

tion and the rejection of the first constitution in April, 1847; and the convention of 1847 and final ratification.

The present volume has by way of preliminary survey a suggestive introduction by Superintendent Quaife, a careful paper on the Admission of Wisconsin to Statehood by Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, and a reprint of the valuable article by Professor Paxson entitled, *Wisconsin—a Constitution of Democracy*. There is also an interesting sketch-map of the territory prepared by Mary S. Foster. There follow in part II. sundry official messages, reports, and debates. Part III., which forms the larger portion of the volume, is made up of selections from newspapers representing different sections of the territory and revealing many shades of political opinion.

To make thus readily accessible to historical students material drawn from the rich files at Madison is commendable. The selections deal with an interesting array of topics, and the editing has been carefully done. Yet minor typographical errors occasionally have crept in, the most serious being the confusion of lines at the top of page 105, and the use of "constitution" instead of "convention" on page 295; but such slips are few. A general criticism may be directed against the too strict parsimony in the use of subsidiary notes. It is all very well to let the documents tell the tale; but a few remarks, for example, concerning the political bias and editorship of each newspaper quoted and concerning the careers of such men as Ryan and the Stronges would give needed guidance to readers and relieve somewhat the tedium of discussions which are sometimes dreary and mediocre.

In order properly to appreciate these debates and discussions, it is well for the student of history to bear in mind how far in the van of liberalism in reality were these commoners of Wisconsin—in contrast, particularly, with the stage of development in Europe; then one senses the impressiveness of the constitutional movement which they well typify, and catches here and there brilliant statements of democratic doctrine. This volume is of such character as to cause us to look expectantly for the others of the series.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE.

*The American Indian as Participant in the Civil War.* By Annie Heloise Abel, Professor of History, Smith College. [The Slaveholding Indians, vol. II.] (Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Company, 1919, pp. 403, \$5.00.) This volume, the second to appear of a series of three on the American Indians as slaveholders and secessionists, as participants in the Civil War, and under reconstruction, opens with the participation of Indian regiments on the Confederate side in the battle of Pea Ridge, subsequent to the treaties of alliance with the Confederacy so fully treated in the first volume. From a military point of view this participation was of slight importance and was accompanied by serious violations

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of the laws of civilized warfare. Thereafter from the Confederate side the record is one of neglect and exploitation. Supplies, equipment, and the white regiments promised the Indians for their defense were withheld or diverted, while several rather unsuccessful attempts were made to use the Indians in connection with operations in Arkansas and Missouri—all directly contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the treaties of alliance.

The federal employment of Indian regiments was occasioned by the presence in southern Kansas of several thousand destitute refugees from the secessionist tribes to the southward. Regiments organized from these refugees with white troops did restore federal control as far south as the Arkansas River, but the attack on the secessionist Indians was never pushed home; the operations were hampered by frequent changes in policy and command, incident to Kansas and Missouri politics, and were always subordinated to the military problems in Arkansas and Missouri.

On both sides the Indians were used for scouting, in raids, and in irregular partizan warfare; but except for the two participations mentioned, the organized Indian regiments had little share in the war and that with negligible results. With very few exceptions the military leaders on both sides had no interest in the problems of the Indians themselves nor that clear conception of the strategic importance of Indian country which had led to the very liberal treaties of alliance with the Confederacy. Pike, the negotiator of the treaties, was driven from command when he attempted to maintain even a little of the autonomy which the treaties were to guarantee. In fact the participation of the Indian was in many ways that of a bewildered onlooker and victim. As usual he was the victim of his own helplessness, and after the war was to pay dearly for what in large measure he was powerless to avoid.

Like all Miss Abel's work, the book shows unmistakable evidence of accurate and exhaustive use of the original material and a presentation which is a model as to references, documentation, and bibliography. But in the opinion of the reviewer it is open to serious question whether the material or the problem justifies a volume of this length. The factors and the conclusions are clearly presented and proven; it is difficult to see the advantages of such an accumulation of evidence, all tending to the same conclusions, in the form of factual narrative of intrigues and skirmishes which in themselves would seem to have little interest or value even to the antiquarian.

*The I. W. W.: a Study in American Syndicalism.* By Paul Frederick Brissenden, sometime Assistant in Economics at the University of California and University Fellow at Columbia. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. LXXXIII., whole no. 193.] (New York, Columbia University Press, 1919, pp. 432, \$3.50.) Mr. Brissenden has devoted a large amount of time for several years to the preparation of this book, has practically exhausted all of the sources, has visited the