



"For the lack of any good book . . . on Mexico's oil industry, the petroleum dispute may become all the more acrid . . ."

question does not receive major emphasis, chapters on labor and the army cast light on the present situation, and Gruening's study of local politics and politicians is basic to any understanding of the task a president is up against in ruling Mexico. Frank Tannenbaum's "Peace by Revolution" is a work of interpretative synthesis, to which it is best to come with some previous knowledge of our near neighbor. The chapters on "Foreign Capital and Native Workers" and "Imperialism and Legislation" may be recommended to those utterly at a loss to comprehend why Mexico is so "unreasonably hostile" to foreign capital. A more recent book, Wilfrid Hardy Callcott's biography of Santa Anna, sets forth the story of one old-style dictator in Mexico, the man who following the winning of independence "became the storm center of Mexico's history for thirty-five years." A kaleidoscopic figure, able, brave, and magnetic, but corrupt and unscrupulous, his life serves as a backdrop against which the honesty and sincerity of Mexico's present-day ruler stand out in favorable contrast. Carleton Beals in "Glass Houses" adds little to the valuable contribution of his earlier books on Mexico, save some informal pictures of Ambassador Morrow and other celebrities.

Among studies of individual phases of the Mexican Revolution, Marjorie Ruth Clark's "Organized Labor in Mexico" is a critical and realistic appraisal of first rank. George I. Sánchez, in "Mexico, a Revolution by Education," presents a careful if somewhat pedestrian account of Mexico's crusade to carry education to the people. Lectures delivered at Mexico City by leading Mexican and American authorities before the annual seminars conducted by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America are collected in two volumes, "Renascent Mexico," edited by Hubert Herring and Herbert Weinstock, and an earlier book, "The Genius of Mexico," edited by Hubert Herring and Katherine Terrill.

In "Portrait of Mexico," reproductions of Diego Rivera's most significant work are accompanied by an incisive Marxian interpretation of Mexican history, written by Bertram D. Wolfe. Two newer books put the American reader in touch with Mexico's active art currents. "Contemporary Mexican Artists," by Agustín Velázquez Chávez, catalogues twenty-five leading figures, with brief biographical sketches and examples of their most notable productions. While his list may be criticized for lamentable omissions, the book is a useful guide to much territory hitherto known only to a few. There are few also who will not be startled by the strength and vigor of Mexico's revolutionary movement in architecture, as revealed by the distinguished photographs and lucid text of Esther Born's "The New Architecture in Mexico." Finally, no picture of the tumultuous land next-door and its protean life would be complete without some knowledge of those communal celebrations—ordered despite their apparent spontaneity—which punctuate the villager's yearly round; and to which "Fiesta in Mexico," by Erna Fergusson, provides an engaging and sympathetic introduction.

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- MEXICO'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION.** *Foreign Policy Reports, Foreign Policy Association.* August 1, 1937. \$25.  
**MEXICO'S CHALLENGE TO FOREIGN CAPITAL.** *Foreign Policy Reports, Foreign Policy Association.* August 15, 1937. \$25.  
**THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS: 1937.** By Whitney H. Shepardson and William O. Scroggs. New York: Harper & Bros. 1938. \$3.  
**EXPROPRIATION.** Published by the Huasteca Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company of California. New York: Macben Press. 1938.  
**MEXICO Y SU PETROLEO.** By Federico Bach and M. de la Peña. Mexico City. Editorial, "Mexico Nuevo." 1938.  
**EL CONFLICTO DEL PETROLEO EN MEXICO, 1937-1938.** Universidad Obrera de Mexico. Mexico City. 1938.  
**AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN MEXICAN RELATIONS.** By James Morton Callahan. New York: Macmillan. 1932. \$4.  
**DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.** By Frederick S. Dunn. New York: Columbia University Press. 1933. \$5.  
**MEXICO AND HER FOREIGN CREDITORS.** By Edgar Willis Turlington. New York: Columbia University Press. 1930. \$6.  
**THE EJIDO, MEXICO'S WAY OUT.** By Eyley N. Simpson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1937. \$5.  
**MEXICO AND ITS HERITAGE.** By Ernest Henry Gruening. New York: Century Press. 1928. \$6. Century Press. 1931. \$3.  
**PEACE BY REVOLUTION.** By Frank Tannenbaum. New York: Columbia University Press. 1933. \$3.50.  
**SANTA ANNA.** By Wilfrid Hardy Callcott. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. 1936. \$3.  
**GLASS HOUSES.** By Carleton Beals. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1938. \$3.50.  
**ORGANIZED LABOR IN MEXICO.** By Marjorie Ruth Clark. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1934. \$2.50.  
**MEXICO, A REVOLUTION BY EDUCATION.** By George I. Sanchez. New York: Viking Press. 1936. \$2.75.  
**RENASCENT MEXICO.** By Hubert Clinton Herring and Herbert Weinstock. New York: Covici-Friede. 1935. \$2.50.  
**THE GENIUS OF MEXICO.** Edited by Hubert Clinton Herring and Katharine Terrill. New York: Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. 1931. \$2.50.  
**PORTRAIT OF MEXICO.** By Diego Rivera and Bertram D. Wolfe. New York: Covici-Friede. 1937. \$4.75.  
**CONTEMPORARY MEXICAN ARTISTS.** By Agustín Velázquez Chavez. New York: Covici-Friede. 1937. \$2.75.  
**THE NEW ARCHITECTURE IN MEXICO.** By Esther Born. New York: William Morrow & Co. 1937. \$3.50.  
**FIESTA IN MEXICO.** By Erna Fergusson. New York: Knopf. 1934. \$3.

## Wild and Woolly

**THE DEVIL LEARNS TO VOTE.** *The Story of Montana.* By C. P. Connolly. New York: Covici-Friede. 1938. \$2.50.

Reviewed by FLORENCE W. STEPHENS

**S**URPASSING any fiction, this running narrative of the development of Montana brings together a wealth of authentic information, heretofore told only in disconnected fragments. There is the gold rush into Alder Gulch with ten thousand people forming Virginia City in ninety days; there are heterogeneous types consisting of the best and the worst from all over the country, but no dull ones. A Butte miner said "impulsive men always have black eyes—if nature doesn't give them, somebody else does."

It was natural that outlaws and road agents should congregate where gold was being acquired to the value of millions of dollars by the simple process of placer mining. With the violent and ambitious came also the religious. A missionary, fresh from the East, asked an Indian if it was safe to leave his belongings in the wickiup while the two made a trip. "Yes," the chief replied, "there isn't a white man within a hundred miles." The Vigilantes were recruited just before the formation of the Territory. A first attempt at legal procedure was instituted by the Alder Gulch miners. Court was held in the open and the judge used a wagon seat for a bench.

Names which were afterward to become well known throughout the country are mentioned in this early account. Tales are told of T. R., quiet spoken, who read Shakespeare to his cow-hands. Marcus Daly, F. Augustus Heinze, H. H. Rogers, James J. Hill, and other financial giants appear. Only two women are specifically mentioned. The wife of Captain J. A. Slade twice rode to save him from hanging. The first time she held up the guards by a ruse and freed him, but the second time she arrived to see his body being cut down.

"The Devil Learns to Vote" tells of a political and financial warfare so tremendous that it shook the country and reached into Canada. Only one who had shared the events could describe them as the author does. There are times when he digresses like a wordy gossip to follow an individual in collateral paths, but most of the account is chronological and connected, reaching through the Harding Administration. As Montana has so recently come out of adolescence, many of the characters in the book are still living. Residents of the state—especially the old-timers—have heard parts of these tales and have been affected by the repercussions of politics. Mr. Connolly draws one into the inner circle.

Mrs. Stephens was for some years a State Senator in Montana.

## Sheep, Goats, and the Average Man

DANA AND THE SUN. By Candace Stone. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1938. \$3.50.

Reviewed by SARAH N. CLEGHORN

CANDACE STONE has held the mirror up to the most interesting, exasperating, attractive, and disappointing of newspapers and editors. Reading her longish but beguiling book is a dip into the surf of American public thought from the sixties through the nineties; and those of us to whom in youth Dana and his *Sun* constituted a legend find in the heap of facts here sorted out for us plenty to digest and to square our previous vague ideas with.

In one regard the *Sun* seems highly modern—its revolutionary (for its time) adoption of informal language, colloquial, picturesque, and deflating. Its bold reliance on this extremely good but unpretentious English endeared it to a delighting public. The rich cleverness of its plentiful staff filled this new medium with sparkle and vigor.

Its substance however made it, after all, rather stodgily old-fashioned. Dana took apparently exhaustless delight in exposing and denouncing. Sheep and goats, according to the *Sun*, could be divided and rewarded or condemned as easily now as on Judgment Day. The chief occupation of the righteous was to ferret out and punish the wicked. Though the *Sun* frequently reversed its judgments, its own fickleness led to no moderation in its gusto for judging (of which Candace Stone furnishes rather too many samples).

