

# BOOKS

by Charles Angoff

## An Honest Story Teller

*FLOWERING JUDAS AND OTHER STORIES*, by Katherine Anne Porter. \$2.50. Harcourt, Brace & Company: New York.

ALL contemporary American short stories suffer from lack of size, and most of them also suffer from lack of truth. One would be inclined to conclude, from the character of the best selling stories nowadays, that the quality most desired at the moment in our short fiction is plausible fraud. The people who write this shoddy, like John O'Hara and the later Faulkner and Hemingway, seem to cherish the illusions that there is salvation in physical heroism and that all the problems of the world are disposed of in bed.

It is therefore a great pleasure to come upon an author of such obvious maturity and unimpeachable honesty as Miss Porter. The immemorial bewilderments of the heart are her chief topic, as they should be those of every genuine writer of fiction. She knows what every woman deep down in her heart knows, namely, that love at its most magnificent is love across a living room at nine in the evening, and that infidelity is the greatest of all crimes. She also knows what every man deep down in his heart knows, namely, that the devil sings the best tunes.

Her present book consists of a reprint of a volume of the same title first issued five years ago, together with four new stories. Altogether there are ten stories. Naturally, they vary in quality. Six of the stories—"Rope," "Magic," "He," "Theft," "Flowering Judas," and "Hacienda"—represent Miss Porter's less successful efforts. They are expertly written, full of a fine warmth and sympathy for the vagaries and torments of genuine affection, but their insight, in the end, is little better than commonplace. "Rope," which deals with a petty squabble between husband and wife who quickly make up, and "Magic," which describes briefly the power of magic in a brothel, are not much more than movie scenarios, but Miss Porter's unshakable honesty in handling even the most banal impulses and the lowliest credulities lifts them to fairly readable performances.

The same can be said for "He," which has to do with a mother's hysterical solicitude for her imbecile son. There is not a maudlin line in it. "Theft" and "Flowering Judas," the one taking place in New York and the other in Mexico, portray very delicately the emotional befuddlement of two young women who are immersed in the world of affairs, and yet are not at home in it. "Hacienda," perhaps the feeblest story in the book, is a long exposition of the Mexican people in terms of the troubles of an American movie company making a picture of the country. It is sloppily put together, and it reads more like meandering table-talk than carefully thought-out fiction.

There is another story, "That Tree," which in general tone belongs to the class of those already mentioned, but is far superior to

them. It is the story of the woman who comes back. It is a simple, almost banal tale, but in brief space and with barely a false note it gives the complete history of a young woman's education in human charity and in the realization that at bottom love is a mutual recognition and acceptance of common weaknesses.

The three best stories in the book are "Maria Concepcion," "The Jilting of Granny Weatherall," and "The Cracked Looking-Glass." Maria Concepcion was married in a church, which made a lady out of her. She catches Juan in the act of infidelity, and her whole world collapses. She kills Maria Rosa, her understanding neighbors stand by her in court, and Juan is overwhelmed by her devotion. But while she is immensely grateful for her new lot, he can't help looking upon the whole episode as somehow unreal, and his sole reaction is to forget about his wife and his late mistress and fall asleep. Which is as inscrutable Providence seems to have ordained it.

"The Jilting of Granny Weatherall" is a superb study of a woman's delirium of death. The pain of George's jilting of her in early youth torments her. "She could not remember any other sorrow because this grief wiped them all away. . . . I want you to find George," she says to herself in her last fever. "Find him and be sure to tell him I forgot him. I want him to know I had my husband just the same and my children and my house like any other woman. A good house too and a good husband that I loved and fine children out of him."

But easily the very best story in the book is "The Cracked Looking-Glass." It is a sympathetic yet merciless portrayal of woman as cheat and liar. Rosaleen is Dennis's second wife. Both are long past middle age, and he is much older than she is and devoid of his manhood, but she plagues him with her talk about dancing and her gabbiness with whatever man comes to the house. She is also forever dreaming strange dreams, the dreams become truth to her, and Dennis knows her for the liar she is. She carries on so with her lies and her gabble that the neighbors think she is a loose woman, which she is not.

It finally occurs to her that she is making a pathetic spectacle of herself, and she decides to end her days in peace with her husband. He is bewildered yet attracted by her, and she is completely lost in the trap of reckless imagination which torments her small, rubber soul. In describing her Miss Porter has betrayed her sex, and thereby achieved one of the most powerful stories in contemporary American literature.

Miss Porter is one of the few short story writers who seem to have the wind it takes to write a novel. But whether she writes a novel or not is really of little importance. There is nothing disgraceful in confining oneself to the short story. Chekov, in straight prose, wrote only short stories, and he is still remembered in large part for his fiction. Miss Porter is no Chekov, but if she continues writing stories of the same honesty, warmth, insight, economy, and precision as the best ones in her present collection, she will be remembered long after the popular frauds of the moment are forgotten. Already she has made all the white hopes of New York look like pismires.

## The Lee Family

*THE LEES OF VIRGINIA*, by Burton J. Hendrick. \$3.75. Little, Brown & Company: Boston.

