

## BOOK REVIEWS.

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LAW OF NATURALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF OTHER COUNTRIES. By PRENTISS WEBSTER, A.M. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1895.

The subject with which the author deals in this volume, though of great importance from any point of view, concerns the politician and the sociologist more closely than the lawyer; and yet, considering the fact that citizenship can be acquired by a foreign-born resident only through naturalization, and that the acquisition of citizenship confers on such a resident many rights, and subjects him to a number of responsibilities to which he was a stranger before, it will readily be perceived that the work may be of great value to the lawyer also. The book is a companion volume to the author's former treatise on the law of citizenship, supplementing and to some extent paralleling the latter; and the two together give a very clear synopsis of the acquisition, rights and responsibilities of that most important of all human relations.

The arrangement of the subject-matter is somewhat different from that of ordinary text-books, since it is divided into neither chapters nor numbered sections, but is simply arranged according to topics. This is, however, perhaps the best system that could have been devised for this subject. Starting out with some general observations on the importance of the question of naturalization, and the abuses to which it is subject, the author goes on to state who may or may not be naturalized; to discuss the right of expatriation; the declaration of intent; the effect of naturalization; the laws relating to naturalization in different countries, and treaties on the subject with foreign nations. Incidentally he touches on most, if not all, of the questions that may arise, including the naturalization of women (which will doubtless occur as a new idea to many, but which, with the extension of female suffrage, will become of importance from a political, as well as a legal, standpoint), the effect of the naturalization of the parent on the political status of an illegitimate child, the effect of marriage of the mother on her children, and the like.

The author's statement of principles are good, and his citations in the main accurate; but there are one or two points that might have been more carefully presented. For instance, he quotes *Look Tin Sing's Case*, 10 Sawyer, (U. S.) 353, as authority for the doctrine that, when the child of a former citizen is born out of the country, after his father has renounced his allegiance to the United States, the child is not a citizen. This is unquestionably true; but it is only stated by the judge *arguendo*; and the main point decided in that case, that a person born in the United States of foreign parents residing therein, and not engaged in any diplomatic or official capacity under their own sovereign, is a citizen of the United States even if the parents are Chinese, and consequently incapable of naturalization, (*pace* the Sand-Lots). One may, perhaps, also be permitted to take exception to the grammatical perfection of the title; but blemishes such as these are not sufficiently serious to impair to any appreciable degree the value of the work.

ARDEMUS STEWART.

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THE LAW APPLICABLE TO STRIKES. By JACOB M. MOSES, of the Baltimore Bar. Baltimore: King Bros. 1895.

This modest but valuable little pamphlet was the prize thesis of the University of Maryland for 1895; and a perusal of it will show that it well deserved that distinction. The subject is one that is rapidly becoming of prime importance, legally as well as socially, in view of the fact that it has led to some of the most impressive and far reaching developments of recent years in the history of jurisprudence, and has been treated by the author in a remarkably able manner; and that his brochure is the first attempt to deal with its subject as a special branch of the law. It possesses, therefore, every element of success.

It is very gratifying to note that Mr. Moses, though presumably a young man, has not suffered himself to be led astray by any chimerical theory as to the inviolability of personal liberty, such as would hold a state of anarchy perfectly proper and beyond improvement by legal proceedings, if not forbidden by positive law, and such as hold equity