When it came to such a man as Horace Greeley, obviously a sheep, and deserving commendation, the *Sun* indulged in infinite delicacies of ridicule and mock-

ery. It was a past master in damning with faint praise. Its editorials praised Greeley for his oddities, his minor virtues were exalted as if on them his fame depended; ludicrous aspects of his humane nature were exhibited, his ambitions were made to seem ludicrous. All that in average human nature finds pleasure in admiring a fellow-mortal turned, in the *Sun*, into satire and burlesque. Yet so cleverly, nimbly, and almost good-naturedly was this done that scarcely the victim himself could resist a smile.

Miss Stone says that the *Sun's* commercial success, which was notable, though with sharp vicissitudes, "depended on its reflecting the thoughts of the masses who read it." (It was the first two-cent paper in New York.) In this remark I suggest that the word "average" should be inserted before the word "thoughts." In our observation of one another, some of us emphasize the best, some the worst, and many of us the average selves we find. The *Sun* selected the average self of the average man, and sacrificing its splendid chance to reach his best self with encouragement and advice, bid for and won that middle plane of unconstructive influence,

"Like the lame donkey lured by moving hay."

But what manner of man was the best—not average—self of Charles A. Dana? Evidently one of courage and humanitarian thought. For in his youth he was—not transiently, but for five hardworking years—a coöperator in Brook Farm. He married a Brook Farmer. When he went abroad in 1848 to write letters on the European scene to New York papers, he reported the crop of revolutions of that famous year with warm though discriminating sympathy, manfully stating both the excesses of the revolting people, and his sense of kinship with them notwithstanding. And in late middle age, he wrote an editorial on the death of Karl Marx which was so profoundly candid, informed, generous, and prophetic that Miss Stone quotes it almost entire, and I wish I could.

In him [Dana wrote] workingmen throughout the world recognised their authentic guide and veritable commander . . . Karl Marx was by far the best known, most influential and ablest . . . of those highly educated reformers . . . who defend their novel doctrines with a display of knowledge and ingenuity that captivate the student and compel the deference and admiration of their opponents. . . . The appearance of this book ["Das Kapital"] undoubtedly constituted an epoch in the age-long struggle between wealth and work.

This editorial, so opposite to the *Sun's* usual attitude, so fair to doctrines it disapproved, shows, as Miss Stone says, "to what heights the *Sun* might have risen."

Sarah N. Cleghorn is the author of an autobiography, "Threescore."



Eugene Hutchinson  
Carl Sandburg: his father  
was "surrounded by Johnsons."

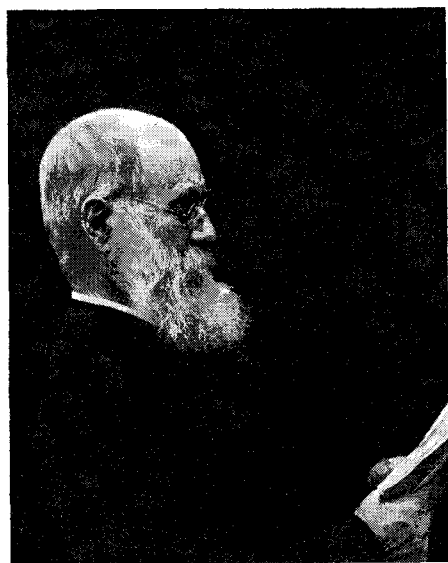
## Descendants of New Sweden

SWEDES IN AMERICA, 1638-1938. Edited by Adolph B. Benson and Naboth Hedin. Published for the Swedish Tercenary Association. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1938. \$3.

Reviewed by HARRY HANSEN

THIS quick survey of men of Swedish birth and descent in America consists of thirty-nine articles by various authorities in history, education, music, architecture, literature, journalism, and industry. The object of the book is to show the distinguished character of Swedish participation in American life since the first settlement at what is now Wilmington, Del., in the spring of 1638. In order to achieve this object the authors discuss first Swedish pioneers from 1638 on; then Swedes born abroad who became important in American life; next, the first generation of Americans with one or two Swedish-born parents; and finally Swedes such as Arrhenius, Berzelius, Linnaeus, and Swedenborg, who affected the intellectual life of America without becoming American citizens. Most of the articles bulge with names and cannot be critical, but several are especially valuable for their analytical character, notably those on "Farmers" by Eric Englund, economist in the Department of Agriculture, and on "Pioneers of the Northwest" by Professor Andrew A. Stomberg of the University of Minnesota.

By far the largest number of the distinguished men mentioned in this book are living, probably because the bulk of the Swedish immigration came after the middle of the nineteenth century. Although Peter Minuit, first governor of New Amsterdam, commanded the first Swedish expedition to the Delaware in 1637-38 and bargained with the Indians for "New Sweden" as he had bargained



"Dana took apparently exhaustless delight in exposing and denouncing . . ."