The Vogue of Shakespeare in France
COMTESSE DE CHAMBRUN

Galignani's Messenger
The First English Review on the Continent
JACKSON MOORE

Book Reviews       Book Notes

Current Magazines

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS
10 RUE DE L'EYLSEE
The wines of France need no introduction. Everyone knows of their fine quality and acknowledges their superiority over all other wines. The best French wines come from the following regions:

ANJOU, BORDEAUX, BURGUNDY, CHAMPAGNE, COTES-DU-RHONE

While in France, enjoy these wines.
They are health-giving and invigorating.

The peasant wine growers of France have been accustomed for generations to the moderate use of wines, a healthful habit that has never produced alcoholism and never will.
Are you a Subscriber to the Tribune?

Practically every American in Europe reads the TRIBUNE every day.

Its unquestionable leadership is due to the quality and interest of its news and features, among which may be listed the

MONDAY BOOK COLUMN

Entitled "Notes on New Books", edited by Dr. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, Director of the American Library in Paris.

A Year's subscription affords an economy of one-third over the news-stand price.

The Chicago Tribune
DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK

5, Rue Lamartine
PARIS

Information Bureau : 1, Rue Scribe
The Galignani Library

224, Rue de Rivoli

Oldest English and American bookstore on the continent

Have always largest selection of the best current literature.

Scarce and out of print books sought and reported free of charge.

AUTOMOBILES

12 & 18 H.P.

HOTCHKISS

La voiture construite avec la même précision que la célèbre mitrailleuse: l'Arme de la Victoire.

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l'Elysée.
INTRODUCTORY

Son Excellence M. RAYMOND POINCARE,
Président du Conseil des Ministres :

"J'apprends que la Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris se propose de faire publier le premier numéro d'une revue destinée à répandre, en France, des informations précises sur la littérature américaine.

De tout temps, les Français ont porté un vif intérêt à la littérature, aux institutions et, en général, aux choses américaines. Ces sentiments se sont encore développés, depuis que nos deux peuples ont combattu côte à côte. La Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris rend donc aujourd'hui un grand service à ses nombreux lecteurs français. Je suis heureux de lui adresser mes remerciements et mes félicitations."

The Most Honorable, the MARQUESS OF CREWE, K. G.,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to France :

"I am glad to know that this Review has been designed with the praiseworthy object of making English and American books better known throughout the continent of Europe. On the wide field of literature there may be wholesome rivalries between nations, but there are no unworthy contests; and it is reasonable to hope that the fuller mutual knowledge between countries, of each other's history, of the lives of their famous citizens, and of the product of their imaginative genius may, in the course of years, do much to strengthen those bonds of general good fellowship and understanding upon which the future of the world so greatly depends."

The Honorable MYRON T. HERRICK,
Ambassador of the United States of America to France :

"I have learned with especial interest of the splendid initiative of the American Library in Paris, which is about to publish a monthly review for the purpose of making American contemporary life and literature better known in France. Such a publication will meet a very real need in enabling both the French and American public in Paris to keep informed of the present movement in our intellectual life.

I wish the American Library in Paris complete success in the accomplishment of its admirable undertaking which will doubtless meet with universal approval and which I am pleased to endorse most heartily."
EX LIBRIS

An Illustrated Monthly Review, Published by

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS INC.

10. Rue de l’Elysée, Paris

Telephone: Elysées 58-84, 53-90

Editorial: W. Dawson Johnston

Managing Editor: Lewis D. Crenshaw

Associate Editors:

William Aspenwell Bradley Horatio S. Krans Paul Scott Mowrer Paul Rockwell

Subscription: 20 francs a year; 2 francs a number

Members of the American Library in Paris and holders of book-borrowers’ cards receive EX LIBRIS without additional charge. Explanatory leaflet sent on request.

All remittances should be made to order of “EX LIBRIS”. Copyright applied for. All rights reserved


Officers: Charles L. Seeger, President; Evelyn Toulmin, Vice-President; J. R. Barbour, Treasurer; W. Dawson Johnston, Secretary and Librarian

Executive Committee: the President, Professor J. Mark Baldwin, W. C. R. Berry, Professor Charles Centre, the Secretary.

Membership: Life Membership: 2000 francs; Annual Membership: 100 francs together with an initial fee of 100 francs.

The primary purpose of this review is to make American and English books better known on the continent of Europe. With this in view it will publish reviews and notes on current publications and the contents of current magazines, together with articles on the literature of current questions, on the work of contemporary writers, and on intellectual relations between Europe and the Anglo-Saxon world.

The editors desire to thank all those who assisted them in the preparation of this first number, and particularly the designer of the cover, Mr. Robert R. Kearfott, of New York and San Francisco, who is temporarily painting in France. Mr. Kearfott was the founder and first president of the “Hammer and Tongs Club” of San Francisco, an organization formed for art criticism.

The American Library in Paris was founded in 1920 primarily for the purpose of making American and English books available on the Continent. It began with the collection of books made by the American Library Association for American soldiers in France. It now has a collection of about 30,000 volumes, 118 current magazines and 20 newspapers. Books are loaned to members of the Library in any part of Europe. Information in regard to books may be secured by anyone whether a member of the library or not.

During the month of June the American Library received gifts of books amounting to over three hundred volumes. Among the donors were Miss M. Belden, Mrs. Cremer, Professor Charles Downer Hazen, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Mr. Deming Jarves, Miss Letterman, and Mme. Théodore Mallet.


Among recent gifts to the American Library in Paris is one of $1,000 from Mr. George Sherman of Honolulu. Mr. Sherman is well known as a former officer of the Union Trust Co. of New York, and as a member of the Century and University Clubs of that city.

A second notable American gift to European Libraries is that of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the American Library Association. This was a fund of $10,000 to be used in the purchase of American books and periodicals for foreign libraries under such regulations as the association may establish.
The Vogue of Shakespeare in France
COMTESSE DE CHAMBRUN, Doctor of the University of Paris.

Among current errors about William Shakespeare, there is one which is singularly irritating to those who have given years of study to documents contemporaneous with the dramatist's own time, and of the succeeding century. It is frequently asserted nowadays that the generation after Shakespeare scorned his plays, and that France never took any interest in the English poet until the Nineteenth Century.

The statement and its corollary are equally inexact.

There are two large volumes of "Allusions to Shakespeare" which cover the poet's lifetime and bring us down to the year 1700. This record shows that the chorus of praise, already audible while the dramatist still wrote, was soon heard across the channel, became louder from decade to decade and was repeated through the Eighteenth Century until the present day.

In 1640 a significant parallel was drawn between the declining taste for Ben Jonson and the persistent popularity of his rival Shakespeare's plays.

"The same audience which manifests impatience at the tragedies of Cataline and Sejanus, remains spell-bound before Brutus and Caesar. Nor is there a vacant seat in pit or gallery when Falstaff, Benedick, Iago or Malvolio are scheduled to appear", wrote Leonard Digges.

Ten years later certain puritans claimed that King Charles the First's misfortunes arose from constant reading of Shakespeare's dramas and consequent neglect of the Bible.

Under the Cromwellian regime, the theatres were closed, but upon the restoration of Charles Second, the Merry Monarch lost no time in reopening them to the Shakespearian drama. Samuel Pepys records having seen "Macbeth" played five times, the "Tempest" six times, and to have frequently assisted at representations of "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet", "Taming of the Shrew", "Henry V", and "Henry VIII", both at the Public Play-House and at Court.

Theatrical art had been kept alive during the Commonwealth's persecution, by no less a man than the Poet Laureate, Sir William d'Avenant, Shakespeare's godson, who, having passed his childhood in the affectionate intimacy of the dramatist, became heir to his stage tradition, and to what was left of the Blackfriar's troupe of players, whom he kept together by cleverly evading the law against "comedies and tragedies" thanks to his invention of a sort of music-drama, known, for the first time, as "Oratorio", or "Opera Stylo Recitativo".

In a book called "Historical Review of the Stage", published in 1708, John Downes, who had been d'Avenant's manager and remained with the company for forty-nine years at Drury Lane, declares that during that time he never missed a public performance nor even a rehearsal, and that Shakespeare plays formed the chief part of their repertoire. "Othello", "Julius Caesar", and the "Merry Wives" were particular favorites.

D'Avenant was succeeded as poet-laureate by John Dryden, who in turn gave place to Shakespeare's biographer and second editor, Nicholas Rowe. Both have left ample testimony that the great dramatist had not lost caste either with the readers or playgoers of their epoch.

