

has been fairly successful. But on occasion—and especially in the chapters which deal with the primary and with the initiative, referendum and recall—his statements are sometimes obscure and even inaccurate. His description of the proceedings on primary day—evidently meant to be considered as general in its application—is not an extreme case.

He will be asked in which party primary he wishes to participate, in order that a party ballot may be furnished him. If excessive independence or reticence prevents his stating his party affiliation, and he still desires to vote in the primary, he may be given one of each of the tickets fastened together; he retires to the booth, marks the one he desires, presumably the one of his own party, folds them together and deposits them in the ballot-box. If he votes on more than one ticket, only that one is counted containing the largest number of offices voted for. If the same number of names is marked on each, both are thrown out, thus preventing the nomination of weak candidates by voters of the opposite party.

Of course, Professor Woodburn knows that there are “closed” primaries and “open” primaries, that the provisions of law vary a good deal among the different states; but generalizations like the one quoted will certainly mislead those who have just begun to investigate our political practice. It should be observed, however, that defects of this kind occur chiefly in the latter part of the volume and that they do not obtrude themselves frequently enough seriously to impair the value of a text-book which so many students have found useful in the past.

In his interesting little volume on *Unpopular Government in the United States* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1914; viii, 263 pp.) Professor Albert M. Kales traces the chief evils of “invisible” government to the overpowering burden which our political system places on the electorate. He then examines the various devices designed to secure responsibility and efficiency in the government, such as the direct primary, commission government, the union of the executive and the legislature, the single chamber plan, the initiative, referendum and recall, and the simplification of state government. The real remedy for unpopular government by party manipulators, according to Professor Kales, is to be found in the political philosophy of the short ballot and the sound practice under it. Though the volume presents little new to one who has kept abreast of recent literature of this character, the general survey which it gives and the fresh illustrations which adorn it make it worthy of serious consideration.

Professor Emery's *Politician, Party, and People* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1913; 183 pp.) is a series of sober and thoughtful

lectures addressed to the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, on the duties and opportunities of citizenship. The topics are : the voter and the facts, the voter and the party, the voter and his representative, the representative and his constituency and the representative and his party. All the important problems of political ethics which confront the young voter are treated in a catholic spirit and with close reference to practical considerations.

The high standard of the three previous volumes is maintained in the 1913 *American Year Book* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1914; xx, 892 pp.). Considerably more than half of the volume is concerned with subjects of primary interest to students of the social sciences. Moreover, the topics have been selected with discretion and treated with satisfactory fulness. The arrangement is convenient and the volume succeeds admirably in its primary purpose to supply the need "of students in all fields, who wish a record of progress, not only in their own, but in other departments of human endeavor."

Viscount Morley has published, in an expanded form, an address given before the University of Manchester, under the title *Notes on Politics and History* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1914; 201 pp.). In the introductory note Lord Morley expresses the hope that these notes may "not be too dispersive to prevent some points of thought from being of use in the way of suggestion, interrogatory, and perhaps as a spur to curiosity." This hope will not be disappointed, for the little book bears the stamp of that thoughtful observer of past and present whose *obiter dicta* are philosophical in the nature of things. But the reader who expects to find Morley at his best here will be disappointed. The book is poorly put together, in fact the text even drags itself rather wearily along as if the author were losing interest in the drama of history in which he himself has played so fine a rôle.

The eighth volume of Professor McMaster's justly celebrated *History of the United States* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1913; xix, 556 pp.) covers the period from the Great Compromise to the Civil War. The general plan of the work, that of giving a balanced view of social and economic matters as well as of politics, is carried out in this last instalment and the method of treatment is identical with that of the previous volumes. Comment upon an undertaking so widely known and so highly esteemed is a work of supererogation.

People read about Lincoln with a weird sense of the supernatural, of something apart from human affairs. They think of another Man of Sorrows, and the journey from the manger to the cross, the crime of Cain, the trans-