

public interests and an associate of men in public life. Eminent in the pulpit and in church councils, he was not a theologian; he was not a great writer though he has ten volumes to his credit (in a final, collected edition). With a mind stored with interesting lore, prompt for utterance, he was not distinguished as a scholar. His son's just estimate is that an immense facility and the desultory aims of his brilliant cleverness prevented great accomplishments. Nevertheless, he was one of the most eminent men of his time, by virtue of a noble character and delightful temperament, by his religious feeling, and his untiring devotion to all philanthropies. Uncommonly, yet beautiful by interior grace, of a presence that reconciled the figure of a prophet of God with the social charm and cleverness of a man of the world, of inexhaustible capacity for the joy of home affections and of the beauty of nature, born for friendships and democratic kindness, he lived with fullness of life, doing good and inspiring good endeavor in fields near and far.

The biographer justly emphasizes the coincidence of Hale's spirit with the Maurice and Kingsley group in England and his conscious sympathy with them, though—while he viewed his ministerial task as that of building a new civilization—he had not their precise economic programme. He was not a man of programmes, and it was almost without design that he—not as founder but as inspirer—created the important development of Lend-a-Hand Societies, the Kings' Daughters, the Epworth League, and the Society for Christian Endeavor.

The historical student will find entertaining glimpses of Harvard classrooms and student life, letters that preserve the emotion and the atmosphere of life during the conflict with slavery, the Civil War, and the reconstruction period, and, in later days, the optimistic hopes of the American circles working for arbitration and a permanent Hague Tribunal; but Dr. Hale's relation to public affairs was not the close relation of an expert responsible for the creative process. His forte was that of the public advocate and the creator of the social disposition on which progress depends.

F. A. CHRISTIE.

Constitution Making in Indiana: a Source Book. In two volumes. By Charles Kettleborough, of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information. (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Commission, 1916, pp. ccxli, 530; xv, 693.) These two volumes edited and annotated by Dr. Kettleborough were published by the Indiana Historical Commission as a part of the observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union. According to the preface, "the documents comprised in these two volumes are designed to illustrate and interpret the constitutional growth and development of the state of Indiana from the beginnings of its institutional history to the present. For the hundred years from 1816 to 1916, an attempt has been made to include every document of a constitutional character."

Not only are the documents included, but they are accompanied by illuminating notes and explanations throughout, and the summaries are impressively fortified by foot-notes and references. Dr. Kettleborough also has his own ideas in regard to what may be properly included in a state constitution. In speaking of the difficulties confronting the delegates to one of the constitutional conventions he remarks: "Aside from these alleged Machiavellian tactics of unscrupulous and calculating politicians, there were the zealous and misguided fanatics who hoped to incorporate their chauvinistic and half-baked political theories into the fundamental instrument of government."

The Indiana State Library is rich in newspaper files and these have been used by Dr. Kettleborough in an illuminating and discriminating way. Many of the newspapers, by the way, will not now feel flattered by the quotations from their columns. Some of them opposed almost every forward movement in the history of the state.

One of the most valuable parts of the work is an elaborate introduction by Dr. Kettleborough of 227 pages. This is a scholarly and accurate summary of the constitutional history of the state and presents a striking contrast to the many county histories which have been published in recent years for commercial purposes. This introduction should be reprinted in a separate volume for wider distribution.

The proposed "Marshall Constitution", the "Stotsenburg Amendments" and the efforts for a new constitution in 1916 are all adequately treated. The present constitution of Indiana was drafted in 1851 and is now out of date in many vital particulars. A new or revised document will without doubt be drafted in the near future. In this work the volumes of Dr. Kettleborough will be invaluable.

There is a useful appendix, and an elaborate index is included in each volume. On the whole these two volumes constitute an outstanding contribution to the constitutional history of Indiana. They will be received with gratitude by historical investigators.

THOMAS F. MORAN.

History of Economic Legislation in Iowa. By Ivan L. Pollock. [Iowa Economic History Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, State Historical Society, 1918, pp. x, 386, \$2.00.) Of the body of state statutes which are clearly economic in character, a large proportion is included under the term commerce. In this category fall, first, the means of communication, as roads, railways, rivers and harbors, telegraphs and telephones; all these are important subjects of state legislation. Then are considered the agencies for the facilitation of trade, as money, banks, loan and trust companies, and various other business corporations and organizations. Besides, the insurance business is clearly economic in character and is one important subject for legislation.