

relied upon a moral sanction now confess to the need of a physical sanction as a last resort. The two closing chapters discuss the preventive and constructive activities to be performed by the League of Nations.

The death of Dr. Lammasch on January 7, 1920, was a loss which the new Republic of Austria could ill afford to suffer. He had been technical delegate of his country at both of the Hague Conferences and had served as president or member of arbitration tribunals in four important cases submitted to the Hague Permanent Court. As a pacifist in the best sense he had opposed the military party which was responsible for the outbreak of the war and subsequently labored to bring about a just peace by settlement. Had his voice been heeded, his country would have been spared much of its present suffering. It is to be hoped that these final words of a noble and just man will be translated and made accessible to the English-speaking public.

C. G. FENWICK.

Bryn Mawr College.

*Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado.* Edited by Thomas M. Marshall. Published by the University of Colorado, 1920. pp. 313.

The first rush of gold seekers to Colorado occurred in 1858 and 1859. In the present volume are found the records of the earliest organizations in the state and the legislation of the early mining districts. In June, 1859, the Rocky Mountain News reported "The first mass meeting ever held in the Rocky Mountains." It was at the "Gregory Diggings", attended by "between two and three thousand miners", and was addressed by Horace Greeley. A report on what they found at Gregory Diggings was prepared by a committee of three distinguished visitors, consisting of Horace Greeley, A. D. Richardson, and Henry Villard. At the mass meeting then held the miners designated boundaries of the district, prescribed rules as to the size and location of claims, and created a miners' court. At later meetings these laws were amplified. In the volume is found the legislation of some nineteen mining districts, enacted at similar public meetings of the entire population. This legislation deals chiefly with the mining industry, but criminal codes are also included. The Hawk Eye District enacted that "Any person found guilty of wilful murder shall be hanged by the neck till dead and then given to his friends if called for and if not to be decently buried, and all other crimes not enumerated in these laws shall be punished as the Court or jury of men may direct."

The Russell District devoted eight sections of its code to the organization of its Miners' Court, giving it "equity as well as law jurisdiction." Fifteen more sections stated in detail the rules of practice before the court, while other sections dealt with the "Trial and its Incidents" and with "Levy and Sale upon Execution." The volume contains much historical material of interest.

A. L. C.

*Jurisprudence.* By Sir John Salmond. Sixth Edition. London, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1920.

Salmond's *Jurisprudence*, first published in 1902, and now in its sixth edition, is an excellent example of the developed type of the analytical school of John Austin. The author is now Solicitor General of New Zealand. The first edition appeared when he was Professor of Law at the University of Adelaide. This edition contains no material changes from the prior edition except, perhaps, a more extended examination of the conception of state-territory, based upon the organization of the British Empire.

The disinclination of practicing lawyers to recognize the usefulness of jurisprudence in any form is well known. Mr. Dicey, as quoted by Professor Gray,