New Fiction for Varied Tastes : Dante and Keats Anniversary

Two Lincolns, Abraham and Joe, Figure as Author and Character

Novelist of Cape Cod Writes New Story and the Great President Appears in Another

By Samuel Abbott

GALUSHA, THE MAGNIFICENT. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Published by D. Appleton & Co. $2.
THE PATH OF THE KING. By John Buchan. Published by George H. Doran Company. $1.90.

JOE LINCOLN adds a good half-dozen Cape Codders to his list of invented people who are faithful images of types to be found on the long arm of Massachusetts. Joe has said recently that he has twisted geography and jumbled names of places in mapping the Cape Cod of his novels. Those of his readers who know the Cape from Provincetown to the Falmouths are willing to stand up in court and testify under oath that they can set down many of his delightfully salty people on soil within a mile or two of their habitat in their creator's imagination—actual ground upon and against which he pictures them.

Galusha the Magnificent, Joe Lincoln's contribution to the summer booktide of the year, is built on lines rather different from the models of his other books. In it one finds a little group of men and women delightfully human, quick of wit and action, inquisitive of their neighbors, magnifying their own domestic affairs in a speech as provincial as the bayberry of their fields and dunes. The clan feeling, so evident in all Joe Lincoln's stories, is especially marked in Galusha the Magnificent. The plot develops cleavages and gusts of gossip, some of the latter unfriendly, but the deep mood of brotherly affection that seems to enfold like a mist the gauntly individual members of any Cape Cod village family, holds and saves in the end

Galusha Bangs, archæologist in search of health, arrives in East Wellmouth on a night storm. Ralph Pulcifer, the town financier, in motley business ventures, picks him up on the road and drops him on the porch of the Restabit Inn, closed and desolate, from which Galusha slumps through the mud to the home of Miss Martha Phipps. From that moment on to the end of the novel the Phipps house is Galusha's abode and the seat of his innocent campaign to right things of the pocketbook and the heart. For there is a bad mess in the little town—the wreckage of a development company left in many homes in the form of worthless stock. And there are two young people who love and desire to wed, but are thwarted by a father who is convinced that he is guided by the spirit of his dead wife.

It is our conviction that a good story is ruined in advance, for a possible reader, through the confidences of a critic or reviewer who confides the substance, the meat of its plot. The moments of suspense and surprise lose their glamour if one is able to anticipate them. And so we leave Galusha the Magnificent for you to open and enjoy to the full. It is a novel admirably planned, with more than one chapter marked by the imprint of Joe Lincoln at his tiptop of natural mirth. The pages on the spiritualistic séance at the lighthouse are undeniably good, full of chuckles. They should be read aloud in a company that relishes healthy American fun.

A day or two ago, while at lunch with a British novelist, we mentioned John Buchan and his work. The talk immediately skipped over into the field of romantic fiction, especially that of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Buchan showed clearly in his Greenmantle, a story of the late war, that he could turn the trick cleverly when the thing required was a yarn spiced with high adventure, and now he hands to us his The Path of the King, a study of the trek of a trait, if so it may be called, over the centuries. His theme is not one of reincarnation or strictly of inheritance; it is the trailing of a certain gentle nobility of soul that appears in certain men and women along a route of years, to come to full flower in Abraham Lincoln.

There are fourteen short, stirring, emotional or reflective panels in the general frieze of The Path of the King. They begin with a vivid setting in the snow-land of the early Norse sea kings and they end in the quiet room at Washington where Lincoln lay dead in 1865. The seventh of the series, that on the night of the St. Bartholomew massacre in the Paris of the Huguenot-Catholic struggle, is perhaps the best of the chain. We have read The House of the Wolf and other splendid stories of that awful midnight and dawn, but Buchan has done something in his Eaucourt by the Waters—the title of this seventh episode—that challenges the best of them.

