

BOOKS AND AUTHORS REVIEWS AND COMMENT

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ALL BOOKSTORES A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers THE ULTIMATE BELIEF By A. Clutton-Brock Warning the English-speaking race that in order to be strong, united, positive and efficient, they must have a sound, reasonable and elevating groundwork of real belief common to every one, and outlines the main spiritual laws along which the teaching of the rising generations must proceed.

A NEW NOVEL PUBLISHED TODAY of the GREAT OUTDOORS \$1.35 net. BIG TIMBER By the author of "North of Fifty-three" BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR "Oh, the Saginaw Kid was a rook in a camp, way up on the Ocon-to-o-o. And the cook in a camp in them old days had a damn hard row to hoe-hoh! Had a damn hard row to hoe." Stella Benton, a college graduate reared in luxury, became the cook in her brother's lumber camp in the Roaring Lake Region through the self-centered ambition of Benton that took no count of others. Here is a dramatic story that has lost nothing from Mr. Sinclair's handling. Stella, Fyfe, Benton, and the "other man" are human, live figures who are influenced—even made or broken—by the big timber around which they build their hopes.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND BOOK NEWS A Trio of Reforming English Churchmen and Their Influence: A Welcome Book, by the Rev. John Cadman.

THE THREE RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF OXFORD AND THEIR MOVEMENTS. JOHN WYCLIFFE, JOHN WESLEY, JOHN HENRY NEWMAN. By the Rev. John Cadman. The Macmillan Company. Such periods of renovation in the religious life of England as are brought under revival in the studies before us amply illustrate the way in which the national welfare has been involved in the spiritual fortunes of Oxford. Not that the university has always proved a genial mother to her reforming sons; for she has not infrequently exiled them in life and afterward has made some sepulchral reparations to their memory. Yet there have been the seasons of prophetic insights and of dreamings on things to come, when what Oxford has said on one day England has said on a tardy morrow. It is a pleasant inspiration that brings Dr. Cadman to recount the achievements of three Oxford scholars who were reforming churchmen in their time. In attempting an evaluation of the movements linked with these shining names the viewpoint, being modern, is necessarily that of the freedom of faith, and it is well beyond any sacerdotal sectarianism. Although Wycliffe was one of the last of the schoolmen and flourished four centuries before Wesley, the interval between the two leaders is lessened when one takes into account the fact that in more than one matter Wycliffe served as forerunner rather than as initiator of a new era. A fourteenth-century Master of Balliol who was capable of imagining a state of society in which the Church should consist solely of the laity could offer, as Dr. Cadman suggests, an exhilarating spectacle of moral integrity. "Christian men should know," said Wycliffe, "that whosoever liveth best prayeth best, and that the simple parson is a ploughman, who hath charity, is better than a thousand masses of covetous prelates and vain religious." If his logic leaped to conclusions where life would not always follow, it is not to be questioned that he accomplished substantial results in the direction of an English nationalism. Moreover, the assurance that Wycliffe and his associates translated the Bible into English, and that their translation was the first complete version thus made, "too well attested to be easily disturbed." By his own life and through the evangelizing zeal of his poor preachers Wycliffe gave a witness, sorely needed, in behalf of the Gospel in simplicity and of the primitive and apostolic devotion that spends itself that it may best mankind. "He was," says Dr. Cadman, "enough of the ascetic to despise the lures of the world; the man of affairs to know the deceptions of political strife; of the saint to regard that which he held as truth as more important than place or power." The fame of John Wesley has been emancipated from the disabilities of Methodist adulation and Anglican patronage, so that neither Southey nor Tyerman among the biographers are felt to give the note of finality in estimating this Oxford churchman's work in the world. Owing to the reports of Edward Fitzgerald and of later bookmen like Mr. Thomas Seconbie and William Robertson Nicoll, the journal of John Wesley is coming to recognition as a work of literary power. "There is hardly any book like it," says Sir William, "its shrewdness, its wisdom, its knowledge, are bordered with a pale edge of fire—the spiritual passion of the great apostle's soul." In the Journal, as nowhere else, one learns something of the scope of Wesley's intellectual energy. When his Oxford days are done, and he is journeying about England on horseback chiefly and to the tune of five thousand miles a year, he continues his reading. In religion and theology you would expect him to be a persistent reader, but he makes analyses of books old and new in philosophy, in aesthetics, in history, in antiquity and of the most recent rebellions, works in physics; authors like Machiavelli and Mandeville; Rousseau's "Emile," Voltaire's "Henriade" and Memoirs; the Medias of Marcus Aurelius, Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Tasso's "Jerusalem De-