RICHARD HENRY LEE moved the Resolution of Independence, two Lees signed the Declaration of Independence, "Light Horse Harry" Lee performed notable service during the Revolutionary War, Robert E. Lee led the Confederacy in the Civil War. Fitzhugh Lee was a major-general in the Spanish-American War—in short, the name of Lee has appeared in almost every historic public event in the United States during the past 150 years. Next to the Adamases of Massachusetts, the Lees of Virginia have been the most notable family in our annals.

The two families differed in many respects. The Adamases were learned, cantankerous, conservative in politics, democratic in manners, and imbued with an overwhelming sense of the utter seriousness of life. The Lees were at best dilettantes, conservative in both politics and manners, and they looked upon life as a well-ordered and elegant picnic. General Robert E. Lee, true enough, talked a great deal about duty, but all it meant to him was a gentlemanly relationship between man and man, and not a violent passion with regard to the entire human race, the universe, and God. Both families have passed into oblivion. Fitzhugh Lee was the last Lee of any consequence, and the present Adams was a standard joke in Washington while he was Secretary of the Navy in President Hoover's Cabinet. Mr. Hendrick's book is the most complete story of the Lees in print. It is a good straight piece of reportage, with, fortunately, little philosophizing. Mr. Hendrick's past attempts at philosophizing, as in his books on Walter Hines Page, were not encouraging.

## A New Force in American Politics

*ROME STOOPS TO CONQUER*, by E. Boyd Barrett. \$2.75. Julian Messner: New York.

FROM a politico-sociological point of view this is the most important book Dr. Barrett has written to date. The Catholic Church in the United States, he points out, is now richer, more highly organized, and more influential than ever before. It is rapidly developing a powerful Catholic Action, it is strengthening its press, and it is tightening its grip upon an increasing number of governmental functions. As a result, it will probably soon achieve the status of a mighty political force, with the inevitable consequence, as the contemporary history of Austria shows, that the old American principles of democracy and the freedom of conscience and worship will suffer greatly.

Pope Pius XI is very solicitous about the welfare of his church in this country. In Europe the historical trend has been away from domination of the clergy of all denominations, particularly the Roman, and the struggle for a second Holy Roman Empire appears hopeless. America is thus the last stronghold of Catholicism. As Dr. Barrett says, "Were Rome to fail to dominate American thought and . . . lives, her civilization, her moral code, all her glorious incredible dogmas would perish from the earth."

Dr. Barrett's book deserves the very careful study of all realistic students of the times.

## THE CENTRAL BANK FOLLY

(Continued from page 9)

loaning \$100 had to have \$10 in cash reserves. Thus the transaction created \$90 of credit currency.

It is now clear that to control the ability of banks to make loans—and so create credit currency—it is necessary to control the amounts of their reserves. Such control has hitherto been vested in the benign hands of the bankers, through the Federal Reserve System. This consists, first, of the twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks (not commercial banks at all, but quasi-central banks, or cash currency reservoirs) and, second, of the Reserve System member banks, which are the commercial banks that make loans to business men. As a sort of government policeman over the system there is the Federal Reserve Board, but up to now its powers and accomplishments have been slight. The new act will greatly increase those powers and, through fourteen-year terms of office and \$15,000 salaries, will probably insure in the board a relative minimum of the odor of hack politician. But this remains to be seen.

The original Eccles bill gave the Reserve Board control over the system, lock, stock and barrel. It gave the board the three chief instruments of credit control—the three instruments for regulating the reserves of member banks—viz. (1), the power arbitrarily to change the legal reserve requirements (now, as just stated, about 10%), (2), the power to dictate "open market operations" of the twelve Reserve Banks, and (3), the power arbitrarily to fix the "re-discount rate." The first of these is self-explanatory and, as will be shown, towers over the second and third, which are means of changing the amounts of reserves.

In open market operations the Reserve Banks buy and sell government securities (and also what are known as bankers' acceptances) from and to the member banks. When a Reserve Bank buys a \$1000 government bond from a member bank, the member bank gets a check from the Reserve Bank for \$1000, which is equivalent to cash currency and potentially can be used for the creation of \$9000 of credit currency. Conversely, sale of government bonds in the open market decreases the cash reserves of member banks. The rediscount rate is the interest rate charged by the Reserve Banks for taking over commercial loans made by member banks, as well as for direct cash loans to them. A low rate will induce member banks to discount loans and will thus tend to increase their reserves. It can now be seen that the second and third powers change the amounts of reserves of the member banks and consequently their ability to grant loans, provided the legal reserve requirement remains fixed. Per corollary, it can be seen that the power arbitrarily to fix the reserve requirement dwarfs the other two powers.

The original bill would have enabled the Reserve Board, if it chose, to fix the reserve requirements at 100%, thus practically taking over the banking system. In addition, the board could have ordered open market purchases direct from the Treasury. This provision would have eliminated any possibility of a "bankers' strike," and would have given

the government unlimited resources in time of depression—wherewith to implement the second part of Eccles' theory.

The New York bankers, who have always dominated the Federal Reserve System, were outraged at such communism, and consolidated their Washington lobby for a finish fight. Headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Russell Leffingwell, Morgan partner, and assisted by Senator Carter Glass, the Du Ponts' Townsend, and the pimp press, the lobby did a characteristically good job.

