latter is far from satisfactory. As a whole the book suggests less a juridical monograph than a loosely compiled mass of international incidents and documents.

To the reviewer the plan of the book seems foredoomed to failure because it does not properly appreciate the place of force in a legal system.

"The purpose of this book," writes the author in his preface, "is to set forth the occasions when a state is justified in employing force or the menace of force to influence the conduct of another state. It is no part of this purpose to discuss the means or machinery which exists or may be organized to secure the enforcement of the correct principles, for this subject is a matter of international procedure to which a succeeding volume will be devoted."

To the reviewer, force, whether in the form of intervention, reprisals, or war, is not a substantive right to be exercised, but a remedy, the precise use of which can only be set forth in connection with other "means or machinery which exist or may be organized to secure the enforcement of correct principles." Mr. Stowell should have written his volume on procedure first. He would then have discovered that the other had already been done. In fact from his conclusions that force is only rightful "to constrain obedience to international law" he might have deduced that a complete and authoritative treatise on international law was necessary to set forth the "occasions when a state is justified in employing force." Grotius made this deduction in 1625 and his answer to Mr. Stowell's question was the first complete treatise on international law.

Quincy Wright.

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THE PROBLEM OF PROOF. By Albert S. Osborn. Matthew Bender Company, Albany, N Y., 1922, pp. xxi, 526.

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