

in her heroic but misguided attempts to utilize them all, lies the explanation of some of her most disastrous defeats."

The second volume of the series deals with colonial expansion of Spain from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella to the death of Emperor Maximilian, 1516, which marked the consummation of Spain's national unity and the loss of her national independence.

The author's treatment of Spain's policy toward the Indians of America deserves comment. He shows very clearly that the rulers' determination to deal kindly with the natives and ultimately to convert them to Christianity did not harmonize with the explorers' and settlers' determination to exploit the natives for their own advantage. "The royal arm," says the author, "could not reach across the sea and bring the offenders quickly to justice."

In showing the relation of Spain to the new world the writer draws the conclusion that it was the Indies which accounted for her greatness during the brief period while it lasted. If they were a principal cause of her subsequent decay, it was also the primary cause of her preëminence.

The work is well written, has a pleasing style, and should have a high place in the annals of Spanish-American history.

LOUISE INGERSOLL.

The Development of Japan. By KENNETH SCOTT LATOURETTE. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. 237. \$1.50.)

The author is a native of Oregon, a nephew of the late Harvey W. Scott, famous editor of the *Oregonian*. After graduation from Yale University he worked and traveled extensively in China and Japan. He is now professor of history in Dennison University. This book has been spoken of as an evidence of his "gift of clear statement and simplicity."

The work is an effort to give the interesting history of Japan in one compact and readable volume. The first half is devoted to the old Japan and the balance to the marvelous development since the doors were opened by Matthew Calbraith Perry in 1853. The author has successfully resisted the natural temptation to release his grasp of the reins when writing about Perry. He looks straight ahead and tells the Japanese story instead of retelling the American chapter.

In speaking of the trouble provoked by the school segregation movement in San Francisco, he shows how President Roosevelt made successful intervention and Congress in 1907 authorized the president to prevent further immigration. He then adds: "The president then

by proclamation prohibited the movement from Hawaii, Mexico, and Canada, an act which, in light of existing treaties, was of doubtful constitutionality. He also entered into negotiations with Tokyo which led to the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement,' by which Japan agreed to prevent any of her laboring class from coming to America."

With equal sanity and poise he discusses the later friction caused by such questions as land ownership in California, Oregon and Idaho.

Professor Latourette has produced a valuable book on a subject very much alive. It was a distinct compliment to the author and his work that the Japan Society should have approved the manuscript and allowed the book to be published under its auspices.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By WILLIAM C. HARRIS. (Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical Commission. 1917. Pp. 152.)

This modest little monograph, being Volume II in the Michigan University Series, does not pretend to supersede the older and less critical life of Chandler published by the *Detroit Post and Tribune* several years ago. As a matter of fact, it will probably do so, because of the scarcity of the older work, and also because the newer has the advantage of historical perspective. Chandler was prominent in his day, and is in many respects a type of the western congressman of the Civil War decade. The student who is not very familiar with the men of that period will find the book enlightening and will be astonished to find how far we have come since the days and methods of Chandler's time.

EDWARD McMAHON.

Hall Jackson Kelley: Prophet of Oregon. By FRED WILBUR POWELL. (Portland: Ivy Press. 1917. Pp. 185.)

This important monograph, which ran serially through the four numbers of the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for 1917, has been reprinted by the publishers of that magazine in a limited edition of one hundred copies. The book is embellished with a fine portrait of Hall J. Kelley as frontispiece and with Kelley's two maps of Oregon, dated 1830 and 1839. There is also reproduced his diagram of a proposed trading town at the mouth of the "Multnomah" (Willamette) River. There is no index, but a table of contents divides the book into twelve chapters with an appendix. On the page facing the preface are two beautiful and sympathetic quotations from Gouveneur