THE LURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE
The rollicking story of another shipload of ocean excursionists who followed in the footsteps of Mark Twain's immortal "Innocents Abroad." Algiers, Malta, the Dardanelles, Ephesus, Syria, Damascus, Jerusalem and back to Egypt! Take this enchanting tour with Mr. Paine and enjoy evenings of complete satisfaction. *New Edition. Ill.* $3.00

HOW FRANCE BUILT HER CATHEDRALS
By Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly
The Boston *Herald* calls it: "Of living interest to the erudite devotee of the arts and to the person who simply enjoys, in books or travels, the wonderful and beautiful things that have come from the hand of man . . . The story of the French cathedrals against a human background—of the great men and women of the time." 30 *illustrations in tint.* $6.00

EUROPE'S MORNING AFTER
By KENNETH L. ROBERTS
The New York *Herald* writes: "Mr. Roberts is first cousin to Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee. He observes present-day conditions in Europe with a satiric aloofness."
The San Francisco *Bulletin* writes: "At every turn he is giving us the unexpected—the thing not mentioned in the conventional descriptions of Europe." $3.00

THE WAYS OF THE CIRCUS
By GEORGE CONKLIN
A famous lion tamer's account—by times thrilling, quaintly humorous or uproariously funny—of his fifty years with the circus, during which he saw it grow from a wagon show to its present dazzling wonder. Don't miss these inimitable reminiscences. The New York Times calls them: "Cramful of human interest." $2.25

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Modern Socialism

New Tactics Suggested for Radicals

THE LARGER SOCIALISM. By Bertram Benedict. Published by the Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE theories and methods of American Socialists are thoroughly overhauled in this book. The author evidently favors a radical modification of the existing political and economic order and its replacement by some form of coöperative commonwealth. But he is not willing to accept the gospel according to Marx without serious reservations. He feels that some of Marx's theories have been disproved by the course of events, while others are utopian, so far as their application to the realities of present-day American life is concerned.

Mr. Benedict is even more skeptical about the efficacy of the American Socialist party as an agency of social reconstruction. The party, in his opinion, "seems to labor under appalling ignorance as to the nature of most Americans." It probably does not contain "sufficient material . . . to fill efficiently merely the ten Cabinet positions."

He ascribes this weakness of the American Socialist party to various causes: An undue preponderance of foreign-born members, excessive dogmatism in its interpretation of contemporary events, inability to comprehend the psychology of the American masses and to cope with the older parties in their mastery of political technique.

Among the suggestions about new tactics which Mr. Benedict offers to the radical groups in this country one deserves mention on account of its originality. He proposes that a tour of American Christian Socialists, including as many clergymen as possible, should be arranged so that the people might realize that Socialism is not necessarily an exotic importation. One suspects that such a tour would discredit the clergymen more than it would raise the prestige of the Socialist party.

The author believes that the materialistic features of the Socialist doctrine should be kept in the background and its ethical appeal stressed in addressing the American masses. "Socialism in this larger sense," he says, "is primarily concerned with the kind of man produced under a socialistic instead of under a capitalistic order of society, rather than merely with the material contrast between those orders."

Bits About Books

Wells and the Best Books

One chapter in The Salvaging of Civilization answers the question "What would be the equivalent for the modern world of such a book as the Bible was for the ancient world?" Mr. Wells admits the virtues of the Bible and its importance in the modern world. But, "Its very virtues created its limitations. It served men so well that they made a canon of it and refused to alter it further."

Mr. Wells suggests the sort of books and laws that are necessary to form new standards. He mentions many, including his own Outline of History. "That Outline is, of course, a corrupting mass of faults and minor inaccuracies, but it does demonstrate the possibility of doing what is required." He outlines the contents of a new canon, to which he admits much of the old Bible, many of Shakespeare's plays (banishing "Romeo and Juliet"), the best books of Cervantes, Defoe, Dickens, Fielding, Tolstoy, Hardy, Hamsun, and passages from Abraham Lincoln, William Ernest Henley, Milton and others. Much that he would like to admit is put into an Apocrypha. He estimates that such a new bible could be made and put into most of the homes of the world for less than the United States is planning to spend on its new navy.

