

amined the political history of the American people down to 1825. The first divisive issue, that between the Federalists and Antifederalists, was largely the old issue of property against personal rights. The Federalists controlled during the period following the Revolution until the settlement of the west and the consequent growth of democracy overwhelmed them. The struggle during this period was essentially one between the wealthier classes around tidewater and the poorer settlers in the west. The origin of this struggle, Professor Hodder finds, was far back in colonial times as soon as there became a differentiation between the commercial men of the coast and forest breakers on the frontier lines in New England, between the planters and the back country men in the south. The fear of the property men, it seems, was that the Democrats would rob their opponents by means of taxation. The principal reason for the Era of Good Feeling was the collapse of this struggle.

The old Republican party, born of a sectional struggle, really died when it became national, that is, when the west which it represented became the nationalist section. The new alignment into Democratic and Whig was due to this divergent interests of west and south. Thus, Professor Hockett concludes that these early parties had their origin in sectional interests. What influence the application of this theory of interpretation will have in the history of political parties is not pointed out. It is a thought-provoking essay, to say the least.

*Little Turtle The Great Chief of the Miami Nation.* By CALVIN M. YOUNG. Published by the author at Greenville, Ohio, 1917; pp. 249. Illustrated.

Little Turtle was the greatest of the Miami chieftains. As a native warrior and leader he ranks with Pontiac and Tecumseh, both of whom he probably excelled. It fell to his lot to meet the army of the United States in battle four times, under Harmar at Fort Wayne, St. Clair at Fort Recovery, under Wayne at Fort Recovery and again at Fallen Timbers, and win two victories. With one exception he administered the most crushing defeat ever received by an American army at the hands of the red men. It is to his credit as a general that his enemies usually outnumbered him and certainly were better equipped.

These are the stirring events about which Mr. Young has written. The author was born in Darke county, Ohio, (in which Greenville is located) spent part of his boyhood near the birthplace of Little Turtle on Eel river, in Indiana, and all his life in the neighborhood of the events about which he writes. Part of the narrative is composed of the traditions handed down in the vicinity. The author has clearly indicated the source of his information, however, so that the reader may judge for himself of its authenticity. Little Turtle is not made out a noble hero of the forest but is properly drawn as the capable, wily, savage he was. The story, in general, is sober, not overdrawn, plainly stated, and kept well within the evidence. There are scenes of sublime pathos where this chief of a declining race stands out manfully against his enemies, but it is the pathos of the situation, and the author wisely abstains from any attempt at fine writing or over-coloring. The story is one of great historical interest and the author has told it in a straightforward manner. The little volume should be in every library of the State so that our people may form the acquaintance of our greatest native son.

*History of the Church of the Brethren in Indiana.* By OTHO WINGER, President of Manchester College. Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois; 1917, pp. 479.

The volume is confined entirely to Indiana. There is no account of the origin and earlier history of the denomination, nor any attempt to distinguish it from other churches in Indiana by a statement of its creed or discipline. The first chapter is a brief statement of pioneer conditions and a list of the twenty-four "mother churches" established before the organization of the State into districts.

Chapter two contains a brief historical account of each of the present one hundred and twenty-five congregations. This is a valuable bit of history and will be treasured as such, especially by all members of the church. The Congregations are given alphabetically and thus no idea of historical development is shown.

Chapter three deals with the church organization. The first district meeting seems to have been held about 1857 and