is threatened in his turn with finano. disaster, supply the not unconventiona dramatic developments of the story. I wholesome, innocent, obvious entertanmon: ing the attention, once he is wime hearing, even of readers who prstor scorn the type of fiction he offers.

THE FIRST FORTY-NINER. By JWh A. B. Scherer. Mintom, Balch $\$ 1.50$.
Mr. Scherer did well to limit his a of the first forty-nimer and the golden tea caddy, for no one who picks it up wil he able to put it down again without read ing it through. The rush of the subjes pervades the narrative, and the haste of the gold-secker engults the reader. This he story of a city and of a man. Th man is Sam Brannan, a Mormon, who sailed into Golden Gate bay on the la day of July, 1846, with a shipload in Latter Day Saints, "including a hundred young ones suitable to grow up in a new country." And the city is San Francisco the young San Francisco of which Bay ard Taylor wrote, "Of the marrellou phases of the Present, San Francisco wil most tax the belief of the Future." Th. were of stern stuff, these two: the cit that rebuilt itself after destruction by fire six times in a year and a half, an drowned men and mules in the mud of a streets despite pavements of bags of coff. and flour and "even one piano"; the mal who, when approached by Brighat Young's apostle sent to fetch the tithes that Brannan had been collecting from th miners, remarked "You gro back and tul" Brigham that I'll give up the Low money, when he sends me a receipt signe by the Lord, and no soomer." Mr. Scher has told his story as it should be told swiftly and without apolories, for whit swift their vices, the city and the man their courage overtopped them.

THE DEVIL IN LOVE. By JacQur Cuotre Houghton Mifflin 1925 \&

Lovers of the fantastic and supernatural will welcome this translation from Jacques Cazotte, a French writer of the Eighteenth Century. While in no way a surpassing piece of literature, "The Devil in Love is an interesting and imaginative work it describes engagingly the ventures of a young Captain of the Guards who, being initiated into the arts of necromancy, wooed and loved by an evil spirit in th form of a fascinating woman. In a sens the story is allegorical; and the symbolic element is emphasized by the demoralizing conclusion. The present translation, which was made by an unknown writer in 1793 , is not unnaturally archaic in tone, and yet is both lucid and effective.

THE GREAT PaCIFIC WAR. By Hec tor C. Bywater. Houghton Mifflin
1925. \$2.50

Applying sound logic, to well-established conclusions, Mr. Bywater has in this book proceeded from the known facts of recent history and contemporary conditions to reason out in fiction form possible developments of the future. He has used as a starting point for his story the history of the relations of recent years between the United States and Japan, the international agreements entered into by them, and the political and economic conditions in and affecting each of these countries that might bring their interests int", serious opposition. He has then taken into account contemporary world movements and their effect. From this basis, and with great plausibility, Mr. Bywater constructs a hypothetical war between the United States and Japan, of which his book purports to be a popular history written in a most graphic newspaper style.
Mr. Bywater's ideas and conclusions on the particular economic and strategic aspects of the situation that he conjures up are interesting, whether or not one mas agree with them. His description of the land and naval engagements are most vivid and show an excellent grasp of tactics, though professional readers may take exception to some details. His views con. cerning the future use of aircraft seen very sound and are convincingly In the end in his story Japan is feated, and accordine to a hypothetical Japanese historn pincipally becase th Japanese historian, principally because the government accepted the advice of the army authorities, rather than that of the" naval authorities. In view of the prescne discussions concerning the establishment of an independent air forct, it may be pertinent to point out that the disagreements and lack of coordination that are por-

On: 1 andans trom having two major "Moush worten atmut war, "The Great
 :an or w.: bur is rather one against - He final taragraph of the book emWint. furlity of an Americat h. intormonn that it contains and the ". hat is prevents. To the lay reader Hond b a grrppun picce of fiction military and naval readers, professional , by awcation, it should be of absorbing atewt, since it has a mreonal application. IIt: mat, sinc thas a preonal application o. a whically wery reasonable and tru ature, and we can almost imagine the twore of the homefolks if they should arhas of the homefoks if they should mat one portrayed, in which we were loe one portrayed, in whit

