

ment. The author believes, as all students believe, that Jackson made a mistake, but he does what never has been done before, he explains Jackson's mistake. The volume is a rare combination of the student's views with a most delicate appreciation of the circumstances of the time under discussion. Jackson was, even more than Jefferson, strongly predisposed to entertain feelings of violent animosity toward anything which he could not understand. It is Mr. Catterall's opinion that Jackson was hostile to the bank from the very start, and that the well known occurrences, which are so often recited as the original causes of Jackson's anti-bank feeling, simply contributed to develop a feeling already in existence. The democracy was opposed to the bank. Jackson was the leader of this democracy. The impulses of the mob coincided with the predilections of the President. Hence the war on the bank. This war may have been a blunder, but it was under the circumstances of the time inevitable.

Mr. Catterall's volume is the first real history of the bank. The need of such a volume was great, the opportunity presented itself, and the man was not lacking. It is seldom that the opportunity and the man are in such happy accord. The book is full of the marks of superior scholarship, but nowhere is the evidence of the capacity for original research more clearly shown than in the treatment of Nicholas Biddle's letters and official papers which, for the most part, see the light for the first time in this volume. Much light is thrown upon the history of the bank, but it is not flashed in the eyes of the reader in the offensive manner only too common among some, who mar their discovery of real truth by the unpleasant panorama of the discoverer.

Another feature of the work, which is especially noteworthy, is the fact that the author is equally at home in the realms of political history and economics. The author has mastered the principles of public finance. The chapters which deal with the technicalities of the bank are fully up to the high level of the chapters on the bank's political history. This feature is more exceptional than it ought to

be. There is still something to be said for the old-fashioned combination of history and economics.

The volume shows the results of the most painstaking research. Still more does it show the capacity to make judicious use of such results. The author was gradually bringing this work to completion during a period of nearly ten years. The final outcome is a new departure in the study of the Jacksonian period in United States history. A new view is given of the mutual relations of Jackson, Biddle, and Clay.

The general effect of the volume is greatly enhanced by a good index, by a bibliography which, in spite of its disclaimer of completeness, is far more exhaustive than any other on this period, and by foot notes so full and frequent that the reader is able, if he so wishes, to follow every step which the author has taken. The press work on the volume is highly satisfactory. It is seldom that a volume appears, among the numerous contributions to American history, which exhibits so many points of excellence and so few defects.

WILLIAM CRAIG WILCOX

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

A Beautiful Life and its Associations. By ANNA HOWELL CLARKSON. Illustrated. Autograph Edition. New York: Under the auspices of the Historical Department of Iowa. 1903. Pp. 217.

This is a story of a rarely interesting personality. The subject, Mrs. Drusilla Allen Stoddard, was born eighty-two years ago in Western New York, and grew to womanhood under pioneer conditions. These developed in her resourcefulness and self-reliance, and with her heritage of good ancestry, good health, and keen intellect made her the power for good which she has been and still is in the world. Her final training in Mrs. Willard's famous school for girls at Troy was followed by her marriage in 1847 to the Rev. Ira Joy Stoddard and departure with him to their mission field in India. Of

their successful work there, this short notice cannot speak. Because of Mr. Stoddard's ill health, they came back with their three children nine years later, and soon after—in 1858—Mrs. Stoddard was called to the principalship of the Ladies' Department of the newly organized Central College at Pella, Iowa. This is a Baptist school—one of the oldest denominational schools in the State—and to this faith—her husband's—Mrs. Stoddard was converted, though born and brought up a Quaker. Here she labored for nearly twenty years except when, in 1866, Mr. Stoddard's health being reestablished, the call of India was too strong to be resisted and they went back for three years more.

