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The volume closes with an extraneous reference to the question of home rule for Ireland. If the author felt it necessary to drag in a comparison of conditions in Ireland with those in Canada, it would certainly have been fairer to have based that comparison on the existing status of Quebec as a member of the Canadian Confederation rather than upon the former ill mated arrangements under the constitutional act and the act of union.

The second volume is devoted to the text of the *Report*, the value of which has been greatly enhanced by the author's scholarly notes. It is a striking commentary on the fortuitous character of English policy that this great document should have been buried for so many years among the governmental publications until resurrected by a London publisher to serve as a text for the discussion of Lord Milner's policy in South Africa.

The *Report* is something more than an incident in Canadian history. It marks a new era in English colonial policy. It partakes somewhat of the character of the Magna Charta and of the Federalist: it is at once the charter of Canadian freedom and an able exposition of the principles of colonial administration. It made the Empire possible and made it free.

In the concluding volume Sir Charles has rescued from the dark pages of the Blue Books the more important portions of the Appendixes to the *Report*; to which has been added "The Sketch of Lord Durham's Mission to Canada" now for the first time published in full.

Lord Durham has at last come into his own. In these three volumes is to be found the most fitting memorial to the founder of the school of Liberal imperialists.

C. D. ALLIN.

Der Staatenverband der Haager Konferenzen. By WALTER SCHÜCKING. (München und Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot, 1912. Pp. xii, 328.)

The main thesis of this volume is that, if not *expressis verbis*, yet *ipso facto* a World Confederacy was established by the first Hague Conference in 1899. Previous to this time the international community had a "purely anarchical character" (as Jellinek describes it), but the epoch of disorganization is now slowly and gradually giving way to a period of international or world organization. The main purpose of this organization is the maintenance of a general peace.

"On the road from Utopia to scientific knowledge which the modern

movement has traveled since 1815 three steps of inner development can be clearly distinguished. Upon an ethical-religious period which battled against war, there followed a second epoch which was enthusiastically in favor of arbitration as a substitute for war. But since then the youngest race of pacifists have at length seen that, in order to set aside the causes of conflicts in the world of states (which have their roots in international anarchy) and to prevent war, it is not enough to create a court, but an international order must be established and the world organized" (p. 27).

Our author admits that the World Confederacy created in 1889 (of which the Arbitration Convention is the magna charta) is at present purely an organization for the administration of justice and that this judicial organization is merely embryonic, but he insists that it is none the less real or actual. In addition to the present Hague Tribunal or so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration and the institution of International Commissions of Inquiry, we shall have as organs of the new World Confederacy the International Prize Court and the Court of Arbitral Justice as soon as those tribunals shall have been established.

Among the tasks which Schücking sets for the third Hague Conference is that of formulating a *Statut* or constitution for the World Confederacy in which the rules for the organization of the conferences shall be incorporated. He has framed such a "Statut" consisting of thirteen articles with appropriate commentary which may possibly prove highly useful.

Exigencies of space forbid a further analysis or summary of this highly suggestive book. Though differing on some points, the reviewer finds himself in substantial agreement with the main thesis supported by the author. The only ultimate and effective solution of some of the greatest problems of our time, including these of the establishment of free trade and the maintenance of international peace, can be found in the organization of the world through the federative process. As early as 1906 (see article in the *American Journal of International Law* for 1908, p. 44) he (the reviewer) thus expressed himself: "The federation of the world is often regarded as a mere vision of poets or a dream of philosophers. But it may be observed that in the Hague Tribunal, or so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration, we already have, albeit in rudimentary form, a world judiciary; in the system of periodical Hague Conferences, we have at least the rude beginnings of a world legislature; and in the Administrative Council and International Bureau at The Hague, we may in time discover the germ of a world Executive."

AMOS S. HERSHEY.