

of the laws of civilized warfare. Thereafter from the Confederate side the record is one of neglect and exploitation. Supplies, equipment, and the white regiments promised the Indians for their defense were withheld or diverted, while several rather unsuccessful attempts were made to use the Indians in connection with operations in Arkansas and Missouri—all directly contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the treaties of alliance.

The federal employment of Indian regiments was occasioned by the presence in southern Kansas of several thousand destitute refugees from the secessionist tribes to the southward. Regiments organized from these refugees with white troops did restore federal control as far south as the Arkansas River, but the attack on the secessionist Indians was never pushed home; the operations were hampered by frequent changes in policy and command, incident to Kansas and Missouri politics, and were always subordinated to the military problems in Arkansas and Missouri.

On both sides the Indians were used for scouting, in raids, and in irregular partizan warfare; but except for the two participations mentioned, the organized Indian regiments had little share in the war and that with negligible results. With very few exceptions the military leaders on both sides had no interest in the problems of the Indians themselves nor that clear conception of the strategic importance of Indian country which had led to the very liberal treaties of alliance with the Confederacy. Pike, the negotiator of the treaties, was driven from command when he attempted to maintain even a little of the autonomy which the treaties were to guarantee. In fact the participation of the Indian was in many ways that of a bewildered onlooker and victim. As usual he was the victim of his own helplessness, and after the war was to pay dearly for what in large measure he was powerless to avoid.

Like all Miss Abel's work, the book shows unmistakable evidence of accurate and exhaustive use of the original material and a presentation which is a model as to references, documentation, and bibliography. But in the opinion of the reviewer it is open to serious question whether the material or the problem justifies a volume of this length. The factors and the conclusions are clearly presented and proven; it is difficult to see the advantages of such an accumulation of evidence, all tending to the same conclusions, in the form of factual narrative of intrigues and skirmishes which in themselves would seem to have little interest or value even to the antiquarian.

The I. W. W.: a Study in American Syndicalism. By Paul Frederick Brissenden, sometime Assistant in Economics at the University of California and University Fellow at Columbia. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. LXXXIII., whole no. 193.] (New York, Columbia University Press, 1919, pp. 432, \$3.50.) Mr. Brissenden has devoted a large amount of time for several years to the preparation of this book, has practically exhausted all of the sources, has visited the

local and national headquarters, interviewed most of the leaders, and presented a truly authoritative and complete history of the movement. He brings out clearly the contrasts with the other forms of labor organizations, and shows that the I. W. W. is not an imported product from France but has sprung from American conditions. It is a protest against political and industrial government from above. While the author endeavors to let the "wobblies" tell their own story, and does it so correctly that none of them can object, yet his estimate of them and their philosophy and methods is plain. They are "grotesquely unprepared for responsibility" and "they would be no less relentless Prussians than the corporations we have with us".

How miscellaneous and uncertain are the I. W. W. is shown by their several forerunners, by the discussions in their conventions, by their small and changing membership, by their successive splits. In some cases whole organizations, and in many cases individuals, have gone over to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, after experiencing the futility of the I. W. W. In another case, the organization split in two, with a Socialist secession devoted to political action, and the I. W. W. proper devoted to "direct action". The latter is the main theme of the book. The free-speech fights, sabotage, "job control", the contest over decentralization, and other characteristic features are well brought out, and the appendixes contain important documents, selections from their song-books, and statistics.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volume LII., October, 1918-June, 1919. (Boston, the Society, 1919, pp. xvi, 356.) Aside from good articles by Professor Emerton on the Periodization of History and by Professor M. M. Bigelow on Becket and the Law, the contents of this volume are, as is usual, contributions to American history, documents illustrative of the same, and memoirs of deceased members. Of the latter the most important was Professor James B. Thayer, of whom there is an excellent portrait. Of the documents, the diary of Daniel Willard in Washington in 1846 and still more H. H. Gratz's account of a pilgrimage to Boston in 1859 are entertaining, while the letter of Edward Gibbon and the documents respecting his blackballing at Garrick's Club are curious. Notable among the papers, aside from those already mentioned, are that of Mr. W. C. Ford on Ezekiel Carré and the French Church in Boston and that of Professor George F. Moore on Judah Monis. The longest contribution (90 pp.) is an elaborate account of Admiral Vernon medals, 1739-1742, by Dr. Malcolm Storer.

The Emancipation of Massachusetts: the Dream and the Reality. By Brooks Adams. Revised and enlarged edition. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919, pp. 534.) Mr. Brooks Adams's valuable but one-sided work, originally published in 1887, is now brought out in a second