

Stevens was more often right than wrong and that he was not at all slow to correct an error when one was discovered.

Governor Stevens participated in the making of ten treaties with the Indians. The inadequacy of the reservations complained of by the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians, he, himself, corrected at a meeting on Fox Island on August 4, 1856. In making the original treaties he was, of course, under instructions from the Government at Washington. He evidently had certain basic forms to guide him as in three treaties—Yakimas, Makahs, and Clallams—he mentions the Omaha treaty as reference. This Omaha treaty was concluded in Washington City on March 16, 1854, and the first treaty made by Governor Stevens was in December of that year. With that and other models he certainly tried to protect the interests of the Government as well as those of the Indians. The fishing and other rights he secured for the Indians have endured to the present time, standing more than one test in the courts.

It is with sincere regret that the present reviewer calls attention to what he deems a blemish in the work of a friend—a work that is surely destined to live in all its essential features for the enlightenment of countless generations.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

THE CRIME AGAINST THE YAKIMAS. By Lucullus V. McWhorter. (North Yakima, Republic Print, 1913. Pp. 56. 35 cents.)

The author and publisher is a strong friend of the Yakima Indians, near, with and among whom he has dwelt for several years. A struggle has been going on for a long between white men on the one side and Indians on the other concerning the Yakima Reservation. This consists of about one million acres of land, owned and occupied by three or four thousand Indians. No land in the state is better than much of this land, which also is located near the center, and is now surrounded by prosperous communities of aggressive and progressive white people. These see themselves hampered by lack of land—suitable, good land, the values of which among them range, for agricultural purposes, from fifty dollars to one thousand per acre. They also see the Indians possessed of a tract that will average three hundred acres to every man, woman and child, not one per cent of which are they cultivating. They have tried and are trying continually to get some of this land, and in doing so they are aiming to get it on the best possible terms to themselves and with little regard, of course, to the rights or wants of the Indians. The story is practically identical with those told of the Indians and whites at Victoria, B. C.,

at Tacoma, at Chicago, and all over the continent of America and other parts of the now civilized world. This is not justifying any wrong to the Indians, with whom the reviewer strongly sympathizes. They are weak and helpless. The Government should protect and aid them. They should be permanently homed, taught, made self-supporting, and fairly and honestly assisted in leasing or selling the lands that they have no use for. Vicious, lawless, worthless white should be kept away. A number of Yakima Indians are educated, prominent, useful citizens. This number should be increased as rapidly as possible. Mr. McWhorter's aim is in these proper directions. So is that of many other people. Changing from savagery and barbarism to enlightenment and civilization is, however, a slow process. It usually takes several generations. This little book will help, despite its plain, vigorous and in places rather harsh language. With this view it is well that Mr. McWhorter wrote it.

THOMAS W. PROSCH.

MISSIONARY EXPLORERS AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS. Edited by Mary Gay Humphreys. (New York, Scribner's. Pp. 306. \$1.50.)

This volume is devoted to the work of six American missionaries: John Eliot, Samson Occum, David Brainerd, Marcus Whitman, Stephen Riggs and John Lewis Dyer. The editor has told the lives of these men largely in their own words. Where this has been impossible, other contemporary sources have been used. The whole has been skillfully compiled and the result is an entertaining volume for popular reading.

Of particular interest to readers in the Pacific Northwest is the chapter relating to Marcus Whitman and a prefatory allusion to the Whitman controversy bespeaks an impartial treatment. An examination of the chapter, however, proves this hope to be fallacious. A commendable use has been made of unquestioned sources such as the diary of Mrs. Whitman and early letters written by members of the Oregon mission, but the editor's connecting narrative contains statements and inferences that cannot be accepted by the student of this period. The eulogies of Nixon and Mowry have evidently been followed without question and an exaggerated idea is given of Whitman's political services.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN OREGON, 1893-1868. By Walter C. Woodward. (Portland, The J. K. Gill Company. 1913. Pp. 277.)

This is a book well worth while. The author is himself an Oregonian, educated at Pacific University and the University of California