

spondence relating to the calling of the two conferences, and several documents which are by nature related to the Hague convention, *e. g.*, the declaration of Paris, Lieber's instructions, the Geneva conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1906, the declaration of St. Petersburg, 1868, the Brussels project of 1874, the laws of war on land recommended by the Institute of International Law in 1880 and the convention of 1904 regarding hospital ships. The whole is well indexed. There is only one defect; the extent to which these finely formulated instruments have become by ratification binding upon the several states is not indicated. The interesting account of the two conferences by Dr. Scott which appeared in the second volume of the *American Journal of International Law* is reprinted as an introduction. The secretary of state, Mr. Root, points out in a prefatory note that the test of the achievement of an international conference must always be "not merely what it has accomplished, but also what it has begun, and what it has moved forward. . . . Each necessary step in the process is as useful as the final act which crowns the work and is received with public celebration."

Under the title *The Laws of War on Land* (London, Clarendon Press, 1908; 149 pp.), Thomas Erskine Holland has painstakingly formulated into a code the written and unwritten "laws" which appear to him to govern the conduct of land warfare. Mr. Holland is the recognized authority upon this topic of international law; his "handbook", issued by the British government in 1904 "for the information of his Majesty's land forces" corresponded in a general way to Lieber's "Instructions" issued by the United States in 1863. In an introductory chapter, Mr. Holland brings down to date the chapter entitled "The Progress towards a Written Law of War" which appeared in 1898 in his *Studies in International Law*. The process of systematizing the laws of war by international discussion which commenced with the Convention of Geneva in 1864 and which has "since intermittently continued," says Mr. Holland, "has, for the present culminated in the results achieved by the Peace Conference of 1907." The sources from which he gathers his written law are: (1) the Hague convention number IV of 1907, "concerning the laws and customs of war on land"; (2) the *règlement* annexed thereto; (3) the Hague convention number III of 1907, "concerning commencement of hostilities"; (4) the Geneva convention of 1906, "for improvement of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field"; (5) the St. Petersburg declaration of 1868, "concerning the prohibition of explosive bullets in time of war"; (6) the three Hague declarations of 1899 concerning respectively the launching of explosives from balloons,

the use of projectiles to spread suffocating gases and the employment of expanding bullets; and (7) the Hague convention number V of 1907, "on the rights and duties of neutral powers and individuals in land warfare." Mr. Holland has expended much labor in the preparation of this little book, and the results are presented with the logic and precision which always characterize his work. The commentary accompanying each of the 140 articles into which this "Hague code of land warfare" has resolved itself in Mr. Holland's mind represents a wealth of learning compacted into small space.

M. Léonce Abeille's *Marine française et marines étrangères* (Paris, Armand Colin, 1906; 368 pp.) describes the fighting power and bureaucratic organization of eight navies—those of France, Germany, England, Italy, Austria, the United States, Russia and Japan. The author is "capitaine de frégate et sous-directeur de l'Ecole Supérieure de Marine." In Book I, which deals with naval policy, England has thirty-two pages, Germany eighteen, Italy nine, Japan nine, while the United States, Russia and Austria-Hungary are thrown into a chapter of eight pages. Both England and Germany are regarded as models; but the United States has a grandiose policy of which the advantages are problematical. Book II, comprising over two-thirds of the volume, deals with the organization of navies, taking up budgets, command, recruiting, instruction, grades, advancement, arsenals, reserves, mobilization and coast defence. Some of this material is presented in tabular form, as is the strength of the various navies which is treated in a short third book. There is no index.

President D. S. Jordan of Stanford University has reprinted, under the title *The Human Harvest* (Boston, American Unitarian Association, 1907; 122 pp.), three addresses dealing with the cost of war in terms of human lives. The text for these eloquent pleas for peace is a quotation from Novicow, "*la guerre a produit de tout temps une sélection à rebours*;" and Dr. Jordan makes eager use of Seeley and Seeck to show that Rome fell from lack of men, not from moral or religious or economic decline. In spite of the ardor of his polemic, we fear that there glows in these addresses a little of the enthusiasm for romance which lends to war its subtle and dangerous charm. The quotations from Kipling and Oscar Wilde send the blood tingling in a way which we suppose the author would condemn, but somehow we, who watch at a safe distance, care less for the poor orphan at home than for the glory at the gates of Kandahar. The peace of the world will not be materially affected one way or the other by such addresses. It is when those who suffer most, the working classes, learn wisdom that