Returning, she took up her college work again. She taught—and she was a most admirable teacher—but the greater value of her work lay in what she was, in every way, to “my girls,” as she fondly called them. Coming, as many of them did, from country or small village homes and narrow circumstances, this cultivated, gracious woman was a revelation to them. Health, morals, manners, religious training, all came within her province, and scores of letters from former pupils bear grateful testimony to what they gained from her care. Nor from girls alone. Men of high station write from various parts of the country in appreciation of her work in the class room and of the charming hospitality of her home.

Mrs. Clarkson has given a most life-like portrayal of Mrs. Stoddard's character and work, and her book is further enriched by sketches of the other women and men whose self-sacrificing labors made Central College what it is. The roll is too long to be called here, but their names live in the hearts of the men and women they trained. And in these days of ready-made universities and million (or more) dollar donations to them one wonders if, after all, there isn't much to be said in favor of the small colleges whose beginning and growth through prayer and toil and sacrifice impress upon their pupils the feeling that these, more than money, are the true values.

CELIA A. M. CURRIER

IOWA CITY, IOWA

Actual Government as Applied under American Conditions. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903. Pp. xliv, 599.

This is, perhaps, the best general work on American government which has appeared since James Bryce wrote *The American Commonwealth*. It is quite readable; but one does not get the impression that its pages are simply printed "talks" or reprinted magazine essays. It is filled with details and statistics; and yet it does not read like an encyclopedia of political facts or the report of a government bureau. It contains hundreds of references without being a bibliographical wilderness. Although the volume is designed by its author as a text for upper high-schools and colleges, it is certainly more than a "text-book." It is a plain, simple, coherent description of both the organization and the functions of American government.

Perhaps the most questionable statement in the whole book is where the author, in the opening sentence of the preface, remarks generously enough that there are already "many clear, well-thought, and accurate text-books upon the government of the United States."

In writing *Actual Government* Professor Hart has five points of view which are clearly set out in the preface. "First of all, the American governmental system should be treated as a whole: state government and the various phases of local government should come in, not as after thoughts to the national system, but as integral parts of one American government. The second necessity is to study the actual workings of government: the text of constitutions and of statutes is only the enveloping husk; the real kernel is that personal interest and personal action which vitalizes the government. In the third place, a thorough text-book must discuss not only the machinery of government but the operations of government; legislatures do not exist simply to be investigated by students, but to express the public will that things be done; the functions of government—such as the administration of justice, taxation, expenditure, transportation, the maintenance of order—are more important than the details of governmental organization. In the fourth

place the historical part of the book is not separated out from the descriptive." Finally, Prof. Hart deems it proper "to prefix a bibliography of the subject, as well as to insert classified references at the heads of the chapters."

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

The Organization and Control of Industrial Corporations. By FRANK EDWARD HORACK. Philadelphia: C. F. Taylor. Equity Series Vol. V, No. 4. University Edition, January, 1903. Regular Edition, July, 1903. Pp. 207.

Probably no subject before the American people today is receiving more discussion combined with as little clearness and understanding as the subject of industrial corporations. As the author suggests this is because these corporations affect us so vitally in their every action and because their life as it exists at the present time is so shielded by secrecy of administration. A necessity to the development of our economic life, they have been granted every freedom only to become a menace and peril. The recognition of the menace on the part of the people and the readiness with which the political parties have taken up the subject endangers the cool study and settlement of the question; and in view of this fact the present study is the more interesting.

Dr. Horack has very wisely limited himself to the legal and political phase of his study. It has been merely "to ascertain if the cry of 'more publicity' is warranted by the facts." A summary of the chapters will perhaps show how well he has followed his purpose. The introduction deals with the nature of a corporation and with the source and development of corporation law. Chapter two compares the various States with reference to the publicity and control of the organization of corporations. Chapter three deals exclusively with publicity, examines into its nature and content, discusses public and private publicity and draws some interesting comparisons by referring

to publicity in England, France, and Germany. Chapter four, on the nature and status of foreign corporations gets to the heart of the matter by pointing out the fact that comparatively few corporations do business exclusively in the State in which they are organized, and very many, in fact the great majority, do no business in their own State. The necessary evils resulting from such impossibility to control and the competition on the part of States to secure the revenue from such organizations should become as notorious as the North Dakota divorce laws. In chapter five, the author occupies only six pages in drawing up his conclusions which are moderate and modestly, if decisively, stated.

