

these conflicts under Johnson's leadership the Union element of Tennessee succeeded in reorganizing the civil government of the State and in bringing it into the old relation to the national government. Confederate leaders were disfranchised by the oath of allegiance. The peace Democrats contested the State with the "unconditional Unionist" in 1864, and their leaders protested in Washington against the intolerant policy of Johnson's party in excluding by military interference so many of their opponents from participating in the voting. Johnson, while he was still military governor, supported Lincoln's policy of reconstruction. As the volume opens with a consideration of Johnson's character and public career, so it closes with further treatment of the personal side of this notable southern leader. He had to withstand vituperation and insult, but he himself was vituperative and insulting. Like begets like, and perhaps in no other period of American history did the coarse personal habits and disposition of a single man have so bad an effect on his country's public life as under the era of Andrew Johnson. Professor Hall's book is a valuable contribution to Civil War history.

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THIS ancient volume contains, besides the official proceedings of the society, fourteen historical papers. The last four deal with American history. Henry B. Learned has a fourteen-page article on Cabinet Meetings Under Polk; St. George L. Sioussat, a sixteen-page article on Tennessee and National Parties 1850, 1860; P. Orman Ray, a twenty-two-page article on the Genesis of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; and Robert G. Cleland, a ten-page article on Asiatic Trade and the American Occupation of the Pacific Coast. Of these the ones by Professor Sioussat and Dr. Ray have interest for Indiana readers. Under the head "proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Conference of Historical Societies" is a paper by Dr. James A. Woodburn on Research in State History at State Universities. In this paper he discusses the field for such work, its value as material for seminary training in history and its general value to the State. The article was published in the March, 1915, number of this MAGAZINE.