



From "The Southern Highlander and His Homeland." Courtesy Russell Sage Foundation

WHEN THE CREEK IS UP OVER THE ROAD

to kill Christ. The Scripture says we must be saved by blood, and we would have been saved by the blood of Isaac."

Along with the humor there was a fine tenderness in Campbell. He used to promise that some day—the day never came—he would write mountain stories more or less in the vein of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush." He had material in plenty. For instance, he was chatting one afternoon with a mountain girl, who said, "I've come to tell you good-by, for I'm aimin' to quit school." "But why, Myrtle?" "What's the use of educating me? I'm only a girl, and they's eight young ones at home. You know where we live." "But you will be a more helpful girl with an education, and you will have a much wider influence through your home, later." "That ain't for me. Don't you see what's happenin'? The best boys, the only kind I would want to marry, don't stay here when they finish school. There's nothing ahead for me but to stay home and let my men-folks support me, or to marry

some one I don't want now I been to school. I'm wantin' things I can't have. I'd better be left in my ignorance." Nevertheless Myrtle remained at school. You can guess why.

Despite his tenderness, Campbell avoided sentimentality always, and in dealing with such matters as illiteracy, moonshining, and feuds (there once were feuds here and there in Appalachia) his book is unfailingly judicial. Yet of sentiment—the real thing, not its counterfeit—he had much. Indeed it was sentiment that led him to devote himself to work among our lost tribes. Long ago a family of mountaineers had befriended his father—taken in the lad just over from Scotland, nursed him through a terrible illness, and literally saved his life. That Scotchman's son, years afterward, wanted to pay them back, and did. Campbell was never a "missionary." To the end of his brave career—he died in the spring of 1920 from a malady brought on by overwork—he was discharging a debt.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING. By Arthur Train. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A short international romance. A New York lawyer, used to American business hustle, runs over to England to stir up English solicitors. He expects to get the matter settled in a week. He doesn't! But he learns how English professional men combine work, play, and culture, and how they try to be sure if slow. Also he finds her.

CASE IN CAMERA (A). By Oliver Onions. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The name of the book is in itself a play on words, in which lurks a solution of the story's mystery. Why do so many people in this case discourage the solving of what seems to be plain murder? That is the second problem—and the an-

swer is a strange one. The story is original and its incidents singular.

TIMBER WOLVES. By Bernard Cronin. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A story of adventure in Tasmania, where big business crooks are in a timber trust which does not stop at crime. A young English lawyer goes out to look into the matter and finds trouble and danger. He is able to help the independent operators and to win lively Peggy, daughter of one of them.

TRUSTY SERVANT (THE). By G. V. McFadden. The John Lane Company, New York.

This has more villainy to the square inch than any story since "Lady Audley's Secret." The innocent hero in the first fifty pages is falsely charged with murder, convicted, sentenced to the gallows, taken back to jail (because George,

Prince of Wales, is thereabouts, and might be shocked—he wouldn't; he loved hangings), taken to the gallows a second time, hanged, cut down hastily (George in the offing again), sold as a dead body to a sculptor as a model, resuscitated, made a slave by the sculptor, and branded T. S. for Trusty Servant. Now his troubles really begin, and last for three hundred pages more, when he is happily married. If you want excitement, grand, gloomy, and peculiar, it is here wholesale. And it's not badly written.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

DENMARK. By Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

Denmark, the author says, is a demonstration of the possibilities of democracy, industrial as well as political. The remarkable progress of this Old World kingdom in directions in which the American Republic is supposed to lead forms a lesson, well presented in this book, which American publicists, statesmen, industrialists, and citizens generally should learn and take to heart.

MISCELLANEOUS

CREOLE FAMILIES OF NEW ORLEANS. By Grace King. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The delightful atmosphere of old New Orleans is well reproduced in these accounts of distinguished Creole families. Even the reader who does not care for genealogical details is fascinated by the graphic narratives that are unfolded.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

DON QUIXOTE OF AMERICA (THE). By Charles Hemstreet. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

NEXT CORNER (THE). By Kate Jordan. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

MUSIC AND THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. By Arthur Ware Lock. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.

BIOGRAPHY

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

LINCOLN LIFE SKETCHES. By Garrett Newkirk. Duffield & Co., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE IN ITS CIVIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS. By Henry Reed Burch, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. By Jerome Dowd, M.A. The Harlow Publishing Company, Oklahoma City.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Isaac Lippincott, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

ENGINEER (THE). By John Hays Hammond. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

HOPE FARM NOTES. By Herbert W. Collingwood. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO THE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND ETHICAL PROBLEMS. By Stewart Paton, M.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

JAPAN AND THE CALIFORNIA PROBLEM. By T. Iyenaga, Ph.D., and Penoske Sato, M.A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

TALES OF THE SAMURAI. By Asataro Miyamori. Illustrated. The Kyo-bunkwan, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years



Two views of Spinning and Cotton Mills of Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C., covered with Barrett Specification 20-Year Bonded Roof. Contractor: T. C. Thompson & Bros., Charlotte, N. C. Roofer: G. G. Ray & Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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AMONG the important industrial concerns of the country that have standardized on Barrett Specification Roofs, is the great Cannon Manufacturing Company which controls the largest group of cotton mills in the South, with a total of over 600,000 spindles.

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covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for 20 years only, we can name many roofs of this type that have been in service over 40 years and are still in good condition.

Where the character of the building does not justify a roof of such extreme length of service, we recommend the Barrett Specification Type "A" Roof, bonded for 10 years. Both roofs are built of the same high grade materials, the only difference being in the quantity used.