Why Wells Wrote His History

American readers may be interested in the story of the birth of H. G. Wells's Outline of History. The idea of writing an outline of history came to Mr. Wells at a dinner in London in the spring of 1918 at which Professor Henry Seidel Canby, then one of the editors of The Yale Review, was present. Among other guests were Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Anthony Hope, Professor Carl Fish and Professor C. N. Cunliffe. The discussion turned upon the need for a history of the Anglo-Saxon nations, prefaced by a history of Europe. "Oh, I shall go much further back than that," Mr. Wells remarked, "and begin with the earliest geological periods." The result of this determination was The Outline of History, which has been widely commented upon ever since its appearance in 1920, and to which Mr. Wells now adds a "Postscript" in the July number of The Yale Review.

ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, author of The Graftons, Watermeads and other novels of English life, now visiting this country

Oppenheim Writes for the Movies

E. Phillips Oppenheim has written an original motion picture play, "Mystery Road," for the Famous Players, which is being made in England, but which will soon be shown in this country. His novel The Great Impersonation (Little, Brown) is being filmed in Southern California.

"G. K. C." and Dickens

There is no more ardent Dickensian, nor any more versed in the study of Dickens, in all the regions where English is read than G. K. Chesterton, the famous English author, who has been making a very successful lecturing tour in the United States. He and Mrs. Chesterton were the guests of honor at a luncheon given in New York City by the Dickens Fellowship, and in the after-luncheon talk he told his hearers how much friendship between the English speaking countries depends upon literature. "Anglo-American friendship," he said, "is not so much an abstraction as it is a fable.

"The answer to the question how it can be made real, I think, is in imaginative art. Think of England in the terms of Sam Weller. Dickens may have had his quarrel with America, but nevertheless he made England human. What cannot be achieved by politics or diplomacy can be done through literature—seeing a nation as a real mass of humanity." Mr. Chesterton has certainly done his share in the interpreting of Dickens to all readers of English by his book entitled Appreciations and Criticisms of the Works of Charles Dickens, of which E. P. Dutton & Co. have lately brought out a new printing.

A Letter to O. Henry

O. Henry's publishers recently received a letter addressed in their care to O. Henry, Esq., which they, having no business connections with the spirit world, are unable to forward. The letter is from Santiago, Chile, and reads: "Dear Sir and Friend:

"I am fresh enough to call you friend right away, because you have done me a great service—you have made me laugh, a thing I had not been able to do for years. The reason why is that I have turned against bad luck, lots of it. But this morning when I was driving around this dirty town from one end to the other, yes, this morning I read your Options and have laughed as I never did. I am a Norwegian and can count my ancestors back to the year 623 A. C. and have gone through the positions of smith, shoemaker, poet, and now am a broker, which is the worst of all. Through all of this I have acquired 6½ languages (the half is Russian). I will pass England in February next year and hope I may be able to see you and get some other books of yours.

A Life of Christ

A notable work written by a world famous preacher that will take its place among the foremost religious books of recent years is The Life of Christ, by Rev. R. J. Campbell (Appleton).

It is written with all the beauty and dignity of style with which the author has won a vast audience from his pulpit by his previous writings. The Life of Christ represents years of study of the original sources and the most modern critical writings of foremost thinkers and scholars of all countries. It gives a vivid background of life in Palestine at the opening of the Christian era, it examines the Gospels in detail, it presents the principal sources for the life of Jesus and it narrates the whole course of his life and ministry that is known to us.

It should prove a valuable work not only to ministers of all creeds, students and librarians, but men and women everywhere.

