

battles in which Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Everett, Benton, and others fought their hardest. Some rather lengthy quotations are made from the speeches and from Secretary Walker's famous report, but the reader will probably not regret the addition thus made to the length of the work.

About three-fourths of the second volume are given to the tariff legislation of the Civil War and the period following. In this part of the work, which is certainly not beyond its due proportionate length, it may fairly be questioned if the author has maintained his former level of treatment. It would be easier here for an opponent to convict him of being a mere apologist of high protection for manufactures to the neglect of extractive industries.

The main criticism upon the whole work is that the author betrays some lack of preparation for his task on the industrial and economic side. To be sure, the work is true to its title, and is therefore of interest to the historian rather than to the scientist. We are told in the introduction that "the simple truth is that this is in no sense a treatise on political economy," and that "one may search in vain herein for any discussion of the theory of wages, of the wisdom of buying in the cheapest market, and of other philosophical ideas upon which men have based their conclusions as to the economic effects of tariffs." But it is just as true, that he who would write a history of American tariff controversies should be thoroughly grounded in the economic and industrial causes at work; for one must be a good deal of a philosopher in order to be much of a historian. Something of this would have saved him from such a statement as the "three great agencies" by which man's wants are supplied are "trade, manufacture, and transportation;" and again, from ascribing the cause of the crisis of 1873 wholly to the Civil War.

In conclusion it may be said that if one is looking for an investigation into the relation between the tariff and wages, the tariff and prices, the tariff and internal development, etc., he will be disappointed. This is no part of the purpose of the writer, and it remains yet for some one to perform this, the most valuable service that can be undertaken in connection with this subject. Mr. Stanwood is concerned with another series of data of a political and historical character. He has given an unusually readable narrative for such a prosaic subject, the style is connected and clear, the statements of fact trustworthy, and his opinions, at the worst, could with difficulty be proved to spring from "offensive partisanship." The work will doubtless be widely read, as it deserves to be.

JACOB ELON CONNER.

University of Pennsylvania.

The American Revolution. Part II. By the RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART. In two volumes. Pp. 353 and 344. Price, \$5.00. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903.

Those who had read the first volume of this work must have awaited this continuation of the Revolution history with eagerness. Whatever one may think of the scientific value of the history, one can hardly resist the charm of the story. It would be hard to tell where the fascination of the

[368]

style lies. It is not in the rapid flow of the narrative, for it often pauses for many pages, and the still waters are even more engaging than the running stream. If the historian dwells for a chapter on the political discontent in England, the vividness of the details or the interest in the personalities seems to account for the breathless way we read. Again, the witty and brilliant criticisms of the ministerial follies appear to enlist our admiration, yet our attention is never distracted from the picture or the story by the cleverness of the writer. Sometimes the new meaning given to well-known events or the keen attack upon an old theory engages us. Gradually it is seen that no one characteristic of style has taken hold of our attention, but rather a happy blending of many excellent traits, none of which has an undue weight.

The new volumes are less a biography of Fox and more a history of the Revolution than was the first. As far as military events are concerned, the work advances from the evacuation of Boston to the close of the Trenton and Princeton campaign. But military themes are the least of the author's interests. He gives the bulk of the volumes to a study of the great struggle between the two great English parties, fought both in England and America, in the forum there and on the battle-field here. The present tendency among American writers to emphasize the rights of the British government as against those of the colonists is reacted upon and a broader, fairer statement substituted.

There are many new features of the Revolution graphically drawn, and old topics are emphasized where they have been subordinated. One of the most striking instances is an exposition of John Wesley's testimony as to the political discontent in England at the outbreak of the war. "In every part of England where I have been (and I have been East, West, North, and South within these two years), trade is exceedingly decayed, and thousands of people are quite unemployed." "The people . . . are far more deeply dissatisfied than they appear to have been even a year or two before the Great Rebellion." "They heartily despise his Majesty, and hate him with a perfect hatred." This testimony is elaborated and defended, while contrary evidence is subjected to exhaustive criticism. Another much-emphasized topic is the political revolution in Pennsylvania and the part taken by the Quakers. The subject of the Loyalists is not disposed of in a single paragraph, but is woven with a thousand threads into the whole fabric of the revolutionary story. Many pages are devoted to the apprehensions entertained in England about the bearing of the American question on English liberty. There is a careful examination of English contemporary opinion, as shown in the newspapers, the letters and diaries, society talk, the pamphleteers, and in the writings of contemporary historians. The religious aspect of the American dispute is given over forty pages.

The omissions are what we might expect in the work of an English historian. Little attention is given to the state constitutions and the political philosophy of the time. The constitutional questions generally are neglected, as are all those matters which are significant in the light of future American history.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

University of Michigan.