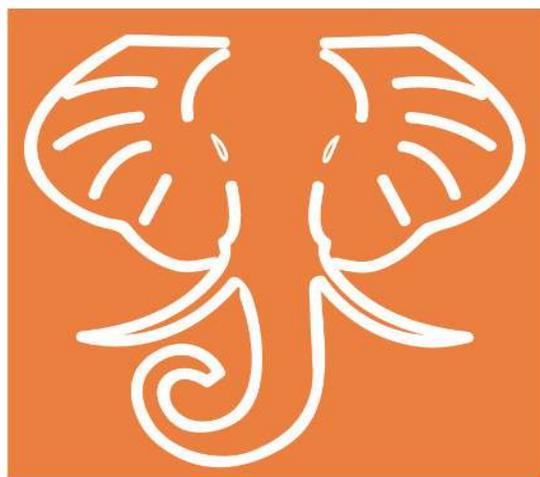


## Ex libris.

Paris : American Library in Paris, 1923-[1925]

<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015078848903>

# HathiTrust



[www.hathitrust.org](http://www.hathitrust.org)

**Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives**

[http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#cc-by-nc-nd-4.0](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#cc-by-nc-nd-4.0)

This work is protected by copyright law (which includes certain exceptions to the rights of the copyright holder that users may make, such as fair use where applicable under U.S. law), but made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives license. You must attribute this work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work). Only verbatim copies of this work may be made, distributed, displayed, and performed, not derivative works based upon it. Copies that are made may only be used for non-commercial purposes. Please check the terms of the specific Creative Commons license as indicated at the item level. For details, see the full license deed at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>.

APR 29 1924

# EX LIBRIS

DECEMBER 1923

Volume 1

Number 6

Price : 2 Francs

**America's Contribution to Children's  
Literature**

ELVA S. SMITH

**Our Children's Library**

M. POIRIER

**Notes on Children's Books of the Year**

MARIAN CUTTER

**Is There a Santa Claus ?**

FRANCIS P. CHURCH

**AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS**

10 RUE DE L'ELYSEE

**A Merry Christmas**  
to  
**Readers and Advertisers!**  
from  
*“Ex Libris”*

---

**THREE GOOD**

**New Years Resolutions :**

1. Become a Member of the American Library in Paris.
2. Subscribe to *“Ex Libris”*.
3. Advertise in *“Ex Libris”*.

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

## America's Contribution to Children's Literature

ELVA S. SMITH

*Instructor in Children's Literature, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

THE great world stories—fables, folk tales, mythic cycles, epics and sagas—are a part of the literary inheritance of every American child. The children's classics of England, the treasures of English poetry and fiction, are also his natural birthright. The best children's books in other languages have been translated into English and are well known. To this special field of literature the New World has contributed in two ways. The discovery of America and its development, the contact with the hitherto unknown Indian race with its strongly marked characteristics, the political experiment of a new form of popular government have added to its resources novel and intensely dramatic literary material, though much of it still lacks the shaping hand of the artist. Besides widening the scope of children's literature by the introduction of fresh subject matter for treatment, American authors have produced individual books, though only a small number as yet, which are original in conception, and which combine, with their human interest, that excellence of form which insures permanence. Most of these are of comparatively recent date and in this brief discussion only a few which are especially typical can be cited.

During colonial times and in the early days of the Republic, conditions in America were not favorable to the development of a special literature for children. Books were scarce and, for the most part, of English origin. Even the famous "New England Primer", for a hundred years the school-book of America, was but an altered and rechristened edition of the "Protestant Tutor", published in London before the author.

Benjamin Harris, found it desirable for personal reasons to seek a new home in Puritan Boston.

The Revolution, with its resultant wave of ardent patriotism, and the Sunday School movement, which created an insistent demand for religious stories and tracts, inspired the first attempts at a native literature. A flood of small books, many of them denominational in character, poured forth from the presses of the several religious publication societies; but the authors, however exalted their motives, possessed neither imaginative nor creative power, and they were quite unskilled in the art of writing. They passed into oblivion—even their very names are forgotten—leaving nothing of permanent value.

They paved the way, however, for an interesting and important group of writers who appear in the second quarter of the century, men and women of ability, whose work merits respect, though little has survived for future generations. The first of these authors to acquire more than a local reputation was Samuel G. Goodrich, better known as Peter Parley. His "Tales About America", and the numerous volumes which followed, gave "lively pictures of great countries, where people talked of battles and builded—as they did at home—and where the rivers ran and the sea sparkled and mountains brooded over valleys—as they did not do in bigger and more learned geographies". The naturalness of manner, the colloquial speech, the particularity of detail, which children always enjoy, contributed to the success of these books and in their own day they were immensely popular. Other writers, such as Eliza Leslie and Miss Sedgwick, placed their fictitious children in an American

setting and introduced local incidents and local color. Instead of the English larks and linnets, the cowslips and the hawthorn of the boyhood days of Oliver Wendell Holmes, there appear the flowers and the birds familiar to American children. The failure, in most cases, to attain immortality was due in part to the moralistic and informational tendencies derived from the English didactic school, and, in large measure, probably, to the lack of any exacting literary standards.

Jacob Abbott has fared better than most of his contemporaries and the ten volumes of the Franconia stories, which represent him at his best, well deserve to be called "New England's Classics for Children". These merit a permanent place in literature for their realistic detail, simple and direct narrative form, and faithful presentation of country life in the mid-nineteenth century. In their emphasis upon individual responsibility and youthful self-reliance, they are distinctively American and, though their purpose was mainly ethical and instructive, they have other values as well. There is never any trace of self-consciousness or of striving after effect in Mr. Abbott's work and his style is so peculiarly his own that it was never exactly reproduced by any of his many imitators. Moreover, "Beechnut" the Swiss boy, who acts the part of guide and mentor, is a truly original creation.

Among other survivals from this early period are a few of Mrs. Child's short stories and poems, perhaps an honorable percentage, which have had sufficient vitality to last beyond her own time and may still be found in collections. Sarah J. Hale's "Mary Had a Little Lamb", with its simple language and rhythm, has something of the traditional nursery rhyme quality, and has been known by all children since its first appearance in 1830. "Ballads for Little Folk", by Alice and Phœbe Cary, though not published in a separate volume for children until 1893, belong in spirit to this period and may also be mentioned here. If the verses print a very obvious moral, the manner is playful; and the best of

them retain a place in nursery literature for their easy metrical form, feeling for nature, and child-like spirit.

Hawthorne was the first American writer to show an appreciation of the value of idealistic literature for children and he is the first whose work can be accorded high literary rank. "Grandfather's Chair", originally published in three volumes, was distinctly American in subject and treatment. The separate and picturesque incidents selected from early New England history are connected by the talking chair which is supposed to have passed from one to another of the famous personages of whom the stories tell. Hawthorne's intimate knowledge of the colonial and revolutionary periods and his original and distinctive style lift these tales far above the level of the ordinary historical collection and account for their unusually long life. His "Wonder-Book" and "Tanglewood Tales" may lack the classical spirit; but, as he himself said, the old Greeks had no more exclusive right to their mythic tales than a modern Yankee. Burnishing the old gold over anew, he made it shine as it never shone before; and the legends, thus transformed by American fancy and feeling, became more childlike and human, more personal in their interest. In this re-rendering, they have become for many children a magic gateway leading into the great domain of imaginative literature.

In the third quarter of the century the modern spirit begins to assert itself and Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy", published in 1869, was an epoch-making book. Here, for the first time, we find a really natural American boy, engaged, like his English predecessor, Tom Brown, in the natural actual escapades of boyhood. Tom Bailey, the author's own earlier self, unlike the proverbial good little boy who always died young, had no desire to be an angel and he spent his money royally in peppermint candy instead of sending it to the natives of the Feejee islands. He has a keen sense of honor, he is manly and honest, "witty and well behaved". Some one has defined a classic as a

book which everybody praises and nobody reads; but this story is genuinely interesting to young and old. To be sure, the private theatricals in the Bailey barn came to an untimely end by reason of an unfortunate mischance in the production of the exciting drama of William Tell; but there was a most eventful Fourth of July and a mysterious midnight bombardment, and, above all, the famous snow-fort battles of Slatter's Hill when the North Enders fought most valiantly against their hereditary enemies of the South End. With such incidents as these to conjure with, and possessing, in addition, true to life, accurate descriptions, fine delineation of character, humor and pathos, it is little wonder that boys and girls still read again and again this old-time favorite. It is built of imperishable material "quarried from the bed-rock of human nature, which never varies, though architectural fashions come and go".

The Middle West, before the Civil War, serves as a background for "A Boy's Town", by William Dean Howells, and Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer", both humorous and true-to-life stories.

No modern writer has yet usurped the place of Miss Alcott in the affection of girls and her "Little Women", drawn largely from the early life of herself and her sisters, has lived for more than half a century. Probably no book has been more steadily popular, and the Alcott house in Concord, where the real Meg and Jo, Beth and Amy, actually lived, has been a place of pilgrimage to many who have revelled in this story of their girlhood days. Though it lacks the charm of style and felicity of expression found in "The Story of a Bad Boy", it is less episodic in character and more satisfyingly complete. The sincerity of purpose, the deep sense of reality, the happy home life, which the reader is permitted to share, the naturalness, and the "ideal loveliness" of the whole, give it first place among stories for girls. The author's interpretation of American life is of value not only to the native born but to America's foster children as well.

In "My Mother and I", an account of a young Jewish girl, who came with her family from a little cottage in a small Russian Polish town to live in the ghetto of a New World city, the writer tells how, in a neighboring rag shop one day, she picked up an old worn book with torn pages and missing cover. The book was "Little Women" and she sat absorbed in the dim light turning the browned pages of that ragged copy. She no longer cared for the little paper-bound Yiddish novellettes but, discovering in the library a house full of books, she read widely—folklore, fiction, travel, history. There were profound and beautiful books among them which inspired and stirred her; but no other, she says, "meant so much to me as did that small volume telling in simple words such as I myself spoke, the story of an American childhood in New England. I had found a new literature, the literature of childhood". This, and the other stories of American child life, with "the pretty mothers, the childish ideals, the open gardens, the homes of many rooms" were as unreal to her and far more marvelous than the fairy tales of old; but the reading of them made her aspirations beautiful.

