

spondence regarding trends and problems is reflected in the discussion of administrative matters, parochial needs, educational programs, Civil War attitudes, and post-war developments.

When the author connects Catholic developments with the general currents in Indiana, the result is less satisfactory. The influence of railroads in diverting trade to the East is probably overstressed and the bibliography is minus the study of this question by Albert L. Kohlmeier in his *The Old Northwest . . .* (Bloomington, Indiana, 1938). Southern Indiana was a Democratic stronghold during the Civil War and had been a generation, however, there was solid and strong Union sentiment among those who followed the Jacksonian tradition. The Know-Nothing movement in Indiana was certainly guilty of prejudice and excesses as indicated, yet this movement would not have gained the strength which it did had it not been in part the result of the attitude and policy of some Catholics regarding public schools, to cite but one issue. The attachment to European moorings so apparent in pioneer Catholicism sheds further light on the background of the Know-Nothing movement. There are a few minor slips such as that citing James Whitcomb as governor during 1844-1848 (pp. 32, 126). Whitcomb was elected in 1843 and re-elected in 1846 but resigned in 1848. Chapter V gives scant attention to efforts to improve education before 1846.

This volume is a desirable and useful contribution to the history of religion in Indiana. It is regretted that other religious groups are generally not doing an equal amount to preserve and write their history. No history of this or any other state can be complete without devoting considerable attention to the development and influence of religious thought and life.

Donald F. Carmony

Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement. By George E. Mowry. (University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1946, pp. viii, 405. Bibliography and Index. \$4.00.)

This study constitutes neither a comprehensive biography of the first Roosevelt nor a history of the Progressive Movement. Rather, it attempts to delineate the assistance rendered the progressive cause by Roosevelt and to judge whether that

aid sprang from conviction or from nothing deeper than the opportunism of a masterful political leader who understood the direction of the tide.

As for the first, Mowry credits T. R. with being progressivism's best publicity man and with "achieving the possible" in a divided congress. As for motives, he believes Roosevelt to have been an opportunist with honest reform leanings. He was at his happiest when the expediency dictated by his desire for power coincided with reform. Though this judgment would have been anathema to his admiring contemporaries, it is less severe than that accorded him by such recent historians as Henry F. Pringle. To the same degree, William Howard Taft's reputation suffers from these pages.

It is understandable that Roosevelt's record would appear to better advantage following the recent release of his voluminous correspondence for the period since 1909. This study is one of the first to make use of these manuscripts, and the author's interest in them is indicated by his hasty disposition of Roosevelt's years as president in a single, introductory chapter. In comparison, the following four years make up the next nine chapters and two-thirds of the volume. The one theme dominating them is the Taft-Roosevelt split.

According to Mowry, T. R. returned from his African hunt with no premeditated intention of breaking with Taft but with fear in his heart that the growing division between the conservative and progressive Republicans might give victory to the Democrats. And "to the normal Roosevelt way of thinking even a reactionary Republican of the deepest hue was an infinitely better citizen than the best of Democrats." His immediate goal, therefore, was to restore harmony by spreading assurances to both groups. Taft's apparent inability to mend the schism worried him more than did the President's conservatism.

The next year saw the two leaders drift apart, but a decisive turning point, the author believes, did not occur until October 27, 1911. On that day the Taft Administration announced that it had begun an anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation for its purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Whereas, T. R., when president, had given the merger his blessing, the suit prodded him into that feeling of righteous indignation which rose so quickly at any suggestion of his having made a major error.

Publicly, however, he still moved with caution, and it was only after he became convinced that he could actually win the Republican nomination away from Taft that he entered the lists. By the time that effort failed his commitments and emotions pushed him into the fatal third party move, in which, according to his private correspondence, he expected nothing but defeat.

In the long run, Mowry asserts, the Bull Moose split was more harmful than otherwise to the liberal cause. For when the chastened Progressives returned to the Republican fold their influence was gone, and the party was to be consistently conservative through the next generation. In his closing years, Roosevelt, himself, turned to military preparedness, nationalism, and conservatism.

The excellent style of this book could have been further improved by more economical phrasing. The most serious criticism in the eyes of this reviewer, however, is the inordinate amount of space given to the years 1909-1912, with consequent slighting of other periods. The explanation for T. R.'s decision to head a third party in 1912 is not entirely satisfying in the light of his usual antipathy for foredoomed causes. After he failed to get the Republican nomination he could have launched another of his hunting trips or retired to his tent. Perhaps the progressive split was not as much responsible for Republican conservatism in the twenties as were the war, prosperity, and the basic rural and business nature of its composition.

These judgments are intended as casual remarks on a valuable study rather than as sweeping criticisms.

Cedric Cummins

A Shelf of Lincoln Books, a critical selective bibliography of Lincolniana. By Paul M. Angle. (Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in association with The Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield, Illinois, 1946, pp. xvii, 142. \$3.00.)

For the many students of Lincoln's career, who are not experts or authorities, this little bibliography is essential. Angle has furnished them a guidebook through the intricacies of the writings of and about Lincoln.

The writings and speeches of the Civil War President