Dr. Horack contends "that the present industrial development has outgrown the legislation enacted for its regulation when industries were comparatively localized and that the granting of charters 'for revenue only' has not been and can not be productive of a sound legal system. More publicity of organization and management is necessary," and such publicity can best be secured by legislation which shall "be national in extent and uniform throughout the United States. This can be obtained and made efficient only by giving Congress power to create and dissolve corporations carrying on interstate trade, commerce or business." The State, if it stands true to its real end, must look out for the welfare of its people, and in so doing must insist that all fraudulent organizations be brought to account. The impossibility of our States to secure protection against corporations imposes upon the United States the great fundamental duty, and if our Constitution does not grant Congress such power, it ought so to do.

The book is a timely product of fertile thought produced by a careful and long continued study of a subject difficult to handle, and is to be commended for its simplicity and directness and for its practical method of attacking the question.

HARRY G. PLUM

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association. Second Annual Meeting, Des Moines, Iowa. December 8, 9, 10, 1902. Iowa City, Iowa: Published by the Association. 1903. Pp. xv, 143.

So runs the title page of a unique publication just from the press. A cursory glance through its pages reveals much interesting matter which readily fascinates the reader who is in any way enthusiastic about trees, shrubs, or flowers.

On November 16, 1901, fourteen kindred spirits met at Ames and perfected an organization to be known as The Iowa Park and Forestry Association. The objects of such association as stated in the constitution then adopted were: "to create an interest in, and to encourage the establishment of parks; the beautifying of our cities, the better care of cemeteries, the planting of trees in country homes for æsthetic purposes as well as for the supply of timber for commerce; the proper utilization of our remaining timber, and to assist in the inauguration of rational methods of forest management and thus help in the protection of our wild game and song birds; the creation of one or more State parks in the vicinity of our lakes and streams; to encourage State and national legislation for rational forest management, and the creation of more forest reserves." The first officers were Prof. T. H. Macbride, president; Wesley Greene, vice-president; Prof. L. H. Pammel, secretary; Silas Wilson, treasurer; and C. A. Mosier, Prof. H. C. Price, and Geo. H. Van Houten members of the executive board. The other charter members were J. L. Budd, A. T. Erwin, A. Hoffman, E. E. Little, G. F. Parker, J. Sexton, and W. F. Thompson. The next meeting which is known as the first annual meeting was held at Des Moines, December 10 and 11, 1901, when the membership was more than doubled. The papers presented at this meeting were published in a neat illustrated pamphlet of 80 pages.

In the volume of the proceedings of the second annual meeting Prof. Macbride in his presidential address felicitates on the present status of Iowa parks; Prof. Pammel writes on the progress of for-

estry in the United States during the past year; H. C. Price gives his idea on forestry and its effect on western climate; Prof. J. B. Weems investigated dendro-chemistry; E. R. Hodson writes instructively on the farm wood-lot; A. T. Erwin idealizes on evergreens for wind-breaks; Wm. H. Mast notes the progress of forestry and the work of the bureau in Iowa; Franklin Brown gives the advantages of the soft maple for the farmer's wood-lot; C. A. Mosier shows his enthusiasm for trees and notes with displeasure the passing of the forests and the past poor policy of the government; Elmer M. Reeves studies the red cedar; J. C. Blumer gives the experience of the government in forest planting in the sandhills of Nebraska; Prof. B. Shimek contributes an entertaining article on the Iowa oaks; Eugene Secor gives a readable article on one of Iowa's beauty spots, a noted landscape view near Forest City, Iowa; Charlotte M. King states what ought to be done in forest preservation in Iowa; Frank H. Nutter gives directions for parks and public grounds for small cities; G. H. Van Houten writes on community and individual effort in tree planting; Henry Lau entertains us with hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants; D. L. Sheldon gives civic improvement for small cities; J. T. D. Fulmer gives a short essay on city parks; Albert Duebendorfer contrasts the elm and other shade trees; E. E. Little shows the advantages of the beautifying and utilizing of railroad grounds; and W. A. Burnap closes with sensible advice on street trees and parkings.