BERTHA RUNKLE. ("Straight Down the Crooked Lane": Century Company) MAXIM GORKY. ("The Confession": F. A. Stokes Company.)

livered." Vallenty's Irish grammar, Sheridan's lectures on elocution; Shakespeare, Milton; Priestley's "History of Electricity." This is the man who could read a French play or a Greek tragedy as he rode, and could discount to preach to a company thrilled to the soul with the most marked by critical sagacity and frank, but not obsequious esteem. Dr. Cadman makes clear the fact that if the High Church position to the extent of not urging a preference for the mixed elements at Holy Communion, and of not continuing to demand the immersion of infants at baptism, he nevertheless remained an Anglican to his life's end. Nothing is less debatable than the statement that for a half-century Wesley kept his societies in subjection to the authorities stood convicted, as Mr. Seconbie has put it, of complete indifference to the spiritual side of religion and to the hidden spring that moves man to be religious. Dr. Cadman agrees with Baron von Hügel's description of Wesley as "the man of absolute judgments." He sees the almost inhuman element in the evangelist's self-discipline; he deprecates the antipathy and opinion strain that undoubtedly was part of his make-up. Even so, Wesley was the pioneer of a deeper and richer life in the England of his day, and his preaching brought memorable social consequences. Some of the inspiration is reflected in the thirty million extant adherents of Methodism; but it is also Wesley's honor that he was the means of modifying profoundly the life of the nation. In the chapters dealing with Cardinal Newman our author's diligent reading results in such a setting forth of the issues involved in the marriage of Anglicanism to a principle of the Roman Church as fully justifies this addition to the copious literature of the theme. Whatever you have learned from Dr. Whateo's "The Church as a Substantive Body or Corporation," the Low Church party could no longer hold him. Curiously enough, Whately the logician was later to attain eminence as a Low Churchman, while his pupil, with the same premises, but having the courage of his logic, was to go forth in search of that substantive body or corporation to which the term Church could be fitly applied. The classic self-revealing made by Newman in the "Apologia pro Vita Sua" have inevitably engaged the imagination of many sorts of churchmen, and it is not often given us to follow such an Odyssey of the soul. There is now more accessible than formerly the motive guiding the men in Oxford who were about Newman. It is that company were sturdy minds, neither blind nor blinded by the excellence of the leader. If it was at high cost that some became his comrades in the new life, it was no more easy for those who, like Pusey and Keble and Isaac Williams, were compelled in some measure to forego a friendship in which there had been a temper almost sacramental. As for Newman's influence on the Anglican Church, it is apparent that many in that communion who hold the ideal of a Via Media without deeming it a Roman road are inheritors of a doctrine which the Tractarian movement brought into prominence for the Church of the Western Obédience. Dr. Cadman ventures the belief that Newman was its greatest apostle since Bossuet. He adds: "None of them would endure the reconciliation of faith with reason; the one appealed to force, the other to imagination, against the process. But Newman succeeded in mitigating the irrational resentment which had prevailed against the papacy in England. The silent force of his example, even more than the eloquence of his writings, gave pause to those ardent partisans who saw nothing good in Rome. Thanks to Dr. Cadman's practical aim and catholic sympathies and in his style, these sketches will do more than begot reverie upon Oxford as the "home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names and impossible loyalties." They will refresh the heart of those who would believe in the possibility of human progress, and they will preach patience to those who wonder at the long delay of the commonwealth of the spirit.

ments. Indeed, he is not sure that any complete settlement of social and economic disputes is ever to be effected. The best he offers is a hope that the complexity of human motives and the interplay of conflicting instincts, tantalizing and bewildering as they are, may somehow be made to work more effectively for the promotion of human happiness. It is to that end that he has directed these discourses, and to that end they may well materially conduce.

INDUSTRY AND ALCOHOL.