In turning to France, we find that Shakespeare's reputation was not only alive during the Eighteenth Century, but that it was the subject of
almost as much polemical debate and "ink slinging" among the writers of that time, as it has become in our own day between the rival factions: Baconian, Rutlandist, Stanleyist, old-fashioned Stratfordian, and that new school which asserts that Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, was the author of these works, and whose chief protagonist has the literary misfortune—or is it simple poetical justice?—to be named Mr. Looney!

In 1677 there was already beginning to be talk about Shakespeare in France. When St. Evremond wrote his "Essay on English Comedy", he spoke admiringly of the "Merchant of Venice" and the "Merry Wives", and, in a letter to the Duchess of Mazarin, he refers to the latter play as "Queen Elizabeth's Comedy" in allusion to the legend that it was produced in compliance to a Royal command ordering Shakespeare to present Falstaff in love. But Mme. de Mazarin's witty correspondent seems to consider that "Henry VIII" was a wearisome entertainment, in spite of Betterton's acting, which rendered it exceeding popular with the theatre-goers of that epoch.

Another Frenchman to record his admiration for Shakespeare before the end of the Seventeenth Century was Pierre Antoine Le Motteux, of Rouen, who translated Rabelais into English and edited the Gentleman's Journal which was soon to become the famous Gentleman's Magazine. In 1691 he published a long editorial in praise of the poet and in 1693 wrote to Sir Charles Sedley: "You are too great an admirer of the fruits of his rare genius, of which I may say as Ovid to Graecinus:"

"Quos prior amrata sequens mirabilita aetos
In quorum plausus tota theatra sonant!".

But the renown of Shakespeare in France was soon to be confirmed by Voltaire's early praises, which, however, soon changed to blame when the vogue of things English bid fair to make Shakespeare's plays more popular than his own.

The King ordered his Ambassador in London to procure Shakespeare's works for the royal library which led eventually to the proposal of having them translated into French. This enterprise was undertaken by Pierre Le Tourneur aided by Fontaine Malherbe, and it would be interesting if space permitted, to reproduce the list of more than a thousand subscribers to this edition, for it proves beyond controversy how general was the interest shown in Shakespeare's works by every class of society. (*) The King and Queen, the Royal Princesses, the Empress of Russia, the High Chamberlain of France, Prince de Condé, Duc de Civrac, Duc de Choiseul, M. de la Rochefoucault, le Chevalier de

(*) In 1769 "Hamlet" was played with notable success in an abridged form. "Romeo and Juliet" was staged in 1773 and acted by its adapter, J. F. Ducis.
Talleyrand, the painter La Tour, bishops, archbishops, abbés from Paris and the Provinces, officers of the Army and Navy are included; librarians from Troyes, Soissons, Lyons, Montpelier, Sens and Clermont subscribed for from one to six copies and Mr. Ruault of Paris wrote himself down for 105. Mr. Davenant and Mr. David Garrick of London, and Mr. Lother and Mr. Dobby from “North America” proved their anxiety to see the plays in French, by ordering the new edition. Nevertheless, we must not suppose that the enterprise met with universal approval, although Crébillon recommended the publication. The author himself says in the preface of 1776: “There are in Paris certain light-weight critics who, Aristarchus-like, would ignorantly measure Shakespeare’s work, although not yet translated, pretend to know the exact measure of his beauties and his defects, and who, without having read a line, and knowing not a word of the poet’s language, esteem him an untutored savage from whose pen a happy phrase escapes as it were by accident, but whose rough black-and-white vigor has nothing worth offering to a Polite Nation.

“Critics and politicians are filled with dark presentiments and announce that English literature will prove a poison to the French. The delicate bees of our Parnassus, nourished on flowers and sweet syrups, can not live on the strong sap drawn from the banks of the Thames. Insular barbarity wars with the delicacy of our culture and if Shakespeare’s plays come to France we may expect our theatres to reek with gore, and to display nothing but monsters and funerals. Our poets will be insulted and misunderstood, and our great master-pieces snowed under, beneath a mass of these strange and sinister productions.

“But the shades of our great dramatic poets can afford to mock these vain alarms, and smile at the narrow prejudice of present-day critics. Sure of their own immortality, our poets would prefer to welcome talent which, from afar, has brought something new to art, rather than breathe the tepid incense of servile imitators who can not see a foreigner enter the capital without trembling for their own altars.”

Voltaire, who had been repeating words much to the above effect, felt that he had been personally aimed at by these remarks and hastened to complain to d’Alembert on August 10th, 1776: “This thing grows serious. Le Tourneur, who is alone responsible for the preface to the work, insults us with all the insolence of a Pedant who domineers over school boys! With all the authority of a great master, this same scamp is attempting to foist his English Clown upon us, in the place of our Racine and our Corneille, and richly deserves to be set in the stocks”. But Voltaire was powerless, either to set Le Tourneur in the stocks, or stop the progress of his work, and, in response to a venomous attack upon “Hamlet” contained in the “Contes de Guillaume Vadé”, the translator replied with dignified reticence that such jealous vituperation, such coarse and insincere criticism, could best be countered by allowing Shakespeare to be read in France and judged by French men of letters. Certain it is that once heard, Shakespeare’s reputation was firmly established with the public, in spite of Voltaire’s attacks or Marmontel’s biased criticism. Diderot pronounced him a Colossus; Vilmain and Victor-Hugo confirmed this opinion, and during the vogue of romantic letters, Musset, Flaubert, Barbet d’Aurevilly and Rostand seemed literally haunted by the creations of the English poet.

I do not agree with the modern critics who slight Le Tourneur’s translation. The twelve dramas which we owe to his pen are good examples of broad and dignified prose, their stilted archaisms and “grand manner” have style and flavor, especially appropriate in the Roman dramas, and I have often regretted that no French manager has given us the earliest, instead of the latest version of “Othello”, “Caesar”, “Coriolanus”, “Anthony”, or “Lear”.
Ducis followed Le Tourneur's edition with a very inferior adaptation of a number of the plays, and Montegut, Taine, Guizot, François Victor-Hugo, and Georges Duval have, with varying merit, re-edited Shakespeare in French. Jean Richepin translated "Macbeth" for the Comédie Française, La Fouchardière has written a lively and sparkling "Taming of the Shrew", M. Copeau has presented an adequate translation of "Twelfth Night" and Mr. Gémier next season will try to make us forget the inexcusable liberties taken by Mr. Nepoty with Portia and Shylock, by staging a translation of the "Tempest" by Mr. Guy de Pourtales which is highly spoken of.

Many distinguished authors have devoted themselves in recent years to interpreting Shakespeare's lyrics.

M. Emile Legouis, with the taste and discretion which he has shown in his "Wordsworth", has given us some selected sonnets; M. Bouchot, a volume of songs from the plays; François Victor-Hugo, M. Abel Doysie, and M. Charles Marie-Garnier, have edited the entire sonnet series. M. Vuillaume and M. André Hober have presented a beautifully printed edition de luxe of "Venus and Adonis", and, we are happy to say that, under the direction of M. Koszul, the J. M. Dent Company have today re-edited, side by side with the English text, the remarkable poetical translation of the sonnets, which originally appeared in the Cahiers de la Quinzaine, by M. Garnier, above referred to.

I do not pretend, in this brief summary, to have mentioned all who have done good work along these lines, but enough has perhaps been said to show that France is not so ignorant of Shakespeare's writings as those who speak without information on the subject would try to persuade us. And I might conclude by remarking that if more English-speaking people attended the yearly courses at the Sorbonne brilliantly conducted by M. Emile Legouis and M. Albert Feuillère, whose excellent study in the November number of the Revue des Deux Mondes is to be followed shortly by a life of the dramatist, there might be less nonsense to the effect that the cult for Shakespeare is without votaries in France.

Willa Cather's "One of Ours" is described by William Allen White as an answer to "Three Soldiers" of Dos Passos.

In a recent article on Sir Walter Scott's writings Benedetto Croce says that he thinks "The Heart of Midlothian" is Scott's best novel.

Philip Guedalla's "The Second Empire" (Constable) is described by St. John Ervine as one of the most interesting and engrossing histories that have been published in recent times.

Professor Dewey's "Human Nature and Conduct" (Henry Holt), James Harvey Robinson says, is one of the books, not only to be read, but re-read,—at least twice a year, he adds.

Of Professor Beard's "Cross Currents in Europe today" (Marshall Jones) the Spectator says "a more admirable corrective to be taken by the newspaper reader it would be hard to imagine".