In the final legislation, the board is allowed only to increase the reserve requirements up to double their present amount, and is not allowed to lower them. The provision for direct purchase of Treasury bonds is stricken out. The board has full power over the re-discount rate (the weakest of the three credit levers), but the open market operations are to be determined on by a special committee, consisting of the seven members of the board and five bankers.

What is the net result of all this? It was testified before the Senate Banking Committee that "the hand that holds the purse strings rules the roost." The bankers still hold the purse strings, for the government must wait upon their pleasure in borrowing money, through the prohibition of open market purchases direct from the Treasury. Eccles, a sincere and capable man, is thus left with only a weak central bank setup, and he will lose this if the President decides to "be fair to both sides," and appoints three or four bankers to the Reserve Board.

Let us, now, suppose that drastic alteration of the reserve requirement isn't necessary, that the Reserve Board will be composed of men who are not merely office boys of Mr. Morgan, and that Eccles will control the open market committee, which will be smiled on by God and President Roosevelt, and which will convert the Reserve System into as well-oiled a central bank as one could ask for as a means of increasing the total supply of bank check money. What then?

The most that can happen, so far as the efforts of the central bank go, is that reserves of member banks will increase, enabling the banks to make loans and expand credit currency. With this in mind, look in your paper next Friday morning for the weekly Federal Reserve statement. There you will find that, through gold imports and Reserve Bank purchases, excess reserves have piled up to the extent of almost \$3,000,000,000—more than enough to enable the banks to expand credit currency up to the 1929 total. In other words, the central bank theory, in respect to reflation, is proved hooley.

There remains the possibility of a too-rapid boom, such as occurred in 1928-1929. To curb this, even a banker will admit, is practicable, for, obviously, the process amounts to nothing more than the application of restrictions. It does, that is, if those with the responsibility have the political guts to discharge it. Yet there is nothing in the new banking act which makes it mandatory on the Reserve Board or the open market committee to step in and swing an axe when an inflationary boomlet passes certain specified limits.

The New Deal had a shining opportunity here to safeguard the people against their own speculative greed. And it muffed it.

## "...you just can't lump it"

"The American theatre," says Robert Garland of the *New York World-Telegram*, "tired of wasting its time on the tired business man, has turned definitely to the left. Nowhere is that current trend more capably handled, more thoroughly discussed, more alertly projected, than in *NEW THEATRE*. You may not always like everything *NEW THEATRE* has to say, but you just can't lump it."

"If we want to keep abreast of the living theatre," writes Harry Hansen of the *World-Telegram*, "we cannot ignore *NEW THEATRE*—it is virile and challenging."

"The Broadway theatre has no program and no convictions; and in the midst of a vast social upheaval it has no comment to make," says Brooks Atkinson of the *New York Times*. . . "The theatre of the Left is becoming increasingly dynamic and is no longer a skirmish on the fringe of the theatre . . . it knows where it intends to go and it does not doubt its ability to get there . . . it is ably served by *NEW THEATRE* magazine which is edited with professional skill and publishes excellent dramatic material."

20,000 readers agree with these New York critics that *NEW THEATRE* is vigorous and important—stimulating reading for anyone interested in the theatre, film and dance.

20,000 readers know *NEW THEATRE* as the "scoop" theatre magazine because it publishes vital material on the theatre arts long before others are aware that such material exists. *NEW THEATRE*, for instance, published the complete text of *Waiting for Lefty* to months before its Broadway production.

20,000 readers admire *NEW THEATRE*'S enterprise and courage in reporting Hollywood stories too charged with dynamite for other publications to touch. Such stories as *Louella Parsons: Hears's Hollywood Stooze* have won us the admiration of hundreds of film workers and the hatred of a handful of movie moguls.

We think that you as a reader of *The American Spectator* will enjoy every page of *NEW THEATRE*. To make it easy for you to get it every month, we are offering a special 8 months' subscription for only \$1.00. The coupon below and a one dollar bill will bring you *NEW THEATRE* every month until June, 1936. Mail it NOW!

**\$1 for 8 issues**

USE THIS COUPON

**NEW THEATRE**

156 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.  
(BRyant 9-0136)

I enclose \$1.00 for which please enter my subscription to *New Theatre* for 8 months.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....



## CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEXT WAR

(Continued from page 1)

mar Schacht, financial dictator of the Nazi régime, has already made much progress toward placing the German economy on a war basis.

Against a united front of all Europe the matter of financing Germany would be a difficult problem, although not insoluble. But there is no reason to believe that Germany will face a united front of all Europe. Both the United States and England have large credits immobilized in Germany today, and are interested in being repaid. Apart from the assistance Germany may count upon from outside she may, for example, raise a considerable fund in the United States by the sale of coveted industrial patents perfected since 1917. Theoretically, a country like Germany would face a shortage of cotton, rubber and petroleum, but the experience of the last war has led all European nations, Germany included, to maintain huge stores of such commodities sufficient for five years or more of large-scale warfare.