The book is well edited, the articles are all good, the paper and press work, save the illustrations, some of which are not clear, are all that need be desired. The publication as a whole reflects credit upon the organization which sends it forth.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

IOWA CITY, IOWA

The Political Ideas of Modern Japan. By KARL KIYOSHI KAWAKAMI. Iowa City: The University of Iowa Press. 1903. Studies in Sociology, Economics, Politics, and History. Vol. II, No. 2. Pp. 208.

Mr. Kawakami's study of the *Political Ideas of Modern Japan* was prepared and submitted as a master's thesis in the Department of Political Science of the State University of Iowa during his incumbency of a fellowship in the Iowa School of Political and Social Science in the academic year 1901-02. It may safely be recommended to the general reader as well as to the special student as an attractive and original presentation of the manner in which "western political ideas have been developed in Japan, what ideas have been accepted, modified, discarded, or misunderstood, and whether these ideas have had a wholesome or unwholesome growth" (Preface, p. vi).

In sketching the origin of the Japanese nation Mr. Kawakami ventures to state some reasons for believing that the Japanese people have an intermixture of Aryan blood. He maintains, however, that the Japanese are predominantly oriental and that they are destined to be the dominant power in the forward movement of the Orient. The author is particularly happy in his lucid explanation of the contact of the eastern mind with western thought and his clear-sighted delineation of the influence of religions upon the development of political ideas in Japan.

This study has secured the distinction of being reprinted in Japan within four months after its publication by the State University of Iowa. The Japanese edition, which contains an "editor's note" by Isoh Yamagata, is published at Tokyo by the proprietor of the *Shokwabo*.

ISAAC A. LOOS

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Early Political Machinery in the United States. By GEORGE D. LUETSCHER. Philadelphia. 1903. Pp. 160.

This very interesting and valuable monograph was presented to the faculty of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania in partial fulfillment of the requirements of that University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Through its publication Dr. Luetscher has made a valuable contribution to the early history of political parties in the United States. Dealing with the period of their organization at the close of Washington's administration, when property qualifications for suffrage disfranchised more than one-half of the male population above twenty-one years of age, he carefully traces the abolition of these qualifications, the formation of new election districts, and the consequent increase in the ballots cast.

The origin and workings of the Democratic societies as an opposition party to the Federalists is perhaps the most interesting chapter. Dr. Luetscher's thesis deals with a subject that is most difficult to treat for the period covered. The paucity of material, such as official election returns, has given the author the laborious task of searching the newspaper files of this period. Four well constructed maps giving a graphic representation of the encroachment of the Republican party upon the Federal area from 1788 to 1804 add much to the value of the monograph.

FRANK EDWARD HORACK

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties. By M. OSTROGORSKI. Translated from the French by Frederick Clarke. Preface by the Right Honorable James Bryce. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902. Vols. I, II. Pp. lviii, xliii, 627, 793.

It is clearly evident that the emphasis in the study of what James Bryce says "is beginning to be called political science" has shifted from a consideration of the *organization* of government to a dis-

cussion of the *administration* and the actual *workings* of government. Thus, the study of this new science of Politics enters upon a third stage of development.

The first stage was characterized by the predominance of the historical. Indeed so strongly was the emphasis placed upon the history of government by such men as Freeman, Stubbs, and Seeley, that the motto of students of political science for a time was: "History is past Politics, and Politics is present History."

