative references. This Division has also published a bulletin on *Farm Tenancy and its Relation to the Church*, by L. G. Wilson (Vol. I, no. 11, pp. 28).

In his Dartmouth Alumni Lectures, *Towards the Great Peace* (Marshall Jones Company, pp. vi, 264), Mr. Ralph Adams Cram develops the idea that at present the world is in a period of declining civilization, and suggests means by which the rise of a greater civilization may be hastened.

*Washington and the Riddle of Peace*, by H. G. Wells (Macmillan Company, pp. 312), tells us how the conference at Washington made Mr. Wells feel and what ideas that important assembly suggested to his fertile brain.