The Bulletin de la Maison du Livre Français for May contains a useful list of the publishers of Paris, indicating the class of publications issued by each, their addresses and telephone numbers. It is accompanied by a map showing their location.

The favorite novels among the members of the senior class in Yale College according to a summary in the Literary Digest, (May 19), are Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities", Dumas' "Three Musketeers", Hugo's "Les Misérables" and Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes". Their most popular poets are Tennyson, Browning and Kipling.

Dr. W. W. Folwell's "History of Minnesota", the first volume of which was recently published by the Historical Society of that state, is certain to interest French students, because of its record of French explorations in that territory between the middle of the 17th Century and that of the 18th.
Galignani's Messenger

Jackson Moore.

Galignani's is not only the oldest English bookshop on the Continent, but it was for years the publisher of the first English newspaper. The early history of the newspaper, and the history of Thackeray's connection with it, are of the greatest interest.

The abdication of Napoleon in the summer of 1814 was the signal for an influx of Britons quite as appalling to the Parisians as that of Americans today. Many of the officers of Wellington's army were joined by their wives and mothers, and there was no end of tourists and released prisoners eager for news from home. Channel crossing in those days was at the mercy of the winds; the journey from the coast to Paris dependent upon a lumbering diligence. Galignani, having returned from England in 1800 with an English wife and two sons, opened a book shop and publishing house in the rue Vi vienne; and he was not slow to perceive in the difficulty of communication an opportunity for greater service to his patrons. So on July 2, 1814, Galignani's Messenger made its debut.

The Contents of the First Newspaper.

This four page pamphlet no larger than a sheet of foolscap caused a sensation in the English colony incomprehensible to a wireless age. Everyone who could afford it subscribed to the Messenger; the reading room in the Rue Viviene became the fashionable rendez-vous of all Britons in Paris; and copies of the paper were soon on sale in the principal cities of Europe.

The contents of this first number are amusing and strangely remote. On the front page the editorial makes the startling announcement that "the tyrant is deposed and the native princes of the French nation are recalled to the throne of their ancestors". Turning to the news of Great Britain we learn of the grand jubilee planned for the birthday of the Prince Regent. The Mirror of Fashion tells of the functions attended by the Emperor Alexander accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh; while the Theatrical Notes describe the entrance of the Duke of Wellington into the box of the Duke of Devonshire during
the Opera Ballet on Saturday night: His Grace was soon recognized and received with reiterated bursts of applause from a brilliant and crowded house, whereupon he came forward to the front of the box and bowed repeatedly to the audience while the band played, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

But few flowers are worn, decrees Fashion and Dress, except a simple bouquet of primroses, or a lily in compliment to the House of Bourbon.

There were book reviews in the Messenger each week, timely and discerning. Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" had just been published the year before, and Galignani's criticisms of popular fiction reveal the fact that woman had already come into her own. "The Wanderer" of Madame Darblay,—one of her later works, now generally conceded to be worthless—was the talk of all people of fashion; and in reference to the book of the month, "Patronage", Galignani says that the author, Miss Edgeworth, derives her fame rather from felicity of incident and justness of description than from great powers of expression.

THACKERAY THE SUB-EDITOR.

During the Hundred Days, the paper was suppressed and was not obtainable until a month after Waterloo when the Monster was banished to limbo.

In its early stages the journal was probably gotten out by Galignani alone, but when the period of expansion came and it discarded the pamphlet form, taking on the appearance of a full-fledged newspaper, assistance became imperative.

It was not until 1836, however, that the staff acquired its most illustrious member. In that year William Makepeace Thackeray became sub-editor. The connection of Thackeray with the paper must have been of very short duration, for we soon find him back in London on Fraser's Magazine. But it proved to be a most helpful experience to the novelist, one that he kept vividly in mind in all its details, and alluded to twelve years later in a letter to Mrs. Brookfield concerning "Longueville Jones, an excellent, worthy, lively, and accomplished fellow whose acquaintance I made when we worked on Galignani's newspaper for ten francs a day, very cheerfully."

Again, in "Vanity Fair" he speaks of "the incomparable Galignani, the exile's friend," read through religiously by Joseph Sedley and quoted to Amelia and Becky.

Though it was written many years after his return to England, "Pendennis" reaped a greater harvest from Thackeray's Galignani Experience than any of his other novels. It is filled with characters whom he met through his connection with the newspaper, and incidents so similar to the faits divers in the files of the Messenger of the year 1836 that there is no doubt as to the identity of the "sub", who scissored and pasted them.

His colleagues find their way into the pages of "Pendennis", their characters as well as their names,—Bowes for instance, the chief editor, becoming Bows the little musician who taught the Fotheringay. And Miss Amory, "the seduisante Miss Betsi" of Madame de Carmel's boarding school in the Champs Elysées, is indebted to the staff of the Messenger for her name.

When the Claverings left the Hotel Bouilli in the Rue Grenelle to return to their ancestral home in England, they took as their guest Captain Ned Strong,—"the Chevalier Strong they call me abroad"—a young man whose origin is not difficult to trace. In the columns of the Messenger we read that an agent of Don Carlos has arrived in Paris to sell some diamonds. He becomes quite notorious, appearing frequently in the journal as the Chevalier S,—and finally sells the jewels for 90,000 francs to Strong & Co. of Shepherd's Inn.
The pistol scene between Major Pendennis and Morgan when the valet was trying to blackmail him and the Major turned upon him with an empty gun frightening him so that he became speechless, was probably suggested to the author by a story in the paper of a Miss Burrowes who kept two house-breakers on their knees with an equally harmless weapon while her maid went for the police.

In the mellow pages of Galignani's Messenger is the whole social fabric of a new-born century. There are gallant Dragoons all booted and spurred, clad in yards of gold braid and tight fitting breeches; capricious young ladies in muslins and lace with peach colored petticoats and bonnets to match. They dine at the club and play at piquet; they stroll down the Mall and bow low to My Lord. The factitious chivalry, the slavery to style, the social ambitions, and vapid flirtations,—all were clipped and were pasted in the sub-editor's mind. And to show when he turned to them we need but remark that the letter to Mrs. Brookfield was written the very month that "Pendennis" was begun.

Among them yet not of them, Thackeray so caught the manners and habits of his contemporaries that the burning of Moscow, the flight of crowned heads, the crash of coalitions, the rolling of cannon across Europe like the surging of the sea becomes a mere background against which a captivating coquette dances at a ball in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo.

Of Professor Carl C. Bingham's "Study of American Intelligence" (Princeton University Press) the International Book Review says, "Few books are more uninviting on casual examination, but vastly fewer are worthier of attentive perusal, close study and deliberate pondering."

The American Newspaper Company's recent prize contest for the best letter or essay on the reading habits of the small town resident shows that the most popular books in the American small town are those by Zane Grey, James Oliver Curwood, and Peter B. Kyne.

Maurice Baring's "The Puppet Show of Memory" (Heinemann) is described by Edmund Gosse as one of the best autobiographies in recent years.

Of John Hall Wheelock's "The Black Panther: a Book of Poems" (Scribner's) William Stanley Braithwaite says, "Just as 'The Man Against the Sky' was for Robinson a general critical acceptance of his powers, so I believe, 'The Black Panther' will win a general critical acceptance of Mr. Wheelock's powers."

Of Professor Carl C. Bingham's "Study of American Intelligence" (Princeton University Press) the International Book Review says, "Few books are more uninviting on casual examination, but vastly fewer are worthier of attentive perusal, close study and deliberate pondering."

The American Newspaper Company's recent prize contest for the best letter or essay on the reading habits of the small town resident shows that the most popular books in the American small town are those by Zane Grey, James Oliver Curwood, and Peter B. Kyne.

Maurice Baring's "The Puppet Show of Memory" (Heinemann) is described by Edmund Gosse as one of the best autobiographies in recent years.

Of John Hall Wheelock's "The Black Panther: a Book of Poems" (Scribner's) William Stanley Braithwaite says, "Just as 'The Man Against the Sky' was for Robinson a general critical acceptance of his powers, so I believe, 'The Black Panther' will win a general critical acceptance of Mr. Wheelock's powers."
VANISHING PARIS
American Newspaper Correspondents' Corner at the Grand Café, 1892-1923.

The building on the Paris Boulevards in which the Grand Café and Jockey Club are situated has been sold to a Canadian Navigation Company, which takes possession next September. For more than thirty years the Grand Café has been a convenient meeting-place for some of the older Paris correspondents of American newspapers and their literary friends. The two shown above have held out to the last, and happen also to have been longest in continuous correspondence from Paris. They are Sterling Heilig (left) with the New York Sun, Washington Star and his own Illustrated Feature Syndicate, since the spring of 1892, and Stoddard Dewey, representing the New York Evening Post since January 1893.