The most ardent temperance enthusiast does not show greater hostility to the use of alcohol than America's captains of industry at the present moment. Take, for a single illustration, our greatest industry, the steel trade. It has before me a mass of letters from nearly one hundred and fifty manufacturers of iron and steel. They include the greatest concerns in the country; many of the constituent members of the United States Steel Corporation are represented. In these letters the responsible officials give their policy on the drinking question, and express their opinions as to its practical success. Through them all there runs the same tone; the opinion is unanimous that drinking, even in moderate amounts, decreases efficiency, increases accidents, and is altogether demoralizing to the workmen and to the plant. All these corporations are now conducting a great campaign against drinking. Already they have cleaned up conditions that existed only half a dozen years ago. All have eliminated from the steel industry that youthful Ganyemede who was once its conspicuous ornament—old Ben Franklin's "alehouse boy," who regularly "rushed the can" in working hours, for the refreshment regarded as essential to industrial efficiency and contentment. These steel mills will now "fire" instantly any man who drinks in working hours. Many are weeding out employees who stop on their way to the factory for their morning nip and on their way home at night for a similar purpose. A visit to the free lunch counter at noon frequently means dismissal. Before a man is employed he is asked if he uses alcohol; if he answers yes, the applicant does not get the job. Some of these concerns, like our greatest railroads, prohibit drinking both on and off duty, and discharge a man caught visiting a saloon at any time. A workman who cashes his pay check at a saloon is immediately sent to get his time; a garnishment of wages by a saloonkeeper automatically results in dismissal. The American Steel and Wire Company has ordered its men to withdraw from clubs where liquor is sold; a year ago the Carnegie Steel Company posted a notice declaring that all promotions hereafter would be made from the ranks of the abstainers. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company has prohibited foremen, bosses and other large phrases and confident pronouncements. Indeed, he is not sure that any complete settlement of social and economic disputes is ever to be effected. The best he offers is a hope that the complexity of human motives and the interplay of conflicting instincts, tantalizing and bewildering as they are, may somehow be made to work more effectively for the promotion of human happiness. It is to that end that he has directed these discourses, and to that end they may well materially conduce.

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visiting saloons; the example is too dangerous a one!—Burton J. Hendrick in Harper's Magazine for August. THE CONSTITUTION. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued "The American Plan of Government," by Charles W. Bacon, assisted by Franklin S. Morse. This book shows the general reader how the Constitution of the United States, which originally was intended merely to keep the peace between the states as they existed a century and a quarter ago, has become a system of administration affecting the lives and happiness of all the people of the United States. It presents the Constitution as a logical whole, with the amendments dealt with in connection with the clauses which they alter or supersede. It gives the meaning of each of the important words and phrases of our national fundamental law in the language of the judicial decisions by which they have been defined. Also A number of Choice Sets purchased from PRIVATE LIBRARIES. BRENTANO'S 5th Av. and 27th St., New York

and yet a subtle practicality, in the suggestion that some system of titles and trappings might be devised for the incitement of men to meritorious public achievement. The orders and titles in European countries are now more simular, quite divested of their ancient hierarchical content and significance. Yet what will not a man do for the sake of a peerage or for a bit of ribbon on his coat and a few letters after his name? Who, indeed, can tell how greatly the ambition for the red ribbon of the Legion has had to do with the progress of the French nation? Whether such a system of inspiration could be made effective here, if dissociated from differences in wealth and income, is a problem which Dr. Tausig discreetly, though by no means without persistence, leaves to the consideration of ardent social reformers. We are quite sure that the suggestion is no more fantastic than more than one other upon which Voltaire has been published and which Dr. Tausig is to be regarded with gratitude for not assuming in ex cathedra fashion to prescribe a sanction for the economic and social ills to which the race is heir. He avoids large phrases and confident pronouncements.

It makes it clear at the beginning that he is an unwavering disciple of Lucretius cum Darwin cum Haeckel. It is upon their theory of the origin and development of species that his discourse is chiefly based. That is, he constructs his most fascinating proposition, to trace the attributes of captains of industry and Napoleons of finance back to the intrinsic qualities of primordial protoplasm. Why not, in view of Spencer's discernment, in inert matter, of the promise and potency of every form of life? Why may not the bulls and bears of Wall Street have descended from a common ancestor? Dr. Tausig does not go so far as that, however. He is content to insist that we humans are simply animals, differing from the other animals in degree, but not in kind. True, men are inventors and money-makers, and the other animals are not. But that does not so favorably affect his argument. If we find in man and in other animals the same instincts or propensities, and if we find that those particular instincts and propensities have belonged to man from the beginning. But if man is found to possess—as he does—instincts which are not found in the other animals, what then? Why, those are simply to be regarded as not original traits, but exotic, adventitious, sporadic, coming from goodness knows where.

