

gives every indication that the entire series will be one of the foremost historical accounts of the part played by navies in the World War, and hence, one of great value to students of naval science. The accuracy of the statements and data presented are beyond question, as the work has been compiled from data provided by the historical section of the United States Navy Department. In addition, the author has drawn freely from the writings of English and German writers of authority, including those of the naval historian of the British Navy. This interesting compilation shows well the value of logistics and contains much food for thought on naval strategy. A thorough reading of this history will help toward rendering less difficult some of America's possible future problems in the Pacific and Atlantic.

*De Dominio Maris Dissertatio* by Cornelius Van Bynkershoek, (Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Oxford University Press, 1923) is a reproduction and translation of the second edition (1744). The renewed interest in the law of the sea, particularly in the law relating to marginal waters, makes this issue of Bynkershoek's work timely. This dissertation, first published in 1702 before Bynkershoek was thirty years old, has made his name known wherever the law of the sea is known. The maxim that "the control of the land over the sea extends as far as a cannon will carry" appealed to the mind of mankind as a sane basis for claim to jurisdiction. The range of a cannon in Bynkershoek's day was about three miles and this distance became more and more the recognized limit of shore control. Few books of less than seventy pages have had such influence, and it is of great service to have this dissertation available among the Classics of International Law.

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has brought out a volume on *Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations to the Close of the year 1910*, edited by William R. Manning (Oxford University Press, N. Y., pp. 472) in which the English texts of 228 arbitration treaties between American states are printed. About 85 of these treaties provide for general arbitration, while the remainder are for specific arbitrations, such as claims and boundaries. The text of three inter-American treaties is given, including the treaty of January 1902, between eight Latin American countries which provides for the arbitration of all disputes which do not affect national independence or national honor. But article II of this

treaty stipulates that these exceptions shall not be interpreted to include disputes in regard to diplomatic privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, or the interpretation of treaties. At the same time sixteen Latin American countries and the United States signed a convention for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. This compilation of treaties should be of great value to the student of arbitration and of international law.

Two recent volumes on the late President Wilson are David Lawrence's *The True Story of Woodrow Wilson* (George H. Doran Company, pp. 368) and Josephus Daniels' *The Life of Woodrow Wilson, 1856-1924* (Copyright by Will H. Johnston, pp. 381). These books differ in method and scope as might be expected from their writers,—one a journalist, with eighteen years' association with Mr. Wilson, and the other an appreciative colleague and friend. The former, using first-hand information and materials, seeks to set forth the true and unpartisan story of Woodrow Wilson as a political figure and especially as the President of the United States during and immediately after its participation in the Great War. On the other hand, Mr. Daniels has undertaken, as a "labor of love" to supply for Mr. Wilson's admirers, as soon as possible after his death, an account of his life and services—so that there is scarcely more emphasis upon the war president than upon his early life and the other aspects of his attainments. In both are to be found a sympathetic treatment and full appreciation of Woodrow Wilson's contributions, but Mr. Lawrence's account will prove more interesting to the student of constitutional government and international politics.

There is some danger perhaps in reading too much into the words of men in the light of events happening a decade or so after their utterance. Bearing in mind such limitations, however, the reader is almost startled to find how vividly President Wilson revealed the principles and the ideals of public service which later governed his public actions in an address delivered at the University of North Carolina in 1909. The address has now been published by the University of North Carolina Press in a small booklet entitled *Robert E. Lee: An Interpretation* (pp. 42).

Dr. Isaiah Bowman has, in the *Supplement to the New World, Problems in Political Geography* (World Book Company, pp. 112), brought materials of his earlier volume up to date and has given particular attention to the United States in the new chapter thirty-five. He says