Aside from the gold and credit balances the Old World has one tremendous asset which would raise money in the American market. The asset is simply the European art treasures, as negotiable as a valid letter of credit. At the first indication of a military deadlock Europe would begin cashing in this art heritage. Toward the end of the last war it was suggested in this country that Europe divest itself of publicly owned art to pay for war purchases; indeed, much privately owned art did find its way into the hands of eager Americans. It is significant that through the past summer Germany has been conducting a vast and systematic inventory of its art treasure. Does this mean that the Nazis have suddenly become interested in art?

But the salient characteristic of Europe on the eve of a new war, a characteristic that optimistic observers such as Mr. Flynn fail to consider fully, is that Europe in a new war would require less external credit than she required in the last war. The reason is simply that the industrial preparation for the next war has, since 1919, been much more intense than in the years preceding 1914. Behind the shelter of tariffs every European nation has been building war industry plants and has been storing all the necessary raw materials. *The next war has been financed already, and it has been done by means of American loans for "post-war reconstruction."* Most of these loans are in default, but the industrial plants they created are operating.

Moreover, the economics of war-time production has been shifted to a less expensive base than in 1914-18. Cheap chemicals, light aircraft materials, and aluminum will play as great a rôle in the next war as expensive steel played in the last. It is, therefore, fallacious to assume that Europe's credit structure cannot support another vast and destructive conflict.

When Europe begins the war all the talk about neutrality and embargoes in this country will terminate quickly. It will be a case of "business as usual." The United States will first sell goods to the belligerents and then will, perforce, enter the war on one side.

(Continued on next page)

# The Horrors of Modern War

*A graphic, documented, detailed article describing how men die individual deaths in battle*

THE DIGEST AND REVIEW publishes in the December issue *The Horrors of War*, an article of extraordinary importance to every man, woman and child in the United States.

The article has been written exclusively for DIGEST AND REVIEW. It is the result of long, painstaking research. It concerns a problem which is primary in the minds of all of us. There can be no question that the furore aroused by this essay will have far-reaching results, may, in fact, vitally alter the destiny of American policies.

*The Horrors of Modern War* is the story of War. Not the war that we see in the movies. Not the war that newspapers write about. Not the war of patriotic organizations. This is the war of men who died in it. This is the story of their individual deaths. It tells of their minutest agonies when hit by new-type bullets that explode when they strike the victim, mangling and irreparably shattering a radius of six inches of flesh and bone; and of incendiary bullets that set fire to the clothing and make of a human being a charred hulk resembling a burnt log. It tells of noses sawed off, and of bodies—live bodies—dangling by a piece of gut. Of funeral pyres whose fuel is living civilians. Each shriek, each stench, each pain, is documented.

Perhaps the article is "too strong." Perhaps you will not be able to stomach this cool summary of death in its various forms. But this is not the time for compromise. Better that disillusion shall come before a war than with it.

The manuscript of *The Horrors of War* was presented to several American editors before publication. They have been united in calling it the grimmest, but at the same time the most vivid document of its kind ever written. It will appear in no other American publication.

## Other Features

An article by Major General Smedley D. Butler—"Who Are the War-Makers?" reveals what goes on behind the scenes in the army. General Butler mentions names when he states how the army is preparing fascism for the U. S. Exposes the role of General MacArthur in getting the biggest appropriation in history for the army—and rendering the army useless at the same time.

Heywood Broun tells what he thinks of radio, radio sponsors, and their methods. "A sponsor," says Mr. Broun, "is a man who thinks that toothpaste can be made a thrilling theme for listeners." The article is full of laughs and sound advice to the moguls of radio.

Why Fiction Characters Are Fakes.

An author reveals the sad conditions under which he must write—conditions which stereotype both him and his characters.

What America Is Thinking—by James Rorty—a poet-reporter tells what he heard and saw on one of the most eventful trips any man ever made through the U. S.

Is It Human Nature? By Dr. Mark Graubard. Must we be the way we are? Human nature isn't at all what you have suspected it is. Dr. Graubard has the most interesting and revealing things to say on the subject that have yet been said.

Get the Current Issue at Your Newsstand 25c a copy  
Special—Five Month's Subscription for \$1.00

# DIGEST AND REVIEW

132 West 31st Street,  
New York, N. Y.

## THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR

Charles Angoff, Editor

The most honest, courageous, timely, and  
intelligent periodical in the  
United States

10c per copy at all newsstands —  
Regular subscription price — \$1.00 a year

THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR,  
132 West 31st Street,  
New York City

Enter my subscription for one year beginning with the ..... issue.  
I enclose ..... (\$1.00, U. S. and possessions, \$1.50 Canada, \$2.00 foreign).

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

(Continued from preceding page)

The United States may keep out of the war for a time, as it did during the last conflict, and enjoy a brief industrial boom. But as European purchasing power diminishes the boom will end.

At this point the situation will be crucial for the ruling financiers of the United States. Verbal isolation will be discarded by Washington as quickly as it was in 1917. Theoretically it would be possible for the United States to remain out of the war, but continued non-participation in a war which had disrupted normal world trade would bring a long train of banking, commercial and industrial disasters. European credit would be exhausted by this time. From the standpoint of the dominant financiers, the United States as presently constituted could not afford to see the war continue indefinitely. We may be sure they would not acquiesce in any scheme to have the government take over and operate industries which were failing.