Indeed, Dr. Tausig very frankly recognizes that some important traits of man have no analogues in the other animals. For he presently tells us that the instinct of contrivance, with its most significant propensities of the human mind. Similarly he considers the psychology of money making, tracing a coherent course of development from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. First were the forces which brought about the feudal system. There were the struggles among clans and peoples, the predatory instincts which were universal, and the consequent need of protection against them. These were arose a superior class of titled warriors—knights errant, shall we say, against robber barons. Finally there came the acceptance and perpetuation among all the well-to-do of the ideal, thus established, of aristocratic position and conduct. This comes to pass the present-day amalgamation of the aristocracy of long descent with that of recent origin. This naturally leads to the fondness for titular distinction, which he rightly conceives to be about as strong in America as in Great Britain. "Every Englishman is said to love a title; every American is said to love a title. As he truly adds, the exaggeration is no greater in the one case than the other. The impassioned craving for academic titles, the multitudinous membership in fraternal orders, their marvelous lists of titular dignities, the scrupulous insistence upon always being known as "Third Assistant-Superintendent of Weights and Measures Jenkins," all suggest the universality of a propensity which may have had its ancestral analogues in the peacock or the pouter pigeon—or shall we say the jackdaw? There is infinite jest,

Why Hughes Finds Wilson Wanting

When the Republicans and former Progressives in Carnegie Hall applauded the emphatic statements in Mr. Hughes' speech accepting the Republican Presidential nomination, they were endorsing "the real Republican Platform," as one writer calls it. The applause was joined in by Colonel Roosevelt who sat in a conspicuous box and told reporters, after the meeting, what "an admirable speech" it was and how satisfactory he found the speaker's exposure of Mr. Wilson's Mexican Policy and Mr. Wilson's handling of our foreign affairs. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 12th, is an extensive article setting forth the views of both the Republican and Democratic press of the nation on this, Mr. Hughes' first important public utterance since his nomination. Other articles of timely importance in this issue are:

Mr. Hughes' New Suffrage Plank

Mr. Hughes has "stolen a march on President Wilson and has delivered a telling blow against him in many States, remarks the Washington Post, by coming out for the Susan B. Anthony Constitutional Amendment, providing for Woman Suffrage. What the country thinks of this latest move, as reflected in the Nation's press is presented in this interesting issue.

- The Black-List Protest
The Good the "Eastland" Did
On the Threshold of the War's Third Year
The Vindication of General Hughes
Horse-Chestnuts as Food
Living with a Bullet in the Heart
Back-Yard Irrigation
Sculpture at Buffalo
What's in the Name of a Novel
The Tragicomedy of Poland
New York Harbor "Bombarded"
America Gaging the War's Future
The Fryatt Case
Germany's Troublesome Socialists
Every One a Musician
Analyzing Champions
When Whisky is Not Medicine
Do the Sick Need Palaces?
The Real War-Poetry
Atrocities in English
Italian Catholics and the War
English Trenches the Church's Rivals

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August 12th Number—All News-dealers To-day—10 Cents

The Literary Digest FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

A STIMULATING BOOK The Psychology of Human Progress and Endeavor.

INVENTORS AND MONEY-MAKERS. Lectures on some relations between Economics and Psychology, delivered at Brown University, in connection with the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the foundation of the University. By F. W. Tausig, Ph. D., Litt. D., Henry D. Professor of Economics in Harvard University. 12mo, pp. 14. 15c. The Macmillan Company. We must revise the condemnation of political economy as "the dismal science." It is no such thing. It consists very largely of economics, and that is as entertaining as a best-selling novel. Perhaps, as the young woman says in "The Mikado" concerning everything, it all depends. We suppose that it does largely depend upon who is speaking or writing upon the subject. There are doubtless some teachers who by contrast with their presentation of economics could make "Il Penseroso"

The Purple Land Adventures in South America By W. H. Hudson

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