

published in 1859 and 1860 in a series of articles in the *Pionier* under the caption of "Two Voyages to America."

Although Heinzen edited a number of papers, his better-known and more successful one was *Der Pionier*. It did not afford him sufficient satisfaction to be known only as journalist; he sought recognition as a poet, a playwright, and an author of books. He was "frank, blunt, uncompromising, and impervious to popular reactions." "He wrote as though he could command the world from his editor's desk. He never pricked with a needle when he could hit over the head with a hammer." He never enlisted in the Civil War because he had more confidence in the use of his pen than the sword.

Heinzen did not approve of unrestricted immigration because he was of the opinion that most immigrants came to the United States "not because of idealism but on account of empty stomachs." He advocated a comprehensive examination in the geography, government, and history of the United States and in the English language in place of the five-year residence requirement of naturalization. He detested the German system of compulsory military training and attacked this system in his "Thirty Articles of War for the New Day," and his *German Soldiers' Catechism*, published on the eve of the Revolution of 1848. His formula for world peace was to destroy all thrones and remove all monarchs.

"Heinzen was an uncompromising, unbending, militant, radical republican, a crusader against censorship, bureaucracy, militarism, and reaction in his native Germany, a radical abolitionist, and a champion of equal rights for women and many other political, economic, and social reforms in the United States, which became his adopted fatherland in 1850 and in which he labored for thirty years."

This is not only an interesting but a scholarly biography. The author has done an excellent piece of work, particularly, in the manner in which he has treated historical events related to the life of Heinzen.

Elfrieda Lang

Meet Abraham Lincoln: Profiles of the Prairie President.

By G. Lynn Sumner. (Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Chicago, 1946, pp. 78. \$5.00.)

"This Book has been written, not for Lincoln scholars,

but in the hope that it may prompt more people, especially young people, to become, in a modest way, Lincoln students." So states the author in the first paragraph of his introduction. The mature Lincoln follower will find nothing new between the covers of this publication; all the topics here described have been treated before in innumerable reams of Lincolniana that preceded this imprint. "Young people" who are inclined to read can spend a few profitable, and even enjoyable, hours by a perusal of this work. People neither ancient nor juvenile will not find their time entirely wasted by reading it.

Sumner is a New York advertising executive. Some twenty-four years ago he attended a performance of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" and went away an embryonic Lincoln enthusiast and collector. This volume of essays marks him as a very definite Lincoln protagonist.

The book contains five short essays: "Lincoln and His Books," "Lincoln and the Women He Loved," "Lincoln and His Cabinet," "Lincoln and His Generals," and "Lincoln and the Union." While none of the themes are complete, the reviewer can say he enjoyed reading them. It is sometimes a relief to get away from the ponderous, heavily-documented, and cumbersome Lincoln book and read one that is not at all burdened with notes and references.

The publishers are to be complimented on an excellent job of printing and binding. Not only have they published the first Lincoln book of 1946 but also one that will surely "place" or "show" in the field of attractive books for this year.

Cecil K. Byrd