

traits and busts of himself, and held the lad on his knee while railing in characteristic fashion at the Senate, and snubbing Secretary Dickerson's interjection of a charitable word.

The most notable events in Secretary Seward's Cabinet service were the *Trent* affair and the purchase of Alaska; but the version given in this book of each incident is merely a repetition of what we find in *Seward at Washington*, from the same pen. In connection with the Alaska purchase the author challenges the mention in John Bigelow's *Retrospections* of enormous lobby fees used to push the necessary legislation through Congress; this he attributes to a confusion, in the memory of Mr. Bigelow, of some of the fugitive gossip of the period with sundry inside facts received directly from the Secretary—quite ignoring President Johnson's similar quotation of the Secretary, preserved in a memorandum of a conversation which took place between them while the purchase appropriation was still a fresh topic. His keenness to discredit this scandal makes the more surprising his silence regarding the "little bell" which, according to tradition, the Secretary boasted he had only to tinkle in order to consign a traitor in the North to prison. And the surprise increases as we read his candid account of the methods by which Maryland was kept from joining the Confederacy, in spite of the majority of secession sympathizers in her legislature. The freedom with which this element advertised their views simplified the task styled by Mr. Lincoln "separating the sheep from the goats", when he privately instructed General Dix, commanding the eastern part of the state, and General Banks, commanding the western part, to watch the legislators starting to attend a session called to meet at Frederick City in September, 1861, to let the Union men pass unrestrained, but quietly to turn the secessionists back to their homes. With such discretion were his orders executed, that the session adjourned without anyone's having so much as proposed an ordinance of secession. The fact that the administration's "high-handed usurpation" is still a subject for invective among a certain local class who never became reconciled to the result, leads Mr. Seward to justify such forcible interference with the business of a legislature on the ground that this particular body was preparing to invite the public enemy to plunge the state into anarchy.

L. E. F.

*An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America.* By GEORGE GORHAM GROAT, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, University of Vermont. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xv, 494.)

PROFESSOR GROAT'S *An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America* is divided into six parts. In part I. (the Background) he reviews very briefly in turn the Beginnings in England, the Beginnings in America, Wage Theories, and Modern Industrialism; in part II.

AM. HIST. REV., VOL. XXII.—44.

(the Structure) he deals with the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the American Trade Union, Trade-Union Statistics, and Women and Unionism; in part III. (Collective Bargaining) he discusses Strikes, Arbitration, the Boycott, the Closed Shop, the Trade Agreement, Restriction of Membership and Output, and Trade-Union Benefits; in part IV. (Political Activity) the subjects of the four chapters are Legislative Methods, Labor Legislation, a Political Labor Party, and Legislation versus Collective Bargaining; in part V. (Transitional Stages) Trade-Union Jurisdiction, Industrial Unionism, and Revolutionary Unionism are considered; in part VI. (Conclusions) Professor Groat's estimate of labor organizations and concluding remarks are found.

Those interested in the historical aspects of the labor movement will find little of value for their purposes in the book under review, for the author has not undertaken to provide "in any sense a history of the organized labor movement" (p. vii). His purpose has been rather to give in part I. and elsewhere the minimum of historical fact regarded as necessary to explain organized labor as a present-day institution. *An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America* is to be taken for what the title suggests, viz., a text-book for college and other students beginning their studies of one part of the field of labor problems. For such students an introductory text has been sorely needed. In spite of its many good points, however, Professor Groat's text falls short of the desirable. The author has shown less of insight than of industry in gathering materials and opinions from many sources, and his book must be regarded as a useful store of fact rather than as a really helpful text.

In the opinion of the reviewer, the first shortcoming of Professor Groat's text is that it fails to bring out adequately the spirit of the labor movement. The chapters on "beginnings" are too brief and some of the others, for example, that on the Knights of Labor, are not well done. What is a wise selection of materials is a matter of judgment, but in the opinion of the reviewer it would have been much better to leave out some of the things requiring considerable space in order to treat the historical phases at greater length and to discuss some things passed over entirely. The chapter on wage theories might have been omitted without loss. Perhaps the student would rather have had statistics relating to the relative numbers of unionists and others by industries and occupations than those given at great length on pages 124 to 134. Certainly he will expect to find a discussion of injunctions, an analysis of the Clayton Act, and a discussion of the eight-hour philosophy and the shorter-hours movement, all of which have been neglected by the author.

The discussion of trade-union structure is not complete. Industrial unionism is discussed at great length, but the attempts of craft organizations through allied trades councils and other local federations and through national federations to meet problems requiring new methods

of attack do not receive adequate treatment. Indeed, some of these institutions of importance in trade-union structure are not discussed at all, while the *why* of the several departments of the American Federation of Labor is not made clear.

