

coffee, and endured the same hardships as the soldiers. At times he had to fight for his life, for as a white man he was an enemy whose scalp was regarded by every red warrior as a trophy with the same value as that of a soldier. In fact Mark Kellogg, representing the *Bismarck Tribune*, died with Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

While the work of the newspaper correspondents is Knight's primary theme, his book goes very far beyond this to give a brief account of every campaign and battle of the period. As a result it reveals much information as to the personal qualities of the military leaders and the strategy they employed. It is a little surprising that the author bases his summary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn on E. I. Stewart's *Custer's Luck* instead of on W. A. Graham's *The Custer Myth*, which he later states is the most valuable book on that engagement. This point is not important, however, since this conflict is one of the most controversial subjects in American history.

Indian fighting in the West was about over by the close of 1881 except for the efforts of the army to capture Geronimo and his little band of Apaches in Arizona and the brief Sioux outbreak in Dakota in 1890-1891 culminating in the Battle of Wounded Knee. A swarm of reporters covered this battle, but from 1866 to 1881 there were only twenty identifiable accredited correspondents with the army in the field. They represented many newspapers, largely those in the West or Middle West. Only the New York *Herald* reported every major campaign from 1868 to 1881, but the Chicago *Times* also reported consistently on the army in the West.

The author not only describes the work of all these twenty correspondents, but in his final chapter summarizes the subsequent career of each of them. They include Henry M. Stanley, later best known as an African explorer, and James J. O'Kelly, who became a foreign correspondent for the London *Daily News*. Both of these men became members of the British Parliament. John F. Finerty, author of *War-Path and Bivouac*, served one term in Congress, while Charles S. Diehl became manager of the Associated Press. Most of the others were to win distinction as newspaper publishers, foreign correspondents, in state politics, in the development of the West, and in Australian affairs. Four, including Kellogg, died before 1891 or soon thereafter.

This is a most significant and interesting book which should be read by everyone interested in Indian affairs during the period it covers. It is remarkably well written, and seven maps and twelve illustrations add much to its value. The bibliography is imposing and the index adequate.

University of Oklahoma

Edward Everett Dale

Caesar's Column: A Story of the Twentieth Century. By Ignatius Donnelly. Edited by Walter B. Rideout. *The John Harvard Library.* Edited by Howard Mumford Jones. (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. xxxii, 313. \$4.50.)

Although the Haymarket Riot of 1886 inaugurated the first "red scare" in the United States, the same period of fear of oligarchic plutocracy, of depressions, and of panaceas, witnessed the publication

of the nation's most famous socialist novel, Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* (1888). When—thanks in part to the promotional activities of Grangers and Farmers' Alliances—Bellamy's book became a best seller, the market was flooded with other books of this genre. Among the most famous of these was *Caesar's Column* by the eccentric, dynamic Alliance orator and organizer, Ignatius Donnelly, who stated in 1892 at the Cincinnati meeting of the People's party founders that "not to know . . . [Edward Bellamy] is to argue one's self unknown."

Looking Backward delineated the evolutionary development of an ideal, democratic but collectivized state of economic equality, brotherly love, and altruistic cooperation—and consequently one of intellectual and spiritual growth. Although Bellamy portrayed a positive picture of what man's will and idealism could create, he also criticized capitalist sinners. Donnelly presented in *Caesar's Column* not only a trenchant attack on capitalism and revolutionary anarchism but also a negative portrait of what the year 1988 would be if Bellamy's inspired humanity did not evolve—if the greed and selfishness and "indifference to the great bond of brotherhood which lies at the base of Christianity" (p. 3) did not change. The misery and hatred of the exploited, brutalized laborers would result in a bloody anarchist revolution which would destroy civilization, and this destruction is symbolized by "Caesar's Column," the burial tower of the dead. Like Steinbeck in the 1930's, Donnelly warned that "the grapes of wrath" could result in "red juice . . . that flows thick and fast . . ." (p. 259).

