

for the state legislatures. The candidate for the Senate whose claim receives most support at the convention obtains his party's influence, when the time comes for his legislature to choose a senator, because future members of the state legislature have beforehand pledged themselves to his support.

It is also something of a novelty to learn that, following the precedent set in the United States, the Canadian constitution adopted the separation of powers; or that the Union of South Africa is a federation. The index, considered worthy of mention in the preface, is worthless. Although 145 pages of the text are devoted to the United States, only one reference appears under that heading in the index; only five references under "Canada." But such important subjects as the Achaian League and the Amphictyonic Council receive the attention they deserve.

La Follette's Autobiography (Madison, The Robert M. La Follette Company, 1913; xii, 807 pp.) is in some respects disappointing. Written originally for magazine publication in the presidential year and for the purpose "of mapping out the whole field of conflict and exposing the real character of the enemy," it has all the features of a campaign document. The author represents himself, and perhaps not without justice, as the head and front of the Progressive movement, vindicating his leadership in a somewhat rancorous attack upon Mr. Roosevelt spread over more than a third of the text. The analysis of Mr. Roosevelt's conduct before the announcement of his candidacy and during the Chicago convention is as unsparing as Macaulay's denunciation of Barère. It is delicately implied that, since neither of the leading candidates could legitimately claim a majority of the convention delegates, trickery and fraud alone prevented the nomination of a gentleman from Wisconsin. The earlier part of the volume is of more permanent interest; one might wish that the narrative had gone into greater detail. The career of Senator La Follette from the time he became district attorney of Dane County though opposed by the party machine—a lad of twenty-five fresh from the law school—exhibits remarkable qualities of force and courage. The reminiscences of living politicians are commonly superficial and colorless; Senator Cullom and Senator Platt told us only the things we knew. But Senator La Follette's volume is an important military treatise intended to expose "the real character of the enemy," and those who wish to learn something of the shadier practices of party politics (in the pre-Progressive age) will find illumination in its pages. The conditions which prevailed in Congress and in the Wisconsin legislature are described

without overemphasis and by no means academically. Nowhere else are the methods of the lobby or the procedure of committees presented in a more graphic way. With so long an experience in politics, however, Mr. La Follette understands that where a general scheme of operations is carried out the individual must not be judged by arbitrary standards. Thus he says of Senator Sawyer, who was alleged to prefer the initial P. because he could not spell Philetus :

I always thought that Sawyer's methods did not violate his conscience; he regarded money as properly the chief influence in politics. Whenever it was necessary I believe that he bought men as he bought saw-logs. . . . He believed quite simply that railroad corporations and lumber companies, as benefactors to the country, should be given unlimited grants of public lands, allowed to charge all the traffic could bear, and that anything that interfered with the profits of business was akin to treason.

The election law of New York as compiled for distribution by the secretary of state is hardly a satisfying document. Subject to constant overhauling by the legislature without any attempt to harmonize the various parts, it is apt to puzzle the inquisitive elector and leave him a good many doubts still unsettled. Some crimes respecting the elective franchise for instance, he will find described here and there in the law ; for others he will look in vain. Of course we have never been led to expect from our elected state administrators in the East anything more than a compliance with the mandatory duties laid upon them. In his *Treatise on the New York Laws relating to Elections* (New York, Baker, Voorhis and Company, 1913 ; xix, 204 pp.), however, Mr. J. G. Saxe has taken a comprehensive view of the subject, having included, though sometimes with regrettable brevity, everything directly bearing upon it. The little volume should commend itself, not only to the plain citizen, but also to the election official and the lawyer. Exact references to the statutes are everywhere given ; numerous cases are cited. Unfortunately, in view of recent legislation, a considerable amount of revision is already necessary. It might be remarked that when Mr. Saxe gets a little off his immediate theme, he is not always illuminating or sound. Discoursing of the primary, for instance, he mistakes the meaning of the word "state-wide."

Ostrogorski has published a new edition of his *La Démocratie et l'organisation des partis politiques* under the title of *La Démocratie et les partis politiques* (Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 1912 ; xvi, 728 pp.). It reviews the development of party rule and its relation to democratic government during the last ten years, since the appearance of his first