The forces which have operated to keep these men in the penitentiary are a sinister evidence of the power of selfish interests in American life. No higher duty can rest upon the American Bar than to exert pressure to secure a minimizing of the injustice which has resulted from this misuse of legal processes. In publishing the volume under review the National Moonev-Billings Committee has made available the information which enables members of the Bar to learn the truth about the case. Mr. Henry T. Hunt, a member of the New York Bar, at the request of the Committee. has made a careful study of the records of both the Mooney and the Billings trials, together with related documents which deal with prior and subsequent events—the same materials which have been before the Governors of California. The essentials of these materials, including a transcript of much of the testimony, are presented in the 445 pages of this volume. The details it would be useless to set forth here. Every newspaper reader knows that Mooney and Billings, who previously had engaged in strike activities, possibly criminal in character, were convicted of murder on account of the deaths which occurred in the bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade on July 22, 1916. The case has been the center of world-wide attention ever since. The story as revealed by Mr. Hunt, though depressing, is fascinating. It is difficult to believe that if all members of the Bar were to read it most of them would not rise up in protest, with sufficient force to bring about the release of these men, who never had the benefit of a fair trial. Copies of the Abstract and Analysis can be obtained for \$2.00 from the National Mooney-Billings Committee, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HANDBOOK OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY, by Henry Campbell Black. Second Edition. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1930. Pp. xvi, 905.

Mr. Black, one of our foremost legal writers, died in 1927. This is a revision by the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company of his first edition to include the 1926 amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of 1898 and the various statutes passed by Congress in 1925 and 1928 affecting appellate procedure and abolishing writs of error. The book is brought down to January, 1930. It follows generally the same author's larger work on bankruptcy published by the Vernon Law Book Company of Kansas City and now in its fourth edition.

Like most of the Hornbook Series, it is written in a style which appeals to the law school instructor and student. It is also recommended to the general practitioner who is discovering to his sorrow in these days of business depression that a general knowledge of the principles of bankruptcy law is indispensable to his practice.

However, it cannot and is not intended to serve for the lawyer specializing in bankruptcy work nor to compete with such standard works on the

subject as Remington's and Collier's. As Mr. Black stated in his preface to the first edition "Minute discussions of minor problems, * * * and excursions into the endless ramifications of general principles as applied to an infinite variety of facts, have obviously no place in such a book."

As a statement of general principles it is admirably done and the publisher is to be commended both for the additions to the text and for the choice of the latest and more interesting decisions.

HAROLD S. COOK.

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