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Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, by DAN ELBERT CLARKE, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, 1917. p. xiv, 464.

Kirkwood was the "war governor" of Iowa. As such he holds a place in the estimation of Iowans similar to that held by Morton among Indianians. In fact their careers are similar in many regards. Each was a successful lawyer; each had achieved a high standing in the Democratic party when the position of that party on the slavery question forced him into the Republican party. Each almost at once became the leader of the Republican party in his State as well as its governor; each later went to the United States Senate and Kirkwood, still later, into Garfield's cabinet; each was bitterly opposed during the Civil war by southern sympathizers in his State. Governor Kirkwood was born in Harford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813; spent part of his boyhood in Washington, D. C.; taught school in Pennsylvania, one of his pupils being his cousin, Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Indiana University; in early manhood settled on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio; studied law and practiced in Mansfield, serving his State as prosecutor, member of the Constitutional convention, and member of the legislature; and in the spring of 1855 moved to Iowa City where he engaged in farming and milling, serving his State as assemblyman, three terms as governor and two as United States senator. Such in brief is the career of the man. Mr. Clark has written the biography from the papers and letters of Governor Kirkwood, from newspaper sources and from the *Life and Times of Samuel J. Kirkwood*, (1893) by Henry W. Lathrop. The volume is fully noted, is readable and of convenient length.

Western Influences on Political Parties to 1825. An Essay in Historical Interpretation. The Ohio State University Bulletin XXII, No. 3. By HOMER C. HOCKETT, Professor of American History in the Ohio State University, Columbus, 1917, pp. 157, paper.

THE author has endeavored to find a "key to the political history of Monroe's presidency, so long superficially, known as the Era of Good Feeling." In search of this the author has ex-

amined the political history of the American people down to 1825. The first divisive issue, that between the Federalists and Antifederalists, was largely the old issue of property against personal rights. The Federalists controlled during the period following the Revolution until the settlement of the west and the consequent growth of democracy overwhelmed them. The struggle during this period was essentially one between the wealthier classes around tidewater and the poorer settlers in the west. The origin of this struggle, Professor Hodder finds, was far back in colonial times as soon as there became a differentiation between the commercial men of the coast and forest breakers on the frontier lines in New England, between the planters and the back country men in the south. The fear of the property men, it seems, was that the Democrats would rob their opponents by means of taxation. The principal reason for the Era of Good Feeling was the collapse of this struggle.

The old Republican party, born of a sectional struggle, really died when it became national, that is, when the west which it represented became the nationalist section. The new alignment into Democratic and Whig was due to this divergent interests of west and south. Thus, Professor Hockett concludes that these early parties had their origin in sectional interests. What influence the application of this theory of interpretation will have in the history of political parties is not pointed out. It is a thought-provoking essay, to say the least.

Little Turtle The Great Chief of the Miami Nation. By CALVIN M. YOUNG. Published by the author at Greenville, Ohio, 1917; pp. 249. Illustrated.

Little Turtle was the greatest of the Miami chieftains. As a native warrior and leader he ranks with Pontiac and Tecumseh, both of whom he probably excelled. It fell to his lot to meet the army of the United States in battle four times, under Harmar at Fort Wayne, St. Clair at Fort Recovery, under Wayne at Fort Recovery and again at Fallen Timbers, and win two victories. With one exception he administered the most crushing defeat ever received by an American army at the hands of the red men. It is to his credit as a general that his enemies usually outnumbered him and certainly were better equipped.