

impressive array of books, articles, and miscellaneous sources concerning Indiana history at large. Confidence in the general reliability of this volume is augmented by the author's obvious effort to "tell it as it was"—even when the truth leaves blots or blemishes on Masons or Masonry. Thus, no sanctimonious quibbling is made about the fact that the very first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana crossed over into Illinois and engaged in a duel while serving as Grand Master; that official investigations by the Grand Lodge resulted in charges of irregularities in the accounts of two Grand Treasurers; and the significant, and most embarrassing, involvement of Masonry in the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920's. On the other hand, the role played by Masons in the development of state government in pioneer days and their substantial contributions to the defense of the United States are convincingly demonstrated. In addition, Smith conveys the inner spirit of Masonry in a thoughtful and persuasive manner. Although presumably written principally for the edification of Masonic brethren, *Goodly Heritage* is an extremely informative volume for non-Masons as well. At least, this reviewer, himself not a Mason, found it so.

Indiana University

Donald F. Carmony

The Decline of the Progressive Movement in Wisconsin, 1890-1920. By Herbert F. Margulies. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1968. Pp. ix, 310. Notes, select bibliography, index. \$5.95.)

Here is an excellent addition to the still regrettably small amount of literature on the progressive movement at the state level. It takes its place with George Mowry's *The California Progressives* and H. Landon Warner's *Progressivism in Ohio* as model studies. Margulies has been thorough in his research and succinct in describing the results, never content to take what the reformers had to say about themselves at face value. The book is consequently more authoritative than the previous study with which it invites comparison, Robert S. Maxwell's *LaFollette and the Rise of the Progressives in Wisconsin*.

Margulies' theme is decline, with particular emphasis upon the reasons for it. This erosion in progressive fortunes he dates from the 1906 primaries. Three new ideas emerge in his exposition. First is the debilitating effect on the reformers of constant conflict and political fragmentation within the Wisconsin Republican party. The abrasive, highly incendiary character of Robert M. LaFollette and his followers, who preached principle above personality, but who did not hesitate to attack their opponents personally, made the progressive movement one of turmoil. Programs closest to their philosophy only helped. The direct primary, for example, although it democratized the nomination process, became the means by which their "stalwart" opponents could disunite the progressive forces. This internal rivalry encouraged divided loyalty in the leaders. Men like John O. Davidson and Francis E. McGovern

looked to their own personal opportunity and cultivated bases of support independent of LaFollette when they might have campaigned unilaterally.

Second, the author insists that the Wisconsin progressive movement effectively ran its course before America's entrance into World War I. The stalwarts managed to elect their resourceful leader Emanuel L. Philipp as governor in 1914, introducing a period of consolidation. This change suggests to Margulies that the character of a resurgent reform movement after the war could have been different.

Indeed, he concludes that the "new progressivism" beginning in 1919-1920, commonly assumed to be a continuation of the old style activity, was in fact distinctly different. The war had shattered the reform movement. Zealous patriots concerned with national honor attacked opponents of war like Wisconsin German-Americans, the Social Democratic party, and, of course, Senator LaFollette himself. Sensitivity over patriotism encouraged a different alignment, to which new elements like the Nonpartisan League, the State Federation of Labor, and the railroad brotherhoods, disenchanting with economic conditions created by the war, were attracted. LaFollette could easily assume leadership of this new coalition, campaigning on issues which, like the high cost of living, civil liberties, and isolationism, were all born of the war and bore only an insignificant relationship to those of the prewar progressive era.

At the outset, Margulies modestly, but forcefully, stresses that he cannot, and will not, make national generalizations about progressivism based on the experience of just one state. Whether later synthesizers rate Wisconsin as typical or not, this study will be indispensable to them. Wisconsin progressivism now has a monograph that matches the movement's reputation.

Eastern Illinois University

Neil Thorburn

Illinois Municipal Finance: A Political and Economic Analysis. By Glenn W. Fisher and Robert P. Fairbanks. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1968. Pp. viii, 242. Notes, tables, figures, appendices, index. \$7.50.)

Illinois Municipal Finance describes and evaluates and is a comprehensive quantification of taxation, borrowing, and expenditures of forty-one municipalities within and outside the Chicago SMSA. Emphasis is placed on general description of municipalities, property tax and related problems, the magnitude of expenditures and indebtedness of respective municipalities, and the complex nature of municipality decision making processes. Comparative per capita data is presented on numerous points and is narrated in a concise, easy to read manner. A quantitative and qualitative description of the communities and financial constraints imposed by law, tradition, or practical politics is equally thorough, indicative of a highly developed insight on the part of the authors, and indeed presented for the reader in an interesting manner.

The widely diverse environment of municipalities, the complex array of real or assumed constraints on municipal finance and rapidly changing needs