ILLUSTRATION from Joseph Pennell's Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen (Macmillan)

ILLUSTRATION from Joseph C. Lincoln's new story, Galusha The Magnificent (Appleton), which gives a humorous and realistic picture of Cape Cod life

Labor Movement as Seen by an Ex-I. W. W. College Graduate

Frank Tannenbaum Holds Up Trade Unions as Hope of Future Peace and Freedom in Industry

By Frank V. Anderson
Of the Bureau of Industrial Research

THE LABOR MOVEMENT: ITS CONSERVATIVE FUNCTIONS AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. By Frank Tannenbaum. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THERE are two types who write about the labor movement, those for whom trade unionism is an object of scholarly, disinterested research and those for whom it is a tremendous challenge. The first have produced factual studies such as the Johns Hopkins and Wisconsin University series. The second have produced interpretative books such as Budish and Soule's New Unionism in the Clothing Industry, Carter Goodrich's Frontier of Control and Arthur Gleason's What the Workers Want. Frank Tannenbaum has made a notable addition to this group in his The Labor Movement; Its Conservative Functions and Social Consequences.

To the newspaper public Frank Tannenbaum is the I. W. W. boy who led the unemployed into the churches in the bitter winter of 1913-14. He took part in a dramatic gesture which labor made to call attention to unemployment. The march of Coxey's army to Washington, a quarter of a century ago, was similar to this. To-day Coxey threatens to repeat his march and Tannenbaum writes a book. One man's protest leads to protest, the other's to the interpretation of the labor movement as an attempt of the workers to gain security in the modern industrial world of insecurity.

Tannenbaum has thought about the labor movement and must talk over with others what he believes is its character and "historic mission." He might have written innumerable letters, but did write a book. It speaks face to face as individual to individual. This book is not a dogmatic statement. It is put forth as a working hypothesis which is here given in outline.

The world has been remade in the last one hundred and fifty years by the inventor and the engineer through the machine. Changes have been rapid, they are power driven. To the individual change means insecurity. The new machine displaces the old craft. With mechanical society has come unemployment, labor turnover and other threats to steady income. Organization of labor into trade unions is an attempt to stabilize employment, to secure for the worker an assured income. It is a means by which the individual escapes from his feeling of helplessness and gains in self-respect through his sense of power and increasing control over his work. This helps not only to redeem his work life, but through his assured place he can reach out for the full, the American life.

The trade union, far from being an accident, is an inevitable accompaniment of modern machine industry. Like an amoeba, the labor movement surrounds with living substance the object next to it. It takes the stamp of the machine. As long as industry exists it will tend to draw together those that are doing similar jobs. The unit of production has ceased to be the tool-using individual craftsman, it is the group of workers about a machine or series of machines in a factory. These may be prevented a thousand times from forming organizations, but in the end their community of interest will draw them into trade unions.

The labor movement tends to take over the managerial function of the employer, to demand increasing control of the job. It rebels against the profit motive, and labor being consumer as well as producer is interested in production for use. The problem of advance toward an industrial democracy is thwarted by the capitalist-employer. His refusal to allow the workers to tackle the purely technical or engineering problem of production forces them to resort to violence, to devote their strength to building up fighting organizations. Only when they have triumphed will class warfare be abolished and the problems of industry be withdrawn from the battlefield to be solved in the same spirit as those of sanitation.

The new industrial government which the trade unions are fashioning may be guessed at through analysis of the growing influence of the central labor bodies, the industrial unions and the national congresses of trade unions. The problems of administration involve education in the historical and economic background of the workers' job as well as the technique. This should mean an immense expansion in spiritual power.

If one can be permitted to guess at the reception of the book, it will be met by the distrust of many of the admirers of Frank Tannenbaum. There is a feeling among some radicals that going to college and writing solid books is an unconventional thing for a revolutionist to do. There is the belief that unthinking action produces more profound social change than thought; that there is no man who has written a book and remained a revolutionist to his death except Karl Marx. All writers are felt to have become conscious or unconscious deserters of the working class.

