

gations to the public. Unlike private firms or individuals, they must, for example, continuously do business, having no right to "stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year" (*cf.* Judge Gaynor, In the matter of the application of Loader for a writ of mandamus *v.* The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, January 24, 1895; also, *The People v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 28 Hun. 543). The employees of railroad companies, however, have no special privileges, and they have no special duties above those of other private individuals. They are not beholden to the State, and they may not be controlled by the State,—that is, in the same way that the State may control its own creations. If the employees of a railroad company were a part of it, having the benefit of its franchises and profits, the situation would be different; but as it is, they are simply hired by the company, and have not even the right of continuity of employment. For the government to compel them to work at a certain wage would, then, be an extraordinary invasion of natural liberty (which could only be justified if the government gave them some extraordinary protection or privilege). And, it may be added, that to compel *private* employers to pay a certain wage would be an equally extraordinary proceeding. But public or semi-public corporations stand in a different category. From the very fact that they are the recipients of peculiar privileges from the government, government has a right of control over them that it has not over private persons—unless, of course, in creating the corporations it contracted with them not to interfere with their liberty. The present writer believes that the sober second thought of the American people will recognize this distinction, and that the future will regard both the appointment of the United States Strike Commission and the recommendations which it has made, as landmarks in the industrial history of the Republic.

WILLIAM M. SALTER.

PHILADELPHIA.

IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICAGO. A Plea for the Union of all who Love in the Service of all who Suffer. By W. T. Stead. Published at office of "Review of Reviews," 125, Fleet Street, London, 1894.

This is a very startling book, written in the most sensational manner possible. The ancient Hebrew prophets were not more outspoken in their denunciation of the abominations of Israelitish

life than Mr. Stead is in his denunciation of the abominations—civic, social, and industrial—of the citizens of Chicago. The harassed reader is glad to remember that it is true, not only that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that the common life of a community is made possible only by the goodness of its members, and this suggests the reflection that the shadows in Mr. Stead's picture must be out of proportion to the lights. The work is characterized by brilliant journalistic capacity, by fearless and ruthless frankness, by the marks of gigantic energy, and by striking powers of organization, as well as by qualities of method and taste which are peculiarly Mr. Stead's own.

M. S. GILLILAND.

THREE MONTHS IN A WORKSHOP. A Practical Study. By Paul Göhre, General Secretary of the Evangelical Social Congress. Translated from the German by A. B. Carr. With a Prefatory Note by Professor Richard T. Ely. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1895. Pp. xi., 219.

The original German of this interesting little book ("Drei Monate Fabrikarbeiter") has already been noticed in this JOURNAL (vol. ii., No. 3, April, 1892); and it now only remains to give it a cordial welcome in its English form. It should be read by every one interested in social problems.

J. S. MACKENZIE.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

NATURAL RIGHTS. A Criticism of some Political and Ethical Conceptions. By Professor David G. Ritchie, M.A. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

SOCIALISM. By Professor R. Flint, D.D., LL.D. London: Isbister & Co., 1895.

THE MESSAGE OF MAN. A Book of Ethical Scriptures, gathered from many sources and arranged. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

SCIENCE AND ETHICS. Being a Series of Six Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Natural Law Research League. By W. A. Macdonald. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1895.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF. By Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1895.

THE ELEMENTS OF ETHICS. By James H. Hyslop, Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS. By Marietta Kies, Ph.D. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1894.