

Again, commenting on the name Flatheads, which she claims to have been given by Lewis and Clark, and without reason, it may be recalled that the Flathead tribe (who were not flatheaded Indians) were called Ootlashoots by the explorers, and that the old name Tetes Plats goes back far beyond the days of American possession to the time of Jonathan Carver, and he did not by any means invent the name. It was current then.

The name of the tribe is spelled Nez Perces, instead of Nez Percés throughout the entire book—never a French accent.

Take it all in all, the book is somewhat disappointing. It is capable of being so much better. Good descriptions of the places mentioned, such, for instance as the Kamiah valley which is invariably called "beautiful," a keener perception of the artistic possibilities of the subject under discussion, and a more connected narrative would add greatly to the permanent value of the book. The story is so disjointed, especially in touching upon the early missions, as to require very careful reading and a fairly good knowledge beforehand of early history.

If the book could have been written in collaboration with some one who, because less familiar with these missions, could have brought out more clearly the logical sequence of the facts mentioned in the narrative, a better description of places, one who could have emphasized the tribal history of these Indians, its value would have been greatly enhanced.

—KATHARINE BERRY JUDSON.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Smithsonian Institution. (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908, 512 pp.)

All of the publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology are of interest and value to historians and this one has an especial attraction for those in Northwestern America. It contains a paper covering more than a hundred generous pages on Alaskan Indians by John R. Swanton. The title of the paper is: "Social Conditions, Beliefs, and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians." The object of the researches recorded was to study the language and myths for a comparison with those of the Haida, with which the author was familiar, and "to add as much as possible to our knowledge of Tlingit ethnology generally." The work bears every evidence of having been carefully done and it will undoubtedly prove helpful to all future students of that interesting people. The phonetics used are those employed by Professor Boas and others who worked with the Bureau of Amer-

ican Ethnology and the American Museum of Natural History. No layman can comprehend those phonetics but they have the value of securely and accurately embalming the information until it can be extricated by other workers in the deeply technical phases of the subject. Half-tones, drawings and colored plates enhance the interest of Mr. Swanton's report.

The United States as a World Power. By Archibald Cary Coolidge. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.)

If one were disposed to be severely critical of this book they would be disarmed at the threshold by these two statements in the preface: "No one can be more conscious than the author of this volume how far it is from carrying out the too ambitious promise of its title;" and "This book was originally prepared in the form of lectures which were delivered at the Sarbourn in the winter of 1906-07 as the Harvard lectures on the Hyde foundation. Since then it has been entirely recast, but it doubtless still retains traces of having been first addressed to a foreign audience, the more so as I have striven to preserve a neutral rather than a specifically American attitude."

The spirit of the book is thus set forth in the introduction: "The United States may be a world in itself, but it is also a part of a larger world. There is no doubt that its power for good and for evil is very great. How that power is to be used is of consequence to all humanity."

The scope of the book may be seen from the titles of the nineteen chapters as follows: "Formation and Growth, Nationality and Immigration, Race Questions, Ideals and Shibboleths, The Monroe Doctrine, The Spanish War, The Acquisition of Colonies, The Philippine Question, Economic Considerations, The United States and France, The United States and Germany, The United States and Russia, The United States and England, The United States and Canada, The Isthmian Canal, The United States and Latin America, The United States in the Pacific, The United States and China, The United States and Japan."

From that table of contents it will readily be seen that there is much here to challenge the attention of readers in this far western portion of the Republic. Two quotations from the chapter on "The United States in the Pacific" will give the reader a hint of what to expect: "In the days when the Americans first assumed their place among nations, neither they nor others foresaw how soon they would turn their attention towards the distant Pacific Ocean, and play for a leading part on its shores."