

the little volume is well worth while and readers will enjoy it and be thankful for its preparation and publication.

Anglo-French Boundary Disputes in the West, (1749-1763)
Edited by Theodore Calvin Pease. Illinois State
Historical Library, Springfield. Pp. clxxi, 607,
maps, \$2.50.

This large volume (*Illinois Historical Collections*, XXVII, "French Series", II) is made up of an "Introduction" of one hundred seventy-one pages and five hundred sixty-eight pages of documents. The "Introduction" is, as the author states, "in a sense the story of the Franco-English diplomacy of the Seven Years War". It is divided into three parts: "To the Rupture of Diplomatic Relations, July, 1775"; "War and Diplomacy, 1756-1761"; "The Making of the Peace of Paris".

The "Documents" are printed chronologically, but under sixteen headings in as many separate divisions. The French documents appear in the original language with accompanying translations. They constitute an unusual body of excellent source material carefully edited and preceded by a brief but scholarly monograph. The index seems to be fully adequate. The volume is indeed a splendid piece of work which students of Anglo-French relations in the period from 1755 to 1763 will welcome and use to advantage.

W.O.L.

"The Oratorical Principles and Practice of Beveridge" (*Archives of Speech*, vol. I, no. 4, University of Iowa).
By Herold T. Ross, Iowa City, 1936. Pp. 99-168.

In any list of outstanding orators who have been heard within the memory of living Americans the name of Albert J. Beveridge stands near the top. From the time of his election to the United States Senate until his death in 1927 he was one of the masters of the platform art. In his scholarly monograph, "The Oratorical Principles and Practice of Beveridge", Professor Herold T. Ross of DePauw University describes the education and preparation which preceded Beveridge's emergence as a nationally recognized orator and analyzes his speaking technique during his distinguished career. Beveridge was blessed with undoubted natural endowment—a keen mind, a fine voice and an impressive appearance; but behind every

oratorical triumph lay hours of study, revision and practice. This diligence continued throughout his career.

Young Beveridge had already elected to be an orator when he came to Indiana Asbury, now DePauw, University, in 1881. "The atmosphere of 'Old Asbury', whose representative had won the Interstate Oratorical Contest in 1881, was propitious. College life centered in the literary societies where debates, declamations, oratorical and essay contests provided absorbing activities. Ability to win upon such occasions was the highest distinction which a student could achieve. Under such conditions, it was natural that the students should have formulated definite theories for oratorical development, in accordance with which they made their preparation. Beveridge read widely and practiced public speaking at every opportunity. "Many a morning," wrote David Graham Phillips, "I have seen him, long, long before sunrise, start across the snow into the woods to practice; and he would get back in time to study Shakespeare or the great orators for an hour before breakfast." Apocryphal or not, such a story is illustrative of Beveridge's efforts to improve his speaking technique. By the time of his graduation in 1885, he had captured numerous campus prizes and had won the state and interstate oratorical contests.

In the law office of Senator Joseph E. McDonald "the practice of thorough preparation and revision acquired in college was developed into a deep-seated habit." Court work taught the young attorney much in the adaptation of speech and manner to different audiences, and the maxim of the office, "A case properly stated is a case nearly won," caused him to concentrate on clarity and simplicity. At this time he began his study of constitutional issues which formed the subject matter of some of his notable speeches. His addresses were carefully outlined and organized. Although he was effective as an extemporaneous speaker, he rarely departed from a prepared manuscript. He did not commit speeches to memory, but the practice and preparation preceding delivery resulted in a virtual repetition of the words of the manuscript. This memory faculty was not an unalloyed asset. While he was successful in delivering a prepared address, he often seemed fearful that his achievement would not reach the excellence he had set for himself. Sometimes he was nervous and irri-

table until he reached the platform, and during campaigns he occasionally offended local committees and politicians.

Professor Ross finds certain general principles defended in the speeches of Beveridge:

Whatever would make the United States the greatest republic on earth, is desirable as a national policy.

Whatever contributes to the inherent welfare of the American people is Constitutional.

Whatever challenges in any way the fundamental institutions or the exercise of the Constitutional government should be condemned.

With such a broad nationalism as a sympathetic background and with his habits of research, exhibited in all his speeches and orations, it is not surprising that after his service in the Senate he should write outstanding biographies of John Marshall and Abraham Lincoln.

Professor Ross briefly presents Beveridge's position on the issues of imperialism, foreign affairs, labor and state rights. He does not indicate the narrowing of Beveridge's nationalism into the creed of the orthodox isolationist which is evident in his later addresses. "When any changing of the map of the earth requires a conference of the Powers, and when at any Congress of the Nations, the American Republic will preside as the most powerful of powers and most righteous of judges, what American heart thrills not at the prospect?" This Wilsonian excerpt from Beveridge is dated 1900. Nothing like it appears in speeches relative to the League of Nations, which he opposed. On domestic issues his liberal nationalism remained more constant.

Generalization from example was perhaps Beveridge's most conspicuous method of argument," states the author in his discussion of the logical proofs of the orator's speeches. The orator also employed deductive reasoning in many of his addresses, and he was very effective in refuting the arguments of political opponents. He had faith in the judgment of ordinary citizens, if issues were presented clearly and forcefully, and he carefully constructed and developed his arguments so that they would be convincing to his auditors. Other effective methods of driving points home are described and illustrated by Professor Ross.

When Beveridge began his career, the oratory of the period was, like its architecture, too highly embellished. However, he escaped the lure of the "spellbinding" of the day, and

after his election to the Senate his style became more simple and direct. Occasionally he "spilled over." In several speeches he was guilty of the "over use of an effective oratorical device," and in others he succumbed to crude word pictures, probably in imitation of Robert Ingersoll whose oratorical skill he naturally admired. After 1900 these crudities became rarer and were replaced by pungent epigrams, forceful statements, and passages of beautiful prose.

Professor Ross has written an analysis of interest, not only to students of speech, but to thousands who remember Beveridge as one of the great orators and public figures of his day. Those who have been impressed and thrilled by the orator's words will enjoy this "back-stage" study.

H. M. STOUT.

The Newberry Library of Chicago has published (1937) *A Check List of Manuscripts in the Edward E. Ayer Collection*. This volume, compiled by Ruth Lapham Butler, runs to two hundred ninety-three pages. There is an "Introduction" of two and a half pages, and a very complete "Index" of seventy-three pages in which all the items in the calendar of manuscripts are indicated by the titles, or names, and by the numbers given in the check list. Through a half-century Mr. Ayer collected documents relating to the archaeology and ethnology of the American Indian, to the history of various Indian tribes and to pre-Columbian geography. Other data relate to the history of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. The entire check list is arranged under the following headings: "North America", "Spanish America", "Philippine Islands", "Hawaiian Islands", "Indian Languages", "Philippine Languages", and "Hawaiian Languages". This work should prove of great value to specialists who consult the manuscripts. Copies of the volume, as long as the limited supply holds out, may be purchased from the Newberry Library at \$5.00 each.

Dr. James A. Woodburn has recently completed a very interesting and valuable account, under the title, *Woodburn History: Some Generations of a Family*, of which he has had a limited number of mimeographed copies made and bound in paper. This story of his family, Professor Woodburn begins with his great-grandfather, James Woodburn,