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 subse­
quently 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.

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 Moun­
tains.” 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 distin­
guished 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.

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 juris­
prudence in any form is well known. Mr. Dicey, as quoted by Professor Gray,