Two other correspondents of that time, though retired, still reside in Paris—C. Inman Barnard, who had already been many years with the New York Herald and was later with the New York Tribune (not of Grand Café attendance), and Theodore Stanton of the old Associated Press (intermittent).

During the nineties and the Exposition year of 1900 when American newspapers began opening Paris offices, the following were among those to
frequent the Café: Briggs Davenport, now editorial writer of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, to which he was attached at its start in 1886 and whose uninterrupted newspaper activities go back longest of all; Morton McMichael, Philadelphia Inquirer; Algernon Dougherty (Scripps McCrae), one time American chargé d'affaires at Rome; Henry Dumay, New York World, now director of the new Paris daily Le Quotidien; Charles Boynton, who opened the Paris office of the new Associated Press with "English" Middleton, who died in Associated Press service in the Chinese war; Lamar Middleton, opened office of the Chicago Daily News; Frederic Benzinger, now New York Times; José Olivares, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Gaston Mayer, afterwards a London theatre manager; Valerian Gribayedoff, long with New York Herald and International News photographer; Harry Ellis, American Press photographer; J. J. Conway, New York American; Clarence Underwood, New York Press and now magazine illustrator; Post Wheeler, now chargé d'affaires at American Embassy, London.

In the years preceding the war: Arthur Lynch, later M. P., London; Stephen MacKenna, with a Greek Aristophanes in his pocket; Vance Thompson; Florence O'Neill, Pittsburgh Dispatch; William Hereford, New York World; Francis Grundy, New York Sun; J. M. Erwin, now editor of American Chamber of Commerce Review; Howard Thompson, Associated Press, organizer of Anglo-American Press Association; Charles Bertelli, New York Times; Alexander Kahn, Boston Post (and Chicago Opera);—and during and since the war,—Francis Miltoun Mansfield, technical press and writer of many travel books; E. P. Orr, International News; J. B. Hirsch (Burnett Hirschey), Peace Conference; Wilmott Lewis, New York Tribune; Perchy Noel, Wythe Williams, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Charles Selden, New York Times and Evening Post; Harry Walker, New York Herald; Guy Hickok, Brooklyn Eagle; and others, living and dead, habitués or inter-

mittent, who will forgive omission where no record of names has been kept all these years.


In commenting upon the death of Mr. W. H. Mallock, April 5th, the Times says that "The New Republic", which was his first book, was also his best, and that with Jewett, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Pater, and other easily recognizable lions of the day in it, it has genuine claims to be regarded as a document of the period. Mr. Mallock's memoirs were published in 1920.

In a recent lecture at the Ryland's Library, Dr. Richard G. Moulton described William Morris's "Sigurd the Volsung" as the greatest epic poem in the world. In technique, he says, Homer and "Sigurd" are equal, but for moral popularity there is nothing in Homer that approaches "Sigurd the Volsung".

In an article on Ambassador Jusserand's writings in the New York Times Book Review (May 13) Mr. Maurice Frances Egan describes M. Jusserand's "With Americans of Other Days" as deservedly the most popular of all his books in the United States.
Book Reviews


The New York Evening Post is the only important newspaper of the infant American Republic which has kept unchanged its name and position and peculiar character. From its first publication in 1801, when it was founded by Alexander Hamilton, its history has been identified with that of the political and social evolution of the United States. Its historian has done his work adequately in the main. The index, on which the utility of a book so essential to the student of American history depends, is all that could be expected.

The life unity of the Evening Post may be understood from the fact that it has had but six directing editors in one hundred and twenty-two years. From 1826 to 1876 the control of a single great man, William Cullen Bryant, gave the paper that definite imprint which it has never lost. Among city men and editors particularly, it has continued the Puritan and English tradition which has been the foundation of American higher education until now. New York became the active centre of the United States and the Evening Post was the enduring critic of New York politics and thought. Horace Greeley is the only other editor that can be compared with Bryant, and he was at once more elementary and less principled, and therefore more open to new thought and men, and nation-wide in popular influence.

Horace White, a veteran of the early Chicago Tribune, helped to tide the Evening Post through the strongly individual editorship, from 1881 to 1899, of E. L. Godkin, founder of the too scholarly Nation. It was then one eminent New Yorker was heard to call the Post “that pessimistic, malignant, and malevolent sheet—which no good citizen ever goes to bed without reading”. Governor David B. Hill, in the hot fight the Post was waging against his machine, remarked: “I don’t care anything about the handful of Mugwumps who read it in New York City. The trouble with the damned sheet is that every editor in New York State reads it.” A Western editor said that only a bold newspaper made up its mind on a new issue till it saw what the Post had to say. Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy explained the depravity of New York: “What can you expect of a city in which every morning the Sun makes vice attractive and every night the Post makes virtue odious?”

It is perhaps inevitable that an historian of the present generation, when intellectual religion has vanished from public life, should leave unmentioned and unappraised the lasting influence of Bryant and his Post on “Liberal” Christianity as distinguished from other religious movements of parallel influence over American public life until the Civil War. Godkin’s principle of leaving reporters and correspondents their freedom from editorial policy also gave a trend to the later Evening Post in such emotional matters as the Dreyfus Affair and Zola, the Spanish-American War and Philippines, the Ferrer case and down to Cardinal Mercier’s letter, which might have been mentioned. Rival journals took up the Post sharply enough at the time. As it is, this history of what the author well calls “one of the world’s greatest newspapers” is henceforth indispensable to readers desiring to know America’s part in the nineteenth century.

STODDARD DEWEY.


This is a welcome study of Howells’ literary passions and productions. It will not take the place of his own reminiscences “A Boy’s Town”, which our author calls one of the best of his books, his “Years of My Youth”, “Literary Friends” and “My Literary Passions”, nor indeed of any of his books of present value.

It will, however, serve as a good introduction to them, and the author’s chapters on Howells, the man, his ideals of literature, his poetry and travels and his fiction will be read with interest. “A Chance Acquaintance” he describes as the American “Pride and Prejudice”. “The Lady of the Aroostook”, which carries on the spirit of the earlier novel, does not from his point of view merit the place which Dr. Peck gave it in 1898 as the most perfect story that American literature has yet produced.

His first “great” novel and his only “strong” one, in the opinion of Mr. Cooke, was “A Modern Instance” published three years later, while his master work “The Landlord at Lion’s Head” was not published until fifteen years later, that is, until 1897.

On the other hand he recognizes that “Silas Lapham” is undoubtedly the most popular of Howells’ works, and largely, he thinks, because he is the unforgettable representative of his type,—the supreme characterization of the self-made American.
TRAVEL MADE EASY

Not everyone cares for a conducted tour, with a courier in charge of all arrangements. But most people like the travelling ease offered when everything is arranged in advance.

THE IDEAL SYSTEM

In its Independent Inclusive Price Tour Plan, the American Express offers a system of travel which combines the advantages of an escorted tour with complete freedom of action. To employ this service, you simply outline your travel wishes and we translate them into a carefully planned itinerary, with tickets, hotel accommodation, meals and sightseeing for the entire journey.

EVERYTHING in READINESS

Your itinerary is neatly bound; all tickets and coupons are supplied in advance and everything will be readiness en route.

Ask for free illustrated booklets on France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece and other countries.

International Banking Shipping & Travel

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Inc.
11, Rue Scribe, PARIS and throughout Europe

After hearing Riley recite his own poems at the Savage Club in London, Coquelin turned to Sir Henry Irving and said, "Here is a young man out of the West who knows all we know by nature". And Rudyard Kipling wrote to him: "Go on, in Allah's name, go on! "Riley was a genius, an inspired genius, and this book gives a beautiful picture of him from his early heart-breaking struggles to his final recognition, when the 7th of October, 1915, was officially celebrated as Riley Day in all the schools of the United States. Read "Locherbie Street", "The Frost on the Punkin", "God Bless us Everyone", "Grant", "Little Orphant Annie", "An Old Sweetheart of Mine", "Out to old Aunt Mary's" and dozens of others that will make you laugh and cry by turns.

"When but a little boy, it seemed
My dearest rapture ran
In fancy ever, when I dreamed
I was a man—a man!

"Now—sad perversity!—my theme
Of rarest, purest joy
Is when, in fancy blest, I dream
I am a little boy."

