

He was one of the first pupils in the Carlisle Indian School but has not depended on himself alone in preparing this book. He thanks E. A. Brininstool, Clyde Champion as well as his niece Was-te-win and her husband William Dittmar. William S. Hart writes a brief introduction including: "The author of this book may be a bit short on education. I can't say how short because I do not know enough to judge, but he has a story to tell—one that he learned in life."

The illustrations include many photographs and not a few drawings by the author. The book is receiving favorable attention from reviewers.

The Story of Colorado. By ARTHUR CHAPMAN. (Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1926. Pp. 307.)

The author has an American fame from his poem, "Out Where the West Begins." He wrote this book at the request of many service clubs joined in Greater Colorado Incorporated. The main object was "to provide the schools of Colorado with a history which would tell the story of the state in concise but graphic form." This Mr. Chapman has done. He has avoided footnotes but has supplied convenient chapter and topical headings, a good index and an abundance of illustrations.

The Diary of John Quincy Adams. Edited by ALLAN NEVINS. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1928. Pp. 585. \$5.00.)

The editor frankly announces that the research worker will still have to consult the twelve-volume *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams* edited by Charles Francis Adams. In this one-volume edition, Professor Nevins has sought to condense the most useful portions of the larger work no longer easy of access.

Readers in the Pacific Northwest will be especially interested in the portions relating to the Treaty of Ghent (chapter IV.) and to the Monroe Doctrine (chapter VIII.). In the latter, the entry for July 17, 1823, shows how Adams as Secretary of State, informed Baron Tuyl, Minister from Russia, as follows: "I told him especially that we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments."

Even stronger language was embodied by President Monroe in his famous Message of the following December and negotiations led to the boundary line of 50° 40'.