The history of government proved to be a fertile field for political investigation. Nevertheless it was not long before the chief interest in the study of Political Science shifted from the *history* of government to the *organization* of government. The study of political organization through Comparative Constitutional Law represents the second stage in the recent development of Political Science. Burgess, Boutmy, Dicey, and Cooley are typical exponents of this second stage. To the third stage, which is characterized by literature on *administration* and *political parties*, belongs the work of M. Ostrogorski.

Democracy and Political Parties is a work to which M. Ostrogorski has devoted fifteen years of labor. In his research he did not avoid libraries and ignore the documents, but owing to the nature of the investigation he gathered the greater part of his materials from real life. Here he investigated minutely the workings of democratic government. It is upon political forces rather than upon political forms that he dwells throughout the two volumes; and he is convinced that "the best way to study political forces is to study political methods." He says that to really understand the character of social action, its modes of procedure must be studied in the light of the character of those who apply them, and of the social and political conditions in which their wills are formed and manifested. It is only in this sense that the investigation of political methods will have, in addition to a philosophical value, a genuine practical value. It is a study of the methods of democratic government conceived in this spirit, a study of social and political psychology, based on

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observation, that I have tried to undertake, and it is that which is the aim of this book."

M. Ostrogorski's field of observation is England and the United States. And so volume one is devoted to political parties in England, while volume two considers American phenomena. In his preface Mr. Bryce mildly protests against the gloom with which the author depicts the "Caucus" in England. It remains for American students to enter a similar protest against the unquestionable pessimism which fills the second volume. But it must be said that, notwithstanding his gloomy picture, M. Ostrogorski has given us a singularly careful and intelligent account of our political methods.

This work on *Democracy and Political Parties* is one that should be found in every library which aims to collect political literature. For students of political parties it is the most valuable book which has yet appeared. It has throughout a tone of moral earnestness which adds not a little to its merits.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Campaigns and Battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, from Organization, September, 1861, to Muster-out, January 20, 1866. By Major DAVID W. REED. Evanston, Ill.

The author of this life of a regiment, covering more than four years of active service in the Civil War, is fortunate in having been, from beginning to end, part of that life. He is further fortunate in having been, for several years past, Secretary of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, which has put him in close touch with prominent military men on both sides and has given him free access to official records.

The author's style is strictly narrative but with sufficient "incident" to fix attention and enliven the story. Official documents are used sparingly but sufficiently. Fifty pages are given to the battle

of Shiloh, for the purpose of correcting history and doing justice to men and regiments, suffering for more than forty years the injustice of misrepresentation and falsehood. There is extant but one other as full and complete account of that important battle as is given in this history, and that account, just published by the Government, is by the same author under the title, *The Battle of Shiloh and the Organizations Engaged*. Major Reed is the best living authority on that battle.

Another important battle fully described is that of Nashville, in which the Twelfth took an active part, though it went into the fight without a single commissioned company officer in command. Every company was commanded by the ranking sergeant.

The author tells us that the Twelfth threw away its knapsacks within a month after going into the field, and that it was ever after in "light marching order;" that it was never called upon to do garrison duty or provost-guard duty; that it never had a dress coat on its back or white gloves on its hands—its "best" coat was the regulation "fatigue blouse." As a specimen of active service, it is stated that the regiment, in two and one-half months, in 1864, covered by steamboat 722 miles, by rail 50 miles, and in marching 950 miles. On election day of that year (Nov. 8, 1864) the regiment waded Osage river, in Missouri, waist-deep in ice-cold water, then halted upon the bank to vote for President of the United States. There were cast 210 votes—Lincoln, 190; McClellan, 20.

The regiment has to its credit seventeen pitched battles and twelve skirmishes, and it was never repulsed. The story of its life is plainly but simply and admirably told, though the work is marred by poor proof-reading. There are two elaborate maps of the field of Shiloh and several illustrations.

The edition is limited to 500 copies, is not copyrighted, is privately printed, and is sold at the actual cost of printing (\$2.00).

JOSEPH W. RICH

IOWA CITY, IOWA