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That the Virginia delegation led in the first Continental Congress is evidenced by the fact that the terms of agreement were practically identical with the resolutions previously passed by the Virginia convention. The guidance and influence of the Virginia delegates in the framing and adoption of the constitution is properly made the subject of careful compilation. The historical citations leave no shadow of doubt as to Thomas Jefferson being the dominant spirit in laying deep and permanent the foundations of democracy.

G. T. SURFACE.

*Yale University.*

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**Martin, W. A.** *Treatise on the Law of Labor Unions.* Pp. xxv, 649  
Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1910.

The growth of combinations both of labor and capital gives to all discussions of the law of labor unions an increasing importance. New questions are continually being presented for judicial settlement because of the changed economic and social conditions. This development is chiefly confined to the last two decades in which period more cases have been decided on this subject than are reported during all the time previous.

Mr. Martin's work applies the elementary principles of the law of torts and conspiracy to questions of labor union law. He hopes thereby to be able to show the line which the courts should follow in their decisions. This gives us an excellent exposition of the present law, but the basis on which it is made is hardly one which will suit the social worker. The language of the author shows that he believes that the basic rules of the law of torts and conspiracy establish "perfect equality before the law" in the relations between the workmen and the capitalist. This, as has been pointed out in many of the recent decisions, is true in theory, but on account of economic conditions, is not true in fact.

Mr. Martin's discussion is however judicial and constructive under the limitations which he sets for himself. He regards many of the present holdings as unjust to organized labor. He believes the courts will finally sustain the right of the workmen to threaten strikes in order to prevent the employment of certain objectionable men; that they will sustain the rights of the unions to use disciplinary measures to compel insubordinate members to join lawful strikes or continue on strike; that they will allow certain sorts of picketing and will refuse and enjoin unions from giving strike pay or expending money for picketing.

There are decisions he regards as unjust to capital. The secondary boycott will ultimately be recognized as illegal. The absolute right of the members of the union to quit work will be denied whenever such action depends on malevolent motives. Any legislation which tends to make legal concerted action in connection with a trade dispute which would otherwise amount to a conspiracy will be annulled.

Three-fourths of the book, as should be the case, are taken up with the

discussion of the law of labor disputes; one-fourth is devoted to the cases on the internal organization of labor unions and the protection of the union label. The leading American and English cases are collated and the appendix gives a valuable series of forms which fit the questions most often arising in connection with labor unions.

*University of Wisconsin.*

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

**Stephenson, G. T.** *Race Distinction in American Law.* Pp. xv, 388. Price \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

Few people realize how numerous race distinctions are in our statute law. Hitherto it has been difficult to obtain information as to the situation in the various states. In summarizing the legislation and court decisions, therefore, the author has performed a very useful service. He recognizes that law and custom are often at variance and in a few instances he reports his own findings as to facts—for illustration, the extent of jury service by Negroes.

Distinctions and discriminations are very different things and oftentimes only by the former can the latter be avoided. Our law should therefore recognize as may be necessary race distinctions. Such is his philosophy. Practically the study concerns only the laws enacted since 1865 and practically also, in spite of the title, deals only with the Negro.

In covering such large subjects as the "Black Laws," "Marital Relations," "Intermarriage," "Civil Rights," "Separation in Schools," and "Conveyances," "Court Room," "Suffrage," the discussion must necessarily be brief. Citations of law and decisions are given. It is too much to expect entire accuracy. The author may know that in some country districts as well as cities in Pennsylvania Negroes to-day must attend special schools though that is not the impression given by the text. He may know that in some districts of the South the Negroes probably pay in taxes more than is spent on their schools though he suggests only the current and contradictory position. Some such slips or omissions are unavoidable. As a whole the work seems carefully done and should be of great service to students.

CARL KELSEY.

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**White, A. D.** *Seven Great Statesmen.* Pp. xi, 552. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1910.

The statesmen selected by Mr. White for study are Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour and Bismarck. The volume is one of the most interesting and instructive books of the year. The reader would naturally expect a book of high order from the pen of Andrew D. White, and those who have enjoyed and admired his previous works will find the author still possessing his old-time charm. The work of the seven statesmen selected, and its bearing upon the world's history, are presented with exceptional force and clearness. The author's personal acquaintance with Cavour and Bis-