Although Donnelly's ideal society as described in the chapters entitled "Gabriel's Utopia" and "The Garden in the Mountain" does not incorporate Bellamy's collective society, its general aims are the same—and so are many of the ideas included in *Caesar's Column*. Although Professor Walter Rideout states in his excellent Introduction that Donnelly had read *Looking Backward* and that he was "willing to cash in on Bellamy's fame," he commends Donnelly for concepts expressed first by Bellamy: that Darwinian survival of the fittest might mean the survival of the most ruthless, that rugged individualism could victimize all classes, that environment could encourage crime, that solving the material problem might be conducive to spiritual and moral growth, and that technology and unemployment were related. Furthermore, Professor Rideout fails to note many other obvious similarities between Bellamy's and Donnelly's books. Among the long list of similarities which could be presented would be the use of the sermon in both books to epitomize the characteristics of the civilizations depicted.

Although *Caesar's Column* could be studied, therefore, as a presentation of a counter-utopia greatly influenced by *Looking Backward*, the most rewarding approach to it today is as an important *pièce de siècle*. It should be read by all interested in literature and social sciences not because of its melodramatic, romantic, and oratorical qualities, but because it endeavors to answer so many "whys": why Jefferson feared the spirit of commercialism; why political corruption and wealth have a long history; why Darwin's theory of survival of the fittest became an argument for rugged individualism; why the agrarians lost their individualism and laborers organized to become strong; why social legislation was necessary for the salvation of both democracy and

capitalism; why revolution based upon hatred and violence must fail; why communism and anarchism had their appeal and their unfulfilled promises; and why the peoples of the Congo and other areas of the world are on the march today—and in the wrong direction.

Indiana University

Sylvia E. Bowman

The Heritage of Kansas: Selected Commentaries on Past Times. Edited by Everett Rich. (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1960. Pp. 359. \$5.00.)

Marking Kansas' hundredth year of statehood, Dr. Everett Rich, who teaches English at Emporia State College, has brought together a collection of writings designed to give a "panoramic" view of Kansas up to 1900. This volume mixes accounts written by individuals who took part in the events described and secondary accounts written years later—the latter not always meriting classification as historical writing.

The forty-four selections—all reprints—are divided into eleven sections which deal with a variety of topics: the Old West, years of violence, Kansas immigrants, men against the frontier, invention and transportation, the end of the cattle trail, the outlaw fringe, life in a pioneer town, fact and fancy, the turn of the century, and an "Interpretation," the last being Carl Becker's essay on Kansas. As a whole, the selections cover fairly well the salient features of Kansas history up to 1900—Coronado, the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, the pony express, John Brown, border warfare, the slavery controversy, immigration, farm life, drouth and blizzard, buffalo hunting, crime, Indian fighting, railroad construction, the cattle industry, etc.

It is indeed difficult, however, to fathom what common denominator the editor has used in putting together such an array of past and present writers as Donald Culross Peattie, Mark Twain, Josiah Gregg, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Stanley Vestal, and E. W. Howe. But he has put them together.

The Preface gives little clue to the yardstick of selection other than that it mentions readability and interest and the fact that no attempt has been made to provide a thread of "consecutive history." *Heritage of Kansas* "depicts something of the struggle with the major issues and a little of the daily round of everyday living," the editor writes (Preface). The "something" and the "little" come almost entirely from the original accounts, such as a parson's story of his escape from Quantrill at Lawrence, another cleric's story of his adventure in secreting a runaway slave, and firsthand recollections of immigration and settlement.

With all due respect to the secondary writers who are included—gentlemen who command respect in their own right—the volume would have been much stronger had it drawn upon original accounts alone. Surely diligent research would have turned up better material than, for example, the opening selection which deals with Coronado's march through the Southwest. By all means, Coronado must be mentioned at the start of a volume treating the history of Kansas, but not by means of a 1940 magazine piece. That rather jars the reader, finding such a selection at the very start of a volume dealing with a "heritage."