If the United States stayed out of the war and attended to its own domestic crisis flowing from the war-time stimulation and subsequent derangement, Europe could go on and work itself into a situation paralleling that which existed at the close of the Thirty Years' War. Europe does not have to wage a war at the maximum of efficiency, as some deluded observers assume. But even such a development would be disastrous for the United States, for it would mean that the major half of the world economy was flagellating itself to death, and our own economic situation would be in a tight fix.

However, there is no reason to suppose that the United States will stand aside and permit all its foreign customers to kill each other. If the United States enters the war, to bring about a "quick decision" and to "save civilization," the internal condition of boom will be somewhat prolonged, the final collapse will be delayed. The prolongation of the boom will produce various economic novelties. There will be a gigantic cartelization of all industry under government auspices and small business will simply be squeezed out of existence entirely. There will be a great increase in the mechanization of agriculture and, owing to the impoverished condition of the farmers, one may expect emergency farm corporations to be established with private and public capital. These corporations will undoubtedly operate canning factories as adjuncts, and may even be integrated with existing grocery chains as huge food trusts.

The induction of millions of men into the military services will make necessary even greater economy in the use of labor and will prepare further unemployment problems for the end of the war; mechanical devices for production will be refined to a degree unforeseen even today and, indeed, thousands of them which are now deliberately kept off the market by big corporations will be released for war service. In 1918 the railroad system was very nearly breaking down, food was rotting at many terminals because it could not be moved. In the next war this collapse will not necessarily take place because of the increased utilization of the automobile and airplane. There will be more bus and truck traffic; soaring prices and taxes will probably make it more difficult for individuals to own automobiles.

A significant result of the war will be a much greater standardization of all commodities. There will be a greatly restricted consumer choice in styles, types and models of all goods. The rentier class (bondholders, savings bank depositors, insurance policy holders), moreover, will be virtually ruined in the depreciation of the dollar which would certainly result from the war. Taxes will be enormously increased over their present-day swollen proportions and there will be a great decline in the aggregate of small property holdings by individuals. The middle class will be practically wiped out in an economic sense.

The war will increase the population of the cities as the farms become more highly mechanized and the factories appeal for workers at "high" wages. Already there is available an efficient mechanical cotton picker, which can displace much labor in the cotton fields. The flood of people into the cities will create a tremendous housing problem, which will be "solved" by the erection of large barracks for workers. These will be found defective and either demolished or reconstructed at great expense. The defects will not be the result of technical ignorance or cruel profiteering necessarily, but of the feverish tempo required for the work.

The return of the troops after the war will face the authorities with another problem. Very possibly, there will be no general demobilization, as after the last war. To add the soldiers to the horde of unemployed would merely be to throw kerosene on the fire of inevitable social unrest. This problem can be "solved" by retaining a large standing army as a domestic peace force, the soldiers being relatively well treated and in this way set apart from the industrial population. City life will be very congested; unrest will be prevalent; but the army will have the situation "well in hand."

The principal political result of the war will be the gradual creation of a strongly centralized government with a highly developed bureaucracy supported by a large permanent standing army. All the emergency provisions introduced during the war will be retained, unlike the procedure following the last war.

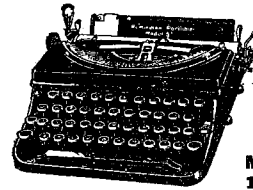
As post-war production slacks off the government will be faced with a grave economic crisis devoid of the compensating features such as materialized in 1919. In the first place, Europe will be a very poor place for investment. Some of the new European governments may even be hostile to the United States. Some may be communistic.

The economic development of Latin America may be attempted on a large scale, but in that part of the world there are natural limitations such as climate and altitude. However, a drive toward Latin America may easily be the result of the post-war stagnation. Too, there might be a union of the United States and Canada as a result of the war, but this would depend, of course, on the post-war status of England, with revolt undoubtedly blazing in nearly all her colonies. But all this could not save the United States from economic prostration along with Europe.

Survival would eventually be effected, of course, but under heavy difficulties. Radicalism in politics would receive a significant impetus. Some of the Northwestern farm

# FACTORY TO YOU

LATEST MODEL  
REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS



10¢ A DAY

Money Back Guarantee  
10-Day Free Trial Offer

BRAND-NEW, latest model Remington for only 10¢ a day! Here is your opportunity to get a perfect writing machine at an amazingly low price direct from the factory. Every essential feature of large office typewriters—standard 4-row keyboard, standard width carriage, margin release, back spacer, automatic ribbon reverse. Act now while this special opportunity holds good. Send coupon TODAY for details.

## YOU DON'T RISK A PENNY

We send you the Remington Portable, Model 5, direct from the factory with 10 days' free trial. If you are not satisfied, send it back. We pay shipping charges both ways.

## FREE TYPING COURSE

With your new Remington we will send you—absolutely FREE—a 19-page course in typing. It teaches the Touch System, used by all expert typists. It is simply written and completely illustrated. Instructions are as simple as A, B, C. Even a child can easily understand this method. A little study and the average person, child or adult, becomes fascinated. Follow this course during the 10-Day Trial Period we give you with your typewriter and you will wonder why you ever took the trouble to write letters by hand.