There are other readers who will heartily disagree with Frank Tannenbaum's interpretation of the labor movement. The employer views the unions from the outside as an ugly threat. He will read with satisfaction criticisms in the publishers' note. It will be hard for him to see the constructive tendencies indicated by the author. The employer will, however, agree with Frank Tannenbaum and William Z. Foster that the trade union is the reddest thing on earth. It seeks security for its members and in so doing will move heaven and earth.

There are also leaders among the new unionists who look upon the old line trade union movement critically. They see the lack of identity of interest between trade union officialdom and the rank and file. They agree with Hoxie in his description of the old unions building up of a "vested interest" which is anti-social. It will be hard for them to agree with the author in viewing the present labor movement as a psychological unit and as a power for the conservation of human resources.

Many employment managers will be much interested in the chapter on psychology and will shake hands with Tannenbaum when he insists that steady work is the great desire of labor. They will differ with him as to the means of gaining security. They will recommend an intelligent policy of personnel administration, stabilization of industry and not trade unionism as a conserving force.

The book is a challenge to thinkers. It is bound to receive wide attention. Its exposition is clear and logical. His work has a powerful swing and often poetic charm, although it is evident he is more interested in expressing ideas than in the manner of expression. The author's love of specific instance to back up theory reveals an unusual grasp of the everyday detail of trade union life.

Anniversary of Dante and Keats Honored by New Editions of Poets

Stately Measures of the Great Florentine and Singing Lines of London Poet in Memorial Volumes

KEATS. With notes by H. Buxton Forman. Published by Oxford University Press. $1.75.
KEATS. AN ANTHOLOGY. Published by Moffat Yard and Co. $2.50.
DANTE. Translated by Henry Francis Cary. Published by Oxford University Press. $1.75.

JOHN KEATS died on February 23, 1821. Any comment on his growth in fame and the present position he holds in British letters and in the field of the world's supreme poets would be a mere repetition of laudations. No nobler method of honoring a man who has sung well can be devised than offering to the public the whole bulk of his work in attractive form, with emendations, notes and collateral material of value for the study of text and the gaining of a close acquaintance with the creative mind of the poet. Two recent books in the area of Keatsiana are now before us: a volume of his poems, complete and rich in notes, and an anthology which is in effect an arrangement of poems in a new and instructive order, one intended to give a glimpse of the orderly development of Keats's power as a poet to an almost perfectly pure diction and great beauty in adornment by phrases opulent in color.

In the first of these two books there is a rare completeness of annotation in connection with such poems as "Lamia," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "The Ode to a Nightingale," "Isabella" and "Hyperion," the lower rungs of the singer's poetic ladder. We quote a passage from Forman's introduction: "It seems to me that in an edition of Keats intended to meet a popular demand among the educated classes, an attempt should be made to record precisely how and in what forms the text has come through the nineteenth century and reached his lovers and admirers in the twentieth." In obedience to this idea in preparation of contents this edition contains an extremely valuable section of over fifty pages on the growth of each of a number of typical poems to final form, with an accompanying wealth of enlightening comment.

One is somewhat surprised on opening Keats: An Anthology to find the famous sonnet, "Bright Star," leading off in the procession of poems included. Usually it is placed at the end of volumes of the poet's works. This collection has another surprise in store in its placing "Much Have I Traveled in the Realms of Gold" at the end. As in a recent edition of the poems of Wordsworth, there is in this volume a controlling and wise purpose at work, the assembling, not of all poems written by John Keats, but of a number of essentially interpretative ones, that a reader may obtain a view of stages of development. Keats never was a child picking at tuneful strings. He came to his lute full-fledged with divine abilities. But there is a gradation in his advance to his final ground of Greek loveliness and English setting and, by printing a number of his best loved poems in an order that makes of them mileposts along a lyric journey we are able to follow the singer's flight from "beauty made half-articulate to beauty in excelsis." This admirable treasury of the best things John Keats wrote, set down in an order that gives the reader an easily won comprehension of the poet's expansion to the full bloom of perfection, is a welcome addition to our shelves of British poets.