A fourth, and greater, defect of the book is in its organization. There will be no general agreement as to what is the best organization, but the organization of part III.—Collective Bargaining—which begins with strikes, then deals with arbitration, boycotts, and the closed shop in order, and only then takes up the trade agreement, will seem to most to be unfortunate. At several other points the organization of the book must be regarded as only less defective.

While errors have crept in here and there, as in writing Uriah S. Stevens for Uriah S. Stephens (p. 75 and elsewhere) and in the statement that the Stove Founders National Defense Association further developed into the National Founders Association (p. 66), the book is fairly accurate in statement of fact. Perhaps the most questionable important statement of fact is found in the discussion of the position of the courts with reference to the lawfulness of the strike and the boycott. Here the author finds the courts quite inconsistent. While it is true that the courts are not always consistent, the question may be raised whether they are so inconsistent as to ignore the intent of the strike and to refuse to accept the boycott because of its intent (pp. 264–266). The truth is that the strike may be questioned by the courts because of its intent or because of injury to third parties, while some forms of the boycott, as the term is used by Groat, may be regarded as legal. In his discussion the author permits the sympathetic strike and the strike for the closed shop to fall out of view, while he narrows the boycott to the secondary boycott. In this connection it may well be questioned whether Judge Taft was inconsistent in his reasoning in *Toledo, A. A. and M. R. Co. v. Pennsylvania Company*, 54 Fed. 730 (p. 265).

Finally, Professor Groat's book is defective in that he has not as a rule given references where another writer's work has been regarded as of sufficient value to discuss or quote, and has not given selected reading lists for the further study of the subjects discussed. Few will agree with the author that it is "best to keep the pages of an Introductory Study free from the interruptions of such references" when the book is to be used chiefly by students who are well along with their college course.

Inasmuch as numerous adverse criticisms have been made of this *Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor in America*, it is well in concluding the review, to state once more that this text has its many good points and will serve as a useful storehouse of fact.

H. A. MILLIS.

*Memorias de un Oficial de la Legión Británica: Campañas y Cruceros durante la Guerra de Emancipación Hispano-Americana.* Translated by LUIS DE TERÁN. [Biblioteca Ayacucho bajo la Dirección de Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona.] (Madrid: Editorial-América, Sociedad Española de Librería. 1916. Pp. 245.)

*Diario de su Residencia en Chile (1822) y de su Viage al Brasil (1823): San Martín, Cochrane, O'Higgins.* By MARÍA GRAHAM. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* 1916. Pp. 453.)

*Memorias del Regente Heredia (de las Reales Audiencias de Caracas y México), divididas en Cuatro Épocas: Monteverde, Bolívar, Boves, Morillo.* By J. F. HEREDIA. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* 1916. Pp. 393.)

*Memorias del General Rafael Urdaneta (General en Jefe y Encargado del Gobierno de la Gran Colombia).* Prólogo de R. BLANCO-FOMBONA. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* 1916. Pp. xxxi, 444.)

*Memorias de Lord Cochrane.* [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (*Ibid.* 1916. Pp. 301.)

THE first of these additions to the *Biblioteca Ayacucho* is a curtailed translation of a partial French version of an English original entitled *Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela and New Grenada*, etc., covering the period from 1817 to 1830 and published in 1831. The present volume is cut off at 1821, when the author entered the naval service of Chile. Undesirable as a translation of a translation is apt to be, its shortcomings are all the more visible here in view of the fact that portions of the English text, together with some ten pages of notes appended to it, are omitted without comment, and that the French version is none too felicitous in its rendering of what is left.

The narrative of this English soldier of fortune does not contain a record of campaigns so much as a series of lively impressions about the strange people and curious things he saw or heard in a region full of "local color". At times this chromatic feature fades too far away from the truth; hence the translator has introduced foot-notes that supply the needful retouching. Whenever the author discusses actual events, however, his attitude is calm, impersonal, and dispassionate, even if he does not appear entirely to relish his situation or to appreciate the martial deeds in which he was a participant.

Although he wrote anonymously, internal evidence, supported by Hippisley's *Narrative of the Expedition to the Rivers Orinoco and Apuré*, etc., would show that the name of the narrator was Vowels, and his official position in the Venezuelan army, at the outset, that of a lieutenant of lancers. On this point the editor, in his introduction, surmises that the author concealed his identity because of "skepticism" arising out of the circumstance that he had had no personal share in numerous