

understand the Japanese, nor their history nor their institutions. Least of all does he know the spirit of the men who direct the destiny of the empire.

The reviewer can only express the wish that Mr. Weale may cease assuming rôles and confine himself to the work for which he is manifestly well equipped.

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*Américains et Japonais.* By LOUIS AUBERT. Paris, Colin, 1908.—430 pp., with folding map.

The author of *Paix japonaise* has now contributed to the bibliography of contemporary politics the most exhaustive and authoritative discussion of Japanese-American relations that has yet been published. It deals, of course, with the "crisis"—as he plainly calls it, though Americans generally have refused to take the matter seriously—of the past two and a half years, as it has developed since the trouble over Japanese attending San Francisco's schools. Yet it is written with a historical background, having in view all the time the relations of Europe, America and Asia in the Pacific ocean even so far as three centuries back. The author has recently studied on the ground in both countries the questions that are involved and has made a most thorough survey of the contemporary discussions, particularly in the periodicals of the two countries. The seven chapter-headings give briefly an idea of the scope of the work: "Mastery of the Pacific"; "Japanese in Hawaii"; "Japanese in California (the standard of living)"; "Japanese in the United States" (the idea of assimilation); "Japanese in the Americas"; "United States and Japan" (covering also the Philippine phase); "United States, Japan and the Powers."

In spite of—or perhaps because of—M. Aubert's endeavor to avoid the appearance of partiality, the reader suspects that he has somewhat of a bias against Japan; but he holds himself, in the main, purely to exposition, though his side-comments here and there are invariably illuminating and reveal opinions partially or wholly formed in his own mind. The book gains by having a historical background, as already mentioned, though rather too much is made of the opening of Japanese relations with America through the Spaniards about 1600. M. Aubert sees things in the large, and it is the "race question" in which this book centers and which appears therein as the great question of the future, giving to this Japanese-American crisis—now happily disposed of for the time being—a world-wide interest.

In this sense, it is not strange that a foreigner should give us a discussion of this subject which is far more careful and complete than anything available in our own literature ; indeed, a foreigner could discuss the subject in its broader aspects better than either a Japanese or an American. But it is at least worth remarking that no such thorough survey of the facts and arguments of both sides—or of our own side alone—has appeared in the English language. It raises the question whether our threshing-out of contemporary problems in newspapers and magazines is by any means so satisfactory a method of enlightening the public as our editors complacently assume. There have been suggestions from various quarters of late that we should have to return to the old system of pamphleteering, in order to secure a discussion of public questions that should not be incomplete and superficial, as current magazine articles generally are. This book, to be sure, is considerably more than a pamphlet. Yet it is worth noting that, in paper covers, it is published in Paris at four francs, with a very good chart of the Pacific, its trade-routes *etc.* Perhaps if we could have cheap, unbound volumes of this sort, our discussion of current questions would gain, and increased circulation would stimulate both publicists and book-publishers to produce more meritorious treatises.

JAMES A. LEROY.

*The Treaty Power Under the Constitution of the United States.*

By ROBERT T. DEVLIN. San Francisco, Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1908.—lxx, 864 pp.

The author of *The Treaty Power* has been known heretofore through his treatise on *Deeds*, and the work under review is compiled in the fashion commonly followed by American writers on private-law topics. It is made up of a large number of opinions gathered from decisions of the courts, from the records of the executive departments and of Congress and from the writings of unofficial authorities. The author has been thorough in his canvass of the material relating to the subject and the assortment and grouping of it is sufficiently systematic ; but he has neglected, for the most part, to indicate the relative weight of the opinions which he cites, or to distinguish settled doctrine from mere opinion.

The first seven chapters deal with the historical development of the treaty power, the prohibition laid upon the states to enter into treaties, the making, taking effect and termination of treaties and the enforcement of treaty-rights by individuals. These chapters may be regarded as introductory to the next three (pages 109-306), which constitute