Yes, read Riley and rejoice that he was not a "100 per cent American". On the contrary,—"What does it all mean?" he once queried sorrowfully, "this rumbling of trucks and milk-wagons over cobblestones, this jungleing and jangleing of telephones, this moan of trolleys and subways, as if the whole human family had to be jammed through the gangway in an hour? Is it any wonder that the madness leads to the sanitarium and the grave?"

A. A. Warden

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY


The six poets chosen by Mr. Kernahan as representative writers of modern verse are all Englishmen: Kipling, Masfeld, Noyes, Maurice Baring, Henry Newbolt and John Drinkwater. The first three surely need no introduction to any audience, but the last three are perhaps not so generally known, and the reading public owes much to Mr. Kernahan for bringing them a little more to the fore.

One wishes, however, that he had contented himself with gathering together one volume the best verse of these six poets, with no critical prose accompaniment of his own. All six are splendidly capable of speaking for themselves, and what Mr. Kernahan has attempted to do, must, if done at all, be done by a master in criticism, and someone who has, moreover, the gift of writing with ease, conciseness and charm. Edmund Gosse, for example. Mr. Kernahan writes in a manner and with a point of view one would attribute to an erudite and rather verbose Sunday-school superintendent.

His fundamental aim, however, was to make these six poets better known; and inasmuch as to read the passages chosen, and they are, for the most part, wisely and well chosen, stimulates a desire for a more complete and thorough acquaintance with their writings, he has accomplished what he set out to do.

M. Rice


With literary probity which does honor to learning, M. Legouis herein reveals the secret episode in Wordsworth's life concerning which many documents were destroyed by the poet's nephew, and which even the present biographer, in a former work, could hardly accept as true.

Persuaded that the poet's best justification lies today in a clear presentation of known facts, M. Legouis gives us a short volume made delightful by sound judgment and fine critical intuition.

If it is a shock to learn that the lake-poet was once a real young man of Georgian tendencies and not a premature Victorian sage, it is good to see demonstrated how honest was his struggle against adverse circumstance.

On a background of revolution the image of the ardent and generous French girl who could captivate the poet's imagination at twenty-one, retain his friendship in maturity, and conquer the sympathy of his adoring sister, is a moving figure.

Through the poet's work the influence of Annette on "Vaudracour", "Ruth", and "The Excursion" is carefully traced. We are also shown the latent remorse of the forgetful lover was to develop in his later poems into a captious detestation of France, proving to the initiated reader how often, in his sanctimonious old age, Wordsworth was galled by the remembrance of an outlived passion. For in that romantic drama it was Annette Vallon, child of nature and impulse, who with never a word of recrimination played the heroic part, while Nature's poet attained to nothing nobler than a role dictated by prudential economy and worldly wisdom.

COMTESSE DE CHAMBUN
Direct Instantaneous Reproductions from BLUE PRINTS, DRAWINGS, DOCUMENTS, LETTERS, BOOKS, etc. with the PHOTOSTAT at the PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPRESS PROCÉDÉ 7, Rue Viollet-le-Duc, PARIS (IX') Telephone: TRUDAINE 68-28

Why do the thirty-nine representative advertisers in this issue appear in the pages of EX LIBRIS? Let the Managing Editor tell you Rendez-vous or rates on request

American Library

SUMMER SCHEDULE
Monday and Friday: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Other Days: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Closed: Sundays and August 15 (Assumption)

10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris

Libby's

A complete line of Libby's well known quality food products can be purchased from leading grocers throughout France.

Société LIBBY, 11 Rue Rambuteau PARIS

In Early Numbers of EX LIBRIS

An Interview with Miss Willa Cather

French Work on the History of Art by SALOMON REINACH

Authors among the American Volunteers by PAUL ROCKWELL, Historian of the Foreign Legion

Descriptions leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l'Elysée.

The profits from the sale of this book are to be devoted to the maintenance of the Stevenson Museum, established by the Robert Louis Stevenson Club in the house in which Stevenson was born, 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh. The profits should be large, for the book is fully as interesting as the subject.

More than half of the contributions relate to the Edinburgh period of Stevenson’s life, the remainder relate to his wanderings in France, California, and the South Seas. Among these the reminiscences of Lloyd Osborne and of Birge Harrison of Stevenson’s life at Grez are of special interest to Parisian readers. Among the reminiscences there are some records of how Stevenson regarded his own writings. For example one who visited him in Samoa in 1894 reports that, during the conversations with him, Stevenson talked much of his own work, especially of “Weir of Hermiston”. “He expressed to me, as I believe he wrote to Sir Sidney Colvin, his opinion that in this story he had touched his high water-mark.” On the other hand William Archer recalls his having spoken of “Rhoda Fleming” as his greatest work.

There is also something about books by him and about his life. A paragraph only from Lloyd Osborne’s reminiscences may be quoted: “It is a pleasure to praise here Will Low’s “Chronicle of Friendships”, in which, in my opinion, Stevenson is more illuminatingly revealed than in anything ever written of him. Here is the true Stevenson,—the Stevenson I would fain have the reader know and take to his heart,—boyish, gay, and of all things approachable to the poorest and shabbiest; a man bubbling over with talk and no less eager to listen; a man radiating human kindness and goodwill in whom the gift of genius had not displaced the most winning, the most lovable of personal qualities”.


This study of Hardy’s style will not take the place of the more comprehensive studies of Hardy’s life and work, by Lionel Johnson, Lascelles Abercrombie, Samuel C. Chew and A. Stanton Whitfield, but it must be of interest to studens of English literary style, and the author’s judgment with regard to Hardy’s work must be of interest to everyone.

“The Return of the Native”, “Tess of the d’Urbervilles” and “Jude the Obscure” he pronounces not only the best but the most interesting of Hardy’s novels, and although he recognizes that there are many who would put “Jude” first among these, he himself prefers “Tess”. Indeed, “Tess” seems to him superior to any other English novel of the period.

Among the other novels, he esteems most highly, “Far from the Maddening Crowd” and “The Mayor of Casterbridge”.

American History


Professor Sherman is as entertaining in what he says about Mr. Mencken as Mr. Mencken is in his animadversions upon Mr. Sherman. That is the only reason I can discover for his inclusion of the subject in his book and not only including it but giving it the first place; for the Illinois professor looks upon the New York journalist as in fact Teutonic rather than American.

And he is interesting also in his chapters on Franklin, the greatest liberalizing force in 18th century America, on Emerson, whose essays, in the opinion of Matthew Arnold, were the most important work done in prose in our language during the 19th century, on Hawthorne, Walt Whitman, Joaquin Miller, Carl Sandburg, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, the Adams family, and Mr. Paul Elmer More, whom he speaks of as our American Sainte-Beuve.

He describes Henry Adams’ “Mont Saint Michel and Chartres” as an interpretation of the 12th century as impressive in height and span as the great cathedral which Adams takes as the symbol of his thought.


Professor Adams planned this study as (1) a contribution to international law, (2) a chapter of Britannic imperial history, and (3) a fragment of the history of the United States.

The last year of the old British empire’s peaceful existence, he observes, witnessed the publication of the work of John Adams, James Wilson, and Thomas Jefferson on the nature of empire, and all three seem to have come to the conclusion that the “commonwealth of nations” was the only tenable theory, and of the three, Wilson seems to the author to surpass the other two, both in clearness of vision, accuracy of analysis, and consistency of presentation.

In an unusually interesting chapter on “Limiting and dividing sovereignty” he points out that the French made
BUY OR RENT
AN
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
SEE OUR NEW MODEL "K"
UNDERWOOD PORTABLE
The Machine you will eventually carry

JOHN UNDERWOOD & Co.
36, Boulevard des Italiens
PARIS

TO
AMERICAN RESIDENTS & VISITORS

THE PARIS OFFICES OF
The Western Union Telegraph Co.
are situated at
1, RUE AUBER (IX*)
(JUST OPPOSITE THE OPERA)
Where full particulars of the various cable services
now available and free supplies of cable forms
can be obtained.

When using Government Telegraph forms for your
messages to North and South America, Canada,
Mexico, etc., always mark them
VIA WESTERN UNION
and make sure of getting the best service possible.
RAPID, ACCURATE, SECRET

MAISON FONDEE EN 1795
L. FONTAINE
successeur de JORET
14-20, Rue du Marché St-Honoré
PARIS (1er)

Specialités :
Fruits frais, Primeurs
Légumes et Fruits Conservés, Confitures
(préparés par la Maison)
Vins Fins et Liqueurs
Champagne

Central 30-99

LIVRAISON A DOMICILE DANS PARIS
ENVOIS EN FRANCE ET A L'ETRANGER

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
of New York

PARIS OFFICE
1 & 3, Rue des Italiens
Tel. : Louvre 50-44, 50-45, 50-46, 50-47, 50-48

NEW YORK LONDON BRUSSELS
LE HAVRE LIVERPOOL ANTWERP

Description leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l’Elysée.
the nation sovereign in place of the king, while in the
United States, particularly in the writings of Wilson, it
was the people who were sovereign, and the people
might act in a local, national, or international capacity.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION
Harper and Brothers. 1922. 149 pages.

