was born at the Lapwai Mission (now in Idaho) on November 15, 1887. Alice Clarissa Whitman was born at the Wailatpu Mission on March 4 of that same year, 1887, but she was accidentally drowned in the Walla Walla river on June 28, 1889. Mrs. Warren has passed her seventy-ninth birthday. Having lived all these years in the Pacific Northwest, she has probably witnessed more of the wonderful transformations from the old wilderness days than any other living person.

As a little girl of ten she was at the Whitman Mission school at the time of the awful massacre of Doctor and Mrs. Whitman and twelve others by the Indians on November 29, 1847. She says she can still hear the sound of those blows and the cries of the stricken ones.

As the title indicates, her book is especially devoted to the work of her parents—Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spalding of the Lapwai Mission. But a book by such an author would be a precious document of human interest at any place at any time.


There are a number of illustrations, including the Lapwai Mission cabin, the grave of Rev. H. H. Spalding and portraits of the Spalding family.

Collectors of Northwest Americana will be sure to want this book and about the only way to get it is by sending an order to the author, whose present address is given in the caption of this review.

Edmond S. Meany.

Third Party Movements Since the Civil War; With Special Reference to Iowa. By Fred E. Haynes. (Iowa City, Iowa. The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1916. Pp. 564.)

This volume is an addition to the widely known and very creditable work being done by the State Historical Society of Iowa under the very able direction of Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh, and is a study in social politics.

Beginning with the idea of working out the history of Third Parties in Iowa, Prof. Haynes found that his study of Iowa parties drew him into the broader national stream, so that he felt compelled
in the case of each party studied to sketch the field from the national point of view first, and we have as a result a very fine brief history of all the third parties since the Civil War in the United States, with the exception of the Prohibition and Socialist parties. The book is, therefore, of considerable value aside from its bearing on Iowa parties.

In working out lines of demarkation, Mr. Haynes has excluded those third parties which seem to have no distinctly western or American background and his book is, therefore, divided into five parts, each one dealing with a distinct movement, viz., the Liberal-Republican, the Farmers, the Greenback, the Populist and the Progressive. No one familiar with these movements will need reminding what an important part Iowa has played in these new parties and the names of Larrabee, Weaver, Dolliver and Cummins at once suggest themselves. The notes and references are extensive and make an excellent bibliography. To say that the work is done under the direction of Editor Shambaugh is synonymous with saying it is exceedingly well done in every respect.

Edward McMahon.


A careful, scholarly and detailed study of the relations existing between France and the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War in which the author defends the thesis that "France's intervention in the American Revolution was motivated primarily by her desire to recover her lost pre-eminence on the Continent of Europe," and that it was not merely an "Episode in the British-French struggle for colonial domination in the Western Hemisphere."

Jose de Galvez, Visitor-General of New Spain, 1765-1771. By Herbert Ingram Priestley. (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1916. Pp. 448. In paper cover, $2.75; cloth, $3.00.)

Mr. Priestley is Assistant Curator of the Bancroft Library in the University of California. His book is Volume V of the University of California's Publications in History, a series that is winning just praise for its scholarship and its excellent technique.

The author in his preface declares that Jose de Galvez though relatively little known was certainly "the most competent Minister of the Indies during the Bourbon regime. It was largely due to his constructive statesmanship in that capacity that the material prosperity of the American possessions, and hence of the mother country,