## FREE CARRYING CASE

Also under this new Purchase Plan we will send you FREE with every Remington Model 5 a special carrying case sturdily built of 3-ply wood. This handsome case is covered with heavy du Pont fabric. The top is removed by one motion, leaving the machine firmly attached to the base. This makes it easy to use your Remington anywhere—on knees, in chairs, on trains. Don't delay... send in the coupon for complete details!

SEND COUPON WHILE LOW PRICES HOLD

Remington Rand, Inc., Dept. 199-11  
205 E. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

Please tell me how I can get a new Remington Portable typewriter, plus FREE Typing Course and carrying case, for only 10¢ a day. Also send me new illustrated catalogue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

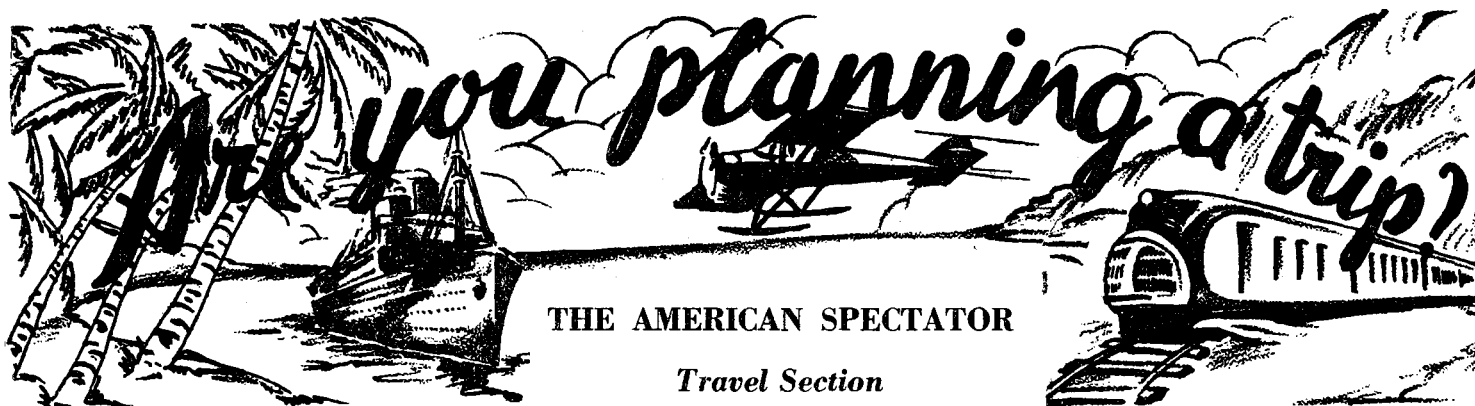
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

states might even revolt and a condition bordering on civil war would at least be possible as regional interests refused to bow to the new Wall Street cartels and the fresh group of new millionaires.

It cannot be asserted that a new European war with the United States participating will bring about all these results at once or will bring them about in just this pat fashion. I am outlining only general probabilities based on sound economic principles. If anything, I have been extremely conservative in visualizing the possible world effects of a new war, which might conceivably result in thorough revolution on an international scale. But even though the war does not directly bring forth an international social revolution, it will establish the preliminary conditions for it, because the impoverishment in the daily life of the multitude will be unprecedented and virtually unbearable.





### BEYOND SHANGHAI FRANCIS WOODWORTH

"Arrive Shanghai on tide." Thus read the steamer schedules. And day after day boat-loads of travelers, having crossed from Japan via the Yellow Sea, the Yangtze River and the Whangpoo River, arrive with the tide and pour ashore onto Shanghai's Bund for two days, or two weeks, or two months of sightseeing. They head for the big hotels and swanky clubs. They go bargain-hunting in Nanking Road, stroll through the Native City, and perhaps motor to the outskirts, to Lungwha Pagoda or the Woosung Forts. They spend a lot of time finding out for themselves whether the night life is as gay as they have been told, and they usually find that it is. Then, having prolonged their stay to the last possible minute, they sail away, believing that they have seen China.

If you see Shanghai you see one of the most fascinating cities on earth. But you don't see China. Shanghai is a potpourri of Paris, London, New York, and Tsarist Moscow—in an Orient setting. To see the real China, as it is and as it has been for thousands of years, you must travel beyond, to one of the ancient centers of the "Middle Flowery Kingdom."

Fortunately, this is very easy to do. Just one hundred and thirteen miles southwest of Shanghai lies Hangchow, a city that is second in interest only to Peiping (Peking) and only one-eighth as far from Shanghai. You can go there by through express, cheaply and quite comfortably, in less than six hours.

As early as 2000 B.C., when Peking was a mere frontier town, Hangchow was an important city. Its site is one of the loveliest in all China. On one side is the celebrated Si-wu or "West Lake," one of Marco Polo's favorite spots. On the east is the mile-wide Tsientang River, flecked with the white sales of junks. A range of rolling hills, dotted with temples and pagodas, stretches away to the southward; while on the north is a vast fertile plain intersected by countless canals and covered with rice fields and cotton plantations, through which you pass on your way down from Shanghai.