This is an account of the development of the natural-
ization law and of the manner in which that law is
enforced. The law of 1906, which is still in force, the
author says was the beginning of a new period in the
history of the naturalization of immigrants, and its
enforcement, he believes, has abolished most of the evils
of fraud and exploitation which before that were a
scandal and a menace in American political life. At
the same time he recognizes that improvement is possible
and with this in view urges that all the revenue derived
from the payment of fees by petitioners for naturalization
should be used for the purpose of giving a better
naturalization service. The Government should not
make money out of the business of admitting aliens to
citizenship.

It is also interesting to note that although he recognizes
that the Socialists are preponderantly of foreign born
personnel, and to a large extent German and Jewish, he
does not feel that the foreign-born voter, as such, is
now a source of corruption or other evil influence in our
politics.

PAN-AMERICANISM
THE NEW LATIN AMERICA, by J. Warshaw. Professor
in the University of Nebraska. New York. Thomas
Y. Crowell Co. 1922. 415 pages.

"The New Latin America" is an easily read sum-
mary of conditions as they are seen by enthusiasts.
There are so many fine things, both new and old, in
developments in the southern republics and there is such
reality in what has been accomplished and such inspira-
tion in the great work that remains to be done, that one
who has lived in the "countries southward" wonders
why most authors, like Dr. Warshaw, feel that critical
comment should be conspicuous by its almost complete
absence.

After all, for example, there is no reason for present-
ing South America as the continent best supplied with
waterways without pointing out their neglect. The fact
that Brazil is in great part a wilderness and that the
north and central parts of the country are largely as they
were when Columbus discovered the western world is
quite as striking a fact as that the southern coast and the
southern provinces are not. The pioneer characteristics
of life in Argentina need not be glossed. The weakness
and the abuses of political life, the backwardness of
education, and the class character of the governments
generally and the seriousness of the underlying race prob-
lems,—these are recognized facts among frank speak-
ing Latin Americans. Why should they be given
almost no notice by writers who set out to give their
readers a comprehensive picture of the countries they
discuss?

The author has read widely. His discussions of
economic developments, especially the influence of
foreign capital, is up-to-date and suggestive. He brings
out the predominant position of the United States in
American affairs. His discussion of the industrial
developments which have occurred during the last
quarter century is the best part of the book.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES

FICTION
Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.

In "One of Ours", Miss Cather draws the picture of
a splendid young American, sensitive and manly, who
flounders ineffectually on a farm in Nebraska until the
war takes him off to achievement in France.

Claude Wheeler was so harassed by his narrow sur-
roundings that he sometimes ignored the glowing sunsets
and the road lined with sun-flowers winding over the
plains. His inchoate ambitions and secret desires were
only whetted by the little denominational college to
which he was sent in Lincoln. Then there was Enid
and marriage, another compromise, a word which to
Claude meant acknowledged defeat. In the war he saw
only romance and idealism, the quest for the Holy
Grail; and death came in action when his life was
complete.

In the last number of the Yale Review Wilbur Cross,
referring to the fancy of reviewers that Madame Bovary
may be discovered in "One of Ours", says that for that
matter most of us are ill at ease with the environment in
which life sooner or later places us. We agree with
Mr. Cross that there is slight similarity in the problems
of Claude Wheeler and the Flaubert heroine; and we
go even farther in suggesting that in drawing such an
analogy one must overlook the main purpose of the
author which was to bring into the conflict a typical
American youth from the heart of the country, the
creature of an heredity and environment unknown to
Europe.

Note for instance that while Thea Kronberg was
Swedish, and Antonia was Bohemian, the Wheeler
family, though they were also newcomers in the west,
had migrated from Vermont where they lived for gener-
ations.
ONLY 3 HOURS FROM PARIS
by special train to Le Havre where you can just step off the train at the pier and walk up the gangway.
No long annoying wait in the cold on a bobbing tender. The embarkation facilities of the French Line are the finest in France. Aboard you will enjoy the thoroughly delightful international atmosphere of old world courtesies and customs and the utmost in speed and luxurious accommodations.

Attention service, the best foods and cookery the world affords, splendid, hospitable saloons, suites and state-rooms with every appointment for comfort — every thing that makes travel enchanting.

MOVIE SHOWS
Series of kinematograph shows are given, every day, on board all French Line steamers on the Havre-New York service. These shows are a feature of the daily life on board the vessels of the French Atlantic.

HAVRE-PLYMOUTH-NEW YORK:
de luxe steamers: PARIS - FRANCE - LAFAYETTE
HAVRE-NEW YORK:

Large and comfortable one-cabin steamers:
SUFFREN - LA SAVOIE - ROCHAMBEAU
CHICAGO - ROUSSILLON
BORDEAUX-NEW YORK:
s.s. LA BOURDONNAIS

HAVRE-HAVANA-NEW ORLEANS:
s.s. DE LA SALLE - NIAGARA

Cie Gie TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE
6, Rue Auber 22, Pall Mall 19, State Street
PARIS LONDON NEW YORK

WHERE TO GO THIS SUMMER?
TO SWEDEN!
WHY?
TO SEE THE JUBILEE EXPOSITION
IN GOTHENBURG
Historical, Municipal-Social, Scandinavian Art,
Artistic Handicraft, Industry,
Swedish Export and Aero Exhibition; a number
of International Congresses;
International Sporting Games.

To rest and spend your vacation in charming, varied sceneries in a healthy not too hot climate among friendly hospitable people, where you can speak your own language almost everywhere.

To see the midnight-sun in Lapland, that quaint country of immense forests, mighty iron mountains, and proud water-falls or the wonderful "white nights" of Stockholm, that fine capital of Sweden, without exaggeration one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

To start your commercial connections with Sweden, country of immense rich natural resources and rapidly developing industry.

All necessary information, literature and tickets through
THE SWEDISH TRAVEL BUREAU
(Excursions en Suède)
5, Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10, rue de l'Elysée.
The difference between the American and European temperaments and their reactions to the war was brought home to Claude in a conversation with Ernest Havel, and still later in another with Gerhardt in France. David Gerhardt, by the way, didn’t feel that he was enough of a violinist to admit that he wasn’t a man, is a type for comparison with the hero of Mr. Locke’s war-novel, “The Rough Road”.

We must pay our respects to Victor Morse, R. F. C., and the admirable manner in which he is presented. Born in Crystal Lake, Iowa, he got as far as he could, and acquired a good English accent, at least he said, “neces’ry”, and, “dysent’ry”, and called his suspenders, “braces”. “What other age could have produced such a figure? That was one of the things about this war; it took a little fellow from a small town, gave him an air and a swagger, a life like a movie-film,—and then a death like the rebel angels”. This is the spirit of Miss Cather’s book, the quixotic American viewpoint which posterity will read with approval in the pages of “One of Ours”.

JACKSON MOORE


“It’s an awkward business, playing with souls. And matter enough to save one’s own.”

If Matthew Dale had read and pondered these lines of Browning, he might well have hesitated before undertaking the redemption of his erring son and selecting the young woman who was to aid him, as a daughter-in-law, in the doubtful experiment. But he had been so uniformly successful in big business in America that he was confident of an equal triumph in the awkward business of playing with souls.

So he became, under an assumed name, the friend and companion of his son, accompanying him in his pleasures in New York and, afterwards, in Paris, engineering a love affair,—in short, filling the role of Mentor without the disadvantage that a father generally suffers in his attempts to guide a son because of the insurmountable obstacle that the parental authority so often offers to a close fellowship.

Neither of the Dales, father nor son, could have attained quite such an equality in their relations if the son had known that the other was his father or if the elder Dale had not been sure of his incognito. All this constitutes an interesting plot, proceeding by natural steps to a satisfactory dénouement.

In fact, if we compare the two Dales with the Feverels, we must admit that the former are more natural and credible in their respective parts than Meredith’s father and son.

