

mission, the Federal Trade Anti-trust Act *in haec verba*, the Clayton Anti-trust Act, the Interlocking Directors' Act, the Ash Pan Act, the Report of Accidents Act, the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Act and the forms of pleading before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The book itself is based upon some 1650 citations of authorities; but this does not include decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission which are numerous and illuminating.

Mr. Judson has written an able and useful book on an important subject. It has been a pleasure to read it and a pleasure to review it. In his preface Mr. Judson acknowledges his appreciation of the "very efficient assistance" rendered by Mr. Eustace C. Wheeler of the St. Louis bar in the general revision of the text, and in the important work of preparing the index which is exceptionally complete, consisting of no fewer than 100 pages.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE GREAT WAR. By Coleman Phillipson of the Inner Temple), with an introduction by Sir John MacDonell. New York: E. P. DUTTON & Co., 1916.

Is so-called international law truly law at all? This question, so long debated by lawyers, is answered with an emphatic affirmative by Mr. Phillipson. Those who disagree with him on this point are designated "arrogant and capricious," and are always Germans—if we are to rely on his book alone. This shows how war affects the judgment of a scholar. No German ever was more dogmatic than the 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, or more plausible than Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, in denying the legal nature of what is called international law. The names of these eminent Englishmen are not mentioned by Mr. Phillipson when he denounces Treitschke, Von der Goltz, and Bernhardt. Although written by a biased and immoderately patriotic Englishman, the book is interesting and valuable throughout. The viewpoint is supposed to be the viewpoint of international law. The inherited principles and ideals of international relationship, the language of treaties, and the rules of the Hague Conferences are set forth clearly and accurately. And in connection with these things the actual events of the European war are narrated—by an Englishman who honestly thinks that international law is an inestimable boon for humanity and is being rigidly adhered to by England. It is to be hoped that similar books are now being written by Germans and Frenchmen, by Swedes and Americans. After the war is over, these books, written by idealists in the heat of controversy, ought to be of much use in the revaluation of international law, and

in the construction of something very different—which perhaps will bear the same name.

THE CIVIL LAW AND THE CHURCH. By Charles Z. Lincoln. Cincinnati: THE ABINGDON PRESS.

Like many other expressions in the terminology of Anglo-American jurisprudence, "civil law" has several distinct meanings. As used in Mr. Lincoln's book the expression enjoys its broadest meaning and indicates the actual law of the state as contrasted with the internal regulations of voluntary societies, especially those important voluntary societies known as churches. This well-produced volume of more than one thousand pages is not offered as anything other than a practical hand-book for lawyers and judges. Mr. Lincoln has adopted the traditional form of digests. Topics to the number of 145 have been selected and arranged alphabetically, from "Actions" to "Young Men's Christian Association." Most of these topics are subdivided, the subdivisions also being arranged alphabetically. An Index proves helpful in furthering the accessibility of the contents. Mr. Lincoln's book is unquestionably the most complete and serviceable guide to modern case-law in English-speaking countries affecting the rights and liabilities of religious organizations. No fewer than 1650 cases from the appellate courts of the United States, England, and Canada are digested.