When you arrive at the big modern railway station in Hangchow, then proceed to your hotel through up-to-date paved streets crowded with auto-

### Cruises and Sailings from American Waters October 22 to November 15

This sailing list is published by the Advertising Department of THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR as an aid to readers contemplating a sea voyage. Routes as well as sailing dates are subject to change and cannot be guaranteed. Before plans are concluded, consult The American Spectator Travel Bureau.

#### Regular Cruises from New York

Oct. 22, 1935—QUEEN OF BERMUDA	7 days
New York, Bermuda, Nassau, New York	
Oct. 24, 1935—PETEN	17 days
Havana, Kingston, Cristobal, Pt. Limon, Cristobal, Havana	
Oct. 24, 1935—COAMO	11 days
San Juan, Domingo City, San Juan	
Oct. 24, 1935—HAITI	18 days
Pt. au Prince, Kingston, Pt. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, Kingston, Pt. au Prince	
Oct. 26, 1935—ATLANTIDA	13 days
Santiago, Kingston, La Ceiba	
Oct. 26, 1935—TOLOA	18 days
Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Pt. Colombia, Santa Marta, Kingston	
Oct. 26, 1935—ROSALIND	12 days
Halifax, St. Pierre, St. Johns, Halifax	
Oct. 27, 1935—LADY NELSON	28 days
Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, British Guiana and return via same ports	
Oct. 29, 1935—QUEEN OF BERMUDA	7 days
New York, Bermuda, Nassau, New York	
Oct. 31, 1935—VERAGUA	17 days
Havana, Kingston, Cristobal, Pt. Limon, Cristobal, Havana	
Nov. 7, 1935—QUEEN OF BERMUDA	7 days
New York, Bermuda, Nassau, New York	

#### Around the World

Regular fortnightly service of the PRESIDENT STEAMERS round the world with unlimited stopover privileges within two years permitted at the various ports of call. (Write for detailed schedule and information using coupon below.)

#### Havana Sailings

Oct. 24 Pres. Wilson	Oct. 31 Pres. Hayes	Nov. 7 Pres. Cleveland
" 24 Peten	" 31 Veragua	" 7 Ouirigua
" 24 Yucatan	Nov. 2 Pennsylvania	" 13 Oriente
" 26 Oriente	" 2 Oriente	" 14 Peten
" 31 Orizaba	" 7 Siboney	" 14 Pres. Johnson

#### New York California Sailings Via Panama Canal

		Days to Last Port	
Oct. 24 Thur.	Pres. Wilson	17	Havana, Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco
" 26 Sat.	Santa Elena	17	Pt. Col., Cart., Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco
" 31 Thur.	Pres. Hayes	19	Havana, Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco
Nov. 2 Sat.	Pennsylvania	16	Havana, Pan. Can., San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco
" 7 Thur.	Pres. Cleveland	17	Havana, Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco
" 9 Sat.	Santa Paula	17	Pt. Col., Cart., Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco
" 14 Thur.	Pres. Johnson	19	Havana, Pan. Can., Los Angeles, San Francisco

#### WHEN PLANNING A TRIP

consult the Travel Bureau maintained by THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR for the convenience of its readers. Educational tours will be arranged for groups interested in the study of economics, social welfare, art, music, etc. If you want to visit Europe with congenial people at moderate expense send for illustrated booklets.

I am interested in the following tours .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

mobiles, you find it hard to believe that you are in one of the oldest centers of Chinese culture, in a city that was China's capital eight hundred years ago. You begin to realize the antiquity of the place and to understand why many Chinese love it more than all their other cities, only when you leave the modernized quarter and take a 'rikisha along the lake shore towards the old stone pagoda famous subject of landscape scenes.

Probably you'll need a guide (you can get one at the hotel), for there is a bewildering variety of things to see, and many of the most interesting places are reached only by footpaths. There is the Pearly Spring of the Dancing Fish, for instance. This is a temple with a large pond full of big golden carp. They don't exactly dance for you, but now and then one leaps above the surface, and the friendly priests will tell you it is dancing.

One of the most delightful excursions in Hangchow is the trip by sampan across the clear, shallow waters of the lake to the celebrated little island where the Willow Pattern story is supposed to have taken place. There is a Willow Pattern Teahouse in the Native City of Shanghai, but the Hangchow people will tell you that theirs is the true original. The island is like a miniature atoll, with bright green willow trees all around the edge, and a lotus pond forming the center. A zigzag bridge (designed to foil the evil spirits, who can travel only in a straight line) leads to a pavilion shaped like a giant swastika. Here you can sit and drink jasmine tea while you gaze out over the gorgeous lotus blossoms. Then, rejoining your boat-girls, you continue on to Woo-sing-ding and the historic Imperial Island.

For the shopper, Hangchow is a treasure house, especially in these days when the exchange rate makes the American dollar worth so much in the Orient. For centuries Hangchow has been a center of high-grade silk production.