This brief synopsis will suffice to indicate that Mme. de Chambrun’s charming story is more than a tale of gay life in Paris during the years that immediately preceded the great war, although the pictures of life as led by the jeunesse dorée are also most entertaining and revealing, by the way, a rather more exact knowledge of Longchamp and Montmartre than one would expect the erudite interpreter of Shakespeare to possess. The dialogue, too, is amusing and often brilliant.

So the reader who wishes to smile, and yet have food for thought the while, will not regret the hours spent over these delightful pages.

C. L. SEEGER


What are we going to do with the Watsons? This is the question that haunts us when we lay aside the book to admire the optimism of the publishers. These three sisters deprived of the parental care of Mrs. Bennett and the match-making propensities of the friendly Mrs. Jennings, are colorless, inanimate and depressing. Elizabeth the resigned, is so archaic that we are at a loss to know what to do with her. If she were newborn instead of needlessly revived, there are many suggestions we could offer. Having failed to acquire an unwelcome husband, she might become a mannequin or an interior decorator according to the circumstances in which she was placed; or burst into fiction as a garçonnière of the genus Ben Hecht. And if all these careers prove distasteful, there would still be the alternative of an introduction to the friends of Lily Bart whose hypocrisy and futility would soon place her at ease.

We are disclosing no secret when we confess that the heroines of Jane Austen have disappeared from fiction. Perhaps we should qualify this statement since we can already cite one survival. Booth Tarkington in “Alice Adams” tries to foist upon an unwilling society by means of the dance a tepid young lady from the pages of Miss Austen, shorn like the Watsons of those ambitious relatives and inquisitive neighbors who are met with today in most unexpected places. And his situation is scarcely saved by the vivid detail of a poverty unknown to the author of “Mansfield Park”.

The subtle vein of satire prevailing in the dialogue of Miss Austen’s works is her great legacy to modern fiction. It is chiefly instrumental in her characterization, but it also comes to the aid of her champions in meeting the charges brought against her of prudery and narrowness of range. The piquancy it gives to her style is the charm of eternal youth. In the unfinished manuscript of “The Watsons” we find it successfully veiled.

J. M.
American Service for Americans

Cadillac Limousines, Landaulets or Touring Cars with English-speaking chauffeurs. Inclusive prices (Motors, Hotels, fees, etc.)
Booklet of popular tours with maps sent upon request.

Franco-Belgique Tours
An all American organization
PARIS LONDON BRUSSELS
4 Rue Edouard VII 1 Albemarle St. 5 Fce Brukkars

Do Not Stay in Paris without acquiring some French
Most practical
FRENCH LESSONS and CONVERSATION
by young Parisian lady, graduate of the University of Paris, author of
THE IDEAL SYSTEM
“JUST THE FRENCH ONE WANTS TO KNOW”
Mlle. V. GAUDEL
346, Rue Saint-Honoré (Near Place Vendôme)
Lessons given at studio or at pupil’s residence

THE LECRAM PRESS
American Printers
Quality Work - Printers of “Ex Libris”

Telephone: Nord 58-76
95, Quai Valmy

Description leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l’Elysée

Digitized by Google
Le Grand Ecrit, by Jean Cocteau. Librairie Stock.
Paris. 1923.

Jean Cocteau, one of the most sympathetic young runmers of the new generation, was brought up under the influence of the Duchesse de Rohan whose salon he frequented assiduously during his foolish and restless adolescence. In 1913 when d'Annunzio was quite the mode, Jean Cocteau was the pet of a salon, which though in its way exclusive, could not have been called snobbish, since it was always interested in the extravagances committed beyond its doors.

This young man was endowed with a powerful talent, a vivid and charming imagination. “Le Cap de Bonne Esperance”, his little verses, revealed in him an infinitely delicate humorist, one whom we felt was no stranger to Marie Laurencin, Max Jacob, and the cubists. These verses seem to have amused him greatly, but not more than they have amused his readers. However, he did not confine himself to poetry but began to write for the theatre, and presented two pieces, “Les Bouffs sur le Toit” and “Les Maries de la Tour Eiffel”, farces “surrealiste” according to Guillaume Apollinaire, which were hailed by the young literateurs as successes while they were hissed by the bourgeois.

Jean Cocteau has just made his debut as a novelist with this work, also the signal for a great uproar. It is the story of the travels of a young student through the demi-monde of the Latin quarter and of the Vé d'Hiv, a voyage that is never complete without love and attempted suicide. Some original portraits drawn with great mastery, a dazzling style, observations of great ingenuity and very often of greater depth, a little joy and pathos, mystification and humor — these are the main qualities attached to this book from the first to the last line.

Louis Guilloux

A DIPLOMAT'S MEMOIRS

Things Remembered, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

This interesting gossip begins with Mr. Hardy's mission as United States Minister to Persia in 1897, and includes his reminiscences of subsequent service in Greece, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland and Spain.

On his residence in Greece he lingers almost as long as on that in Persia, and among its incidents he notes a court ball at which the Crown Princess did him the honor of selecting him as her partner. “Thanks to her tact”, he says, “and some laughing assistance at critical moments from the King, nothing happened; but that quadrille sometimes comes to mind when guardians of subway trains voice the caution, 'watch your step.'

In his concluding chapter, Mr. Hardy refers to his work as editor of the Cosmopolitan, and reproduces a characteristic letter from Henry James in answer to a request for an article on Dr. Holmes. “Please ask me for anything else,” he says, “but I am tied to my little go-cart of fiction and am awfully unpromiscuous.”

CURRENT MAGAZINES

BRITISH


Nation and Athenaeum, May 26: The International Loan, J. M. Keynes.

— June 16: The Diplomacy of Reparations.
— June 23: The Ruhr and the Set-back to Trade.


Saturday Review, June 16: Germany's Latest Offer, Hartley Withers.

— June 30: Plain Words to Americans.


Spectator, June 16: The Crisis, J. St. Loe Strachey. French Feeling about the Ruhr, Marthe Le Bas.


“The Riddle of the Rhine” by Victor Lefebure (W. Collins Sons & Co.) has recently gone into a third printing. The great interest of the book is in its description of German chemical manufacturing organization, especially the “I. G.”, the Interessen Gemeinschaft, the world power in organic chemical enterprise whose existence threatened to turn the tide of war against the Allies, and still threatens the peace of the world.

“The Ruhr problem; an independent Rhineland Westphalia”, a lecture delivered in February by M. Maurice Schwab, director of the Phare de la Loire, has been printed at Nantes by the Imprimerie du Commerce.
Louis Sherry

Breakfast - Candies - Afternoon Tea
"BON VOYAGE BOXES AND BASKETS"

Telephone: CENTRAL 84-69 PARIS 6, Rue de Castiglione

TYPEWRITERS

All American makes sold, rented and repaired - Complete line of office supplies

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM

38, Chaussée d'Antin Telephone: Trudaine 64-30

THE "RIVOLI"

2, Rue de l'Échelle, Paris

"JUST LIKE HOME"

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOMS
near the Louvre and Palais Royal

HOME-MADE
Cakes, Pies and Preserves
REAL American Ice Cream

THE EX LIBRIS ADVERTISERS
permit THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS to render an Additional Service

"TRADE WITH THOSE WHO AID!"

CRANE

VALVES - FITTINGS - PIPE - HEATING - SANITARY
36, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA - PARIS TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 06-04

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l'Elysée.
New Books Added to the American Library.

HISTORY, TRAVEL, POLITICS

VAILLATE, ACHILLE. Economic Imperialism and International Relations during the last 50 years... New York. Macmillan Co. 1922.

POETRY

LEEMING, DOROTHY. Green Wings. Chicago, Ill. 1921.

DRAMA

FRYDZ, ALVILDE. In Confidence. Cincinnati. Stewart Kidd Co. 1923.

FINANCE


MISCELLANEOUS WORKS


LITERARY CRITICISM


BIOGRAPHY

DISTINCTIVE
NOTE-PAPERS
DIE-STAMPING
& ENGRAVING
A SPECIALTY
LIGHT LUNCHES IN TEA-ROOMS
FROM NOON

W.H. Smith
& Son
248 rue de Rivoli
PARIS
near Place de la Concorde
Phone: Louvre 11-45

DISTINCTIVE
NOTE-PAPERS
DIE-STAMPING
& ENGRAVING
A SPECIALTY
LIGHT LUNCHES IN TEA-ROOMS
FROM NOON

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus over $90,000,000
Established 1812
PARIS BRANCH
39-41, Boulevard Haussmann

ROBERT'S
High Class Dressmaker for Children
Tricots de luxe for Ladies
:: :: EXPORTATION :: ::
72, Ave. Victor-Hugo Phone: Passy 13-95
PARIS

Tourist Film Service
36, Rue Amelot, PARIS
Moving-picture Operators for Commercial and “At home” films

Walk-Over
SHOES
THE LATEST AMERICAN STYLES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Retail Stores in France
34, Boulevard des Italiens PARIS
19-21, Blvd. des Capucines PARIS
12, Rue de la République, LYON

AMERICAN GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY
G. BUREAU
12, Rue de Sèze, PARIS (Near Madeleine)
Tel. Gutenberg 22-07
Not closed at noon - Deliveries all over Paris
All American Cereals, Pancake Flour, Graham Flour,
Maple Syrup, Molasses, Royal Baking Powder.
G. BUREAU'S Special Blend AMERICAN COFFEE
(Moka and Java)
Gins, Whiskies, Brandies, Liquors, etc.

