



"1931 is going to be a year when good books held back because of adverse conditions are to be released in a Fall season which will be a good season if the American public still cares to read and knows its opportunities."

—Dr. Henry Seidel Canby  
September 12, 1931

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## OPINIONS about BOOKS



**CHARLES OF EUROPE**, by D. B. Wyndham Lewis; Mitchell and Coward-McCann, \$5.00.

**T**HE BOOKS of D. B. Wyndham Lewis are not for purists who insist on unbiased history — nor yet for militant Protestants. Mr. Lewis never permits either himself or anyone else to forget that he is a Catholic. His ardent Catholic bias colors everything that he writes just as, or so he claims, Protestant prejudices have colored the history books with which most of us are familiar. Since Mr. Lewis happens to be a brilliant, an entertaining, and a very persuasive writer, the results are always stimulating. Like Hilaire Belloc, he bitterly deplores the break up of European culture and traditions which accompanied the Reformation. Like Mr. Belloc, he sees no hope for European unity except through the restoration of that universal Catholic religion which was responsible for the old culture. Since the Emperor Charles V fought the forces of disintegration all his life, at a particularly crucial period, Mr. Lewis views him far more favorably than most historians have done. Graphically and sympathetically, he describes Charles' unending struggle against Luther and a Protestant Germany, against the machinations of François I, against the Turk, against the various forces destructive of religious unity. As accurate biography his book leaves something to be desired. As special pleading, and as readable prose, it is masterly. *Charles of Europe* is not, however, quite so engrossing or so colorful as *King Spider* or *François Villon*. One gathers that Mr. Lewis is not as completely saturated in the period as he was in the Louis XI epoch — that it does not make quite the same appeal to his imagination. Furthermore, his thesis intrudes itself a little too much, as it did not do in his two earlier biographies.

**MAID IN WAITING**, by John Galsworthy; Scribners, \$2.50.

**O**N A SOMEWHAT higher social level than his beloved Forsytes is the Cherrell family, about whom John Galsworthy has written in *Maid in Waiting*. They are a charming, noble group, with their unselfish loyalty to each other and

their calm acceptance of changing fortune. Hubert, the only son of General Sir Conway Cherrell and himself a soldier, has killed a muleteer in self-defense while on an expedition in Bolivia, and the Bolivian government demands his extradition for trial. It is Hubert's devoted sister Dinny who finally gets him out of the scrape, after pulling many wires which connect with pompous officials and influential friends of her numerous uncles and cousins. It is also Dinny who sees Uncle Adrian and Diana Ferse, an old sweetheart of his whom he fairly worships, through the trying days when Captain Ferse returns home unexpectedly from a private institution for the insane and finally ends his tragic life. There are many incidents in this book which rather obviously could never really happen; yet Galsworthy in his masterful way makes them seem quite plausible. For example, it is hard to believe, in this unromantic, matter-of-fact age, that Dinny could pick out Jean Tasburgh as Hubert's wife and expect him to fall in love with her, as he does, the first time they meet. It is also hard to believe that Professor Hallorsen's book, which has a great deal to do with getting Hubert into hot water, would have even been considered by any publisher familiar with the libel laws. But after all, one does not go to Galsworthy for facts, but for glowing pictures of London and the English countryside, sparkling conversation, and people who find life well worth living in spite of its disconcerting vicissitudes.

**ON UNDERSTANDING WOMEN**, by Mary R. Beard; Longmans, \$3.50.

**A**LTHOUGH THIS erudite and challenging book could, perhaps, be classified as feminist literature, one can scarcely deny Mrs. Beard's thesis that historians have given us a lamentably distorted version of history by failing to emphasize properly woman's rôle in the development of civilization. If Mrs. Beard occasionally overstates her case one can only feel that she is justified in face of a balance weighted so heavily in the opposite direction. Woman, says Mrs. Beard, has always been responsible for the continuance and care of life. As the inventor of the

# If 10% would insure your job ... would you Buy?

No matter how sure we may feel about our jobs, few of us would hesitate to spend 10% of our income to *insure* ourselves against job-loss.

None of us can *buy* such an insurance policy. But if we all work together, we can *make* one.

## Spend 10% more!

How shall we do it? . . . Simply by spending 10% more than we've been spending — buying the things we need *now*, instead of waiting till spring.

A lot of us are afraid of the future. But the future's all right. It's the *present* we should worry about. There'll be plenty of jobs for everybody sometime — but there are too few today!

Because we're afraid, we are saving a larger share of our earnings than we ordinarily would. This kind of abnormal saving has taken millions of dollars out of circulation so they can't work. These sleeping dollars have forced our friends and neighbors out of their jobs.

By putting these sleeping dollars to work again — to buy what we need *now* — we create new jobs. And *new* jobs help create new prosperity.

In "hard" times, dollars always *buy more* and *earn less*. Our spending dollars buy about half as much *more* today than they did two years ago.

But our *saved* dollars bring about a quarter *less*. Our spending dollars are worth \$1.50 — our saved dollars are worth about 75¢.

A dollar *spent* now is worth \$1.50.

A dollar *saved* now is worth 75¢.

Today's prices are low — lower even than in 1921 — some of them lower than in 20 years. We're surrounded by bargains — *real* bargains — fine quality at low prices.

Pretty soon — before you know it — these low prices will start *up*. Then the buying-power of our dollars will begin to *shrink*.

So, when we buy now, we are doing ourselves a double-barrelled favor: we are getting the most for our money, and we are helping to insure our jobs!

There are about 30,000,000 of us who still *have* jobs, and probably twenty million of us are spending less than we can afford with present income. Let's make our jobs secure and create jobs for those who have none — by spending our dollars normally *now*.

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