

career as a United States Senator from 1885 up to his death in 1893.

Mr. Clark had access to source material not previously available. In particular he has used family letters preserved by Stanford's mother and some files of railroad correspondence preserved by Mark Hopkins and now part of the Hopkins Railway Library of Stanford University. These documents are especially valuable since the fire of 1906 destroyed the San Francisco Stanford home with most of Stanford's personal papers. The professional historian must thus recognize the significance of Mr. Clark's contribution to California history.

The author has attempted to forestall certain criticism "from some quarters because a more searching study has not been made as to certain details of the railroad administration. But this life of Stanford does not attempt to be a history of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroad companies." (p. x) On this point the professional historian may take issue with the author. The latter's sympathetic attitude toward Leland Stanford is in last analysis the loyalty of one who has lived the best years of his life in the shadows of the most lovable campus in the world. Such loyalty is comprehensible and in a sense commendable.

Mr. Clark has given us a vivid portrayal of Leland Stanford's personality. Contemporaries testified that he was "more noted for common sense and sound judgment than for brilliant qualities" (p. 105). He was one of those "calm, dispassionate natures, who pursue their ambitions calmly and determinedly. . ." Today Stanford University "stands as an enduring monument to the largeness of heart and creative instinct of its Founder, to his good will toward all mankind" (p. 472).

LOUIS PETER DE VRIES.

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*The March of Democracy: The Rise of the Union.* By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932. Pp. 428. \$3.50.)

This most recent volume, from the prolific pen of the vigorous and versatile James Truslow Adams, is the first book of a set of two that is to relate the narrative story of the history of the United States. The second volume is announced to appear in February, and this one covers the important events in our national story from the beginning down to the campaign of 1860.

Readers, familiar with Mr. Adams stimulating *Epic of America* in which he graphically set forth the influence and reactions of the

westward movement of population in the United States, will naturally look for a similar treatment in the present volume. If so, they will be disappointed for the westward movement is herein set forth to an exceedingly small extent. Distinguishing between a philosophical interpretation and a narrative of events, Mr. Adams set forth his interpretation in the *Epic*, and now traces in a narrative of events the rise of thirteen distinct commonwealths, the formation of a new union welded out of them, and the emergence of one of the greatest of modern democratic and industrial civilizations. Logically, perhaps, the narrative of events should have appeared first but that need make little difference in the end. When the series is completed the *Epic* will remain the philosophical interpretation.

The *March of Democracy* does not make a radical departure from similar narratives by other recent writers. The *Epic* is distinctly different. In the *March of Democracy*, wars and politics have been subordinated but not eliminated, and three illuminating chapters, American Life in 1763, Jeffersonian Democracy, and The Nation in Mid-Century, tie in the social and cultural development with the main body of the story.

Adams' literary style is easy and stimulating, though here and there clarity suffers from the urgent need of condensation; the volume is extremely readable. A wealth of half-tone cuts and maps bring prominently to the eye much of the context. Footnote references and bibliographical paraphernalia have been eliminated, presumably, in the interest of the general reader, and in the reviewer's opinion this elimination militates against the use of the book as a text.

The story is graphically told, is sanely balanced, and will convey to the reader much of the author's enthusiasm for the study of our national history.

EDWARD McMAHON

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*Genevieve: A Tale of Oregon.* By FREDERICK HOMER BALCH.  
(Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press, 1932. Pp. 340. \$2.00.)

An earlier, unpublished novel by the author of "The Bridge of the Gods," just now issued from the press, is naturally taken up with interest by lovers of Northwest Americana. The locale is the same, the banks of the Columbia below The Dalles, the time is the late eighties, the characters both Indian and white.

After the acceptance of "The Bridge of the Gods" the material for this earlier and distinctly juvenile undertaking was revised with a view to publication by the young author, who was already near