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l’Elysée.
JORDAN, DAVID STARR. The Days of a Man: being Memories of a Naturalist, Teacher and Minor Prophet. New York. World Book Co. 1922. 2 volumes.


FICTION


KYNE, PETER B. Cappy Ricks Retires. London. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd. 1922.


VIALLATE, ACHILLE. Economic Imperialism and International Relations During the Last 50 Years. New York. Macmillan Co. 1923.


ASK FOR COCA-COLA AT YOUR HOTEL, CLUB OR CAFÉ. IF THEY DO NOT HAVE IT IN STOCK, THEY WILL GET IT FOR YOU.

Coca-Cola
Carbonated in Bottles.
Order by the Case from your Grocer.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY FOR FRANCE
Atlanta, Ga.
35, Rue La Quintine, Paris (XV)
Tel. : Ségur 18-27

Beauty
Specialist
New York
London
Brussels
Paris
5, Rue Gambon
Tel. Cent. 05-53

Mrs. E. ADAIR
Ganesh Strapping Muscle Treatment, and
New Spagnette Treatment for the Complexion
9,30 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Western Electric
STANDS FOR QUALITY
Get the best LOUD SPEAKING OUTFITS - HEAD RECEIVERS
CRISTAL SETS AND ACCESSORIES "RADIOJOUR" FOR AMATEURS
"LE MATÉRIEL TÉLÉPHONIQUE"
Associated Company in France
46, Avenue de Breteuil, PARIS (7e)
Telephone : Ségur 90-00

IF you are a visitor at Paris,
IF you are installing in Paris,
IF you would like to purchase directly from Paris at your home in America,
You will need first of all a copy of the new edition of

Le Livre d'Adresses de Madame 
(The Paris Shopping Directory)
a volume of 550 pages of addresses and reliable information regarding Paris firms and specialists for women.

The Fifth Edition (just out) has been greatly enlarged and revised. It contains a remarkably clear and unique relief map of the Paris shopping district, and other improvements which make it the indispensable and authoritative guide for women at Paris.

On sale at Paris book-stores and
229, Rue Saint-Honoré

HORSEBACK RIDING

Mrs. MARION WALCOTT
for seven years at the famous resort
HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA
In now located in Paris and is available to accompany ladies and young girls on horseback rides in the Bois. Excellent horses. Orders should be given a day or two in advance.

Arrangements can be made at the Riding Stables of

HENSMA
8, Rue Benouville, PARIS
(angle of rue de la Faisanderie, 21)
Tel. Passy 23-84

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10, rue de l’Elysée.
A Selected List of New French Books

FICTION

BAZEN, RENE. Il Etait Quatre Petits Enfants. Paris. Calmann Lévy. 1923. 6 Frs. 75.
A quiet picture of country life in France. We follow the intimate history of four children from their birth on a farm, through various vicissitudes to manhood. It is written for children but interesting to all.

This deals with the old problem of heredity. Bourget believes that the inherent power of will in the individual may be stronger than the law of heredity, and attempts to prove it in the development of the character of the hero Jean Marie Vialis.

A tragedy of terrible power in which is shown the increasing hatred in the German people and the total absence of moral sense in the upper classes.

The struggle of a woman between duty and love, in which the former triumphs.

A man on the point of committing suicide, evokes his love of former days, a woman who for him represents the eternal feminine.

An amusing romance of a young man of to-day, whose creed is to live, to use his physical powers to the fullest measure in the normal play of all his organs,—nothing must disturb this harmony of being. A satire on the youth of to-day with his lack of sentiment and his careless amorality.

MILE, PIERRE. La Détresse des Harpagon. Paris. Albin Michel. 1923. 256 pages. 6 Frs. 75.
Molière's hero Harpagon symbolizes the old French bourgeoisie, their fortunes founded on avarice, their rise to nobility based on their wealth. In the new order of things they are helpless and lose all in their attempts to enter the industrial world.

MORAND, PAUL. Fermé la Nuit. Paris. Nouvelle Revue Française. 1923. 212 pages. 6 Frs. 75
Scenes from life in New York, Ireland, Paris-rive gauche, Berlin, and London, describing the men of today, types which have appeared since 1914, companions of the new woman whom Paul Morand depicted in his "Ouvert la Nuit".

With a profound sense of truth and a knowledge of the soul of man, the author analyses the last awakening of sensual desire and sentiment in that pathetic period of man's existence when, still loving life, he sees approaching the declining years and feels the menace of death.

An after-the-war episode in which a curé well beloved by the country people of his province is disgraced by his bishop and bereft of his cure, because of his intemperate language: light and amusing.

OTHER BOOKS

Verses touching and vibrant. The poem "Un Héros Américain" is a beautiful tribute to the memory of the American soldiers.

GORCEIX, SEPTIME. Le Miroir de la France. Paris. Delagrave. 1923. 384 pages. 7 Frs. (Géographie Littéraire des grandes régions françaises.)
The author has discovered some admirable pages of unknown writers who have written of the villages where they were born or of their familiar horizons.

The critic, writer as well as artist, describes the life of one of the greatest French painters of the 18th century.

One of the best of the author's volumes of poetry and one which gives the most complete idea of his talent. His verses reflect all colors of life; memories and regrets, despair and hope, the feelings that enter into the life of man with his dream of eternity.

Grand Prix de Littérature de l'Académie Française.—The author has for years been preparing this work about Renan. It throws new light on Renan's life and thoughts.

The author gives us not only a vivid picture of her personal sufferings in the loss of her husband, the Grand

Digitized by Google
THE NEW YORK HERALD
(European Edition)

is a newspaper of character and sound purpose, dependable, informative and pre-eminent in the high grade of its circulation.

That is why

THE NEW YORK HERALD

has the greatest circulation of any American paper published in Europe.

The NEW YORK HERALD is read by financiers, business men and all other men of high standing in Europe and is the newspaper preferred and adopted by all Americans living abroad who desire to keep informed on financial, social, political, sport, art and fashion news.

With this class of readers, the NEW YORK HERALD is unequalled as an advertising medium. The advertisers know and a glance at any edition shows the NEW YORK HERALD to be pre-eminent in the quantity of high class advertising it carries.

If you are in Europe for one week or one year, have the HERALD sent to you by mail daily.
If you move, your newspaper follows you.

49, Avenue de l’Opéra, PARIS

Eco-Essence

LE MAXIMUM
DE RENDEMENT

L’Economique

88 AVUE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES
PARIS

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, rez-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l’Elysée.
Duke Paul, and of her son, but of the horrors of her country during the Revolution.

A complete collection of the author's poems.

Ce qu'elle représentait pour l'Allemagne. Ce qu'elle représente pour la France. Pourquoi nous avons pris ce gage.

It throws a clear light on the sources of the moral ideas and the politics of the present time.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

AMERICAN


Bookman, June: Sarah Bernhardt, Charles Henry Meltzer. Sex in American Literature, Mary Austin.


— June 23: What American Financiers Think of German Credit.


Nation, June 20: Frank A. Munsey: Dealer in Dailies, Oswald Garrison Villard.

New Republic, June 20: Austria: Saved or Duped?


Outlook, June 13: What the Italians Think of the German Situation, Elbert Francis Baldwin.


World's Work, June: The Ruhr, the Rhine and Reparations, Raymond Recouly. How the Ku Klux Klan Sells Hate, Robert L. Duffus. Italy's Revolutionary Conservatives, E. L. MacVeagh.

The Pulitzer prizes for 1922 were awarded to: Willa Cather for her novel "One of Ours"; Owen Davis, for his play, "Icebound"; Charles Warren, for his history, "The Supreme Court in United States History"; Burton D. Hendrick, for his biography, "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page"; Edna St. Vincent Millay, for verse.