

constitutional methods, secure its overthrow except by slipping in as defenders of the stronghold in order to open to their companions in arms the only practicable entrance—that which is barred by control over the constitutionality of the laws.”

Dealing with such a mass of material in a foreign language, minor errors in citations, in names of writers and titles of their works are to be expected. Perhaps the most serious error appears on the first page where the Godcharles case is referred to as having been decided in the supreme court of Massachusetts, though the footnote correctly cites the Pennsylvania state reports. Barnard's monograph, there incorrectly referred to as in the Johns Hopkins *Studies*, is correctly cited on page 69. There is no index. The book is admirably written in the inimitable style which is so characteristically French.

HOWARD WHITE.

*University of Illinois.*

*Le Vote des Femmes.* By JOSEPH-BARTHÉLEMY. (Paris, F. Alcan, 1920. Pp. xi, 618.)

This brilliantly argued case for the enfranchisement of French women, presented in a book which has been crowned by l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, is the outcome of the author's lectures at the École des Sciences Politiques.

He surveys with clearness and enthusiasm considerations that have long been familiar ground in the literature of equal suffrage. All the theoretical pros and cons, which have already come to have a merely academic interest in this country, are reviewed. The right to vote is found to be derived from the principles of democratic representation, upon which modern public law is founded. The suffrage is further declared to be an instrument for defending interests. Women have interests to defend, for, in spite of the modifications which have been made in the Napoleonic Code, the French law leaves women in a position of marked inferiority. Less is spent on their education; they may not serve on a jury or witness a birth certificate; in marriage, domicile and nationality are determined by the husband; the mother has nothing to say legally as to the education or religion of her children. Moreover, the seven and one-half million wage-earning women in France need the vote to repeal the masculine laws prohibiting them from entering public work and the professions. They need the vote to secure a living wage.

In May, 1919, the French Chamber of Deputies voted full equality of political rights to women, but the Senate has not approved the action. The practical effects of woman suffrage in the countries where it does function are made the prime object of the study in order that the experience may be utilized for France. This experience is set forth in great detail and with a really amazing familiarity with a wide range of literature. Especial attention is given to England as the first great sovereign state to realize political equality of the sexes. The interesting account of the history in the United States is not carried to the point of the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment.

It is noted that no Latin or Catholic countries have joined the equal suffrage ranks, that the first experiments were all in weak countries and later in great states, and that they have everywhere been made as the result of long-continued efforts of the women themselves. In the actual exercise of the franchise, women are found to use the right to vote, but to remain relatively inactive in the preliminaries; they have not tended to form separate party organizations. The experience of the American states is cited to show improvement in women's economic status with the vote, in the opening of new and better employments. With woman suffrage has come a mass of needed social legislation: the protection of mothers, children, and women workers, and laws for the control of prostitution, drugs and drink. Concluding, the author declares unconditionally for parliamentary eligibility of women and for equal suffrage.

AMY HEWES.

*Mount Holyoke College.*

*The Pageant of Parliament.* By MICHAEL MACDONAGH. (N. Y.: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1921, 2 vols. Pp. 252, 241.)

Many books have been written about the organization and powers of Parliament, but we have had very few portrayals of the "Grand Inquest" at work. Mr. MacDonagh's volumes are well-named, for they present a lively and comprehensive picture of Parliament as a going concern, in all its moods and actions, and with all its striking pageantry. They deal with many topics which never find place in the standard treatises on English government—with the humors and tragedies of debate, the oddities of procedure, and with the tribulations of the average M. P. The pages are well-stocked with anecdotes; the great parliamentary figures of the past generation flit in and out before