Dante died at Ravenna in July, 1321. And so this year rounds out six centuries since Guido performed royal obsequies in his honor. When the great Italian was laid away in the soil of his Italy, John Gower was singing his first notes in the arms of his mother in England, and Chaucer was to wait eight years before his eyes could open on English skies, if we can imagine him a mere promise in the hazy offing of possible destinies. The first edition of Dante of 1921 to reach us is that of the Cary translation, illustrated by the 109 drawings by John Flaxman. This translation has a history of over one hundred years—the first part appeared in 1805 and 1806—and it has held its place as a popular rendering in English of Dante's immortal poem through the years since its first appearance. But it has never been granted so luxuriant a body of associates in the way of explanatory text and chronological tables. Besides the Life of Dante, there are in this Oxford University edition of this year a Chronological View of the Age of Dante and nearly two hundred pages of Notes and Index.

No man can acquire a reliable picture of the Europe that immediately preceded the opening of new worlds through the discoveries of Columbus and his brother navigators and explorers without a careful reading of Dante. The cosmography of the period of the Florentine, the unrest that was beginning to stir and seethe in the souls of thousands of thinkers in lonely solitudes of mental balancings and wonderings, all the portent and the faith of the past of the period is mirrored in heavy shadow or in dim wavering hints of form in the lines of The Vision, to us generally known as The Inferno. As a book that hinges the old Europe to the new, it must ever retain its preëminence in a field now measured and mapped.

Dreiser on the Movies

THEODORE DREISER, in an interview granted to Edward H. Smith, gives his opinions on life, letters and the movies.

"Despite many defects," says Dreiser, "I think the movies show more of an advance than our current books or plays. They have a long way to go, but they give some evidence of being on their way. The trouble with movies as they stand and as they apparently must remain is that they are a composite of applied brains and borrowed ideas. But even so they are in the main truer to fact than the books and plays from which they are taken. . . .

"I do not believe there is any tendency in the country toward liberal letters. There is unquestionably a growing audience for books of a liberal character. But the growing clan of the lovers of these, contrasted with those who love a flivver and a bakery or a small insurance business, and who find that they have neither time nor the mind for anything above the mere matter and necessity of making a living, is as one to ten or twenty thousand. I mean that literally. Not that Americans are not intelligent, or, let us say, slick, in a commercial and material way. They are. In any material and mechanical way you cannot 'put anything over on them.' They usually sense about what you are planning to do and proceed to do it first. But the same people who can build a moving picture concern, a great popular magazine, a bank, a real estate concern or something of that sort, when it comes to letters of a liberal and artistic character are as dull as oxen."

Science of Auction

AUCTION BRIDGE STANDARDS. By Wilbur C. Whitehead. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

BEGINNERS and experts alike may profit from Mr. Whitehead thorough-going analysis of the principles of auction bridge playing, based upon the analysis of thousands of actual hands.

Broom Fairies

THE BROOM FAIRIES AND OTHER STORIES. By Ethel M. Gate. Published by The Yale University Press. $1.

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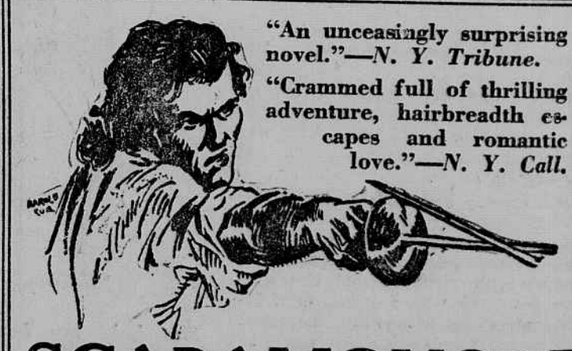

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