such as to bridge the distance from a historic epoch to our own and to make his characters or their vicissitudes vital and important to us. There is only one story which seems to us to have the elements of timelessness and universality. Blind Geronimo and his Brother is the deeply moving account of the life-long devotion of one brother to another whom he has accidentally blinded in childhood. Carlo's long struggle to atone for the injury to Geronimo, his despair upon realizing that the boy has always hated and mistrusted him, and his final triumph and joy in the assurance that his ultimate sacrifice has been accepted as he walks proudly toward prison, a thief for his brother's sake, could scarcely be surpassed. The other little novels belong to the period of the Meyerling affair. They arouse only sentimental memories of old, unhappy, far-off things.

MARY SHIRLEY.

New Books in Brief

4 Man For A' That. By CHARLES J. FINGER: Stratford. \$3.

M R. FINGER thinks his own thoughts, and says what he thinks, and whether you agree or not, his honesty, in this life of Robert Burns, will be refreshing to you. There's a good deal to be said for common sense, even in biography, and there's plenty of it in this book. Also, common sense makes good reading—a fact which many authors don't seem to realize. If you are interested in Burns, we predict that you'll like this book.

Childhood in Exile. By SHMARYA LEVIN: Harcourt Brace. \$3.50.

D R. LEVIN, one of the leaders of the Zionist movement, a scholar and political figure known to Jews all over the world, tells in this book a fascinating story of his childhood in a prerevolutionary Russian town. It is a vivid, graceful and interesting presentation of a, to us, strange and unfamiliar existence.

The Strangler. By Molly Thynne: Minton Balch. \$2.

A are the basis for the activities of Inspector Shand and a good deal of excitement for the reader in this very

well written detective story. There is an unusual twist to the plot which adds to the thrills.

A Girl in Soviet Russia. By ANDREE VIOLLIS: Crowell. \$2.50.

I MPRESSIONS of the U. S. S. R. by a Frenchwoman who has traveled with understanding through that strange



The jacket design for "Red Cavalry", a book about Russia by I. Babel (Alfred A. Knopf)

country. For a general impression of what things are like under the Soviets, we recommend it.

Scraps of Paper. By MARIETTA MIN-NIGERODE ANDREWS: Dutton. \$5.

C HRONICLES of a Southern family during the Civil War and the World War, made up of diaries and letters both of those who went away and those who stayed at home, and containing some interesting pictures of the non-historic side of both wars.

Kindred Arts: Conversation and Public Speaking. By Henry W. Taft: Macmillan. \$2.50.

Ta form of conversation than a separate oratorical art, Mr. Taft gives some very useful hints to those who aspire to either of these accomplish-

ments. In a day when the charge is frequently made that conversation is rapidly becoming a lost art, such a practical plea for its revival should be welcome.

W. R. Brooks

Forthcoming Books

Night Falls on Siva's Hill. By Edward Thompson: Dial Press. Sept. 10.

Penrod Jashber. By BOOTH TARK-INGTON: Doubleday Doran. Sept. 6.

Thirty Tales and Sketches. By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM: Viking Press. Sept. 7.

The Maurizius Case. By JACOB WASSERMANN: Liveright. Sept. 6.

The Sources of a Science of Education. By John Dewey: Liveright. Sept. 6.

To-Morrow's Voyage. By LEONARD HESS: Ives Washburn. Sept. 6.

Elva. By DURWARD GRINSTEAD Covici Friede. Sept. 6.

Pan American Peace Plans. By CHARLES EVANS HUGHES: Yale University Press. Sept. 6.

Whiteoaks of Jalna. By MAZO DE LA ROCHE: Little Brown. Sept. 6.

Falcons of France. By James Norman Hall and Charles Nordhoff: Little Brown. Sept. 6.

Joan of Arc. By HILAIRE BELLOC: Little Brown. Sept. 6.

They Still Sing of Love. By SIGMUND SPAETH: Liveright. Sept. 6.

Napoleon III. By EDMUND D' AUVERGNE: Dodd, Mead. Sept. 6.

Between the Lines. By STEPHEN MCKENNA: Dodd, Mead. Sept. 6.

Mother's Cry. By HELEN GRACE CARLISLE: Harper. Sept. 4.

Five and Ten. By FANNIE HURST: Harper. Sept. 4.

Swift as Any Dream. By ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT: Harper. Sept. 4.

