

constitutional system in general. Three "internal improvements" are especially needed in this study of the Cumberland Road; a more detailed explanation of the term "compacts"; a diminution of the formative power assigned to the highway which will be nearer its relative importance; and the replacement of the frontispiece by a map that will not resemble a piece-work puzzle.

The *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, at its annual meeting in 1905, and volume xvii of its *Collections*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (Madison, published by the Society, 1906; 176 pp.; xix, 544 pp.), continue to show the superior work done by that body for the history of the West. Aside from routine reports, several historical papers are printed in the *Proceedings*. Among those of general interest may be mentioned the "First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846," and "Slavery in the Old Northwest." The volume of *Collections* is the second of the series dealing with "The French Régime in Wisconsin." It is composed of 150 documents relating to the period from 1727 to 1748, some translated from copies of the originals in the French archives made for the society, some from other sources. The paternalism of the French colonial system, particularly in its treatment of the natives, and the essential weakness of its control over the region of the upper Great Lakes are well illustrated.

A compilation of great value to the student of territorial organization in the United States is that entitled *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841*, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1906; xxv, 341 pp.). It contains the correspondence and official acts of Robert Lucas, first governor of the territory of Iowa, carefully reproduced from a manuscript recently discovered. Materials of this sort are seldom presented in a volume so attractive in appearance, so convenient for reference and so capably edited.

Professor Frederic L. Paxson has issued as reprints from the *University of Colorado Studies* a number of essays (Boulder, Colorado, published by the University, 1904-1906), among which is a preliminary bibliography of Colorado history, an article with maps on the boundaries of the counties of Colorado, and one on the tripartite intervention in Hayti in 1851.

A recent addition to the "Beacon Biographies" is that of *John Fiske* by Thomas Sergeant Perry (Boston, Small, Maynard and Co., 1906; xii, 105 pp.). Based on an intimate acquaintance with the greatest popularizer of philosophy and history whom the United States has ever produced, the biography traces the growth of a precocious mind, ardent

in its search for knowledge, into a versatile intellect that strove to render the fruits of learning attractive in form and pleasant in taste. It describes a literary career to the neglect of character and personality. We miss a sympathetic portraiture of the man himself, of the genial story-teller whose books, though not standards of scholarship, are altogether interesting, and hence possess a primary virtue that learned treatises too often lack.

*The Political History of Europe, from 1815 to 1848*, is the title of a two-hundred-page volume by Professor Carroll of Baylor University (The Baylor University Press; no date). According to the author's preface it is designed to give an accurate if somewhat succinct account of European political history after the fall of Napoleon. It does not pretend to be based on sources, and apparently the only authority mentioned is Lord's *Beacon Lights of History*. The book, however, displays considerable historical reading, and contains a few useful suggestions and apt quotations. In some respects it is a literary curiosity; it is written in an English more vigorous than elegant, and was evidently prepared in great haste. The historical philosophy dominating the author is indicated in the following statement, *à propos* of the economic interpretation of history: "Sauerkraut is great in its effects, but not as a maker of history" (p. 14). All things considered, the book seems to have no justification for its existence.

M. Ed. Clavery, of the French consular service, has published within the last three years three monographs on Far Eastern subjects. The first of these, *Les Étrangers au Japon et les Japonais à l'Étranger* (Paris, Berger-Levrault et Cie, 1904; 30 pp.), relates to the part which foreigners, and Frenchmen in particular, have played in the transformation of modern Japan, and to the development of Japanese emigration in the past twenty years. It appears that in 1880 the number of Japanese residing abroad was 5440; in 1902, it was 139,553, divided chiefly between Corea, Canada, the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. These emigrants are mostly agricultural laborers, fishermen and small tradesmen; but the number of Japanese students sojourning in or visiting Western countries steadily increases. In another short paper, entitled *Les Établissements des Détroits* (Paris, Société de l'Annuaire Colonial; 37 pp.), M. Clavery gives a sketch of the Straits Settlements and of their commercial activities. The Straits Settlements enjoy the distinction of being the most prosperous of the British crown colonies. M. Clavery's account of them is based on the English official documents, and comprises chapters on their population, their finances and their administrative organization, and on their com-