Before specifying or closing contract for a Barrett Specification Bonded Roof, be sure to read carefully all the stipulations in the specifications.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY¹

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Cabinet

HOW do you distinguish between political, administrative, and clerical offices?

Are the Cabinet positions regarded as political offices? Should they be?

One writer on political affairs tells us that in Great Britain when there is a change of the party in power not more than about one hundred men change office. In this country many hundreds change office when there is a change of party in power. What reasons have you for believing that the British system is or is not better than the American?

Should men seek public office? What different points would you emphasize in discussing this question?

If you were asked to give reasons whether it would be desirable for the President to attempt to have the different races in America represented in his Cabinet, what reasons would you give?

If you should look unfavorably upon representation of races in the Cabinet, would you look favorably upon the representation in the Cabinet of certain industrial classes, such as the labor unions, or the capitalists, or the railway men?

Does it seem to you that President Harding has deliberately selected representatives of either races or industrial classes for his Cabinet? Can you illustrate your answer?

Why are the leading offices of our Federal Government, including the Presidency, not more frequently filled with great and striking men? Is it because America lacks men of first-rate ability?

Has what Mr. Crawford writes in this issue of The Outlook caused you to change your attitude toward the Harding Cabinet? Explain why or why not.

Do you take exception to anything Mr. Crawford says in his article? What is the explanation of your answer?

Define with accuracy the following expressions: "*Lame duck*," *appointment*, *partisan politicians*, *premier*, *in media res*, *highbrow statesmen*, *adroit*, *astute politicians*, *homogeneous*, *ensemble*.

For reading on the American Cabinet you could not do better than to read Chapter IX of "The American Commonwealth," by James Bryce (Macmillan); read also in connection with this topic the particularly valuable book entitled "Principles of Politics," by J. W. Jenks (Columbia University Press).

The Outlook's Second Prize Contest

Was your interest sustained as you read The Outlook's Second Prize Con-

¹These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them.—The Editors.

test Letters? Give reasons why it was or was not.

What do these Contest Letters show? How freely can you illustrate your answer?

Which one of the prize letters published in full in this issue of The Outlook do you consider best? What reasons have you for agreeing or disagreeing with the letter The Outlook considers the best one?

What did the World War mean to you while it was going on? What does it mean to you to-day? If it means anything different to you now from what it did at any time from 1914 to 1918, what is your explanation?

There are those who believe that America's Civil War was not worth what it cost. There are those who believe that the World War cost more than it was worth. There are those who believe that there never was a war that was worth while. Are you among those who believe these things? If not, why aren't you?

Explain these terms: *Morbid*, *easel*, *pseudonym*, *tabloid histories*, *disillusionment*, *naively*, *octopus*, *poignant*, *subtle reaction*, *incredulous*, *pontifical*.

The Reason for Free Balloons

What does Lieutenant McIntosh mean by free balloons?

Has the writer of this article made clear why free-ballooning is allowed, despite the fact that we have dirigibles? State in your own words the explanation he gives.

What services have balloons rendered? Do you think there is much of a future for the balloon?

What words and expressions used by Lieutenant McIntosh in his article on another page are you unfamiliar with? What do these words and expressions mean?

France Inexorable; While Germany Evades

What is the attitude of France toward Germany? What reasons do you think caused France to take this attitude?

Do or do you not sympathize with the French attitude toward Germany? Upon what is your attitude founded?

From reading The Outlook's editorial on another page entitled "France Inexorable" what do you conclude the attitude of The Outlook is toward Germany? Toward France? In your opinion, is the attitude of The Outlook founded upon imagination or is it backed up by actual facts that have taken place since the signing of the armistice?

How much do you think Germany would do by way of squaring herself with the Allied countries if she were given an entirely free hand in this matter? What explanation have you for your answer?

CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

W. C. GREGG, after three months in Europe, has recently returned to the United States. His experience as a manufacturer and exporter of railway supplies as well as his experience as a citizen interested in social progress in America has enabled him to obtain, from all kinds of people at first hand, fresh and important information regarding European post-war developments.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD was born at the American Embassy at Paris in 1871. He is a descendant of William H. Crawford, candidate for President against Adams. He was raised in New Orleans, was educated at Harvard and Heidelberg, and, long a newspaper man and magazine writer, has been Washington correspondent for the New York "Times." He was a close personal friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt and he knew personally and interviewed every President and Cabinet officer since the Administration of Grover Cleveland. He accompanied Secretary of State Colby to South America for the New York "Times" and "covered" Harding and Cox during the recent campaign. He wrote the Harding biography which was widely distributed by the Republican National Committee and wrote the handbook interview with Mr. Harding published in the May issue of "World's Work." He is a conservative in politics. His home is in New York City.

C. K. McINTOSH is Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, stationed at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida. He has contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Sea Power," the "Naval Institute Proceedings," and numerous aeronautical magazines. His present article has been approved for publication by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

LEE RAMSDALL, winner of the first prize in the second of The Outlook's prize contests, is a Greenwich Village art student, but, she tells us, "I don't belong in New York. My home is in Massachusetts. I seemed to have lots more to say than I could squeeze in."

JAMES V. HICKEY, winner of the second prize, is a corporal in the Regular Army, stationed at Camp Travis, Texas. His name as well as Miss Ramsdell's is divulged with permission.

"**ALICE I. STEVENS**," the signature which appears over the contest letter which won one of the third prizes, is an assumed name.



MRS. KATHERINE CARR WILSON lives in Amityville, Long Island. This picture of her was made from the passport photograph that carried her to Paris, where she experienced the reactions that supplied the material with which she captured her prize.