"Betty Leicester", by Sarah Ome Jewett, though slighter in character than "Little Women", is written with fine dignity and restraint and an appreciative understanding of New England character, and Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Story of Babette" is of value for its descriptions of life in the old French city of New Orleans. In her "Hans Brinker" Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge went farther afield for her scene, but she pictured the life and customs of Holland vividly and truly; so that the story has not only been widely popular in America but it has been translated into various European languages and is generally accepted as the best and most faithful presentation of Dutch life written for children.

The history of America, from the period of discovery and early settlement to the final winning of the West, has been an inexhaustible source of material for the writers of adventure

tales. The eventful years of colonial history and the heroic age of expansion with its picturesque figures, its scouting expeditions and Indian warfare, have been drawn upon, also, for many true narratives of exploration and conquest. Fearless pathfinders—hunters, trappers, fur-traders and explorers—penetrated into the unknown and perilous Indian country, opening up new territory, and making possible its future development. Deeds of heroism and narrow escapes were a part of the everyday experience of the time. The settlers who followed in their wake also faced new conditions; and courage, self-reliance, and endurance were no less essential to their success. The resourcefulness and ingenuity shown by the pioneers and backwoodsmen in providing for their needs, the Robinson Crusoe-like details of life on the border have a special interest for growing boys and girls. The books which present this more personal side of history not only satisfy the desire for action and adventure, but they stimu-

late the imagination, help in reconstructing the story of the past, and import something of the American spirit and ideals. It is impossible, however, to speak of them in detail and only a few outstanding titles can be mentioned. Francis Parkman's "Oregon Trail", Grinnell's "Beyond the Old Frontier", and Roosevelt's "Stories of the Great West" are good representatives of their respective types. With these may be included such inspirational biographies as Raphael Pumpelly's account of his adventures as a mining engineer and John Muir's story of his boyhood days in Wisconsin. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" has become a sea classic. Fiction is well represented by "The Boy Emigrants", by Noah Brooks, Bennett's "Barnaby Lee", and "The Mutineers" by Charles Boardman Hawes. "Master Simon's Garden", by Miss Meigs, also has an accurate historical setting, is well written and is particularly suitable for girls.



From Parkman "The Oregon Trail". Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

Since the days of Cooper, the American Indian has been a familiar figure in fiction. His story is inextricably interwoven with the white man's conquest of the continent; but there is also a special literature which constitutes a class by itself—history, biography, the manners and customs of the race, the traditional lore of the people. Such books as Eastman's "Indian Boyhood", and Grinnell's "Story of the Indian" are popular with boys. Older girls enjoy Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona" for its fascinating romance; but this book is important, also, because the sympathetic interest it aroused when first published led to many needed reforms in the treatment of Indian problems.

The myths and legends, told many moons ago to the red men, gathered about the primitive lodge fire and handed down from generation to generation by tribal story-tellers, are now read with wonder and delight by the paleface children of to-day and constitute a unique addition to the folk literature available for their use. Though the "stuff" of the myth may be the same among all primitive peoples, the difference in setting—lodge and wigwam, mountain and prairie—the glimpses of Indian ways and customs, the reflection of the racial beliefs and superstitions, give this "once upon a time" world, peopled with strange animals and wonder folk, a character wholly different from the fairy tale of European origin. The "whence" and "why" stories, invented to explain natural phenomena and the varying characteristics of men and beasts—such stories as why the moon has but one eye, why the coyote has a rough coat, why snakes change their skins, and why the bat is blind—are especially adapted for the children. These tales appeal to their instinctive interest in animals, birds and flowers; they are childlike in their simplicity, fanciful, and sometimes poetical in character. Lummis's "Pueblo Indian Folk-Stories", "Wigwam Stories", by Mary Catherine Judd, and "Old Indian Legends", by Zitkala-Sa, are good collections. Of the longer legends, "Hia-

watha" is the best known and most loved because of Longfellow's poetical treatment.

In the "Uncle Remus" stories America has added to the traditional literature of the Indian the folklore of the old plantation. Other children, as well as the original "little boy", have become devoted followers of the old negro and have listened night after night to the wonderful tar-baby story, and other tales of Brer Rabbit, sly Brer Fox, Mr. Possum who has no hair on his tail, and Brother Wolf who didn't eat the little rabbits. The author, Joel Chandler Harris, was familiar with these legends from his earliest childhood and he has wedded them "permanently to the quaint dialect... through the medium of which they have become a part of the domestic history of every Southern family". Uncle Remus, himself, with his poetic imagination, shrewd comments upon life, and homely humor, was drawn, in part at least, from real life. He represents, to use Mr. Harris's own expression, "a human syndicate.... of three or four old darkies"; but he is not only an individual character, he will remain for all time the type of the plantation negro of pre-war days—he epitomizes the wit and wisdom of his race.

Not to like Stockton's tales of fantasy, with all their "accommodating circumstances", would be, as Stevenson says, "a sheer depravity", especially as he is one of the very few American writers who has succeeded in the modern fairy tale genre. Such stories as "Old Pipes and the Dryad", "The Bee-Man of Om", "The Clocks of Rondaine" well illustrate his quaint whimses, amusing humor, and delicate fancy.

Howard Pyle attained fame both as a storyteller and an illustrator. For some of his material he drew from the great quarry of traditional lore, taking whatever best served his purpose, recombining legendary themes and kindling old ideas into fresh life. His "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood", for example, retains the well-known incidents of the ballads; nevertheless it is original in plan and conception. The humorous treatment, the emphasis on the loyalty, generosity,

and humanity of the yeoman outlaw, the literary and artistic excellence of the work, combine to make this the best modern version of the Robin Hood story. In the realm of the historical tale and the adventure story, Howard Pyle also did notable work. Many of his pictures depict American scenes or incidents, and a collection of these has recently been published with accompanying text under the title "Book of the American Spirit".

The "Peterkin Papers" of Lucretia P. Hale is a nonsense classic and the resourceful "Lady from Philadelphia", who always finds a solution for every difficulty, has passed into a proverb.

Nearly all of our best picture-books for little children still come from England and France; but the work of E. Boyd Smith in "The Farm Book" and its companion volumes, "The Railroad Book" and "The Seashore Book" is equally satisfying to children and grown-ups. In his "Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith" and "The Story of Our Country" the artist is laying an excellent foundation for an intelligent interest later in the history and biography of America. In this connection reference should be made to Jessie Willcox Smith, N. C. Wyeth, and other illustrators of children's books, though space does not permit a discussion of their pictures.

Much meritorious work has already been done in this country; many books are praiseworthy for their expression of American life and spirit, comparatively few have attained high rank as literature. To be considered a real contribution a book must have abiding worth—something vital and human in the subject matter, combined with excellence of form. American writing is especially weak in the imaginative field. Stories possessing true imagination and fine workmanship have been rare. It is significant that the most

important additions made in this line in recent years are by two men, Padraic Colum and Hugh Lofting, neither of whom is American by birth or training. There is no American poetry for children that can be compared in lyric beauty with Blake's "Songs of Innocence", Miss Rossetti's "Sing-Song", and De la Mare's "Peacock Pie". Many phases of American life await adequate interpretation in literary form. But with the present widespread interest in the subject, with higher standards of excellence, keener discrimination in the choice of reading for children, and more speedy recognition of the best that is produced, the creditable showing of the past century may become notable achievement in the near future.



From Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus; his Songs and his Sayings". Illustrated by A. B. Frost. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

# Our Children's Library

M. POIRIER

*Professeur Agrégé au Lycée Fénelon*

**T**HE three principal factors in the education of our children are the home, the out-of-doors, and the book. The impressions gained from these will be more lasting than any others. And for our French children, who, because of their background of an old civilization, live more in their imagination than in reality, the book is the most vital and important factor of the three. In France the printed word exerts an almost magical influence, especially among the young and people who lead simple lives, and whose actual experiences are therefore limited. Many a career has been the result of reading, and so have many missteps, as the records of any children's court will show. Napoleon, a master in the managing of men, ordered that great and noble actions should be recorded in the papers, instead of crimes, so that they might "foster the humanities of the French and raise the national morale".

It is supremely important that our children should be given only the best books to read. Heretofore there had been no movement in that direction in France, since formerly the only children that had the time to read were those of the *bourgeoisie*, and their parents were sufficiently cultivated to make a proper selection for them. But as the spirit of Democracy grows in our country, the necessity of educating the children of all classes is felt more and more.

Children's libraries were started in America more than twenty years ago. As the result of a generous and intelligent initiative, a Franco-American Committee, with headquarters at the American Library, 10 rue de l'Elysée, was formed in 1918, and presented public and juvenile libraries to the devastated regions, staffed with carefully selected librarians.

Children should not be allowed to read too soon, nor to read things above their mental age.

Up to the age of seven, picture books and rondos, such as those of Dalcroze, Wekerlin, Widor and Sevrette quite suffice. There are, of course, no fixed boundaries: some children are more precocious than others. A librarian must use tact and judgment.

In any case, up to ten years of age we believe that juvenile literature should be optimistic in tone: it should stress the fine and beautiful things of life, rather than the ugly and sad; it should tend to stimulate happy emotions, trust and confidence rather than pity. Children should be young in every way: their thoughts as well as their cheeks should be rose-colored. The Americans consider a smiling face of great importance, and very rightly; in France our children are too serious, and often when they do smile, it is a smile born of irony and scepticism. There is, of course, a certain danger in keeping children too ignorant of realities, a danger of out-doing Berquin. Berquin, the famous "Children's Friend", made one mistake: he rightly extolled charity, resignation, humility, but said that they were rewarded, not by inward well-being, but by material fortune, which is obviously an absurdity. However, children should be taught that tenacity of purpose, earnest work, and the desire to learn are all necessary for a solid foundation in life, and that sincerity inspires the confidence that is necessary in worldly relations. These are constructive principles, especially during adolescence.

Have we in our juvenile literature anything to satisfy these ideals? We have,—even though within the last twenty years the output in this direction has been markedly low. But this is not discouraging. The interest in books among all classes has become so great of late that the immediate and inevitable result, though purely temporary, has been a lowered standard. Poor

children, who love to read and look at pictures, can for a few sous buy cheap magazines and newspapers with vulgar text and illustrations. But this will change. In no country in the world are children loved more than in France. The Gavroche of Victor Hugo is the older brother of Kipling's Kim, and I doubt if a book can be found in the literature of any country more inspired by the love of children than Loti's "Roman d'un Enfant", Anatole France's "Livre de mon Ami", and the charming series by Lichtenberger beginning with "La petite Sœur de Trott". And aside from books about children, at the time of the much lamented Tetzels, we had in France an unrivalled collection of books for children. Many of these are still being read; others need revision. There is a distinct movement here to raise the level of juvenile literature to what it should be.

Fairy stories and legends should be a child's first literary food. Of course, on the surface countless objections will be made to this on the basis that we are loading the young brain with false ideas, that the process of unloading will be difficult, and that there is enough beauty and truth in reality to make the resort to unreality unnecessary. But to interpret truth is often difficult: it varies with the teller of the tale. So much in life is symbolic, so much inexplicable. A scholar will give these mysteries a scientific name: children call them fairies. All things seem sparkling to their eyes, just opening on the world. It is all glorious, unknown, and therefore mysterious. To them clothes are the color of sunlight, palaces are made of precious stones, and they yearn to taste the chateau of "Mme. de Tartine". Let us give our children the tales of Perrault and Mme. d'Aulnay, "Le Chêne parlant", by George Sand, "Monsieur le Vent et Madame la Pluie", by Paul de Musset, and also tales by Grimm and Canon Schmidt, even though their moral is always rather heavily stressed. Then there is "Alice au Pays des Merveilles", so loved by English and American children, though rather puzzling to the young of France;

the amusing Italian Pinocchio, Maeterlinck's "Bluebird"; Finnish tales; Russian tales, and those collected in the Balkans by Laboulaye. Annamite, Cambodien, Chinese and Japanese tales come to us in scholarly form from our "Ecole d'Extrême-Orient", but are easily adaptable to children. It is interesting to note that there is an allied train of thought, a unanimity of theme, in all these tales, whether they be occidental or oriental: the same type of story has apparently appealed to the children of all ages and all countries. One is led to believe that perhaps, in the hidden depths of the childish soul is to be found the true sense of universal fraternity.

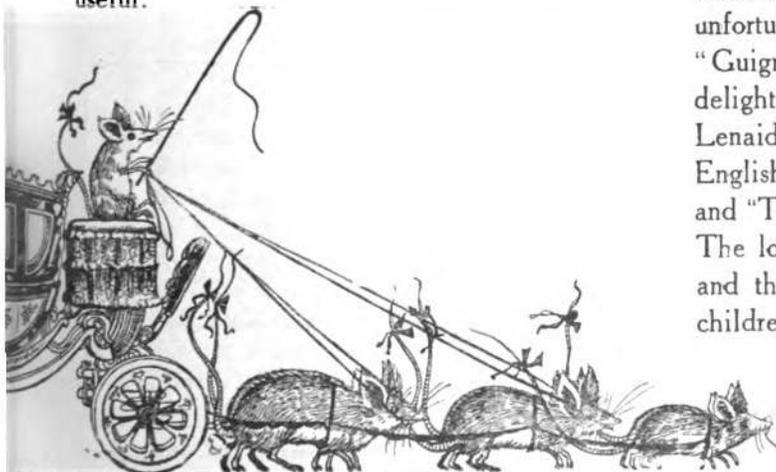
Another treasure in the library of juvenile literature is the almost inexhaustible store of folk-lore, a long time scorned, but now coming to its own once more, and presenting in a new form to our children the epic stories of the Middle Ages that were created for a whole people at a time when all people were as children: the "Chanson de Roland", the marvelous adventures of "Huon de Bordeaux", "Flore et Blanchefleur", "Berthe aux Grands Pieds", "Guillaume d'Orange et Vivien", "Parceval le Gallois", "Les quatre fils Aymon", "Les Enfants de Lancelot", etc. By bringing these charming poems and epics to the fore again, the Celtic spirit—the true depth of the French soul—will be revived and its spark kept alive.

Our second group of books should deal with voyages and adventures and these should perhaps be developed more from the point of view of girls than that of boys. Our French boys have



From "L'Oiseau Bleu" by Mme d'Aulnay. Illustration

always been fired with the love of voyage, discovery and adventure. America of two centuries ago, and Africa of today, can both attest to this. French girls are less daring: they are brought up to be wise, capable little house-keepers, never venturing very far from the home, and when they do become emancipated, it is usually only a change from the *foyer* to the more intellectual life of the metropolis. Had they shared to a greater degree the adventurous life of our men, France would be a more successful colonist than she has been in the past. However, "Robinson Crusoe", "Swiss Family Robinson", the works of James Fenimore Cooper and of Mayne Reid are very popular with our children; and Jules Verne, who moulded the imagination of a whole generation between 1875 and 1900, is a Frenchman: the colonial revival which took place during that time is due to him more than one would think. From 14 or 15 years on, fiction is no longer necessary in order to inspire love of adventure. I know of nothing more moving, more dramatic, in its utter truthfulness than the "Epopées Africaines", by Commandant Baratier, or "A travers l'Afrique". We should give a larger part in this group to foreign works. Such master-pieces as "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" and "Captains Courageous" are received with enthusiasm. "Treasure Island" also gives great pleasure. The series dealing with college life in France, England, etc., though a little out of date is still useful.

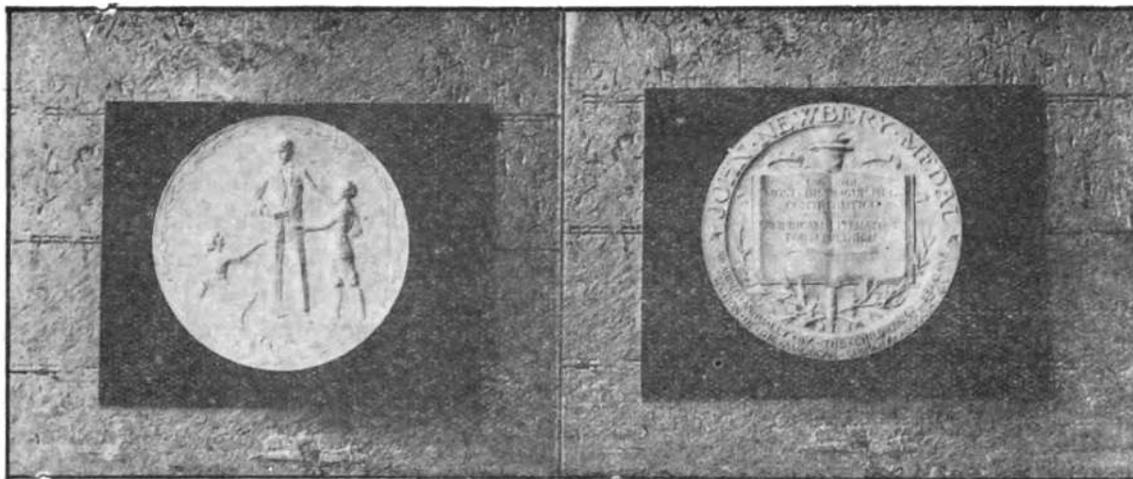


by Lola Anglada. Published by Hachette & Cie, Paris.

But for a thorough appreciation of tales of adventure, one must also be a lover of nature. Our third group, or series, should concern itself with nature, plant-life and animals. Ever since French literature has abandoned its national tradition, and adopted the tradition of the Greco-Latins, it has dealt only with man, the individual. Of course, as one result, we have developed a remarkable psychological aptitude, but also many social weaknesses. Our children should be taught to rely on themselves and on things—seldom on others. They should be taught to be interested in their fellow beings in a bigger, less petty way: to look for pleasures in music, in nature. Nature literature offers a large variety—everything from the "Histoire d'un Bon Chien" to Fabre's "Souvenirs Entomologiques", and that masterpiece of Kipling's, "The Jungle Book".

Our fourth group of juvenile reading matter deals with the lives of great men: poets, artists, inventors, conquerors, saints. A mild form of hero-worship is important in character building. Unfortunately there is a distinct dearth of biographies written in a simple way for children.

Our last group consists of pure and simple and amusing fiction, humorous short novels and romances. But we should take care that none of these books we give our children should have even a touch of vulgarity or coarseness. Our "Guignol", the French Punch and Judy, has done a great deal of harm. But to counteract the unfortunate and rather broadcast influence of the "Guignol" we have a number of excellent and delightful writers of children's books: Girardin, Lenaidu, Fleuriot and Stahl. And from the English, our children love "David Copperfield" and "Tom Sawyer" and "The Mill on the Floss". The love of home is felt all through our books, and that is the basis of our civilization. The children's books now being written should lay stress on friendship, on fraternity, on sincerity, and on a sympathetic understanding; in short, on the qualities that will build a firm, fine race.



Fac-similé of the John Newbery Medal

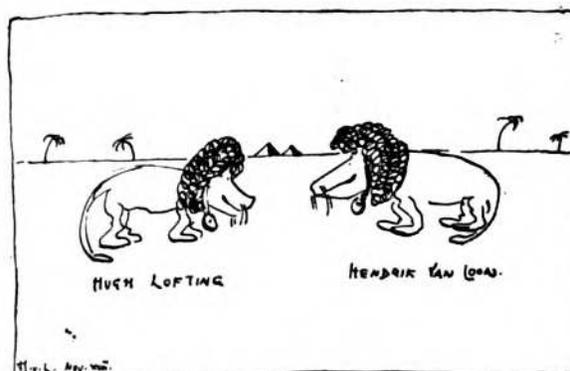
## The Newbery Medal for Children's Books

The John Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children, presented by Mr. Frederic C. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, is awarded annually by the children's librarians' section of the American Library Association. It is named after John Newbery, the first successful publisher of children's books in England, and was designed by Rene Chambellan, a young American sculptor. The first award of the medal, that for 1921, was made to Hendrik Van Loon, author of "The Story of Mankind"; the second, to Hugh Lofting, author of "Dr. Dolittle".

The donor's idea in instituting the medal was to stimulate the writing of better books for children as well as to promote their reading. Although the history of literature shows that an author's place among the immortals depends largely upon his having written something of interest to children,—witness, for example, Kingsley's "Water Babies" and "The Heroes", Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "The Story of a Bad Boy", and Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer", there has been a feeling among authors that if they turned aside from other writing to produce a book for children the public might think it was less important work. Mr. Melcher's hope is that this medal may help to correct this.

Again, to use his own words, "though authors and publishers have perhaps become conscious of the long life in the sales of books, suitable for children, there has always been difficulty in getting prompt and contemporary recognition of such books. Without such current recognition, authors acquire a sense of failure and publishers find such enterprises less important to them". Here, too, he felt that the medal might prove helpful.

And whatever promotes the writing of such books, or their wide distribution, librarians agreed, would promote their reading. As a result American children should have at least one new book worth reading each year.



The two authors awarded the Newbery Medal, with their medals, as Mr. Van Loon sees them.



Country St. Nicholas

## IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS? AN AMERICAN ANSWER

FRANCIS P. CHURCH (Columbia University 59). First printed in the *New York Sun* of December 21, 1897 and reprinted in the *Columbia Alumni News* of December 16, 1921, to both of which *Ex Libris* extends its thanks.

**W**E take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of *The Sun*:

"DEAR EDITOR—I am eight years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says, "If you see it in *The Sun* it's so." Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?"

VIRGINIA O'HANLON

"Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this exist-

ence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

"Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus! Thank God! He lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

# Notes On Children's Books of the Year

MARIAN CUTTER

*Proprietor, The Children's Bookshop, New York City*

---

**I**N sending these book notes across the water it seems most fitting to head the list with "The Lookout Man", a book of ships, by David Bone. In it the ocean liner, the freighter and the harbor craft are made familiar and distinguishable to the sea-loving child through the direct style of the author, who has included a glossary of nautical terms, and through the frequent illustrations of H. Hudson Rodwell.

A picture book for the little children, who love bright color on every page is found in the "A.B.C. Book" by C. B. Falls. The full-page four color wood block prints from "A is for Antelope" to "Z is for Zebra", are so artistically designed and executed that the book is sure to give pleasure and satisfaction to all who handle it.

Mr. Boyd Smith has this year added to his well-known list of picture books a truly up-to-date item in the "Radio Book". This will undoubtedly bring as great delight to the children of today as the first automobile book brought to the children of a generation ago. The Airplane and the Wireless are still waiting for an artist to carry their interest to the little children whose eyes open wide at the sight or sound of them.

The "Mother Goose Panorama" which Price Luxor has drawn in color under the direction of his four-year-old son promises many happy hours for young and old together. What Bernard Sleigh in his entertaining "Ancient Mapped Fairieland" did for the characters of myth and legend has been done with distinct originality for the people of Mother Goose.

"Nicholas, a Manhattan Christmas story" by Anne Carroll Moore, will appeal to children on both sides of the water, bringing as it does the

enjoying of the interest which cities afford at home and abroad. Mr. Van Evran has delightfully interpreted the spirit of the story in his illustrations and has drawn a map of New York as the end appears. This map has been printed separately in a scroll and is so simple in plan that familiarity with New York City is not necessary for the child to discover readily the Bronx Zoo or the Brooklyn Bridge.

The "Book of the American Indian", with illustrations by Frederic Remington and text by Hamlin Garland, is worthy of note chiefly because it has brought to light again the work of an artist whose reputation requires no further comment. It is a book which has long been desired.

A delightful group of stories about Indian children is "Injun Babies", by Maynard Dixon, who has spent much of his life in the Southwest and whose paintings are for the most part of that country. Through these little stories, originally written and illustrated by Mr. Dixon for his little daughter, one feels the color and vastness of the country in which they were written.

"Traveler's Letters to Boys and Girls", by Caroline H. Hewins, is a collection of letters which Miss Hewins wrote while in Europe to a group of children in Hartford, Connecticut. They are now going to a larger group of readers who will welcome the intimate descriptions and enjoy that rare quality of seemingly being spoken by word of mouth, which is the essence of good letter writing.

"The Fairy Flute" and "The Green Bough" are two more delightful books of poetry published this year in this country, from the pen of Rose Fyleman, who endeared herself to old and young alike through her "Fairies and Chimneys", which came to us two years ago.

Among the new editions this year of titles already known in the children's book world is "A Apple Pie", long treasured by lovers of Kate Greenaway during the years it has been out of print. "The Greenaway Almanac for 1883" has been revived with the dating of 1924 and is so altogether charming in size and content as to assure it a wide appeal. The Walter Crane picture books are again available, and also in less expensive editions, the books illustrated by Edmund Dulac.

Illustrations by Lovat Fraser will accompany the delightful poems of Walter de la Mare's "Peacock Pie" in a new edition, and Nancy Barnhart has drawn new illustrations for Kenneth Graham's "Wind in the Willows".

At the time this goes to press there are notices of a number of coming publications which arouse the interest of anyone following children's books and it seems as if the season's output would abound in desirable books for the children's Christmas.

## Walt Mason



Called by George Ade "The High Priest of Horse Sense", and characterized by Wm. Allen White as "The Poet Laureate of American Democracy". Though his homely verse is daily read and enjoyed by millions of Americans, he was born at Columbus, Ontario, on May 4, 1862, and lived in Canada until he was eighteen. The above cartoon by "Zim" is the frontispiece in "Horse Sense in Verses Tense" (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1915).

### LITERATURE

**I** LIKE a rattling story of whiskered buccaneers, whose ships are black and gory, who cut off people's ears. A yarn of Henry Morgan warms up my jaded heart, and makes that ancient organ feel young and brave and smart. I like detective fiction, it always hits the spot, however poor in diction, however punk in plot; I like the sleuth who follows a clue o'er hill and vale, until the victim swallows his medicine in jail. I like all stories ripping, in which some folks are killed, in which the guns go zipping, and everyone is thrilled. But when I have some callers. I hide those books away, those good old soul enthrallers which make my evenings gay. I blush for them, by jingo, and all their harmless games; I talk the highbrow lingo, and swear by Henry James. When sitting in my shanty, to "have my picture took", I hold a work by Dante, or other heavy book. But when the artist's vanished, I drop those dippy pomes, old Dante's stuff is banished—I reach for Sherlock Holmes.

WALT MASON

# EX LIBRIS

An Illustrated Monthly Review, Published by  
THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS INC.

10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris

Literary Editor : W. DAWSON JOHNSTON      Managing Editor : LEWIS D CRENSHAW  
Tel. : Elysées 58-84, 53-90      Tel. : Elysées 36-70

Associate Editors :  
WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY      WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON      HORATIO S. KRANS  
PAUL SCOTT MOWKER      FAUL ROCKWELL

Subscription: 2 francs a number ; 20 francs a year in France, 25 francs a year in other countries.

All remittances should be made to order of "EX LIBRIS". Copyright applied for. All rights reserved  
THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS, incorporated in 1920.

Officers : Charles L. Seeger, *President*; Robert E. Olds, *Vice-President*; J. R. Barbour, *Treasurer*; W. Dawson Johnston, *Secretary and Librarian*  
Executive Committee : the President, the Secretary, Professor J. Mark Baldwin, W. V. R. Berry, L. V. Beatt.  
Membership : *Life Membership* : 2,000 francs ; *Annual Membership* : 100 francs, together with an initial fee of 100 francs.

*The primary aim of Ex Libris is to give its readers information in regard to the best American and English books of general interest. The primary aim of the American Library is to make these books available to its members throughout Europe.*

## REPORT FOR 1923

The annual report of the Board of Trustees presented at the meeting of members of the Library, on November 13 by the President of the Board, Mr. Seeger, will be printed in full in the Yearbook of the Library. A summary of it follows :

### NOTABLE GIFTS

Gifts for the general maintenance of the Library during the present year were reported from

Carnegie Corporation .....	\$7,500
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	5,000
George Sherman .....	1,000

\$13,500

For the general maintenance of the Library during the ensuing year

Carnegie Corporation .....	\$7,500
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.	4,000

\$11,500

For the department of international affairs

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	\$7,500
Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson....	5,000

\$12,500

### ENDOWMENT NEEDED.

Upon the subject of a large endowment fund President Seeger said : "Until the Library possesses endowment funds totalling not less than \$600,000, it can not be said to rest upon a firm and lasting foundation. Even with the interest upon a fund of one million dollars there would be no more than enough to maintain the Library upon a scale commensurate with its high mission.

"It is all very well to appeal to America for considerable sums ; we are entitled to all the support we can obtain from overseas, because our Library is essentially an American institution planted on foreign soil, a missionary for one of America's most cherished ideals,—popular education by means of books,—a messenger of international peace, and a memorial to our soldiers who came here to fight for liberty and justice.

"But for those of us Americans who live here in Paris, temporarily or permanently, it is all this and something more. It has become a necessity to the English speaking public, to all whose occupations or studies make it indispensable to have access to standard and current literature, to books of reference, reviews and periodicals in the English language. Its growth in number of volumes and efficiency of service should be a matter of pride, and it should be something like a reproach to have failed to contribute to its development to the extent of one's ability and means.

### MEMBERS NEEDED.

"Outside of the few hundred persons comprised in its list of patrons, members and donors, too little inquiry is made and too little responsibility is felt with regard to its means of support. It is taken for granted that its attractive reading-rooms, obliging and well-trained staff, its shelves filled with books of travel, history, biography, poetry, and fiction will continue to be available with little or no expense to those who enjoy its privileges. The Trustees feel that there are many who are content to be numbered among the borrowers of the books at the nominal fee established for the benefit of those unable to pay more, but who are able, and should be willing, to become supporting members."

**ANOTHER CHRISTMAS GIFT**  
from  
**Mr. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL**

Hotel Ritz, Paris  
December 7th, 1923

Charles L. Seeger, Esq., President,  
American Library in Paris,  
10, rue de l'Elysée, Paris.

Dear Mr. Seeger,

I recall our interesting talks on the steamer en route to America in May last and since then the ever-diligent Mr. Johnston has kept me abreast of your worthy work.

At this Christmas time will you give me the pleasure of accepting for the Library my check herewith for Frs. 25,000 to be used for such purposes as you and your fellow-directors may determine.

With warm regards to you and to Mr. Johnston,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Wm NELSON CROMWELL

Encl. Check No Y39298

## Book Reviews

---

THE GENIUS OF AMERICA, by Stuart P. Sherman. New York. London. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1923. 269 pages.

Professor Sherman has no illusions in regard to the importance attached to literature in America. He recognizes that it is considered by the majority as a luxury, if not as altogether superfluous, and that by the few who hold to art for art's sake it is considered superfluous for any but the artist himself.

To the majority, therefore, he says in effect, particularly in the chapter on "Literature and Men", in a democratic society law is fundamental, but while law too often expresses only the mind of the legislator, literature expresses the mind of the people and makes law effective; the censorship of the press is the highest tribute paid to literature by the practical man.

With the egotistic desire of the radicals for self-expression, with their efforts to separate the form of literature from its substance, and with their conception of American Puritanism he has less sympathy, indeed, no sympathy at all. For from his point of view the primary task of literature, as it is the primary task of our institutions of learning, is to preserve the best among our national traditions. In a chapter entitled "What is Puritanism?" he makes it clear that Puritanism meant the release, not the suppression, of power, and freedom not only from the past but also—and this seems to him equally important—freedom from the present.

He is interested also in the place of the university in American society and of the university man in provincial life. And in chapters on "The Superior Class" and "Education by the People" he protests against the tendency in some quarters to divide the United States into East and West, the East with its privately endowed universities and idealism and the West with its state universities and its materialism, and urges the importance of making our idealism more practical at the same time that we introduce more idealism into practical affairs.

The "Genius of America", then, is expressed in the democratic character of its literature and institutions, and, to use Professor Sherman's fine phrase, each is effective in as far as "it emancipates a man from bondage to the present and makes him a citizen of this state which is as wide as humanity and as old as the world".

A STUDY OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE, by Carl C. Brigham. Princeton University Press. 1923. 210 pages.

American intelligence is declining, and will proceed with an accelerating rate as the racial admixture becomes more and more extensive. This is due partly to the fact that the average intelligence of our immigrants is declining, and partly to the fact that we are gradually incorporating the negro into our racial stock. These are the startling conclusions reached by Professor Brigham as a result of the studies recorded in this book. And, he adds, the decline of American intelligence will be more rapid than the decline of the intelligence of European national groups, owing to the presence of the negro.

How this decline is to be arrested he does not say, though he suggests that our immigration and naturalization laws should not be only restrictive but highly selective in their aim, and more important still that steps should be taken to prevent the propagation of defective strains in the present population.

This is a sensational book, and the more sensational because the author reaches his conclusions by purely scientific methods.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA, by Burton J. Hendrick. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. 1923. 171 pages.

These chapters, first published in *World's Work*, are entitled "How They Came to This Country", "Do the Jews Dominate American Finance?" "The Menace of the Polish Jew", and "Radicalism among the Polish Jews".

The author says that the Jews in the United States now number about three million, of which one-half are in New York City. On Jewish holidays, he observes, at least 40 per cent of New York school children are absent. The Jews are not, however, homogeneous in character, but divided into three classes, the Sephardic Jews, who emigrated from Spain to America during the colonial period, the German Jews, who migrated during the first part of the 19th century, and the Polish Jews, who migrated after 1881, and now constitute more than two thirds of the Jewish population. This element, he declares, is the most difficult to Americanize, indeed, they were never Europeanized, and now forms the backbone of the Socialist party. He laughs at the idea of Jewish domination in American finance.

# WHENEVER YOU TRAVEL

no matter where it may be, just so long as it is a part of the civilized world, you will find that travelers have been there before you, carrying

## American Express Travelers Cheques

and that these convenient, self-identifying cheques are universally accepted for purchases and in payment of bills. You will find that they are not only "spendable everywhere" but that they can be used Sundays, evenings, and holidays, without regard for banking hours.

These are notable advantages, but the real feature of American Express Travelers Cheques is that they protect you from loss.

This protection is possible just through the individuality of your own signature. You sign the Cheques when you buy them and countersign them when you cash them; your two signatures identify you as the rightful owner. To a thief or to a chance finder, Travelers Cheques are of no more value than are any other slips of pale blue paper.

Experienced travelers, for more than thirty years have put their faith—and their travel funds—into the *blue*

## AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

*The system of Travelers Cheques was invented by the American Express Company in 1891. American Express Travelers Cheques were the first to be issued and have consistently maintained their prominent leadership in public favor. They are sold at banks, tourist agencies and Express offices throughout the world.*

R. de C. (Seine) N° 131579

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

THE POETRY OF EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON: AN ESSAY IN APPRECIATION, by Lloyd Morris. New York. George Doran Co. 1923. 116 pages.

"In the Autumn of 1921 the Authors Club of New York inaugurated an annual award to the American writer who in the opinion of the Club should bring out the most significant book of each year. The award takes the form of a brief appreciative essay. The author to be so honoured is chosen by vote of the Club.

"The first of these awards was voted to Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson for his COLLECTED POEMS, 1921, and the essay which follows attempts to express the appreciative attitude of the Authors Club towards his work."—*Prefatory note.*

The award did not come as a surprise because Mr. Robinson has for some years been ranked as a great figure in American poetry. Less discerning critics than Mr. Morris, however, while admitting this greatness have found themselves baffled, some by certain phases of Mr. Robinson's method, some by misunderstanding of his fundamental ideas, and some by a confusion of method and idea.

Mr. Morris has written an essay which not only is literature in itself but which shows in their true relation the different elements in Mr. Robinson's mind and work. It is divided into six short chapters. The first, called MEN, is occupied largely with Mr. Robinson's dramatic insight, the intellectual content of his poetry and his method of focussing attention on the dramatic or spiritual experience of one character, as in Roman Bartholow, which has appeared since the publication of Mr. Morris' essay. The essential drama of life as the poet conceives it, lies in the inward effect of experience upon the spirit rather than in action.

Mr. Robinson's work is compared to the music of Vincent D'Indy who gives in Istar a series of variations on a theme that never appears, although it dominates the composition. Through this comparison Mr. Morris explains the part of Mr. Robinson's method which has been most baffling to some of his readers.

Mr. Morris goes on through the chapters HISTORY, LEGEND, PLAYS, IDEAS, to round out his appreciation of Mr. Robinson's technique, to discuss the element of sensuous beauty in his poetry, and to show how all Mr. Robinson's method and more especially his fundamental ideas and idealism have been expressed in the early poems and have grown in depth and strength through his later work.

An excellent bibliography by W. Van R. Whittall, which lists all the editions of all Mr. Robinson's works, makes the book valuable to collectors as well as to students of literature and to poetry readers.

M. F. P.

NATURE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE, by Norman Foerster. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1923. 324 pages.

Cooper found in nature the material for stirring romances; Bryant, under the influence of Wordsworth, found in it the material for poetry, says the author, and relatively to the quantity of his verse wrote more poems of nature than anyone else in American literature. Of these, the best, he observes, is "To a Water Fowl". It is to Lowell, however, that he gives the first place among American poets of nature, and "The Birch-tree" he calls the best poem of a meditative sort which Lowell wrote.

Whitman and Longfellow are described as the two American poets of the sea; the former, Professor Foerster says, stands foremost and well nigh alone among Anglo-Saxon poets as an ardent lover of the ocean. Virtually all his truest poetry is concerned in some way with it: "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry", "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd" and "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking".

Other poets whose writings are discussed are Whittier, Emerson and Lanier. Whittier, it appears, was the first to point out the perils of the "nature cult".

The three essayists discussed are Thoreau, Burroughs and Muir, and of the three, Professor Foerster says, Muir is perhaps greater than Thoreau and certainly equal to Burroughs.

---

FRIDAY NIGHTS: LITERARY CRITICISMS AND APPRECIATIONS, by Edward Garnett. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922. 377 pages.

The author republishes here his introductions to "The Tales of Tchekov" and "The Storm" by Ostrovsky, both translated by his wife, together with his introductions to Doughty's "Wanderings in Arabia",—"a masterpiece second to none in our literature of travel", he calls this,—Richard Jefferies' "Amaryllis at the Fair", essays on W. H. Hudson, and Henry Lawson, the Australian writer.

But none of these essays are more interesting than three which relate to Sarah Orne Jewett, Stephen Crane, and Robert Frost. The first of these Mr. Garnett ranks as second only to Hawthorne in her interpretation of the spirit of New England soil, and Crane he describes as the chief impressionist of our day as Sterne was the great impressionist, in a different manner, of his day. Of Frost's poems he singles out "Home Burial", and of it he says, "For tragic poignancy this piece stands by itself in American poetry".

## ROBERT'S

*High Class Dressmaker for Children*

**Tricots de luxe for Ladies**

:: :: EXPORTATION :: ::

72, Ave. Victor-Hugo Phone : Passy 13-95  
(2 doors from Place Victor-Hugo)

PARIS

R. C. Seine 242,065

## GALERIE DE L'ESTAMPE

1, Rue Edouard VII

**THE LARGEST CHOICE  
OF PICTURES IN ALL PARIS**

R. C. Seine 119,501

## Photographs for Reproduction

MR. H. A. V. COLES, a specialist of thirty years experience in the photography of ancient and modern Paintings for Reproduction in one or more colors, with *entrée* to the leading Art Galleries and Salons of Europe, is prepared to execute commissions for Publishers or Individuals.

NEGATIVES for Photographic Publishers ; LANTERN SLIDES in color (autochrom process) for Lecturers on Art ; PLATES for " Three color Process" editions.

REQUESTS for detailed information should be made to :

**H. A. V. COLES**

4, Rue de la Comète

PARIS

Telephone : Segur 67-78

Telegrams : Colesfoto - Paris

THE BEST COFFEE 

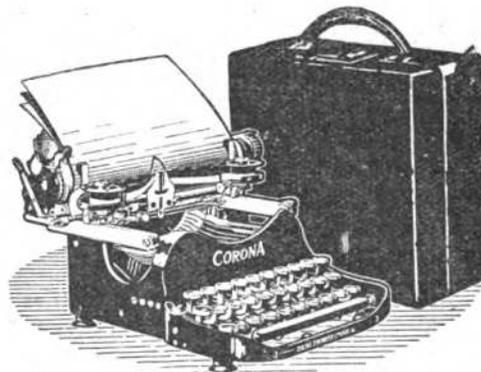
THE FINEST WINES 

THE MOST DELICATE PATÉS 

**Corcelles**

18 AV<sup>UE</sup> DE L'OPÉRA PARIS ENGLISH SPOKEN  
PHONE CENTRAL 39-88

R. C. Seine 9212



## CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

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

**TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM**

38, Chaussée d'Antin

Telephone  
Trudaine 64-30

R. C. Seine 101-814

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

HENRY FORD, AN INTERPRETATION, by Samuel S. Marquis. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1923. 206 pages.

The author has known Mr. Ford for twenty years, and was in charge of the sociological department of the Ford Motor Company from 1916 until 1921. In this book he attempts not a biography but a character study. As he says in an introductory chapter entitled "The Ford Halo", "Mr. Ford's laudable ambition to serve the world, and, in some degree, to mold its thought, has very naturally aroused in men the desire to know more intimately the man who volunteers to take the part of Moses,—he doesn't put it just this way,—in a world-exodus into a new era of peace and prosperity".

Dr. Marquis believes the Ford fortune to be the cleanest fortune of its size ever made. "Henry Ford", he says, "has his faults, but they are not those of Dives. And I can not think of him as going finally where Dives is." Nor can he think of him as destined for the White House. "If our Government were an absolute monarchy, a one-man affair, Henry Ford would be the logical man for the throne", he observes, but a Cabinet and Congress would be entirely superfluous. The author's chapter on "The Ford Executive Scrap-heap", one of the most interesting in the book, seems to justify his conclusions.

---

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, by W. F. Willoughby. Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Press. 1923. 298 pages. (Institute for Government Research Studies in Administration).

From the time of its organization in 1916 the Institute for Government Research, of which the author is the director, has devoted a considerable part of its energies to the study of the existing organization and activities of the federal government with a view to recommending such changes in the grouping of the departments as might appear to be important. The present monograph is the result of these studies.

The recommendations made involve considerable re-grouping in the departments of state, treasury, war, navy and commerce, and interior, otherwise described as the department of public works and public domain, a few changes in the departments of justice, post-office, agriculture, and labor, and the creation of two new departments, a department of education and science and a department of public health.

In regard to the State Department the recommendations provide for consolidation of the diplomatic and consular services and the establishment of a bureau of international unions and conferences.

THE AMERICAN PARTY SYSTEM, by Charles Edward Merriam. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1922. 439 pages.

The purpose of this book by Professor Merriam is neither to give a history of the development of parties, such as Professor Ford has published in "The Rise and Growth of American Politics", nor to describe their organization and administration, as Professor Macy does in his "Party Organization and Machinery", but to explain the elements, racial, industrial and others which enter into the composition of parties, the relation between the party and the spoils system, and between the party and the selection of officials, and the party as a formulator of principles and policies.

The only book of equal importance upon this subject is that published by M. Ostrogorski in 1902, entitled "Democracy and the Organization of the Party System". M. Ostrogorski looked forward toward the group or multi-party system in place of the bi-party plan of political organization; and in this connection suggested the utility of the preferential vote as a means of securing freer grouping of citizens. Professor Merriam, however, believes that the party system will continue for an indefinite period, and that relief from the tyranny of the party boss and partisan prejudice is to be secured not by the multiplication of parties but by their reform, and particularly by such measures as the initiative and referendum and proportional representation, and by political education.

---

HORNY HANDS AND HAMPERED ELBOWS, by Whiting Williams. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1922. 285 pages.

This book has all the engaging qualities of its predecessors, "What's on the Worker's Mind", an account of the author's experiences as a working man in the United States, and "Full Up and Fed Up: the Worker's Mind in Crowded Britain". With this difference, however: that lack of familiarity with the languages of western Europe, the scene of his last adventures, makes it more difficult for him to understand the condition of the working classes and how the worker feels about them.

How he feels about them, however, is quite evident, particularly in his Whitmanesque poem:

"I see before me the primordial chaos:  
The cataclysmic conglomeration of things  
worn out or about to be."

His adventures took him to Belgium and to the Ruhr and Saar districts, but they lay for the most part in the Devastated Regions of France, and include graphic pictures of the havoc wrought by the enemy; for example, of

Telegram :  
USRUBCO-PARIS

Telephone :  
ELYSEES } 50-32  
                  } 65-81



# ROYAL CORD TIRES



SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME  
DE  
**PRODUITS EN CAOUTCHOUC**

40, Rue du Collée - PARIS (8<sup>e</sup>)  
R. C. Seine 53.813.

Suppliers of all the rubber goods of the "United States  
Rubber Export Co, 1790 Broadway, New York.



## TO AMERICAN RESIDENTS & VISITORS

THE PARIS OFFICES OF  
**The Western Union Telegraph Co.**

are situated at

**1. RUE AUBER (IX<sup>e</sup>)**  
R. C. Seine 70.757

(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**

## 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  
R. C. Seine 19.961



**NEW YORK    LONDON    BRUSSELS**  
**LE HAVRE    LIVERPOOL    ANTWERP**

the flooded mines at Lens, where the pumps began operating in November 1920 and were expected to continue in operation until 1924 at least. Payments for war damages, he notes, with certain humor, explains in part the popularity of bicycles in Douai. But with the bicycles and all, he encountered in a week more radicals, more disbelievers in the present system of society than in a month in the United States.

The only cure for this radicalism, he declares in his concluding chapter on "The (Dis) United States of Europe", and the only cure for the militarism which accompanies it, is to find on some sector or other every possible opportunity to think and feel co-operation by first experiencing and living it.

**THE REVOLT OF YOUTH**, by Stanley High. New York. The Abingdon Press. 1923. 222 pages.

This is the first comprehensive account published of the youth movement in Europe, with chapters on the movement in Latin America, China, and Japan. It discusses the Workers Educational Association, and Rhodes scholars in England, La Jeune République in France, the Wandervoegel and kindred organizations in Germany, the Czecho-Slovak students' renaissance movement, the work of the European Student Relief Committee and university conditions in Poland, Austria, and Russia.

In the concluding chapter of the book Mr. High quotes Sir James Barrie as saying in his rectorial address to the students of Saint Andrews in May 1922, "The League of Nations is a very fine thing, but it can not save you because it will be run by us. What is wanted is something run by yourselves. You ought to have a League of Youth of all countries as your beginning, ready to say to all governments: 'We will fight each other but only when we are sure of the necessity.' I sound to myself as if I were advocating a rebellion, though I am really asking for a larger friendship."

Mr. High, too, believes that a League of Youth, similar to the World's Student Christian Federation, might do for the world some of the things which the League of Nations is as yet unable to do.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY**, by Professor J. W. Cunliffe. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1923. 357 pages.

In this book, the first edition of which was published in 1919, Professor Cunliffe describes the work of Meredith, Hardy, Butler, Stevenson, Gissing, Shaw, Barrie, Kipling, Conrad, Wells, Galsworthy and Bennett, with added chapters on the Irish movement, the new poets, and the new novelists.

Of the different essays those on Hardy, Conrad, and Wells are the most interesting. Hardy's "The Return of the Native" the author describes as the first and perhaps the most perfect combination of the tragic and idyllic elements in Hardy's genius. He agrees with others, however, that "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" is his greatest novel. "It lacks the sombre perfection of 'The Return of the Native'", he observes, "but it gives fuller voice to the author's passionate indignation at injustice, human and divine."

Of Conrad's novels, "The Rescue" is Conrad at his highest perfection. In no other novel has the author displayed greater skill as a psychologist, and his "Reminiscences", published in the United States under the title "A Personal Record", is described by Prof. Cunliffe as one of the most brilliant pieces of autobiography in English. Of Wells he says, "He is something more than a good story-teller; and when the historian in a future age wishes to discover what were the material and spiritual discontents, the misgivings and aspirations of the more restless thinkers in England during the years immediately before and after the War, he will find them more adequately and vividly expressed in the works of Wells than in those of any other writer."

Of books by the other authors described by him Professor Cunliffe singles out for special mention Meredith's "Egoist", which he calls his greatest achievement in psychological analysis; Kipling's "Kim", universally acclaimed as his masterpiece in fiction; Stevenson's "The Silverado Squatters", the most delightful of his books of description; and Gissing's "Dickens". This, he says, is not merely by far the best analysis of the genius of Dickens, but one of the finest works of its kind in the English language.

THE LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED ON			
Sunday, December 23		Sunday, December 30	
Monday — 24		Monday — 31	
Tuesday — 25		Tuesday, January 1	



**BRENTANO'S**  
37 Avenue de l'Opera  
PARIS

AND AT  
NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO.



**BOOKSELLERS**  
**STATIONERS**

The latest English and American  
Books and Periodicals

Old and Rare Editions

R. C. Seine 23.536



An American Bank  
completely equipped  
to render every service  
for trade with Europe  
and with other parts of  
the world

**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**  
PARIS OFFICE  
3 & 5, PLACE VENDÔME

16 WALL STREET  
NEW-YORK

Telegraphic Address:  
Banktrust-Paris

R. C. Seine 135.940

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER**  
**BERNARD J. LANE**

Modern Motor-Equipment  
City and Out-of-Town Service

Direct shipment to all parts of the world

1, Rue Quentin-Bauchart (Champs-Élysées) Paris  
Phone : Élysées 75-89      Teleg. : Undertaker-Paris  
R. C. Seine 214.330

**BUY OR RENT**  
AN  
**UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER**

SEE OUR NEW MODEL "K"

**UNDERWOOD PORTABLE**  
The Machine you will eventually carry



Non-folding

**JOHN UNDERWOOD & Co.**  
36, Boulevard des Italiens  
PARIS

R. C. Seine 230.920

**Direct Instantaneous Reproductions**  
from  
BLUE PRINTS, DRAWINGS,  
DOCUMENTS, LETTERS, BOOKS, etc.  
with the  
**PHOTOSTAT**  
at the  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPRESS PROCÉDÉ**  
7, Rue Violet-le-Duc, PARIS (IX<sup>e</sup>)  
Telephone : TRUDAINE 68-28  
R. C. Seine 222.936

Descriptive leaflets of EX LIBRIS advertisers may be obtained at its Information Bureau, *ros-de-chaussée, 10 rue de l'Élysée.*

# New Books Added to the American Library

*Any of the following books, excepting those which are starred, may be borrowed by members of the American Library in any part of Europe, and requests for them will be filled in the order in which they are received. They may be purchased from the booksellers who advertise in our columns.*

## HISTORY, TRAVEL, POLITICS.

- BAEDEKER, KARL. Dominion of Canada with Newfoundland, and an Excursion to Alaska. Leipzig, Karl Baedeker. 1922.
- BOURGEOIS, LÉON. Œuvre de la Société des Nations (1920-1923). Paris. Payot. 1923.
- CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY. 1785-1919, ed. by Sir A. W. Ward and G. P. Gooch, V. 3. 1866-1919. Cambridge University Press. 1923.
- HALLAYS, ANDRÉ. Spell of Provence. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. 1923.
- MACCORKLE, WILLIAM A. Personal Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1923.
- MAUGHAM, W. SOMERSET. Andalusia: Sketches and Impressions. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1920.
- MONROE, WILL SEYMOUR. The Spell of Norway. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. 1923.
- MORTON, BENJAMIN A. Veiled Empress. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1923.
- NAHAS, BISHARA. Life and Times of Tut-Ankh-Amen. New York. American Library Service. 1923.
- STRODEL, HEINRICH. German Revolution and After. London. Jarrold. 1923.

## PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

- STEINER, RUDOLPH. The Philosophy of Spiritual Activity. A Modern Philosophy of Life Developed by Scientific Methods. London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.
- STEINER, RUDOLPH. The East in the Light of the West. London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.
- STEINER, RUDOLPH. Knowledge of the Higher Worlds and its Attainment, a Revised and Enlarged Edition of "The Way of Initiation and its Results". London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.
- STEINER, RUDOLPH. Road to Self-Knowledge and Threshold of the Spiritual World. London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.
- WATES, GEORGE FREDERICK. Religion of Wise Men. London. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1923.

## ESSAYS. LITERARY CRITICISM.

- LUBBOCK, PERCY. Roman Pictures. London. Jonathan Cape. 1923.
- BULLETT, GERALD. Innocence of G. K. Chesterton. London. Cecil Palmer. 1923.
- MENCKEN, H. L. Prejudices: Third Series. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.

## ART.

- NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY. Exhibition of American Sculpture: catalogue. New York. National Sculpture Society. 1923.
- ADAMS, ADELINE. Spirit of American Sculpture: Written for the National Sculpture Society. New York. National Sculpture Society. 1923.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- BLACKHAM, ROBERT JAMES. The Care of Children, a Guide for Mothers and Nurses at Home and Abroad. London. Scientific Press, Ltd.
- COLLINS, ARCHIE FREDERICK. Everybody's Wireless Book. London. W. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1923.
- JOHNSON, ALEXANDER. Adventures in Social Welfare. Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne Printing Co. 1923.
- OPPENHEIM, JAMES. Songs for the New Age. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- STEINER, RUDOLPH. Lectures to Teachers, Christmas, 1921. Authorized Translation from the German Report of Albert Steffer. London. Anthroposophical Publishing Co. 1923.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM. Wigwam Wonder Tales. New York. Scribner. 1922.

## FICTION.

- ALEICHEM, SHALOM. Jewish Children: tr. from the Yiddish by Hannah Berman. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- BENOIT, PIERRE. Salt Lake. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- BOJER, JOHAN. Last of the Vikings. New York. Century. 1923.
- BOYCE, NEITH. Proud Lady. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1923.

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

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN BOOKS**  
 Monthly lists supplied on application

**DISTINCTIVE  
 NOTE-PAPERS  
 DIE-STAMPING  
 & ENGRAVING  
 A SPECIALTY**

**LIGHT LUNCHEES IN TEA-ROOMS  
 FROM NOON**

R. C. Seine 144.623

**THE NATIONAL CITY BANK  
 OF NEW YORK**

Capital and Surplus over \$90,000,000



Established 1812

**PARIS BRANCH**

39-41, Boulevard Haussmann

R. C. Seine 188-196

*Louis Sherry*

**Breakfast - Candies - Afternoon Tea**

" BON VOYAGE BOXES AND BASKETS "

Telephone : CENTRAL 84-69 ]  
 R. C. Seine 137.242

**PARIS**

6, Rue de Castiglione

*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 }  
 12, Rue de la République. LYON

R. C. Seine 17.037

**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.**

R. C. Seine 166.564

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

- BURROUGHS, EDGAR RICE. *Tarzan and the Golden Lion*. Chicago. McClurg. 1923.
- FRIEDLAENDER, V. H. *Mainspring*. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1923.
- GALSWORTHY, JOHN. *Burning Spear*. New York. Scribner. 1923.
- GIBBS, PHILIP. *Heirs Apparent*. London. Hutchinson & Co.
- HUDSON, W. H. *Tales of the Pampas*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- HUTCHINSON, A.S.M. *The Eighth Wonder*. London. Hodder & Stoughton.
- LAWRENCE, DAVID HERBERT. *Kangaroo*. London. Secker. 1923.
- MACHEN, ARTHUR. *Hill of Dreams*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1923.
- MACHEN, ARTHUR. *House of Souls*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1923.
- MACHEN, ARTHUR. *Secret Glory*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- MAUPASSANT, GUY DE. *Mademoiselle Fifi and Other Stories*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.
- QUICK, HERBERT. *Hawkeye*. Indianapolis. Bobbs-Merrill. 1923.
- REYNOLDS, MRS. BAILLIE. *Lost Discovery*. New York. George H. Doran Co. 1923.
- STACPOOLE, H. DE VERE. *Vanderecken (The Story of a Man)*. London. Hutchinson & Co.
- WINSLOW, T. S. *Picture Frames*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1923.
- ZOLA, EMILE. *Nana*. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1922.

#### LITERARY NOTES

John Muir's "Story of my Boyhood and Youth" is described by Professor Foerster in his "Nature in American Literature" (Macmillan) as one of the most absorbing autobiographies of our time. His later adventures are described in "My First Summer in the Sierra", "Steep Trails", and "Travels in Alaska".

The Official report of the Tenth National Foreign Trade Convention held at New Orleans in May, includes a report on European conditions, together with addresses by Professor J. W. Jenks on European progress during the last year, and by Mr. W. F. Gephart on European Trade barriers.

In his "Outline of Wells" (Putnam) Sidney Dark says: There is not, I suppose in the whole of modern English literature a more complete demonstration of the horror of money grubbing and money worship than the series of Galsworthy's novels that tell the story of the Forsyte family, beginning with "The Man of Property" and ending with "To Let".

In an annotated list of the fifteen great novels in world literature in the *Forum* for August, Professor William Lyon Phelps says of Tolstoi's two greatest novels, "I know that there are many who prefer "War and Peace", but I don't. If I had to name the greatest novel ever written I would name "Anna Karenina".

The two books of Mark Rutherford which are known best says Simon Pure in the *Bookman* are "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and its sequel "Mark Rutherford's Deliverance", "but the one to which I would draw special attention" he continues, "is "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane", which is masterly".

"The William L. Clements Library of Americana at the University of Michigan" is of interest to all students of American history, and to European students in particular because it includes the collections made by Henry Vignaud of Paris. It is not a catalogue of the library but description of the sources for American history before 1783 included among its collections.

Of Hardy's novels the first to be read, according to a writer in the *Christian Science Monitor*, is "The Mayor of Casterbridge", "Far from the Madding Crowd", "The Woodlanders", and "The Return of the Native". The last he considers the greatest of all. "Jude the Obscure", which the more erudite consider Hardy's best, and "Tess" which is probably the most popular, should, in his opinion be read later.

In an article on René Boylesve—an unsung "Immortal" in the *North American Review* for September, Professor Aaron Schaffer of the University of Texas says that three of his novels descriptive of life in his native Touraine stand head and shoulders above all the rest, and deserve to be numbered among the most noteworthy productions in present day French fiction. These are "Mademoiselle Cloque" (1899), "La Becquée" (1901), and "L'Enfant à la Balustrade" (1903).

The Conway memorial lecture by Bertrand Russell on "Free Thought and Official Propaganda", has been published by B. W. Huebsch. "Credulity", he says, "is a greater evil in the present day than it ever was before, because owing to the growth of education, it is much easier than it used to be to spread misinformation, and owing to democracy, the spread of misinformation is more important than in former times to the holders of power". For the present, however, he is not in search of remedies, but is concerned only with diagnosis.

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

DRINK  
**Coca-Cola**

Carbonated in Bottles.

Order by the Case from your Grocer.  
**THE COCA-COLA COMPANY FOR FRANCE**  
ATLANTA, GA. 35, Rue La QUINTINIE, PARIS (XV)  
(U.S.A.) R. C. Seine 164.207 Tel.: Ségur 18-27

**Beauty**

New York  
London  
Brussels



**Specialist**

PARIS  
5, Rue Cambon  
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. R. C. 183.097

On the Subject of  
**SANITATION**  
CONSULT  
**GEORGE JENNINGS LIMITED**

*Manufacturers of Sanitary Appliances  
Experts in Plumbing and Drainage*

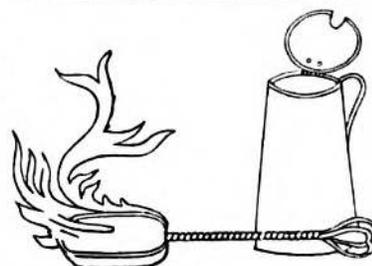
**67, Boulevard Raspail**

Phone : **Fleurus 25-22** **PARIS (6°)**  
R. C. Seine 111.692

**Alfeu**

Allume-feu  
économique  
et rapide

R. C. S. 221.333



**GRANDS MAGASINS, QUINCAILLERS et  
163 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris**

**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

**HENSMAN**

**8, Rue Benouville, PARIS**

*(angle of rue de la Falsanderie, 21)*

Tel. Passy 23-84

**“MIRAMAR”**

Tel. : Segur 79-36

10, Avenue de **PARIS**  
la Bourdonnais

Principal - Madame LAUDNER

**T**HE above establishment situated  
in the healthiest and one of the  
most beautiful parts of Paris to  
accomodate a limited number of young  
ladies who desire to complete their  
education abroad under the most favour-  
able scholastic and social conditions.

The mansion has been newly decorated  
and includes all the comforts and appoint-  
ments of a private home. It overlooks  
the Eiffel Tower Gardens and is within  
easy distance of Railway Terminals,  
The Opera, The Museums, Galleries.

*The classes, under the direction of  
visiting masters, include French,  
Diction, Italian, Music, Painting,  
Sculpture and Dancing.*

**FURTHER PARTICULARS  
UPON APPLICATION TO THE  
ABOVE ADDRESS**

## Current Magazines

*Any of the following magazines may be borrowed by members of the American Library in any part of Europe, after the expiration of one month, and requests for them will be filled in the order in which they are received. They may be purchased from the booksellers who advertise in Ex Libris.*

### AMERICAN

*American Review Magazine*, November-December :

Economic Aspects of the Reparation Problems, Harold G. Moulton. A Study of Native Intelligence, Growth and Opportunity, Stephen S. Colvin. The Labor College—A Critique, Henry Harap. Social and Economic Changes in Germany, John Mez. The National Student Forum, John Rothschild.

*American Review of Reviews*, November: Mussolini and the League of Nations, Raymond S. Fosdick. The Fate of Germany, Frank H. Simonds. The Bulgarian Revolution, Frank Pierrepont Graves. American Art at Paris, John W. Beatty.

*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November: Psychology in Business: Psychology and the Worker; Psychology and the Consumer; Agencies for Psychological Research in Business.

*Century Magazine*, November: "Frontiers by Plebiscite" (Posters used in the Plebiscites), Sarah Wambaugh. Where is Industrialism Going?, Bertrand Russel. The American Rhythm (Mary Austin: Discoverer and Prophet), Carl Van Doren.

*Current History*, November: League of Nations Works for Disarmament, Denis P. Myers. Europe's Indictment of America, Charles Sarolea. America's Duty to Europe Today, Charles Seymour. Fate of German Republic in Balance, Hans Delbrueck. The Bavarian Menace to German Unity, Paul Gierasch.

*Dial*, November: Letters to Edward Garnett, W. H. Hudson. Reminiscences of Leonid Andreyev, K. Chukovsky.

*Harper's Magazine*, November: The College and the Common Life, Alexander Meiklejohn. Fooling Ourselves About Europe, Frederick Palmer. Freedom Reconsidered, Part II, James Harvey Robinson.

*Literary Digest*, November 10: France's Attitude Towards the Hughes Plan.

— — November, 17: America's Stake in the Reparations Dispute.

*Living Age*, November 3: Dollar Diplomacy, Pierre Arthuys.

— — November 10: Independence, Rudyard Kipling. Random Recollections, Georg Brandes. From My Diary, Maksim Gor'kii.

*Nation*, November 14: Anti-Semitism in European Universities, Marvin Lowenthal. The New Russian Women, Madeleine Marx.

*North American Review*, November: Congress and the Supreme Court, Alexander Sidney Lanier. Characteristics of Bolshevik Diplomacy, Alfred L. P. Dennis.

*World's Work*, November: The Immigration Peril. (I. Are the Aliens "Alienizing" America?), Gino Speranza. The Great Game of Politics. (I. How the Professional Politician works the Political Machine), Frank R. Kent. What I Am Trying To Do, (How the Treasury is Trying to Reduce the National Debt), Andrew W. Mellon. The Big Issue for 1924, (The Perennial Political Effect of the League of Nations), Mark Sullivan.

### BRITISH

*Contemporary Review*, December: The Press Octopus, Harold Spender. The Downfall of Socialism in Italy, James Murphy.

*English Review*, December: Mr. Churchill's Defence, Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham. The Failure of Democracy, E. P. Hewitt, K. C., LL. D. The League and M. Lausanne, H. Wilson Harris. The Labour Party and the Future, Reginald Wilson.

*Fortnightly Review*, December: Is Germany a Nation? Paul Barr. Conversations with Maxim Gorky: The New Spirit in Russian Literature, Barrett H. Clark. Occupational Franchise, Chas. E. Coles. Stresemann's Economic Dictatorship: A Letter from Berlin, Robert Crozier Long.

*Nineteenth Century*, December: The Baltic Republics: Some Revelations, J. R. Remer. Conditions in Spain, Robert Szivessy.

*Round Table*, December: The Problem of Europe. Inflation and Deflation. America and the Proposed Enquiry.



## Cave Man Stuff

**B**ACK near the beginning of things, our prehistoric forebears would have perished from the earth if they had not understood the science of reading advertising.

The cavemen didn't know much about underwear, hair tonic or phonographs, but they did have to eat. The one who could follow the tracks of the game he hunted, or read the meaning of a twisted leaf or broken twig, was best off in life. Then, as now, the most consistent reader of advertising was best dressed, best fed and most contented.

There has been something of an evolution in advertising in the last few thousands of years, but the principle is just the same.

The *consistent* reader of the advertisements is invariably best informed on what to eat and where to get it; what to wear and how much to pay for it; what to do and how to do it. He's up on the most important things in life. Consequently he gets most from life.

Throughout the ages, advertising has done much to make life livable and pleasant. We owe it much.



*Let's make the most of it.*



Courtesy of "THE VIRGINIA REEL"

## FRENCH

- Marges*, November: Pierre Loti, Maxime Revon.  
*Mercure de France*, November 15: J.-H. Rosny Aîné et la Préhistoire. Tragoedia Moscovitica, N. Brian Chaninov. Sur Guillaume Appollinaire, Jean Royère.  
*Nouvelle Revue Française*, November 1: Le Message de Meredith, Ramon Fernandez.  
*Progrès Civique*, November 10: La Presse sous Louis-Philippe: Emile de Girardin et Arman Carrel, A. Aulard. Malgré le Comité des Forges et les Mauvais Bergers, l'Organisation Internationale du Travail se Réalise, Georges Scelle.  
*Revue Hebdomadaire*, November 3: Marcel Proust et la Médecine, Docteur Pierre Mauriac.  
— — November 10: Berlin au Temps Jadis (I) Alfred Dumaine. Les Relations Franco-Canadiennes, Géo. Gérald.  
— — November 17: Vues sur l'Histoire de France: La révolution (I), Jacques Bainville. Berlin au Temps Jadis (fin), Alfred Dumaine.  
*Vie des Peuples*, October: L'Agitation Sociale et l'Inquiétude Religieuse au Japon d'Aujourd'hui M. Anesaki. Le Prix Littéraire Algérien: Maximilienne Heller, Pierre Martino.

## He and They, Hemingway : A Portrait

GERTRUDE STEIN

Among and then young.

Not ninety-three.

Not Lucretia Borgia.

Not in or on a building.

Not a crime not in the time.

Not by this time.

Not in the way.

On their way and to head away. A head any way. What is a head. A head is what every one not in the north of Australia returns for that. In English we know. And it is to their credit that they have nearly finished and claimed, is there any memorial of the failure of civilization to cope with extreme and extremely well begun, to cope with extreme savagedom.

There and we know.

Hemingway.

How do you do and good-by. Good-by and how do you do. Well and how do you do.

## Literary Notes

In a review of Mrs. Wharton's novels in the *International Book Review* for October, William Lyon Phelps says: The four novels about the war which have most impressed me are "A Son at the Front", which gives a picture of the life in Paris from August, 1914, till the entry of America; "Adrienne Toner", by Anne Sedgwick, which gives a picture of the life in England during the same period; "A Soldier of Life", by Hugh de Sélincourt, which gives the state of mind of an English soldier who is sent home wounded, and becomes pacifist; "Through the Wheat", by Thomas Boyd, which takes us among the Americans actually in the trenches.

In an article on "Dunsany, Yeats and Shaw" in the *Bookman* (New York) for November, Shaw Desmond describes Dunsany's "The Kith of the Elf-Folk" as the most beautiful allegory of our time.

Roth Williams' "The League of Nations Today" (Holt) is described by the *Christian Science Monitor* as "vastly more important than any previous book on the same subject".

William Roscoe Thayer's "Life and Times of Cavour" was recently described as the greatest biography of our period.

Professor Phelps describes "Through the Wheat", by Thomas Boyd (Scribner's), as the most important story of the War that he has read; "It brings me nearer the trenches than any other book", he says.

In her introduction to "Songs of the Cowboys", by N. Howard Thorp (Houghton Mifflin Co), Alice Corbin Henderson, points out that with the exception of our negro songs, the cowboy songs form our largest body of native folk songs.

In referring to Lloyd Osborne's articles on Stevenson, which began to appear in *Scribner's Magazine* in November, Simon Pure says, "How great a pity it is that Mr. Osborne has never put into biographical form his recollections of his famous step-father. These essays will (or would) form the nucleus of a good biographical sketch and nobody could do such a book with more skill and delicacy than Mr. Osborne."