If you're going to China and want to see China, stop over and spend three or four days (or as long as you can) in Old Hangchow. The night clubs and cabarets of Shanghai will thrill you, but in Hangchow you'll find a totally different thrill. You'll see the mystic East that you have read about. You will sense its age-old tranquillity, and some of this will remain a part of yourself ever after. (Courtesy Dollar Steamship Line)

## NOTES ON THE CR STRIKE

By JAMES RORTY

FROM the point of view of persons genuinely interested in organizing consumers—an enterprise made the more imperative by the collapse of the Roosevelt administration's make-believe attempts to do something for the consumer and the progressive squeezing of the American masses between the government attacks on the wage structure on one hand and rising prices and sales taxes on the other—few episodes in recent history have been more unfortunate than the strike at Consumers Research.

Any attempt to say what is the matter with Consumers Research necessitates some critical speculation as to what is the matter with F. J. Schlink. This is because Schlink has given the determining coloration to his so-called movement. Both the initial success and the present disaster which has befallen CR are largely attributable to certain admirable qualities and certain exasperating defects in its president.

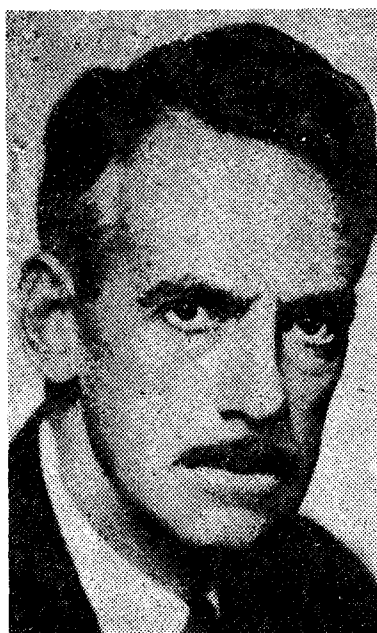
The qualities are financial and scientific integrity, an extraordinary if somewhat neurotic energy, a generally conceded technical ability, and a capacity for analyzing and exposing the surface abuses and absurdities of our limping social order in the field of distribution.

The defects are, first, a humorless and somewhat pharisaical conviction of his own special Grace and Election. A corollary of this conviction is Schlink's intense suspicion that the world is full of crooks and that practically everybody is out to get Schlink and Consumers Research—the identification is complete in his own mind and by this time substantially so in fact.

But always, in upsets of this kind, there are more fundamental explanations of the trouble, and Consumers Research is no exception. In this case it seems clear that CR has always been potentially in a bad way, first because its basic organization was ill-conceived since it gave the subscribers no means of control, and second because CR's policies and programs never got far enough to make any kind of fundamental economic or social sense. CR is not a coöperative and is not affiliated with the Coöperative League of America. Neither has it any connection with the labor movement.

As far back as 1930 Mr. Schlink was urged vainly by the writer and others to expand CR's service into the coöperative mail order field along the lines later developed by Coöperative Distributors. The later organization was formed in 1933 by E. J. Lever, formerly vice-president of Consumers Research, and Milton Wend, formerly employed by the United States Bureau of Standards.

It is in this context—the total context of the labor union and coöperative movement—that the present difficulties of Consumers Research and their solution must be considered. One hopes that the present Board of Directors will permit or encourage the independent organization of the subscribers, and that the subscribers, in the process of salvaging their organization, will establish new and constructive policies of coöperation both with labor and with the coöperative movement as a whole.

NINE  
PLAYSBY  
EUGENE  
O'NEILL

FREE—FOR YOUR LIBRARY

—to those who join the Book-of-the-Month Club at this time . . . it costs nothing to belong and you do not have to take a book every month

WE suggest simply that you send the coupon below and get full information as to what the Book-of-the-Month Club does for book-readers. For instance, are you aware that as a member, you are not obliged to take the specific book-of-the-month chosen by the judges? You may buy it or not, as you please, after reading the judges' pre-publication report about it. *Nor do you have to pay any fixed sum.* You simply pay the regular retail price for such books as you decide to buy. What then is the advantage of joining?

There are many: first, book-dividends; for every dollar its members spend on books they receive back on the average over 50% in the form of free books. Second, without a penny of expense, through the reports of the judges you are kept completely informed about all the important new books, so that you can choose among them with discrimination, instead of having to rely upon advertising and hearsay. There are several other advantages, not readily measurable in money, that cannot be outlined here for lack of space. Surely, within the next year, the distinguished judges of the Club will choose as the book-of-the-month or recommend as alternates, *at least a few books* that you will be very anxious to read and which you will buy anyway. Why not—by joining the Club—make sure you get these *instead of missing them, which so often happens*; get the really substantial advantages the Club affords (such as the book-dividends mentioned, if nothing else), and at the same time get a copy of *NINE PLAYS* by Eugene O'Neill, free.

## CONTENTS

MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA  
STRANGE INTERLUDE  
THE EMPEROR JONES  
MARCO MILLIONS  
THE GREAT GOD BROWN  
ALL GOD'S CHILLUN GOT WINGS  
LAZARUS LAUGHED  
THE HAIRY APE  
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, INC.  
386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

7811

Please send me, without cost, a booklet outlining how the Book-of-the-Month Club operates. This request involves me in no obligation to subscribe to your service.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Books shipped to Canadian members through Book-of-the-Month Club (Canada) Ltd.