

ment of the use of steel by following his own motto, "never to go in where you couldn't wade". Here and there he gives a glimpse of the cautious plunger. When as a boy, or little more than one, he stepped beyond his orders and ran Tom Scott's division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was giving an evidence of cool willingness to take risks. He knew as well how to advertise. His practice as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh to learn the faces of his customers and flatter them by delivering messages to them on the street, is worthy of Franklin. His advice to the office-boy to do something outside the line of duty, in order to catch the attention of the boss, comes close to being his recipe for success.

The reader of the book retains a friendly feeling towards a simple yet astute personality. Carnegie had a persistent enthusiasm for the permanent values in life, and a genuine devotion to the task of spreading these values among his fellows. The amiable delight that he received from academic robes and festive orations was a slight price to pay for the facilities of education that he spread throughout the world. He patronized the Kaiser as unconsciously as he did the humblest laborer in his mills. But he could stir up movements that show him as a keen weigher of political forces.

Occasionally the volume gives fragments of testimony or fact. Collis P. Huntington reveals himself as he confesses that "My ledger is the only book I have gone through for five years". "I'll never drink a drop of liquor again", is ascribed to Grant at the time of Rawlins's remonstrance; and, says Carnegie, "He never did". Simon Cameron is given credit, upon his own admission, for securing the renomination of both Jackson and Lincoln. But, as Carnegie himself adds, "'There's figuring in all them things.'"

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

Organized Labor in American History. By Frank Tracy Carlton, Ph.D., Professor of Economics in DePauw University. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1920, pp. 313.) As its title implies, Professor Carlton's book is not a history of labor, but of labor's influence on American social and political development. There is, it is true, a chapter of about thirty pages on the rise and growth of the labor movement; but that is only by way of introduction. It is followed by chapters on labor's relation to the adoption of the Constitution, to the public school system, land reform, labor legislation, minor reform movements, and political action. The volume is therefore unique in that it attempts to bring economic, social, and political history together and for that reason should be welcomed by both economists and historians. It might very well supplement a text-book in either political or economic history. The author's purpose however is not coldly scientific. He shows a lively sympathy for the humane aspects of the labor movement. Writing when

the zeal for reconstruction was abroad in the land, he hoped for a new age of services, co-operation, and mutual aid to take the place of the old epoch of strife, profits, and international rivalry. Indeed some passages were evidently written while the American utopia seemed within his grasp. Still, with a scholar's caution, he warns us that the vision may fade, nay, is now fading and that industrial chaos lies just ahead. Leaving advocacy and prophecy aside, we may say that the author has accomplished his modest purpose of helping to bring American history into a truer perspective by showing the influence of the wage-earner on the course of events. As he remarks, a great deal has been written on the influence of the frontier—a thing of the past—and the time has come to emphasize a power that has been and is increasing. Surely no one can quarrel with that.

MARY BEARD.

The New Frontier: a Study of the American Liberal Spirit, its Frontier Origin, and its Application to Modern Problems. By Guy Emerson. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1920, pp. xii, 314, \$2.00.) If the prospective reader picks up this book with the expectation of finding a discussion of the frontier in its later manifestations, he is doomed to disappointment, for, as the secondary title indicates, it is a spiritual and not a physical frontier which Mr. Emerson discusses. As he states it, "the main purpose of this book is to point out how this great heritage [the spirit of the frontiersman] may invigorate our work and keep fresh our inherent idealism". After a preface by Professor Hazen and a brief introduction, the author attempts, in a chapter on the Frontier of American Character, to state the significance of the constantly advancing line of civilization; in this he testifies to the influence of the works of Professor Turner, to whose writings he owes in large part his inspiration to put pen to paper. The frontier, he maintains, is still with us, but "it is a frontier industrial, financial, commercial, political, social, educational, artistic, diplomatic, religious". The remaining chapters have indeed a slight thread, in occasional reference to this frontier spirit, which may be said to tie them into some sort of a unified whole; but all might well have been printed separately as essays on such topics as the Leadership that made America, What is a Liberal? Human Resources, or the American Spirit in World Affairs. The last chapter, entitled the New Frontier, is an attempt to synthesize America's problems and to state the attitude in which they should be faced.

Mr. Emerson belongs to that somewhat neglected though numerous group of liberals as distinguished from radicals on the one hand and reactionaries on the other. And it is to this inchoate and as yet largely inarticulate body that this country has to look for guidance if the tasks of the present are met as the pioneer faced the unsubdued wilderness: