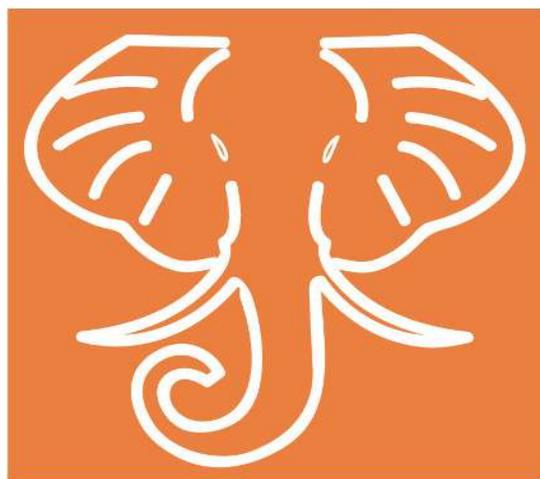


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American Literature of 1924

ELIZABETH STEWART MANN

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in 1924

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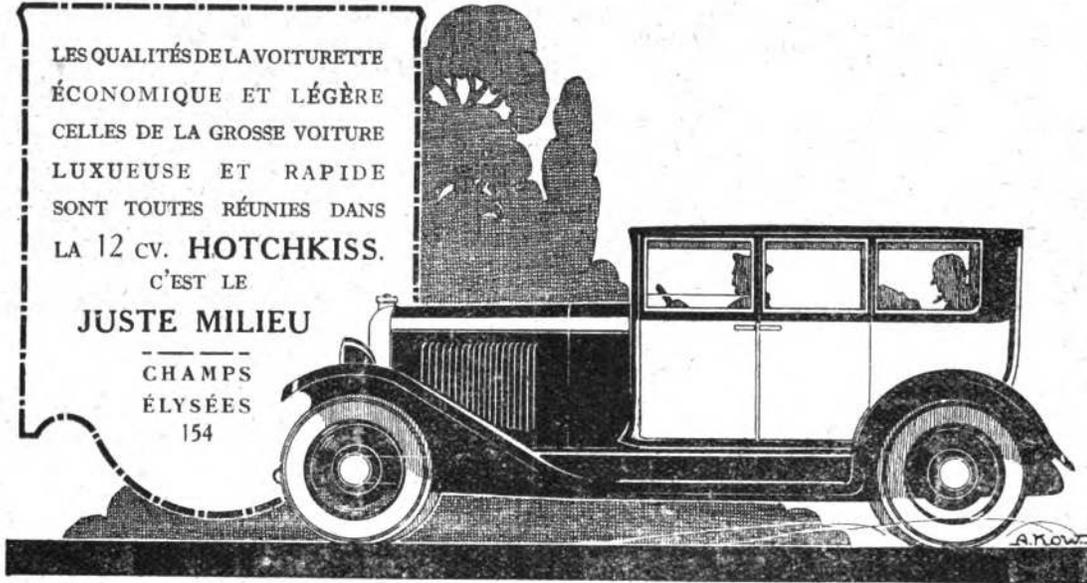
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American Literature of 1924

ELIZABETH STEWART MANN

THAT national solidarity of which one hears so much in the more solemn publications of America is the salient feature of American literature in 1924. This literature seems to have the fine gift of stability. It does not shift or change. It is emphatically itself. There are no new notes, no strange cadences, no seeking after original forms. It is hieratic, immutable, almost statuesque. Even in its diversities it is unaltered. Mr. Sherman (1) and Mr. Mencken (2) still bombinate in the void, each hailing the presence of the other as a sign of national decadence. Mr. Nathan (3) is violent about the theatre, and Mr. James Branch Cabell (4) petulant about everything. Mr. Hergesheimer (5) has appeared again as a fine amateur of twilights, bric-à-brac, and historical associations. Margaret Deland (6) has shown us, in *Chester*, a number of new friends with the old ideas; and Mr. Gamaliel Bradford (7) has continued his march, decorous but heavy, over the *pons asinorum*.

Stark Young with his "Three Fountains" and Ernest Hemingway with "In Our Time" have alone diverged from the vast sameness. "Three Fountains" sketches South European landscapes, gardens, peasants, tourists, and the Italian hills. And about them, Mr. Young weaves the thin, shining garland of his aesthetics. In a style limpid, sinewy, and undulent, he

constructs the subtle, complicated arabesques of his impressions. Mr. Hemingway deals with more sombre material. His hard, dispassionate little pictures of diverse aspects of the war, terse, vigorous, sardonic, recall the method and attitude of *Merimée*. With his swift pointed style, his disabused intellect, his nonchalant disrespect, he has added a decisive, well-balanced note to the litany of our disillusion.

Among the novels of the year, one may, with decorum, note Miss Ruth Suckow's "Country People" and Glenway Westcott's "Apple of the Eye". Both are stories of the Middle West, one laid in Iowa, the other in Wisconsin. Miss Suckow's story has about it the simplicity, the strength, and not a little of the greyness of the life which it depicts. It is direct, subdued, proportioned. It errs neither in exuberance nor in subtlety. There are no shades, no nuances. Everything is painted in full, broad strokes. Mr. Westcott's book is more lyrical. It is also more colorful. He has a wider range, there is a sweep and passion in his work which carries far—in fact, a little too far, for he falls into rhetoric, a sin of which Miss Suckow is never guilty. He has more power, but less control. These books are interesting both for their subjects and for their skill of execution. The essence, the stuff, the character, of America lies in these farming communities. These are America. Here, for good or evil, or merely for necessity, are stamped the national characteristics. They have the vitality of youth, the assurance given by a foreshortened perspective. They are strong, simple, and naive, dogmatic, credulous, generous, intolerant. They are ambitious and easy-going, pretentious and exuberant,

- (1) "Points of View", "My Dear Cornelia".
- (2) "Prejudices" (4th series).
- (3) "Materia Critica".
- (4) "Straws and Prayerbooks".
- (5) "Balisand", a novel of the Reconstruction Period in Virginia (post Revolutionary).
- (6) "New Friends in Old Chester".
- (7) "Bare Souls", essays on Lamb, Voltaire, Keats, Flaubert, Walpole, Gray, and Fitzgerald. "The Soul of Samuel Pepys".

they are full of piety and of disrespect. Colorful, dreary, half-pathetic, half-absurd, they are the true symbol of a bourgeois commonwealth, solid, progressive, complacent, heavy with success and with spiritual indolence.

Edith Wharton, in her New York series, has recalled at intervals the old sure touch that created the "Age of Innocence", and the "House of Mirth". She has redeemed herself from "Glimpses of the Moon", "A Son at the Front", yet she has in no way equalled the artistic dignity of "Ethan Frome".

In "The Midlander", Mr. Booth Tarkington has written a book which is sure to be admired by those untroubled with literary sensibilities. Dorothy Canfield's "The Homemaker", rather hackneyed as to plot, is compared by a number of critics to "The Bent Twig". "The Tattooed Countess" of Carl Van Vechten is both more amusing and more genuine than "Peter Whiffle" and "The Blind Bow Boy". Thomas Beer, after the promise of his sensitive and illuminating study of Stephen Crane, disappoints in his first novel, "Sandoval".

Robert Herrick's "Waste" is a solid, rather heavy portrayal of four decades of American life. Vivacious, shallow, reeking "human interest", Edna Ferber's "So Big" (undoubtedly her best work as yet) is distinguished by having become a "best seller". Donn Bryne's "Blind Rattery" is equal to his "Messer Marco Polo", which is the strongest praise one can put into a sentence.

Mr. Dreiser's "an American tragedy", Mr. Hecht's "Humpty Dumpty", and Harvey O'Higgins' "Julie Cane", Maxwell Bodenheim's "Crazy Man" and Elliot Paul's "Imperturbe" must also be mentioned among 1924 novels which are, for some reason, notable.

1924, however, is marked by the appearance of a genre not overly noteworthy, but comparatively new, at least in the United States. Among the mass of critical literature, common to a young nation, and led artistically by Mr. Sinclair Lewis, this new aspect is not surprising. "Sinis-

ter Street" has cast its shadow on the American universities—a shadow through which trips no Zuleika Dobson, her amazing earrings swaying with a faint and delicate sparkle. There is, in fact, little sparkle about the modern college criticism—scarcely more than about the modern college faculty; indeed, the authors are usually professors. In "The Plastic Age", in "The Education of Peter", in "Streets of Night" indictment is made, not against the student body, not against the administration or the faculty, rather, against the age. "Streets of Night", though scarcely comparable to Mr. Dos Passos' earlier "Three Soldiers" is the best from the point of view of style. Wiley's is an ineffectual, poorly written, and too cautious production.

While, over Percy Marks' "Plastic Age" there arose a fury of protest. That alone would argue for its inherent truth; but the seal of its aptness was put upon it when deans and college professors all over the country arose, and, with consciously broadminded aspects, shouted that it might, of course, be true in some universities, but as for *their* young people... And moralists of equal breadth said it might have value as a sociological document but would never remain as a literary one. It is not badly written.

Three books of short-stories stand out of the whirlpool: Sherwood Anderson's "Horses and



SHERWOOD ANDERSON

Men", and the two annual collections, the O'Brien and the O. Henry. Anderson's book follows Anderson's own tradition of cloudy, disjointed, but intelligent realism. Without humor, more satirical than ironic, he paints the rawness and chaos of American life in a style which reflects almost perfectly the qualities of that life.



VAN WYCK BROOKS

Awarded the *Dial* prize of \$ 2,000 for distinction in literary work.

Doren's "Many Minds", and the essays of Van Wyck Brooks, winner of the *Dial* prize, are the most distinguished of the list.

Van Doren's "Many Minds" is a study of a number of leading American critics. It is shrewd, well-balanced, precise. Van Doren is well aloof from those "winds of doctrine" that blow so violently and so futilely through the pages of American criticism. He is agile and discreet. He can assume with an imperturbable grace the most opposed points of view, and yet remain entirely himself. He is urbane, almost

benevolent, and with an air of tolerance even in his malice. He has a great talent for finding good points in a book or author, and, if necessary, for inventing them. And that is why he has written so sympathetically upon Messrs. Sherman and Mencken.

CRITICISM

The criticism of the year has been of a higher quality. Ernest Boyd, Carl Van Doren, Van Wyck Brooks, Oscar Firkins, Stewart P. Sherman, H. L. Mencken and Grant Overton; Waldo Frank and Irving Babbitt—all find places in the litany of 1924 critical writings. Ernest Boyd's "Portraits, Real and Imaginary", Carl Van

Less urbane, but more vigorous than Van Doren, Ernest Boyd has something of the same Janus-like facility. Flexible, direct, and acidulous, he touches with a fine accuracy the essential, the characteristic, in books or men. His style is that of an excellent talker. He is natural, pointed, vivid, sagacious, and erudite. What is especially admirable in Mr. Boyd is the sureness of his tone. There is in it no hesitation, no incertitude. All is prompt and exact. In reading him, one has the pleasant sensation of listening to the eternal verities.

More difficult to define in a short paragraph is Mr. Van Wyck Brooks. Complex and evasive, he shelters beneath a haze of verbal and metaphysical subtleties, his elegant analysis and his fastidious inquietudes. With a style live and supple, a sensibility nervous and fine, he lays before us a host of contradictory ideas, and then binds them together with the ingenuous and tenacious logic of his enveloping dialectic. There is nothing that he can not prove or disprove with equal facility and grace. Like the Devil, he is a great logician.

The same can not be said for Mr. Sherman. For, in his "Points of View" as in his other books, Mr. Sherman arrives with miraculous surety at his starting point. His ideas move in a concentric circle. When Mr. Sherman's soul goes adventuring, it goes, not with a notebook, but with a yard-stick. Bland, witty, ironic, and malicious, he is earth-bound to his own opinions, and projects into criticism, not the sensibility that feels, the intellect that understands, but only the hard glitter of his positivism, his ingenuous rationalization, his shifting and casuistic analysis.

"Criticism in America", a collection of essays by Sherman, Babbitt, More, Mencken, Van

Wyck Brooks, Spingran, etc., is an interesting and representative book. A number of widely divergent intelligences unite here to give, each according to his viewpoint and talents, their ideas and opinions of American criticism. I note that of Mr. Van Wyck Brooks as alone touching the significant portions of the subject. Mr. Sherman shows the usual dexterity. He is clever, amusing, and extravagant. Mr. Mencken's essay will doubtlessly be the most popular among the adolescents.

As there is nothing in the yearly crop to compare with Bruce Weirick's "From Whitman to Sandburg in American Poetry", I feel free to say that it is incomparable. Mr. Oscar Firkins study of William Dean Howells is a fine appreciative essay. Mr. William Lyon Phelps' "As I Like It" has been described as written in "a simple popular style". That seems to sum up accurately the critical virtues of Mr. Phelps.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Among the biographical works the most significant are : Mark Twain's "Autobiography", Michael Pupin's "From Immigrant to Inventor" (Pulitzer prize), and S. A. Crapsey's "Last of the Heretics". Sherwood Anderson's "A Story Teller's Story" is diffuse, and, at times, rather solemn. The book has, however, a more appreciative tone than have his stories. Paul Rosenfield's "The Port of New York", fourteen

critical and biographical essays, is well-written, vivid, and discreet. To these may be added "The Black Golconda" (on petroleum) of Isaac Marcossou, and "My Crystal Ball" by Elizabeth Marbury. In his essay, "The Soul of Samuel Pepys", Mr. Gamaliel Bradford goes busily about his life's work of exposing the inadequacy of his own soul.

Two notable literary periodicals took form during the year: *The American Mercury*, edited by Messrs. Mencken and Nathan, and *The Saturday Review*, directed by Messrs. Canby and Morley. The *Mercury* is the more serious and diverse. Its criticism of American life, literature, arts, science, politics, is comprehensive, scholarly, and frequently disrespectful. It is a sound, energetic publication. *The Saturday Review* is more restricted to the reviewing and criticism of books. It "gossips", and chats, and sums up. Its talk is loose and amiable. It prints also, one must add, essays on literary subjects.

The strongest, most genuine trend in American literature is certainly that toward the portrayal of the Middle West, that vast reservoir of dramas so lately made visible by the researches of Mr. Sinclair Lewis. This Middle West is the least worked of all American material, and the most indubitably American. Its new literature shows greater promise than does its eastern and cosmopolitan rivals, and it is from here one feels that the American novel is to come.

Eugene O'Neill gives some reminiscences of his early life in an interview with Louis Kolonyrne published in the *New York Times Magazine*, December 21.

In a recent interview Honoré Willisie refers to "The Enchanted Canyon" as the best liked of all her books.

Gerald Gould's "The English Novel of Today" is described by Filson Young as the best piece of criticism of the kind that has appeared in a generation.

In an article on Virginia Woolf in the *Dial* for December, Clive Bell says of her novel "The Mark on the Wall", published in 1917, "This is perfect in its kind; and, till the publication of 'Jacob's Room', remained for me her masterpiece." He notes that she is a daughter of Leslie Stephen.

The James Tait Black Memorial Prizes for the year 1923 have been awarded as follows: for the best biography, to Sir Ronald Ross for his "Memoirs"; for the best novel, to Arnold Bennett for his "Riceyman Steps".

Translations from the French Published in the United States in 1924

THE following list supplements one published in *Ex Libris* April 1924. It contains 71 titles as compared with 66 listed last year. Of the 71 titles, 41 are fiction and 30 non-fiction. Among publishers Dutton and Knopf lead with ten translations each, followed by Dodd with six.

FICTION

- ADIS, ALBERT. *A Naked King*; tr. by Joseph T. Shipley (Boni).
- APPOLLINAIRE, GUILLAUME. *The Poet Assassinated*; tr. with a biographical notice and notes by Matthew Josephson. (Broom Pub. Co.).
- BALZAC, HONORÉ DE. *Four Stories*. (Dutton).
- BESSIERES, ABBÉ A. *Louis Mancha*; tr. by Rev. I. Domestici. (Stratford).
- BORDEAUX, HENRY. *The Gardens of Omar (Yamile sous les Cendres)*; tr. by Henry Longan Stuart. (Dutton).
- BOURGET, PAUL CHARLES JOSEPH. *The Gaol*; tr. by F. Mabel Robinson. (Brentano's).
- CHARDONNE, JACQUES. *Epithalamium (L'Epithalame)*; (Doran).
- D'ESME, JEAN. *The Red Gods (Les Dieux Rouges); a Romance*; tr. by Moreby Acklom. (Dutton).
- DE LACRETELLE, JACQUES DE. *Silbermann*; tr. by Brian Lunn. (Boni).
- DERENNES, CHARLES. *The Life of the Bat*; tr. by Louise Collier Willcox. (Harper).
- DE ST. PIERRE, BERNARDIN. *Paul and Virginia; with an Original Memoir of the Author*. (McKay).
- DORGELES, ROLAND. *Saint Magloire*; tr. by Pauline de Chary. (Doran).
- DU BOISGOBEY, FORTUNÉ. *The Angel of the Chimes*. (McKay).
- DUMAS, ALEXANDRE. *The Neapolitan Lovers*; tr. and with an Introd. by R. S. Garnett. (McKay).
- FARRERE, CLAUDE, pseud. (Frederic Charles Pierre Edouard Bargone). *Thomas the Lambkin, Gentleman of Fortune*; tr. by Leo Ongley. (Dutton).
- FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE. *Three Tales*; tr. by Arthur McDowell. 1924. (Knopf).
- FRANCE, ANATOLE. *Honey-Bee*; tr. by Mrs. John Lane. (Dodd).
- — *The Revolt of the Angels*; tr. by Mrs. Wilfrid Jackson. (Dodd).
- — *Thaïs*; tr. by Ernest Tristan; introd. by Hendrik Van Loon. (Liveright).
- GIDE, ANDRÉ PAUL GUILLAUME. *Strait is the Gate (La Porte Etroite)*. tr. by Dorothy Bussy. (Knopf).
- HUYSMANS, JORIS KARL. *Down There (Là-Bas)*; tr. by Keene Wallis. (Boni).
- LARBAUD, VALÉRY. *A. O. Barnabooth and his Diary*; tr. by Gilbert Cannan (Doran).
- LE CORBEAU, ADRIEN. *The Forest Giant; the Romance of a Tree*; tr. by L. H. Rose. (Harper).
- LOTI, PIERRE. *The Iceland Fishermen (Pêcheur d'Islande)*; tr. by W. P. Baines. (Stokes).
- — *A Tale of Brittany*; tr. by W. P. Baines. (Stokes).
- MARGUERITTE, PAUL; and MARGUERITTE, VICTOR. *Poum; the Adventures of a little Boy*; tr. by Berengere Drillion. (Knopf).
- MAUPASSANT, HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY DE. *Mont-Oriol*. (Knopf).
- — *Little Roque and Other Stories*. (Knopf).
- — *Yvette and Other Stories*. (Knopf).
- MORAND, PAUL. *Green Shoots*; introduction by A. G. Walkley. (Seltzer).
- PHILIPPE, CHARLES-LOUIS. *A Simple Story*; tr. by Agnes Kendrick Gray; with woodcuts by Franz Maserel. (Knopf).
- PONSOT, GEORGES. *The Romance of the River*. (Dodd).
- PRAVIEL, ARMAND. *The Murder of Monsieur Fualdes*; tr. by Doris Ashley. (Seltzer).
- PRÉVOST, MARCEL. *The Don Juanes*; tr. by Jenny Covan. 1924. (Brentano's).
- PROUST, MARCEL. *Within a Budding Grove*; tr. by C. K. Scott Moncrieff. (Seltzer).
- SANDY, ISABELLE. *Andorra; a Novel*; tr. by Mathilde Monnier and Florence Donnell White. (Houghton).

SÉGUR, SOPHIE ROSTOPCHINE, COMTESSE DE. *Memoirs of a Donkey*; tr. by Marguerite Fellows Melcher. (Macmillan).
 SUE, EUGENE. *The Mysteries of the People or History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages*; tr. by Daniel de Leon. (Labor News Co.)
 THARAUD, JEROME and JEAN. *The Long Walk of Samba Diouf*; tr. by Willis Steell. (Duffield).
 — — *When Israel is King (L'An Prochain à Jerusalem)*; tr. by Lady Whitehead. (McBride).
 ZOLA, EMILE. *L'Assommoir*; with an introd. by Havelock Ellis. (Knopf).

NON-FICTION

ADLINGTON, RICHARD (Ed.). *French Comedies of the 18th century, with an introduction and bibliographical prefaces.* (Dutton).
 ANGERVILLE, MOUFFLE D'. *The Private Life of Louis XV*; tr. by H. S. Mingard (Liveright).
 BARTHELEMY, JOSEPH. *The Government of France*; tr. by J. Bayard Morris (Brentano's).
 BAUDOIN, CHARLES; and LESTCHINSKY, A. *The Inner Discipline*; tr. by Eden and Cedar Paul (Holt).
 BAUDOIN, CHARLES. *Tolstoï, the Teacher*; tr. by Fred Rothwell (Dutton).
 — — *Psychoanalysis and aesthetics*; tr. by Edén and Cedar Paul (Dodd).
 BERGERAC, CYRANO DE. *Voyages to the Moon and the Sun*; tr. by Richard Adlington (Dutton).
 BERTHOUD, ALFRED. *The New Theories of Matter and the Atom*; tr. by Eden and Cedar Paul (Macmillan).
 ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE OF BAVIERE. *The Letters of Madame; the Correspondence of Elizabeth Charlotte of Baviere*; tr. by Gertrude Scott Stevenson (Appleton).
 FAURE, ELIE. *Napoleon*; tr. by Jeffery E. Jeffery (Knopf).
 — — *History of Art; Modern Art*; tr. by Walter Pach (Harper).
 FÉLICE, ROGER DE. *French Furniture in the Middle Ages and Under Louis XIII*; tr. by F. M. Atkinson (Stokes).

FERVAL, CLAUDE, pseud. *The Life and Death of Cleopatra*; tr. by M. E. Poindexter (Double-day).
 FINOT, JEAN. *Race Prejudice*; tr. by Florence Wade-Evans (Dutton).
 FRANCE, ANATOLE. *The Latin Genius*; tr. by Wilfrid S. Jackson (Dodd).
 — — *On Life and Letters*; a translation by Bernard Miall (Dodd).
 LENOTRE, G. *Two Royalist Spies of the French Revolution*; tr. by Bernard Miall (Holt).
 LOISY, ALFRED FIRMIN. *My Duel with the Vatican; the Autobiography of a Catholic Modernist*; tr. by Richard Wilson Boynton (Dutton).
 LOTI, PIERRE. *Notes of my Youth; fragments of a diary assembled by his son Samuel Viaud*; tr. by Rose Ellen Stein (Doubleday).
 MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. *Ariel; the Life of Shelley*; tr. by Ella d'Arcy (Appleton).
 MOLIÈRE, JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN. *Plays*; introd. by Waldo Frank (Liveright).
 OLLIVIER, REV. M. F. *The Friendships of Jesus*; tr. by M. C. Keogh; with preface by Rev. M. M. O'Kane (Herder).
 OSTY, EUGENE. *Supernormal Faculties in Man; an experimental study*, tr. by Stanley de Brath (Dutton).
 PALÉOLOGUE, MAURICE. *An Ambassador's Memoirs*; tr. by F. A. Holt (Doran).
 PIERREFEU, JEAN DE. *Plutarch Lied*; tr. by Jeffery E. Jeffery (Knopf).
 ROLLAND, ROMAIN. *Mahatma Gandhi; the Man who became One with the Universal Being*; tr. by Catherine D. Groth (Century).
 ROMAINS, JULES. *Eyeless sight; a study of extra-retinal vision and the paroptic sense*; tr. by C. K. Ogden (Putnam).
 ROUVIER, FREDERICK. *The Conquest of Heaven*; tr. by Sister Francis of the Sacred Heart and Lawrence Drummond (John Murphy Co.).
 SERVIER, ANDRÉ. *Islam, and the Psychology of the Musulman*; tr. by A. S. Moss-Blundell (Scribner).
 TOUSSAINT, FRANTZ. *The Lost Flute and other Chinese Lyrics. (La Flute de Jade; Poésies Chinoises)*; tr. by Gertrude Laughlin Joerissen (Brentano's).

"Modern American Speeches", edited by Professor Lester W. Boardman of the Colorado State Teachers College, first published by Longmans, Green and Co. in 1913, has just been republished in an enlarged edition. It includes speeches by Carl Schurz on "True Americanism", Elihu Root on "The Pan-American Spirit", Woodrow Wilson on "The Meaning of the Declaration of Independence", and Nicholas Murray Butler on "Nationality and Beyond".

James Stephens has been awarded the *Tailteann Gold Medal* for his novel "Deirdre" published by Macmillan in 1923.

In reviewing Ambroise Vollard's "Paul Cézanne", translated by H. L. Van Doren, and published by Brentano's, *The Times* says, "It is chiefly of value because it describes how Cézanne painted and what he thought about art; and above all it gives us some of his sayings about art."



**Epitaphe dudit Villon
freres humains qui apres no^s vies
Napez les cueurs contre no^s enduras
Car se pitie de no^s pouurez avez
Dieu en aura plustost de vous mercis
Vous nous voies cy ataches cinq sif
Quât de la char q trop auôs nourrie
Ellest pieca deuouree et pourrie
et no^s les os deuendz cédres a pouldre
De nostre mal personne ne sen tie
Mais puez dieu que tous nous bucil
le absouldre**

g iii.

FROM the facsimile of the first edition of Villon's writings, printed in 1489,—published by Editions des Quatres Chemins, Paris, in its "Collections des chefs-d'œuvre du livre français illustré reproduits en facsimile".

Of the page reproduced here, M. Pierre Champion says in his description of the book :

"Mais quel admirable petit bois, celui qui ne sera utilisé ici qu'une seule fois, devant l'Epitaphe, et représente les trois lamentables pendus en chemises d'hommes courtes! Voilà une image sincère, naïve, touchante qui passe à notre cou corde des pendus. Ce dessin est vraiment un petit chef-d'œuvre, que nous ne retrouverons jamais plus à ce point tragique, dans la série illustrée des éditions de Villon. Pour ma part, je ne connais pas un plus beau commentaire, moral à sa façon, comme l'était les gibets, des vers de Villon."

Gordon George has an article in the *19th Century* for November on the novels of Disraeli. His four best novels, he says, are "Sybil" and "Coningsby", both political in character, and "Tancred" and "Lothair" which are religious and ideal.

"The Reform of Secondary Education in France" by Professor I. L. Kandel of Teachers College, New York City, just published by the College, gives a summary and fully documented account of the history of the reforms in secondary education in France initiated by M. Leon Bérard.

In his new book on Bliss Carman, Mr. Odell Shepard describes "The Eavesdropper" published in his "Low Tide at Grand Pré" as one of the most haunting poems written in our time; "At the Great Release", published in "The Book of Valentines", he says is the summit of Carman's poetical achievement.

Of "The Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson" (Little Brown & Co.) the *New York Evening Post Literary Review* says, "I find among her hundreds of poems in this first complete edition a few of the most beautiful, the most whimsical and the most illuminating poems I have ever read, and I find others that mean nothing at all to me."

"Pioneers of the Kindergarten in America", published under the auspices of the International Kindergarten Union by the Century Co., consists of memories and biographical sketches of twenty of the leaders in the kindergarten movement, including Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and Pauline Agassiz Shaw in the East, Susan E. Blow in the Mid-West, and Katé Douglas Wiggin on the Pacific Coast.

The Anglo-American Yearbook, published by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Aldwych House, W.C.2 contains in addition to information about American societies and clubs in London, a detailed directory of American firms doing business in the British Isles, and a residential directory. There are also general articles on Anglo-American relations, on British-American trade, and on English law for Americans.

In a little brochure on A. E. W. Mason published by the George H. Doran Co., Grant Overton says that the French detective, Hanaud, who appeared in Mason's earlier novel, "At the Villa Rose" and is the principal character in "The House of the Arrow", is superior to both of the detectives made famous by Conan Doyle and Gilbert Chesterton. He has a mental stature and a moral greatness, he says, to which Sherlock Holmes never aspired and is more hard-headed and practical than Father Brown.

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THE report of the American Library for January shows gifts of books amounting to 311. Among the donors were Miss Estelle Champlain, Mrs. Marshall Rusk, Captain Reginald de la Rue, and Mr. Sidney B. Veit. The total number of subscribers registered was 306. This included the following new members : Miss Margaret Bullwinkle, Mrs. Chauncey Hackett, Mrs. Elmer Roberts, and Mrs. W. Stanford Stevens.

The book circulation for the month was 11,426, or seventeen per cent more than during the corresponding month last year.

Library Service for Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Europe

The American Library has many interesting questions, some from Americans resident in different parts of Europe, some from writers for reviews and newspapers, and some from university professors, but no questions are more interesting than those which come from diplomatic and consular officials, and none of the questions which they present is more interesting than those of a political or economic nature.

The Library has among its collections not only such collections as the League of Nations Treaty Series, such works as "The Digest of International Law", by John Bassett Moore,

and such periodicals as the *American Journal of International Law*, but also the extensive file of "Foreign Relations of the United States," "Treaties Between the United States and Other Powers, 1776-1923," and similar works.

These collections are, perhaps, not larger than others in Europe, but they are undoubtedly more accessible to the inquirer, and in order that they may also be made as useful as possible the Trustees of the Library have established a department of its reference service specially devoted to the subject of international relations.

It is the object of this department not only to add to the existing collections all new material in regard to international relations of importance, and particularly all material relating to questions of current interest, but also to answer all inquiries in regard to these questions which come to the Library either by letter or otherwise. A circular descriptive of the service of this department will be sent to anyone who may desire it.

In addition to this research service to diplomatic and consular officers of different nations, the Library has been of use to some of the younger men in the service of the United States who are preparing for civil service examinations. In supplying books for this purpose, as well as for general reading, the Library hopes to be more useful still,—immeasurably more useful.

It is not enough to read *Ex Libris*, one must read some of the books which it describes.

Book Reviews

A HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, by Randolph Greenfield Adams. New York. Macmillan. 1924. 490 pages.

An overproduction of textbooks and general histories has long glutted the American and English markets. In great part such books have little real value unless it be to yield profit for the publisher and royalties to the author. But this survey of the foreign policy of the United States by Dr. Adams should not be classed with the mass of such books. Though there are two recent and excellent manuals on the conduct of American foreign relations by Professors Wright and Mathews and an excellent publication by Mowrer entitled "Our Foreign Affairs", Professor Fish's "American Diplomacy" is the only comprehensive general study of American diplomacy available, and it serves more the needs of college students who read to pass examinations than for a reader seeking information on the subject.

Dr. Adams traces the elements of American foreign policy from the papal bull dividing America between Spain and Portugal to about September, 1924. He shows the transition of America from a pawn of European diplomacy, through its period of national development and expansion, to its present international position. The record, epigrammatically and interestingly written, is indicative of the new type of history now being produced by American historians. National prejudices are giving way to historical realities. The writer of this book is guilty, for instance, of extreme heresy for his frank statement that in the useless war of 1812 Great Britain won the struggle on land and remained dominant on the seas. In other instances he places his book open to the censorship of enlightened rural and Irish legislators when he fails to regard the potato famine as the historical basis of Anglo-American relations.

American imperialism in the Caribbean Sea is carefully and fairly traced. The bibliographical limitations are obvious, but it is suggested that for this phase reference should be made to the work by Professor Thomas on the Monroe Doctrine. In another respect, relatively unimportant as the subject may be, a study of the primary sources relating to American policy toward Samoa would have added much to the account as given. In the main full use has been made of the results of recent monographic and other research, as well as of the investigations of the Turner school of historians concerning the importance of the West in American diplomatic history.

The chapter entitled "Peace, League and Senate" is possibly the fairest highly condensed summary of this controverted period written to date. Compared with the biased and polemical generalizations of Professor Gibbons and others it is positively refreshing.

Taken as a whole no book issued to date will give so clear a view of the foreign policy of the United States as this publication by Dr. Adams.

Walter Russell Batsell

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: A STUDY IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND PRACTICE, by Gerard C. Henderson New Haven. Yale University Press. 1924. 358 pages.

This volume is the first of a series of intensive studies in administrative law and practice. The author makes it perfectly clear that the field is limited by the mandate from the committee which authorized the publication. The book does not deal with the Federal Trade Commission's war activities, nor with the large number of special investigations and reports it has made, such as its study of grain marketing, of tobacco prices, of production and distribution of coal; it is confined to the normal and permanent duties of the Commission in the field of administrative law and procedure.

While the scope of the book is still comprehensive, it is nevertheless clearly defined. It includes the political and legislative history of the Commission, showing not only the political and economic conditions which led to its creation, but also the difficulties which confronted Congress in defining the Commission's functions in precise and unambiguous terms. The regulation of inter-state and foreign commerce was treated broadly in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as the result of conditions and practices which had gradually emerged at the time when that law was enacted in 1890. The law creating the Federal Trade Commission in 1914 is indicative of the developments which had taken place in the intervening period of twenty years. It formed one of the cornerstones of Mr. Wilson's policy and its passage was one of the conspicuous evidences of the claim which has been so often advanced to the effect that almost, if not wholly, for the first time in American history, Mr. Wilson provided "a responsible government". The Federal Trade Commission Act, the Federal Reserve Act, and the other elements of Mr. Wilson's program, are still claimed, by many, to indicate that his Administration was a responsible one which

not only supported, but initiated and launched an administrative program by which the public might measure its success or failure in "responsible government".

Mr. Henderson gives also a very detailed account of the Commission's procedure and an extremely interesting analysis of the decisions contained in the five volumes which the Commission has published, together with an equally interesting chapter on "Deceptive and Dishonest Practices". There is also an extremely useful summary of the difficulties which govern inquiries and decisions regarding practices which restrain trade. Finally, there is a helpful appendix giving the Acts of Congress from which the Commission derives its powers, accompanied not only by a general index but also by an index of cases.

Mr. Henderson is frankly critical of a good deal of the Commission's procedure and of the character of some of its decisions. He is equally frank in suggesting remedies by legislative action. On the other hand, although he admits that in some respects the results as yet are meagre, he nevertheless makes a strong case for the practical value of the Commission in the past and its potential usefulness as a helpful administrative government agency for the future.

Basil Miles

THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION, by King C. Gillette. New York. Boni & Liveright. 1924. 237 pages.

It would be interesting to know whether a redoubtable doctrinaire like La Follette considered this book as a sign of his new era or a plot of wicked wealth to do the people again. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gillette is most seriously interested and most profoundly believes in his thesis. He has believed in it for a dozen years at least, but it is doubtful whether it is more convincing in "The People's Corporation" than it was in his first attempt at stating it in "World Co-operation".

With Mr. Gillette's statement of the error to be corrected there ought to be no room for dispute. A great gain would be registered if the economic system could be co-ordinated so as to avoid both duplication of energy and waste of service. Leaving human nature and individuality out of account, Mr. Gillette's seventeen parallels between "competition and co-operation" are very convincing; but when one reaches the Constitution of the People's Corporation he finds himself faced with a document which reaches a solution by disregarding all the difficulties.

The People's Corporation is described as a plenary institution made up of voluntary Associate Units, which shall acquire by purchase "all property and wealth of the world in individual or corporate ownership", which "thereafter shall belong collectively to the people thereof". Further, "no indi-

vidual or association of individuals, as such shall own or possess... exclusive title to anything of value other than movable personal effects and credits of labor units with the Corporation". The Associate Units may be bodies of persons associated for any purpose whatever and apparently can acquire properties either by themselves or for the parent corporation "for and in the name and in behalf of all the peoples". There is no indication of what would be the value of the holdings under this plan as described. Its central affairs would be conducted by a corporate Congress, in which a quorum would be "those present during the hours when the Congress is in session". The last estimates indicate that the 110 million people in the United States possess a wealth of some 320 billion dollars. It would be interesting to see how they would take the decision of ten men present as the final word on corporation affairs. The capital of the Corporation is without limit. But apparently there is some miss in the scheme, which in one place provides that no one shall possess exclusive title to anything of value, and in another authorizes the Associate Units "to receive moneys on deposit from its individual members". The individuals may withdraw their deposits, but cannot draw checks against them; in such cases no voting power is accorded.

In a word, the scheme is an elaborate method of saying nothing. The property of the world is at the present time owned by the people in the world. The titles to it are very definite; and no considerable number of individuals are likely to organize corporations to take title to their own property. A good many people are quite willing to organize corporations to take title to other people's property. If Mr. Gillette presented his own corporation as the first subject of experiment, it is very doubtful if those, who are quite willing to own it, would be able to give the public the service which it renders under his management. Economic reform is not nearly as simple as he would have us believe.

Denys P. Myers

APPROACHES TO WORLD PROBLEMS, by the Earl of Birkenhead, General Tasker H. Bliss, Philip Henry Kerr. New Haven. Published for the Institute of Politics by the Yale University Press. 1924. 126 pages.

These three lectures delivered before the Williamstown Institute of Politics are in content, like most of such lectures, very general and indefinite but suggestive.

The first address by the former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, "Problems Left by the Great War", is the least valuable of the three. It is an assertion of the materialism of international relations. A state is justified in doing only what is for its own

interest. Thus he justifies the position of the United States during the last few years. Once he passes from this question Lord Birkenhead falls into the strange delusion that the World War resulted from the work of "twelve narrow, ignorant, arrogant men" sitting around a green table.

The second address by General Tasker H. Bliss on "World Relations in Their Bearing on International Peace and War" is a reasoned and suggestive analysis of obstacles and an approach to peace. General Bliss reaches the conclusion that "states still cling... to the character of relations that the individual civilized man long since rejected as intolerable; that they place their hopes of safety in isolation when isolation has ceased to be a possible fact". A guarantee against external violence flowing from a world so organized lies only in some form of co-operative association. Then the writer lucidly shows that governments have failed to lead and have really hindered international progress. With business men instead of governments to control international affairs there would have been no Ruhr or reparations controversy. Armament likewise is a business question and beyond the intelligence of governments.

In the third address, "World Problems of To-Day", by Philip Henry Kerr, international problems are divided into two categories: (1) the problems which arise from contacts between "civilized" states; (2) problems emanating from contact of these states with "backward" countries. The first problem remains because force is the only ultimate world law. The second is a problem of race and rival imperialisms. The League of Nations, the World Court, a proposal for general treaties of disarmament and the outlawry of war are approaches to a solution of both problems. There must be some solution, for as Mr. Kerr notes, like the American Union at one time "it is no more possible for the world to remain half slave and half free, half in chaos and half under the reign of law".

Walter Russell Batsell

DEMOCRACY AND LEADERSHIP, by Irving Babbitt.
Boston. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1924. 349 pages.

Civilization is something that must be deliberately willed, Professor Babbitt says; there is only one direction in which one can drift, and that is toward barbarism. For this reason he sides with the Christian against those who put the intellect or the emotions first, but differs from him theoretically in that his position is humanistic rather than religious, and practically in holding that self-reform comes before social reform.

He believes also that leaders good or bad, there will always be, even in a democracy, and that in the long run democracy will be judged no less than

other forms of government by the quality of its leaders, a quality that will depend in turn on the quality of their vision.

In two chapters, entitled "Rousseau and the Idyllic Imagination" and "Burke and the Moral Imagination", he reviews the history of political thought since the end of the 18th century, the most significant phase of which he says, was the battle between the spirit of Burke and that of Rousseau, and the triumph of the latter leads him to consider the two chief political problems of the present time, the problem of democracy and the problem of imperialism, both in themselves and in their relation to one another.

Democracy, particularly American democracy, he declares, either lacks standards or has substituted standardization for standards. This seems to him to have arisen partly out of our dedication to the Jeffersonian doctrine of the pursuit of happiness,—as *Punch* remarked, "the United States is not a country but a picnic",—and partly out of our unreasonable efforts to secure the immediate realization of our democratic ideals.

Professor Babbitt urges the present importance of a constitutional rather than a direct democracy, and the substitution of the doctrine of the right man for that of the rights of man. The true objection to the declaration of the rights of man, he observes, is the exact opposite of the one stated by M. France: it does not establish a sufficiently wide gap between man and the gorilla. This gap can be maintained only if one insists that genuine liberty is the reward of ethical effort; it tends to disappear if one presents liberty as a free gift of nature.

JAY'S TREATY: A STUDY IN COMMERCE AND DIPLOMACY, by Samuel Flagg Bemis. New York. The Macmillan Company. 1923. 388 pages.

Few treaties in American history have ever attracted as much public attention and lively interest as the Jay Treaty of 1794. In the first place the period in which it was negotiated was that period of youth and uncertainty which marked the early growth of the American nation. In the critical period of the American Confederation England had notably hesitated to recognize the American Republic. The ratification of the Constitution in 1789 aided immensely in giving stability and power to the newly established federal government. The critical period of the creation of a new state by revolution and by the subsequent recognition of foreign powers had given way to another critical period in which the development and expansion of this new state—the American commonwealth—was endeavoring to assert itself with success. Relations with France and Prussia being a natural step in the evolution of our govern-

ment, the problem of the terms on which we could negotiate with these "great powers" was at once raised. It is one of the vital problems in connection with the Jay treaty.

The Jay treaty is interesting, however, not only from the viewpoint of its being an important landmark in the early development of our American government. Its interest lies also in its general setting in modern history. Coming as it did at the time of the French Revolution its very date carries interest and suggests the worthiness of one's attention.

But most of all it is the policies and personalities involved in the negotiations of the treaty which merit the greatest interest. The life of John Jay itself makes one of the most interesting biographies of the latter eighteenth century leaders in political life. But through Jay one meets such men as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Randolph and a host of other Americans, to say nothing of many of the leading British statesmen of that period.

The policies of the treaty touched two principal points—first, commerce, and second, the question of the settlement of the American frontier. Both of these problems are full of history of the most interesting nature.

Dr. Bemis is Professor of History in Whitman College. His book is very interesting in style, and most thorough in treatment, offering the opportunity for further reading in this field of study by excellent bibliographical notes. It contains also an excellent brief introduction by Gaillard Hunt of the State Department at Washington, and six appendices including the Treaty Document and analogous subjects.

L. D. Egbert

THE PRESS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE,
by J. Saxon Mills, M.A. London. W. Collins Sons & Co. 1924.

Mr. J. Saxon Mills has written an uncommonly interesting monograph on railway, sea and air transport and the cable and wireless services connecting the various parts of the British Empire with the mother country. The information is brought up to March of this year. It appears to have been derived largely from official sources and is therefore authoritative. Viscount Burnhal, the proprietor of the *London Daily Telegraph*, writes a foreword upon the relation of newspapers to government and to public opinion, which forms an admirable introduction to the detailed descriptions of telegraph and wireless communications, sea and air routes, and especially the railways of the several colonies of the Empire.

Mr. Mills writes with a purpose which is to tell a subject of the British Empire in one part of it what his fellow colonials and countrymen at

home are doing in other parts of the world. He writes with patriotic intent, but with that large outlook which is a quality of British statesmanship of today. He brings out finely the greatness of the Empire in what one might call its mechanical interpretation, that is to say, the thought and energy and money which have been spent upon the steam and electric instruments which have opened up new countries and brought them near to England, the nerve center of the Empire.

Seven good maps show the sea routes via the Panama Canal, the world's submarine cables, wireless world charts, and the railway systems of Canada, Australia and Africa. The appendices give more detailed information than can be found in the text on the newspapers of the colonies, the results of the Imperial Press Conference of 1920, on airships of the Empire, with proposals of the colonies to the British Air Ministry, the ship routes from the United Kingdom to the Far East, and recommendations of the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee.

Elmer Roberts

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, by James M. Beck. New York. Doran. 1924. 352 pages.

This book traces the development of the constitution of the United States from its origins to the present day. In addition it gives a forecast of the future. This forecast is based not upon principles of government, but upon national morality and social tendencies.

The first 197 pages, covering the origins of the constitution, add nothing new to the subject. The field has already been tilled from every angle by three schools of constitutional writers. Mr. Beck upholds every principle of this document as something sacrosanct.

This applies even when he discusses the "balance-wheel of the constitution" (the Supreme Court), the system of checks and balances, which has so often brought stagnation to governmental activity in the United States; or even the constitution and American foreign relations.

The writer approves of senatorial control over foreign relations, for if a President, who was by descent connected with a foreign country, were given this control, a dangerous situation would result. At the same time he is unwilling that the United States should adopt the British parliamentary system and thus end the possibility of a Government running counter to the wishes of the people.

The last two chapters of this book discuss "the decay of leadership" and "the revolt against authority" but not the constitution. Here the writer clearly portrays the present social trend. In particular he notes the decay of the press, the present trend to the inane and abnormal. Then

among humanity in recent years has come an unprecedented aversion to work, thirst for pleasure, materialism, and hatred among men. These tendencies, not connected with the constitution any more than any other subject, are all vividly discussed.

Walter Russell Batsell

McADOO, by Mary Synon. Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1924. 341 pages.

This unusual biography is worthy of particular attention. After the heat and stress of the recent Democratic primaries and the National Convention, it is peculiarly illuminating on certain of the points put forward by Mr. McAdoo's friends on his behalf during that tempestuous conflict. Beginning with the boyhood of the subject of the biography, in poverty resulting largely from the effects of the Civil War, though descended from a line of ancestors of ability and distinction, the writer traces Mr. McAdoo's career through his early struggles to his ultimate professional and political success. The book is too long and the subject too complex to permit of adequate treatment within the limits of this review, but among the points of greatest interest may be mentioned the relations of Mr. McAdoo with President Wilson, the colossal work and responsibility which developed upon him as Secretary of the Treasury at the outbreak of the War, the correspondence between him and Mr. Clemenceau over the grave questions of financing the American troops and dealing with French credits in America, the loan to the Allies, the Railroad Administration, the War Risk Insurance Act, the question of the so-called "Money Trust", and the creation of the Federal Reserve Board.

Through these pages stalk the figures of Wilson, Bryan, Baruch, Untermyer, Baker, Carter Glass, and the other well known figures of the War. The Riggs Bank incident is explained and the condition of the Treasury Department, its traditions and the economic forces which produced or contributed to that condition are ably discussed. Mr. McAdoo's connection with the Federal Reserve Act is referred to in a letter from President Wilson, which may well be quoted. It says:

"Your letter of December twenty-third was very generous and gives me a great deal larger share of the credit for the currency legislation than is at all due me. In looking back upon those months of struggle, I realize how absolutely indispensable and invaluable the part was which you, yourself, played. I think that Owen and Glass would agree with me that without your constant guidance and mediation the task would have been well-nigh impossible, and I am sure they would join with me in the warm and deep admiration and gratitude which I feel for the part which you, yourself, played. I am sure they would also feel as I do an

immense satisfaction that the organization of the new system is to be largely in your hands."

On the whole, this book, prepared obviously in a spirit of judicial fairness, will do much to reinforce the arguments of Mr. McAdoo's friends, and to answer those of Mr. McAdoo's critics.

B. H. Conner

FROM IMMIGRANT TO INVENTOR, by Michael Pupin. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 1923. 396 pages.

This is the most simply told biography of a foremost scientist of today, and an extraordinary book.

Michael Pupin was born in Serbia of peasant stock. In his veins ran the blood, not of serfs, but of the fighters and border-men of hardy faith and staunch honour. Their spirit was his, exalted and purified by the Holy wisdom of a wonderful mother. During the summer nights he, with his comrades, guarded the cattle near the dangerous border, and, like the shepherds of old, they pondered upon the mystery of the stars, of sound and light. What were these? None could inform him, but he never rested until he had attained an approximate answer.

Urged by his hunger for wisdom and his horror for tyranny and sham, he migrated to America when still but a penniless lad. "Seek and ye shall find." America soon opened her arms to this high-quester; the spirit of Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln, informed his spirit, Columbia College gave him the rudiments of the science which he craved, while later, Cambridge and Berlin bore him on. America however was paramount, so back to America he came: presently his discoveries, ripe fruit of his knowledge, repaid his land of adoption, whereupon honour and wealth flowed back to him.

Many, seeing light, have worshipped the sun; to others, the mere attainment of knowledge seems a goal sufficient unto itself; but to the greatest, which are the simplest minds, knowledge has appeared but as the guiding thread which leads through the labyrinth.

The thread that Pupin followed was that of research into the primary marvels that surround us, —electricity, light, sound, which are all as one— the further he went the more surely he found himself approaching the Great Cause of all that is.

George G. Fleuret

AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT OF R. L. S., by his Stepson Lloyd Osborne. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1924. 155 pages.

This little book would seem to be the last word the family of Stevenson's wife can have to say about him. It is surely intimate enough, not only regarding R. L. S., but regarding also his stepson.

It contains nothing really vitally new regarding "Luly", as Osborne calls his step-father, but it is gossipy and carefully presents Stevenson as his public sentimentally regards him always, and as it is very evident now that he will be regarded in the anecdotal history of letters. His generation has nearly passed, and his son-in-law having, one would say, exhausted the subject, the Scotch essayist may now be safely left to be judged by his work. It is time.

Mildred Aldrich

THE REAL JOHN BURROUGHS, by William Sloane Kennedy. New York & London. Frank Wagnalls & Co. 1924. 250 pages.

The author was a close friend of Burroughs, knowing him intimately and admiring him discriminatingly. This dainty little volume, illustrated with photographs, moreover contains many letters from Burroughs to Kennedy, and some also from Walt Whitman. Thus we have the portrait of a lovable man depicted with that inside knowledge which contributes those personal touches and reminiscences, that alone can draw one close to a person.

Still the book somehow fails to charm: like a roughly lined coat it neither glides on smoothly nor permits one to snuggle into it comfortably and yet it is a good coat.

Although he admires his friend, Mr. Kennedy does not hesitate to criticize where criticism seems due. Of him also might be said: "I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him."

George G. Fleuret

BLISS CARMAN, by Odell Shepard. Toronto. McClelland & Stewart. 1923. 184 pages.

The author, who is not only a professor of literature but a poet, has written an exceedingly interesting appreciation of the poetry of Bliss Carman. Carman, he says, was most deeply influenced in his art by the French *Parnassiens* with whom his studies in France brought him in touch, and in his thought by the great French teacher, Delsarte.

While he was, therefore, most clearly original in his nature poetry, his finest work, in Mr. Odell's opinion, is to be found in his love poetry. "Songs of the Sea Children" he describes as the most beautiful and perhaps also the most impressive of all his books. Next to this in importance he places "Sappho", which is in some ways a continuation of "Songs of the Sea Children", and "Behind the Arras".

Among individual poems, "At the Great Release", published in "The Book of Valentines", seems to him the summit of Carman's poetical achievement,

and "The Eavesdropper", published in "Low Tide on Grand Pré" he describes as one of the most haunting poems written in our time. The last verse of this reads:

"And all the swarthy afternoon
We watched the great deliberate sun
Walk through the crimsoned hazy world,
Counting his hill-tops one by one."

BARRETT WENDELL AND HIS LETTERS, by M. A. de Wolfe Howe. Boston. Atlantic Monthly Press. 1924. 350 pages.

The subject of this volume is fortunate in having for his biographer Mr. Howe, an accomplished man of letters, a personal friend, a fellow Harvard man, and of the New England circle in which Mr. Wendell found himself happiest. The kind reader of the book will sympathize with the biographer's amiable tolerance for his friend's eccentricities,—his amusingly fantastic snobbishness, his habit of climbing his family tree, his whimsical unreasonableness, etc.—which had at least the virtue of enlivening class-room hours, and of providing Harvard with an original, who added for a generation, here a little, there a little, to the gaiety of American academic groves. The same kind reader will also accept heartily this book's essential judgment of Mr. Wendell as a devoted and stimulating teacher and a loyal, generous man, who, for the rest, was not lacking in a saving grace of wit.

Professor Wendell's year in France (1904-1905), whither he came as the first American Exchange professor—on the James Hazen Hyde Foundation—was the red-letter year of his life, and resulted in the writing of what is his best book, "France of To-Day" (1907), a genuine contribution to knowledge, with the flavor of all that was most original and agreeable in its author's personality. "France of To-Day" will surely survive everything else he wrote, whether in the field of fiction, of biography, of the essay, or in the field of the familiar letter, where a perusal of the present volume will not give him a distinguished place.

To conclude, we offer two modest samples of the wit and point which were not wanting in Mr. Wendell's literary equipment, one to the address of Yale, and the other to those of our compatriots in America who insist on abusing French books. The first was his reply to a French professor in Paris who asked him why Yale had chosen for its motto *Lux et Veritas*,—"Parce qu'à Yale la vérité est toujours un luxe"; the second a sentence from "France of To-Day",—"The French are given to writing things which they would not say; English-speaking men are given to saying things which they would not write."

Horatio S. Krans

CLYDE FITCH AND HIS LETTERS, by Montrose J. Moses and Virginia Gerson. Boston. Little Brown & Co. 1924. 406 pages.

Just the sort of letters one would like to write—and can't! They are full of fun and amusing descriptions and the spirit of the boy who never grows up. Some of his descriptions might almost be called rugged, such as the one of the beds in Robda, Spain, of which he wrote that they, "though hard, were dead".

Three things stand out,—Clyde Fitch's love for his friends, his love of beauty in any form, and his absorption in his work, work often carried out despite illness.

He wrote 36 original plays, 21 adaptations, and 5 dramatizations of novels, as well as several books; certainly a large amount of work for a man of only 44! Among some of his best known plays are "Beau Brummel", "Nathan Hale", "Barbara Frietchie", "The Truth", and "The City".

His letters are most vivid and entertaining, doubly so if one is interested in the theatre. The book has an introduction by the well-known critic Montrose Moses, is illustrated, and has an index.
Marguerite Holm

WOODROW WILSON, A CHARACTER STUDY, by Robert Edwards Annin. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1924. 404 pages.

This volume is not a biography or "life" but is the most comprehensive presentation of the character and work of Woodrow Wilson from 1890 to 1920 that has yet been published. The setting begins with the twenty formative years of later prominence in which the character discussed was professor and president at Princeton University. The work of the later president during those vigorous years in which he regenerated a university scholastically, introduced a balanced elective course of study, attempted to reform a stratified social organization, and then entered politics as a result of personal antipathies and his "not very edifying" opposition to certain men and a graduate school at Princeton, are now generally known but are given here in clear perspective.

The second phase of this character study deals with its subject as a political leader. Beginning with the championship by Dr. Wilson of progressive principles as governor of New Jersey, Mr. Annin interestingly traces the steps that led to the presidency and later years. Much of the material is new; chapters labeled "Wilson and Harvey", "McCombs and Tumulty", "The Passing of Bryan", and "Wilson and Roosevelt" can not but be read with avidity.

Mr. Annin shows a fair knowledge of the historical and contemporary events that go to make his work valuable. Later judgment will hardly dispute his indictment of the Wilsonian policy towards

Mexico in 1914. Less justifiable is his attack against "the great indecision", or the failure of the United States to declare war upon Germany in 1914 particularly in view of the support of neutrality by the American people in the election of 1916. Then in the general account of the war period one suspects strong personal bias. Further lack of objectivity is shown, in that space is given to trivial matters that show personal faults at the expense of larger problems.

The author suggests, in the preface, his own conclusion: "that Dr. Wilson was a statesman of high aims and unique talents, whose life work was hindered by a faulty perspective—personal and political". From the evidence given this conclusion is justifiably deduced. At the same time the impartial reader will look forward to a time when scientific historians and psychologists are able objectively to estimate respectively the work and the character of Woodrow Wilson.

Walter Russell Batsell

THE APOSTLE PAUL AND THE MODERN WORLD, by Francis Greenwood Peabody. New York. MacMillan. 1923. 280 pages.

To one who is interested in the heated controversy now raging in the religious world between Fundamentalism and Modernism this latest book from Professor Peabody's lucid pen will prove worth while reading.

One might imagine that such an eminent modernist as the author would have scant sympathy for the Pauline theology. But the Harvard teacher defends Paul on the one hand against his critics who declare the apostle a despoiler of pure Christianity, and on the other hand against his friends who have made him out a hyper-Calvinist.

The problem of Paul is whether he or Jesus founded Christianity. "Was Paul a bold innovator involving the plain gospel in subtle reflections which have perplexed Christians ever since, or was Paul the first to realize the meaning of the Gospel and to give it a supreme place among the purposes of God?"

Professor Peabody studies Paul the man, his letters his religion and his ethics, and with keen psychological analysis shows how the teachings and life of Jesus filtered through the apostle's mind, temperament and spirit. He shows how clearly Paul grasped the essential principles of Christianity while coloring them with his mysticism, his dramatic sense and his Hellenic training. He was not, the writer declares, the preacher of the religion of fear, but the most convincing witness of the untroubled joy to be found in religious faith.

Professor Peabody thinks that Paul's was a modern mind, and that his astonishing energy and loyalty to truth should appeal to the modern world.

This attempt to humanize the great apostle, to make him a real man among men, to clear his record of traditional accretions and to show that "while his eyes are on the stars his feet are on the ground", is a distinct contribution to the Pauline anthology. The fair-mindedness of the argument as well as the clarity of style ought to commend it to a host of serious-minded folk.

Here is the gist of the volume: "The religion of Paul is fundamentally what the modern world so insistently demands, a religion of sanctified sanity and illuminated common sense." If we had more such books there would be a wider circle of readers interested in religious problems.

Joseph Wilson Cochran

SAINT HELENA, LITTLE ISLAND. Tr. from the Russian of M. A. Aldanov, by A. E. Chamot. New York. Knopf. 1924. 194 pages.

An interesting book, tracing the influence of Napoleon's downfall on the little group of people brought to St. Helena. The first part, dealing with Susie Johnson, a rather dull little girl whose mother married Sir Hudson Lowe, is the least interesting but it is brief. The most vivid personage in the book, with the possible exception of Napoleon, is Count Balmain, the Russian Commissioner, Scotch by ancestry, an interested spectator of life in all its details, and a confirmed heartbreaker: one doubts whether he would ever have married Susie Johnson when she was sixteen and he forty if it hadn't been for the fatal dullness of being shut in with this queer little international group who never saw the great man they were there to guard.

The bitterness and boredom of the Emperor's exile, the devotion of friends whose loyalty was their only chance of fame, the stupidities of Sir Hudson Lowe, are shown with biting clearness, as well as the hideousness of enforced boredom for an active and indomitable mind. So much calumny and so much sentiment have been spent upon the strange drama of St. Helena that it is refreshing to find Napoleon treated neither as saint or devil, but after all his glory, a terrible victim of human circumstance.

There are a few passages in the book that are magnificent, notably the scenes after the death of Emperor Paul, the glimpse of Napoleon throwing stones at the trout, and finally the description of his death. The friendship between Napoleon and Betty Balcome is charmingly described, but one finds almost the same details in other histories.

On the whole this is an interesting and unusual book, full of detail, and showing admirably the forces stirring in that little island while the great captive lived.

Alice Frankfurter

A MAN—FINISHED, by Giovanni Papini; translated by M. P. Agneti. London. Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. 1924. 320 pages.

This book, which has been published by Harcourt Brace & Co. in the States under the title of "The Failure", has been rather more appropriately named there than in England. Not that Giovanni Papini has remained a failure; his book on the Christ would disprove such assertion. But the volume here under review, as a literary product, as a human document, as an argument, is indeed an utter, a dismal, a tragic-comic failure.

Signore Papini went forth twelve years ago to give battle in these fifty chapters, and he meant to insure victory for himself against those, who had impolitely inferred that he was a "finished man", by soullessly laying bare the secrets of his soul. The result is a rambling jumble of neurotic patter, which conceivably might possess some transient value to medical students, desirous of becoming psychiatrists, but which surely would never have appeared in foreign translations but for the success of the signore's later work on the Redeemer.

Egomania flourishes on every page, but without the saving grace of individuality of purpose or originality of thought, let alone a glimpse of humour. Slapstick philosophy stares one in the face, paired with the hopeless immaturity of a far from sympathetic Peter Pan of stunted growth. On pages 84-85, for example, the author rises into the often involuntarily amusing sphere of megalomania when he makes a discovery to the effect that *he is the world*, modestly pronouncing "that when I die the whole world will be annihilated".

Signor Papini intrigues his reader somewhat when he says: "I do not write to make money. I write for the sole purpose of relieving myself." Yet he changes his mind anon—distinctly his most engaging habit—and says later to the younger generation, though he was but thirty himself at the time, that "it is for your benefit that I have collected together the documents and arguments for the defense". And again we read: "Not only am I not finished, I am actually inexhaustible." *Ultima ratio Regis!*

The book is probably one that today gives pain even to its author. To a reviewer, who prefers to praise, the task has been one of mild torment.

Frits Holm

AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, 1865-1877, by Susan Lawrence Davis. New York. American Library Service. 1924. 316 pages.

This book is a literary curiosity. It was undoubtedly written with the best of intentions, and there is much of interest in its pages, but the gushing,

sentimental style of its author detracts greatly from its merit.

There is too much repetition, and there is page after page of genealogies of "locally prominent" people, such as one finds in the county histories so popular all over the United States a few decades ago.

Miss Davis quotes many conversations she has had with founders of the original Ku Klux Klan, and her usual authority is "So and So gave me this fact for this history". She saw parades of the Klan as a child, and evidently had unusual opportunities for getting first-hand facts about the workings of the Order. No one who has at all studied the question doubts today that the Ku Klux Klan did save white supremacy in the Southern States after the fall of the Confederacy, and prevented the stricken and conquered seceding states from joining Haiti and Santo Domingo in the hopeless mire of Black Barbarism. It is a pity that this "Authentic History" of the Klan which accomplished such a great work could not have been edited by a skilled writer, and the kernel of real historical matter it contains extracted and put into a readable magazine article. A wide-spread interest aroused by the publicity given the post World-War organization which has usurped the name of the great Klan of Reconstruction days, assures heavy sales of any book dealing with the Ku Klux Klan; therefore Miss Davis' work is published as written.

Paul Rockwell

FROM A PARIS BALCONY, by Ernest Dimnet. London. Grant Richards. 1924. 234 pages.

Most of these enjoyable essays were first published in *The Saturday Review*, and include sketches of life in Paris, and impressions of contemporary politics and literature.

Canon Dimnet has seen almost everything from his balcony at the College Stanislas, and has found everything which he has seen interesting—at least he writes as if he had. The subject of one sketch is the Paris ghetto of the Rue des Ecoiffes; of another the chapel of Marie Bashkirtseff in the churchyard at Passy; and of a third, a visit to the studio in Auteuil of the painter and author, Jacques Blanche. Other essays relate to literature; among these are a review of Herr Grautoff's "Die Maske und das Gesicht Frankreichs", and a clever imitation of Marcel Proust.

But of greater interest even are his occasional expressions of opinion; for example, when he speaks of the partiality of modern French readers for foreign literature, and again when he says that the French of twenty-five years ago were, apart from the enterprising people who read *Le Temps*, entirely indifferent to foreign affairs.

CHINESE LANTERNS, by Grace Thompson Seton. London. John Lane. The Bodley Head Ltd. 1924. 373 pages.

China, both as empire and republic, has been the victim, more than any other country I know of, of those globe-trotters and journalists, who labour under the curious conviction that it is possible to write intelligently, let alone correctly, about Chinese questions after a month or two among those whom they love to style "Chinamen". It simply can not be done.

The author tells us, how she was attracted by the thought of going to China in order to attend the wedding of the ex-emperor a couple of years back, and in order to look up Dr. Sun Yat Sen and some other leading figures in the old Land of Sinim. About her experiences in Manji and Cathay she writes at length—often entertainingly, but always under the handicap of lacking accuracy—and she includes some chapters concerning today's occasional modernized woman within the Middle Kingdom.

Mrs. Thompson Seton's twenty-nine chapters might have formed acceptable contributions to some ladies' magazine, for in such periodicals little beyond the needs of the hour is ever exacted. But, done into a book, her experiences—unedited and, with regrettable frequency, flawed—become a menace to those who are desirous of learning more, through conscientious study, of our fellow beings on the other side of the "lantern".

Frits Holm

THE DIFFERENCE AND OTHER POEMS, by Harriet Monroe. Chicago. Covici-McGee. 1924. 123 pages.

Harriet Monroe's contribution to poetry is not so much in her capacity as a poet as in her editorship of "Poetry: a Magazine of Verse", published in Chicago, in which she has championed the cause of moderns with a staunch heart.

As a poet, she hinders herself by a certain meticulous, spick-and-span quality which effectively kills the possible beauty of her work. One is reminded, in this little volume, of a New England farm kitchen thoroughly scrubbed, pots and pans shining, presided over by a severely chaste spinster whose sole companion is a black tom-cat by the name of Jasper. That is the spirit of the book of poems which Miss Monroe has appended to an incredibly academic preface. And while New England kitchens and spinsters and tom-cats have been immortalized by Robert Frost, their claim to romantic fame rested not in themselves, but in him. The title poem is an instructive blackboard lecture with two exhibits. "Children", says Miss Monroe a bit sternly, "you will observe how people talked, thought, and acted in 1823. Exhibit A. Now, glance if you please, at B. Compare A

with B. Who will tell me what is the difference between 1823 and 1923?" Of course no one answers, because she takes the words right out of your mouth and writes a poem about it.

Included in this volume is the *Columbian Ode*, which, so we are informed, was the official ode of the World's Columbian Exposition, written in 1892.

Charles McMorris Purdy

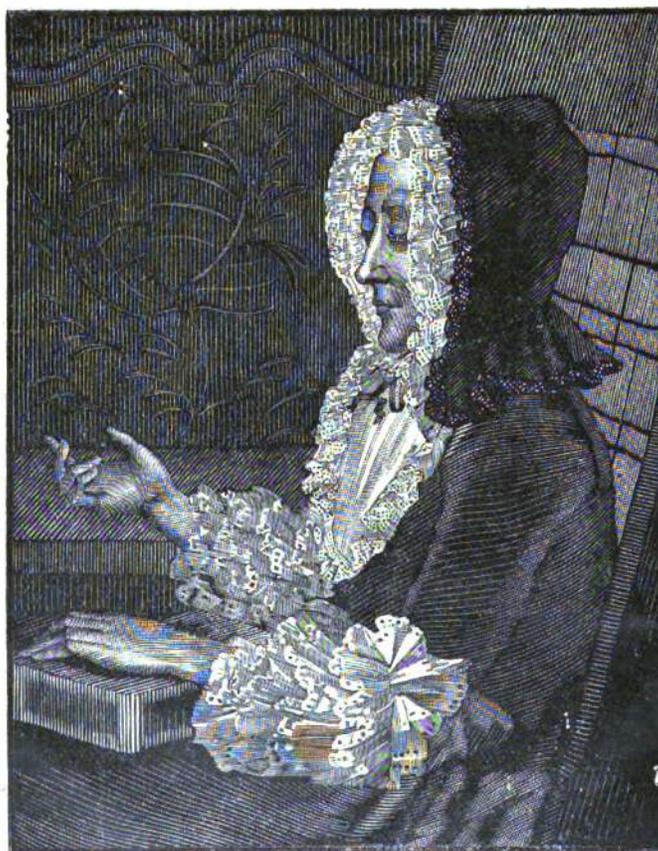
WILD CHERRY, by Lizette Woodworth Reese.
Baltimore. Norman Remington Co. 1923.
68 pages.

The author of "Wild Cherry" goes out gathering blossoms and cherries, but in the manner of one who touches beauty with hands that are carefully protected from flower and fruit alike; which

pluck and hold the substance but cannot stain the fingers with the rich, wild juice. The lyrics run smoothly and musically, without any obvious faults to trip them up, nor any certain merits to recommend them. In reading them, I was not conscious of effort, but I was not stimulated. I passed from one to another because the pages were easily turned. I was pleased, yet found nothing memorable in the pleasure.

I would not return to "Wild Cherry" to read any particular poem in the little collection. If the book were lying about, I might pick it up and glance through it, perhaps without realizing that it was being re-read. But if it were put away on a shelf, no magnetic appeal would call me to its particular corner; I should let it stay there quietly and decorously.

Harriet S. Bailey



MADAME DU DEFFAND

From her "Lettres à Voltaire" published by Bossard as one of their "Collection des Chefs-d'Œuvre Méconnus".

"As much or more may be learnt from the letter-writers as from the writers of memoirs", Edward Dowden says in his "French Literature". "If Voltaire did not take the first place by his correspondence, so vast, so luminous, so comprehensive, it might justly be assigned to his friend Mme. du Deffand."

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 Ex Libris.

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- DIMNET, ERNEST. *From a Paris Balcony*. London. Grant Richards. 1924.
- DREVES, REV. F. M. *Our Pilgrimage in France*. London. Sands & Co. 1924.
- FAGAN, JAMES O. *The Old South, or the Romance of Early New England History*. Boston. Geo. H. Ellis Co. 1923.
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- HAMILTON, MRS. MARY AGNES (ADAMSON). *England's Labour Rulers, by Iconoclast, (pseud.)*. New York. Thomas Seltzer. 1924.
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- LONGNON, JEAN. *King's Lessons in Statecraft: Louis XIV; Letters to his Heirs*. London. T. Fisher Unwin. 1924.
- MASON, MICHAEL H. *The Arctic Forests*. London. Hodder & Stoughton. 1924.
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- SKINNER, M. P. *The Yellowstone Nature Book*. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. 1924.
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- THESE EVENTFUL YEARS. *The Twentieth Century in the Making, as Told by Many of its Makers*. London and New York. The Encyclopedia Britannica Co. 1924. 2 vols.
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- VALYI, FÉLIX. *Spiritual and Political Revolutions in Islam*. London. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 1925.

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- ANDERSON, SHERWOOD. *A Story Teller's Story*. New York. B. W. Huebsch. 1924.
- BIANCHI, MARTHA DICKINSON. *Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson*. Boston. Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1924.
- BROWNE, WALDO R. *Altgeld of Illinois. A Record of His Life and Work*. New York. B. W. Huebsch. 1924.
- CARON, CANON MAX. *Admiral de Grasse*. Boston. Four Seas Co. 1924.
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- TARBELL, IDA M. *In the Footsteps of the Lincolns.* New York and London. Harper & Bros. 1924.
- TOLSTOI, COUNT LEON. *The Truth About My Father.* London. John Murray. 1924.
- UNCENSORED RECOLLECTIONS, author of... *Things I Shouldn't Tell.* London. Eveleigh Nash & Grayson. 1924.
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- ALEXANDER, HORACE G. *Revival of Europe, Can the League of Nations Help?* New York. Henry Holt & Co. 1924.
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Literary Notes

An interesting circulating library for foreign books is the "Bibliothèque Étrangère", 3 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris (VI^e), of which Mme. J. Bucher is the director. German, Spanish, Italian and Russian books are to be found here,—in fact books in almost all languages except English—as well as translations from these languages into French.

In a recent article on Bret Harte in the *Nineteenth Century*, J. P. Collins gives the first place among all his stories to "Colonel Starbottle's Client".

In a review of Sherwood Anderson's "A Story Teller's Story" (Huebsch) in the *New York Times Book Review*, Lloyd Morris says that one cannot read it without being reminded of "The Education of Henry Adams". "Completely supplementing each other the two books together offer a consistent and total picture of the tragedy of idealism in contemporary America. In doing so they contribute to our literature the most searching and serious criticism that has yet been made of American culture, civilization and life."

In speaking of Edwin Muir's "Latitudes" (Melrose) the *Nation and Athenaeum* says "If all books of modern criticism were as good, one would have no anxiety about the art's future".

"Some Do Not" by Ford Madox Ford (Seltzer) is described by the *New York Times Book Review* as his best work and one of the ablest of recent English novels.

Shakespeare's *Troilus et Cressida*, translated by René Lalou, has just been published by Dent et fils as one of their *Collection Shakespeare*.

The best part of "The Beginning and the End of the best Library Service in the World" by Laura Steffens Suggett (San Francisco Publishing Co.) is the beginning, describing the organization of its celebrated county library system, traveling libraries, union catalogue, etc., and the concluding sentence, "Why not have the best library service in the world not only in California again but in every part of the world?"

In speaking of "The Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson" by her niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi (Houghton), Gamaliel Bradford says, "It is full time that the American public had its attention sharply recalled to one of the most original poets and especially one of the subtlest, most suggestive, most startling letter-writers that this country has produced."

"Periodicals for the Small Library" by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, just published by the American Library Association in a fourth edition, gives the following as the fifteen most important: *Atlantic*, *Century*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Harper's*, *Independent*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Literary Digest*, *National Geographic*, *Outlook*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Review of Reviews*, *St. Nicholas*, *Scientific American Monthly*, *Scribners' and World's Work*.

Of W. H. Hudson's fiction, "The Purple Land" and "El Ombu" will probably survive "Green Mansions" in spite of all popular preferences just now, Mark Van Doren says. "Far Away and Long Ago" will continue to seem one of the most beautiful of British autobiographies. "The Naturalist in La Plata", "Idle Days in Patagonia", "Nature in Downland", "Hampshire Days", "A Shepherd's Life", and "A Hind in Richmond Park" will long be classics in that form which Gilbert White invented but which Hudson developed in the direction of his more pungent genius.

In an article on Aldous Huxley in the *Bookman* for November Raymond Weaver describes his "Antic Hay" as a work unique in English, and worthy of the matured and pitiless genius of André Gide or Rémy de Gourmont, a novel of extraordinary vitality and bitterness and wit.

"The Life-work of Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) 1834-1913", edited by his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Adrian Grant Duff, and published by Watts and Co., is not a biography but a collection of essays on different phases of his work by those best qualified to write them. The chapters of widest interest, perhaps, are those on his contributions to education and letters by Sir Michael E. Sadler, and the biographical essay on his later life by the editor. In addition to these are chapters which review his work in political economy, anthropology, geology, zoology, entomology, and botany.

Donald Ogden Stewart's "Mr. and Mrs. Haddock Abroad" (Doran) is described by the *New York Times Book Review* as by far the funniest book he has written.

It is announced that C. Jean-Aubry is preparing, with the approval of the executors, an authorized collection of Conrad's letters. Jean-Aubry was a close personal friend of the great novelist, and is editor in chief of the French translation of Conrad's works, of which he will bring out eventually a complete edition.

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A Selected List of New French Books

FICTION

MARR S, PHILIPPE. *La Guerre à Vingt Ans*. Paris. Plon. 1924. 318 pages. Frs. 7.50.

An astonishingly mature "début" by the son of Maurice Barrès; a novel of the Great War.

DERENNES, CHARLES. *Le Vestiaire Sentimental. Emile et les autres*. Paris. Albin Michel. 1924. 254 pages. Frs. 7.50.

A satiric novel, in which the characters take the forms of cats and frogs. This is the third in a series of which the first two are "The Life of the Cricket" and "The Bat", — Prix Fémina-Vie Heureuse, 1924.

DUHAMEL, GEORGES. *Le Prince Jaffar*. Paris. Mercure de France. 1924. 262 pages. Frs. 7.40.

Short stories of Tunisian life, in which the characteristics of the various races living in this province are admirably depicted: Arabs, Berbers, Jews, Maitese, Italians and French. By the author of "Deux Hommes".

MILLE, PIERRE. *L'Illustre Partonneau*. Paris. Albin Michel. 1924. 256 pages. Frs. 7.50.

A character study of a French colonial official, a "personnage" in his province, which he has made his own in every sense and who, upon retirement to Europe, can no longer adapt himself to continental life. By the author of "La Détresse des Harpagon".

SANDRE, THIERRY. *Le Chèvrefeuille*. Paris. Nouvelle Revue Française. 1924. 224 pages. Prix Goncourt. Frs. 7.50.

Being the story of a man who lets happiness slip away from him. By the author of "Mienne".

NON-FICTION

BAZALGETTE, LEON. *Henry Thoreau, Sauvage*. Paris. Rieder. 1924. 356 pages. Frs. 8.75.

An exhaustive character study of the life of Thoreau. M. Bazalgette's life of Walt Whitman has long been well known to American readers.

FARRE, LUCE ALFRED. *La Victoire*. Paris. Nouvelle Revue Française. 1924. 430 pages. Dans la Collection "Les Documents Bleus". Frs. 12.

The author has examined the documents of all the countries concerned and therefore speaks with authority on the origins of the War. He also points the way toward a new French foreign policy.

FEGDAL, CHARLES. *Coins Curieux de Paris*. Paris. Librairie Stock. 1924. 175 pages. Frs. 15.

Description of twenty-one walks to twenty-one of the most picturesque and best known corners of Paris. Illustrated.

LOTI, PIERRE. *Lettres de Pierre Loti à Madame Juliette Adam, 1880-1922*. Paris. Plon. 1924. 250 pages. Frs. 7.50.

Intimate letters showing a side of this much loved writer not hitherto known to the public in general.

MARTIN DU GARD, MAURICE. *Impertinences. Portraits Contemporains*. Paris. Camille Bloch. 1924. 185 pages. Frs. 20.

Entertaining and pointed essays on contemporary French writers by the editor of the excellent weekly, "Les Nouvelles Littéraires".

MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. *Dialogues sur le Commandement*. Paris. Grasset. 1924. 184 pages. Frs. 7.50.

Three dialogues between a philosopher and a soldier, in the same vein as Montaigne and Montesquieu. By the author of "Ariel; la Vie de Shelley".

NOAILLES, COMTESSE DE. *Poème de l'Amour*. Paris. Arthème Fayard. 1924. 224 pages. Frs. 7.50.

Vigorous poems by the well known author of "L'Ombre des Jours".

MAUCLAIR, CAMILLE. *Claude Monet*. Paris. F. Rieder. 1924. 144 pages. Frs. 12.

The author has long been a student of the impressionist movement, and his book on Monet appears just at the moment when this great painter is officially recognized by the French Government. Fully illustrated.

"The Challenge of the Klan" by Stanley Frost (Bobbs-Merrill Co.) is described by the *Literary Review* as a model of impartial reporting; a carefully prepared statement of demonstrable fact, based chiefly on his own direct investigation, and as fully documented as the nature of the case permits.

"For some reason 'Sons and Lovers' is the favored child oftenest introduced in public as the full tide of Mr. Lawrence's achievement", says a writer in the *New York Evening Post Literary Review*, "and yet many of us will continue to find 'The Rainbow' his most certain masterpiece."

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AMERICAN

- American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals*, January: The Agricultural Situation in the United States.
- American Mercury*, February: The Monroe Doctrine, Charles C. Tach. George Moore at Work, Barrett H. Clark.
- Atlantic Monthly*, January: Chemistry and Peace, J. B. S. Haldane. Fewer and Better Books, a New York Publisher-Bookseller. A German Voice of Hope: Hermann Keyserling, Kuno Francke.
- The Bookman*, January: Pierre MacOrlan, Malcolm Cowley. The Stuff of W. B. Maxwell, Grant Overton.
- The Century*, February: A Conversation with Ernest Renan, Romain Rolland. At the European Switchboard, Charles Edward Russell.
- Current History*, January: The Ex-Kaiser's Denial of War Guilt, Robert Lansing. Geneva Protocol as it Affects the Monroe Doctrine, Francisco Garcia Calderon. The Causes of the Defeat of British Labor, S. K. Ratcliffe.
- The Dial*, January: Van Wyck Brooks. Gorham B. Munson.
- Foreign Affairs*, January: Coloured Troops in the Palatinate, Hugh F. Spender. Our Relations with Germany, Charles Roden Buxton.
- Harper's Magazine*, January: A Boy in the White House; Recollections of My Father, General Grant,—Part I., Jesse R. Grant. Baedeker Fibbed, Christopher Morley.
- The Independent*, January 3: Threatening a Solid Front; Will Japan and China Form an Alliance in the Far East, G. Nye Steiger.
- Literary Digest*, January 10: Where the Elections Leave Germany.
- — January 17: France to Pay Us by 2015. Women Who Help Boss Us.
- — January 24: French Ability to Pay.
- The Nation*, January 24: What Spain Faces, Carleton Beals.
- Pan-American Bulletin*, January: The American Press in Latin America, Wallace Thompson. The Novel in America, from the Spanish, A. S. Clulow; A Job of Understanding; the Work of the Foreign Language Information Service.

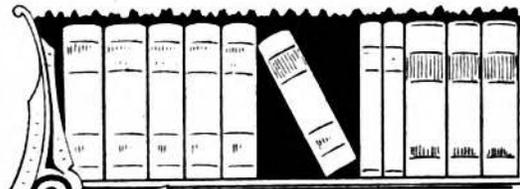
- Political Science Quarterly*, December: Mercantilism as a Factor in Richelieu's Policy of National Interests, Franklin C. Palm.
- Scribner's Magazine*, January: Reminiscences of Conrad, John Galsworthy. Mesocracy in France, Albert Guerard. The Provincial Universities of France, Paul Van Dyke.
- The Survey*, January 15: How the Immigration Law Works, Edith Terry Bremer.
- The World's Work*, January: Every Worker a Capitalist, David F. Houston. Gone is British Fear of Sovietism, Arnold Bennett.

BRITISH

- Asiatic Review*, January: The Safeguarding of Minority Rights in India, Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmed. The Netherlands East Indies and Their Position in the Pacific Ocean, H. Dunlop.
- The Conservative Review*, January 10: The Growth of British Air Power, G. C. Grey.
- Contemporary Review*, February: The French Outlook, Sisley Huddleston. The Mandatory System After Five Year's Working, J. H. Harris. Negro Race Movements in America, Rev. A. M. Chirgwin.
- Fortnightly Review*, January: The Great War and the Aftermath,—Part I, Bernard Shaw and Archibald Henderson. The Situation in the Far East, Robert Machray.
- — — February: The Italian Newspaper Press, James Murphy. Mr. Chamberlain at the Foreign Office, Hugh F. Spender. Europe and Communism, John Bell.
- The London Mercury*, January: Diary of Maurice Hewlett in Greece, 1914.
- The Nation and Athenaeum*, January 24: The Balfour Note and Interallied Debts, J. M. Keynes.
- — January 31: Naval Limitation and the French Programme.
- Nineteenth Century*, February: The Protocol, Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon Our Difficulties with Egypt, Lieut-Colonel P. G. Elgood. Should Englishmen Enter the Indian Services? Sir Reginald Craddock.

FRENCH

- Aesculape*, Janvier: Le Mouvement Médico-Historique: Société Française d'histoire de la Médecine, Jean Avalon.



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- Le Correspondant*, 25 Janvier : L'Amitié Franco-Américaine en 1925, — I. Les Dettes, Bernard Fay. La Littérature Catholique et la Tradition, Henri Bremond.
- — — 10 Janvier : Le Jardin des Lettres, Armand Praviel.
- L'Éducation Physique*, 15 Janvier : Les Paradis naturels de la gymnastique, F. Guinet. Une application naturelle remarquable de la méthode naturelle en montagne. R. Gelinet. Notes historiques et artistiques ; Amazones d'autrefois, D. Stohl.
- La Grande Revue*, Janvier : Renan et la question du latin, Henri Trochon. L'Œuvre de Saint-Georges de Bouhelier, Paul Blanchart. La Femme et le sentiment de l'Amour chez un romancier catholique : M. François Mauriac, Suzanne Normand.
- Mercur de France*, 15 Janvier : La Légende Napoléonienne aux Etats-Unis, Camille Vallaux. Du Plan Dawes aux Dettes Interalliés, C. J. Gignoux.
- — 1^{er} Février : La vie et l'Œuvre de Carl Spitteler, H. de Ziegler. Après la reconnaissance des Soviets, Victor G. Cadere.
- Le Monde Nouveau*, 15 Janvier : Deux Romanciers d'Aujourd'hui : Roger Martin du Gard et Henry de Montherlant, G. Heitz. Sur Leonid Andreieff, Maxime Gorki.
- Revue Européenne*, 1^{er} Janvier : Fragments du Journal d'Henry Luxulyan, Arthur Symons.
- Nouvelle Revue Française*, 1^{er} Janvier : A Propos de James Joyce et de "Ulysses", Valéry Larbaud.
- Revue Hebdomadaire*, 10 Janvier : L'Œuvre de la Régie Franco-Belge de la Ruhr, Colonel Romain.
- — 17 Janvier : L'Art et les Théories de M. Jules Romain, Robert de Ribon.
- — 24 Janvier : L'Héroïque Destinée de Marie Lenéru, Jean Balde.
- Revue Juive*, 15 Janvier : In Memoriam, Pierre Hamp.
- Revue Mondiale*, 1^{er} Janvier : De l'Utilité Sociale des Sciences Occultes, Dr. Foveau de Courmelles.
- — 1^{er} Février : Les Métiers Féminins dans la Bourgeoisie, L. Rocha. La Psychanalyse et l'Éducation, Albert Sauzède.
- La Revue de Paris*, 15 Janvier : Comment les Etats-Unis ont édifié leur Puissance, N. Murray Butler. Souvenirs sur Walter Pater, Mary Duclaux. La Réforme des Grands Bibliothèques de France, R. Roland-Marcel.
- — 1^{er} Février : Lettres à Monsieur et Madame de Monthou, Voltaire. Montréal, La Métropole Canadienne, J. Louis Jaray and Louis Hourticq.
- La Revue Universelle*, 15 Janvier : L'Esprit de Maurice de Guérin, Charles Maurras.
- La Vie des Peuples*, Janvier : Le Mouvement Littéraire en Pologne, Z. L. Zaleski.

In a review of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "The Little French Girl" (Houghton) *The Nation* says, "Miss Sedgwick is, of course a disciple of Henry James, and the ablest of them all, but," it adds, "though she is one of the most interesting of contemporary novelists she is not quite so interesting as her master was. We feel as we never felt with James that she has no further real adventures in store for her in the field of international manners because her mind is too clearly made up."

Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga", which is one of the truly notable achievements of English fiction in this or any other age, is now completed with the publication of "The White Monkey".

Among recent publications of the American Library Association are: "Library Buildings; notes and plans" by Chalmers Hadley; "Some Possible Developments in Library Education" by Ernest J. Reece, Principal of the New York Public Library School; "Periodicals for the Small Library", 4th edition, by Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota; and an "Index to Illustrations", by Frederick J. Shepard, of the Buffalo Public Library.

Hart, Schaffner and Marx offer a prize of \$5,000 for the best essay on the theory of wages. Inquiries in regard to it should be sent to Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, and manuscripts should be submitted on or before October 1, 1926.

"'Sard Harker' by John Masefield (Macmillan) is a tale which this reader found in his maturity as breathless as 'Robinson Crusoe' proved to be in his youth, Louis Bromfield says in the *New York Evening Post Literary Review*."

In a review of the collection of poems by Lizette Woodworth Reese, entitled "Wild Cherry", published by the Norman Remington Co., Baltimore, Charles Hanson Towne says, "I venture the opinion that there is no poet writing in America today who will enjoy a longer artistic life than she. I have never read a line of hers that I did not envy."

In a recent review of Joseph Hergesheimer's novels, Richard Hughes says that of his two most famous books "Java Head" and "The Three Black Pennys", the former is very much better than the latter.