

A Century of Negro Migration. By Carter G. Woodson, Ph.D. (Washington, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1918, pp. vii, 221, \$1.00.) That the recent migration of negroes to the northern states was not a new and strange phenomenon, but only an acceleration of a movement that has been under way for many decades, is made especially clear in Dr. Woodson's book. After describing such familiar things as the northward migration of fugitive and emancipated slaves and the various colonization schemes of the ante-bellum period, the author indicates a new phase of negro migration that grew out of the confused movements of the freedmen in the wake of the Union armies in 1864-1865. This attained such importance as to cause apprehension in some northern communities that they might be overrun with ex-slaves. Dr. Woodson also shows that in this period there was a counter-migration to the South of educated northern negroes, many of whom attained political prominence in the Reconstruction period. In discussing the negro exodus to the West in 1879 the author attributes this movement to two causes, the fundamental cause being economic and the immediate cause political. In this he is undoubtedly correct, but he seems not to attach sufficient importance to the work of such negro leaders as Benjamin (whom he incorrectly calls Moses) Singleton and Henry Adams. It was through the direct personal appeals of these men that a very large proportion of the negroes were induced to migrate to Kansas.

In his discussion of the recent northward exodus of negroes Dr. Woodson appears to be unduly pessimistic. He believes that the movement will prove injurious to the South, which "is now losing the only labor it can ever use under present conditions" (p. 178), and that it will not aid the negroes, whose maltreatment "will be nationalized by the exodus" (p. 180). He even maintains that the emigrant negroes "are not wanted by the whites and are treated with contempt by the native blacks of northern cities" (p. 186).

The work is not free from minor errors. For example, it was not the floods of the Mississippi River (pp. 169-170) but the freshets in Alabama and the Carolinas in 1916 that prompted the migration in that year not only of negroes but of whites as well. There have been no serious overflows of the Mississippi River since 1912, and the alluvial lands along this stream were perhaps less affected by the recent migration than any other section of the Lower South. Though the work sometimes reflects the strong prejudices of its author, as for example on pages 161, 162, and 166, it is nevertheless a valuable addition to the material dealing with the great American race problem. Its usefulness is increased by maps and diagrams based on the census.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS.

History of the Civil War, 1861-1865. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D.Litt. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1917, pp. xxi, 454, \$2.50.)

Now that hostilities abroad have ceased or abated, the attention of Americans is naturally directed to the war in which their fathers or grandfathers took part. This book, as Dr. Rhodes explains, is not an abridgment of his three volumes on the Civil War, but a fresh study of the subject in which he has used his book as one of many authorities, referring especially to the *Official Records of the Navies*, and to histories, biographies, etc., published since 1904. It embraces in a general narrative, an outline and discussion of military movements and engagements, and of the political events connected with them. Commencing with the election of Lincoln in 1860, the author gives a chapter on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the rising of the North, its unpreparedness, and the first battle of Bull Run; then a chapter on the trouble with England over Mason and Slidell; three on political and military affairs up to the summer of 1863, one on Gettysburg and Vicksburg, one on the *Alabama* affair with England, etc., three mainly on military operations, one on life and conditions at the North, one at the South, and two on political and military affairs up to Lee's surrender, Lincoln's assassination, and the end of the war.

The political portions are treated in that bright and interesting style which made Dr. Rhodes's original work so attractive. It has been so carefully condensed that the style is even more lively; the language is clear, and has gained much in vigor and strength by the revision. His criticisms of civil affairs are based largely upon his own studies and observations; those of military affairs reflect the opinions of professional military men, many of whom took leading parts in the Civil War. He has shown great judgment in collecting and giving due weight to each. The narrative gives a clear perspective of the general course of military operations, but the accounts of battles are so brief that many of their salient features are lost. Sixteen very clear maps in color, mostly taken from those of the *Official Records*, are well drawn and show clearly the points named in the narrative. There is a good index. The sources are shown by the copious foot-notes and a well-selected bibliography.

This very attractive volume is just what is now required to give to the general reader a clear outline of the Civil War, and to point out to those who are now especially interested in the art of war precisely where detailed accounts and comments can be found about any part of that great struggle. It is well worthy of the welcome it has already received.

W. R. LIVERMORE.

A World Court in the Light of the United States Supreme Court. By Thomas Willing Balch. (Philadelphia, Allen, Lane, and Scott, pp. 165, \$2.00.) One naturally expects to find this book similar in purpose to the more recent volume of Dr. James Brown Scott on *Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union*; but