Religion and the Modern Mind. By CHARLES C. COOPER: Harper. Sept. 4.

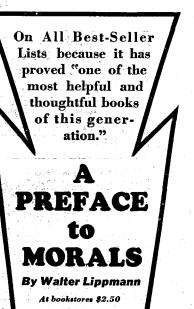
Field of Honor. By DONN BYRNE: Century. Sept. 3.

The Incredible Marquis. By HERBERT GORMAN: Farrar & Rinehart. Sept. 5.

The Georgian Novel and Mr. Robinson. By Storm Jameson: Morrow. Sept. 5.

The Lost Child. By RAHEL SAN-ZARA: Longmans. Sept. 4.

The Tragic Era. By CLAUDE Bow-ERS: Houghton. Sept. 6.



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Its "Wants" Will Fill Yours

The Millenium in Recent Books

Washington, D. C.

I N AMERICA we are much given to looking for the millenium in hot weather. School is out, the crops are ripening, and the institutes, round tables, open fora, and other ventilators are running full blast. What could be nicer than to repose in some quaint university town and be told what we ought to think about War and Peace, the League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine, in between rounds of golf and sips of coca-cola.

Fortunately, a group of books apposite to these academic Chatauquas are at hand. They are apposite only in the sense that they point out the difficulties in the path and the dreary technical procedure inseparable from human political progress. For example, Norman L. Hill writes of The Public International Conference. Its Function, Organization and Procedure (Stanford University Press). International conferences are an ancient diplomatic device, their technique has become elaborated over centuries of human experience, their methods and their limitations are an essential feature of international policy. No one who aspires to master internationalism can afford to ignore this method of settling international problems. Mr. Hill has prepared a most useful handbook.

In somewhat the same field, Judge Jackson H. Ralston has dealt with International Arbitration from Athens (Stanford University Locarno Press). His is an inclusive and legalistic study of the history of international arbitration, including the Hague Peace Tribunal and the Permanent Court of International Justice. His analysis of the latter's decisions suggests that, if the Supreme Court watches the election returns, the World Court watches international armaments. The book, though largely a matter of record, includes opinions and suggestions of pertinence to international progress. As an example, one might quote Judge Ralston's suggested definition of that big bear of arbitral settlement, a "domestic question:"

"A domestic question relates to the sovereignty of the state within its territorial limits and not involving illegal deprivation of a foreigner submitting to its laws of his rights of life, of liberty, or of duly acquired property."

Of quite another order is the little volume of lectures delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations in August, 1928, entitled *Problems of Peace*. Third Series (Oxford

University Press). These are the highspots of the League of Nations' own summer school and include lectures by Professor Rappard, Paul Mantoux, Salvador de Madariaga, Sir Arthur Salter, Lord Olivier, Professor Zimmern, and lesser League publicists. On the whole, the book is of a high level of excellence, the chief flaw in it being the lecture delivered by Professor Manley O. Hudson of Harvard on "America's Relation to World Peace." Professor Hudson is an unreconstructed Leaguer who has been apologizing since 1920 on behalf of his country for its failure to sign on the dotted line and clip the Geneva coupon from the Treaty of Versailles.

On the other hand, one of the very best books on the theme of League internationalism is Professor Gilbert Murray's The Ordeal of this Generation (Harper). Professor Murray, from the watchtower of an English university, saw the flower of England's intellectuals go out and perish on the field of battle. This aroused him to the necessity of preventing a recurrence of such a catastrophe. His book is eloquent, persuasive and exceedingly wise. He has no great faith in American pacifism:

"The most uncompromising expressions of the peace spirit come from America; the most munificent charity, the most carefully thought-out schemes of consolation to suffering human beings, of help to education and religion. There has never in the history of the world been anything to equal the practical beneficence of American foundations and private societies and individuals to the rest of the world. But this splendid work is, after all, almost entirely the work of a small number of persons, a hundred thousand or so perhaps, out of a hundred million. . . One sometimes feels towards the American public as the small Balkan nations are said to feel towards the English. No doubt they are very rich and strong and full of good-natured impulses; but they care for nobody, nobody can tell what they may want to do next, and as they turn to the right or the left their whim may spread prosperity or ruin. America is probably the one nation in the world which does not realize what war is and which could afford the luxury of another."

Professor Murray is a realist, who admits that "normally every Government is possessed by a devil, the devil of the massed and organized selfishness of its nation. A Government can