THE BRAND OF THE BEAST. By MI hael Lfwis. Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. 1925. $\$ 2$
This tale is disappointing in that it arouses hopes that are not satisfied in th subsequent chapters. It begins by getting rhe rader "all het up" and ends by loaving him lukewarm. The promise of the publisher that it is "a novel worthy of $P$ Pe in it grimness and tensity" is not lind up to. Poe possessed a subtlety of method that aroused the reader to the highes pitch of imacrinative terror. Mi hael leewis never does this. Where Po iest the stiletto, Lewis uses a meat-axe Bur possbly the greatest error the auFom has made is in using a promising ficthomal situation as a vehicle for anti German war propaganda. Mr. Lewis has taken the rather threadbare theme of a mald Germatl who tries to glut his blood luit by killiner all the Enclishmen that hit by kilm and the Englishmen that he can get his hands on and gloating a la acherew victim. Rather old stuff!
dil that sues Mr. Lewis's novel from thing mere moving picture material is a certain sense for drama that lifts his story it times to the plane of rood story tulling. He has something of Conan Doyle's gift for creating a mood of terror but he has not that great story-teller's art in handling it a hall cets beyond control and he fumble it. Yet he will bear watching. He has in him he will bear watching. He ult mately potentialities that should ulti mately turrt him into a master of the Beast" itself. As for "The Brand of until wou have finished it, for despite its obvious defects it holds the interest.
The picture of dorian Gray. By oscar
 Eve net. By Grant Richards. Clode. \$2 net. Babcock. Lippincott. \$2. Spanish Dollars. By Reginald Wright Kauff man. Penn.
The Sinistre Man. By Edgar Wallace. Small,
Maynard. Maynard. Se School of Paris. By Robert A. Hamblin Mrentano's. $\$ 2.60$.
Hind of THE GREEN Smock. By Pemberton The Golden Table. By Ralph D. Paine. Penn. The Golden able. By Ralph D. Paine. Penn,
The Little Cockalorum Finds Romance. By Wallis Simkins. Penn.
ANNE Thornton. By Lotta Rowe Anthon Penn. By Nelia Gardner White. Penn.
Lorye Mavde and the Cabavan. By Locie Maude AND the Caravan. By Helen
Sherman Griffith. Penn. Salem. By Ruasell
 Turner Curtis. Penn.
The LIttle Dtscoverens. By Amy Le Feuvre. Penn.
John and the Winners' Club. By Joseph Chase, Penn.
deane's Happy Year. By alice Ross Colver. lincoln for boys and Girls. By Albert Britt.


## Foreign

MARCELLIN MAUCHARTIER. By Robert Coiplet. Paris: Plon-Nourrit. 1924.

This book is presumably the story of a young man who loved not wisely but too well, which Robert Coiplet has pieced together from a diary, some correspondence, descriptive fragments, and interviews. Really it is a good first novel, the sublimated story of the author himself. A favorable preface by M. Gaston Cherau introduces it to the French public. This novel tises above the ordinary This novel rises above the ordinary treatmen of the theme of thwarted love hecause of the intensity of the hero Marcellin's passion. It is true, Marcellin is a sentimental idealist, and his passion is
fired to white heat as much by an ecstatic fired to white heat as much by an ecstatic (Continued on next page)


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## The New Books <br> Foreign



## History

Ihf beginityes of history ac ording TO THE JEWS. By rhi new translation of the first Whe whetrs bensis from the Hehro, with a foreword, notes, and a brief Hebrow and Old Testament Them Thoblogical seminary A a cuh-tit! he styles his little book "a whmetion th the discussion of Fundafinthe that the controvers between the
fundammalists and the Modernists turns araty ugon their upposing views of these -mans chapt:rs of Gemesis. He reminds as that the old lestament was not rewhen in Fnerlish, and that since r6a
rew much has been laurned in regard to the Hehrew languase and literature white a flow of new light has been thrown and institutions.
Fhose "ho are familiar with the recent history of ohd Testament science will not
holarly, and the discussion clear and consio. starting from the postulate that Gensis i-xi consists of myths and primitive folk-here (mand of is borrowed by the
Hatrews) the attempt is made to reconHetrews the attempt is made to reconamssion of come later additions, the orig imas narratives and ather elements now mat nined in us tratithonal elements now combered in wur traditional text. In gen well known and rembly well known and generally accepted by athelars As to numerous minor details,
on the other hand, thee would doubtless
b. - onsiderable difference of opinion
perhaps unlikely that this uncomproming littl volume will make converts
amone thos who har already prescribed the course which divine revelation must bake It sem plain, inded, that the in tentom of the author is to instruct an in-
quang public ratior than to disturb those Who ar wh open tonviction. The stimulated, in this or that way, by numernus features of this now translation.
IHP GREAT HIGTORIANS. By KEN Yirl Beld and Glapys M. Morgan
 "pen! dightul heus, night after night, m radng Carive"s "Oliver Cromwell" or
Man why, "History of Eucland." We Machas, "History of Eugland."
 Wetitation fir an anthology of histori-
 Whiowhirs Yhat mith granted, there ath on guestion that the cditors of the tant. They hav fulty succeeded in demonrating their thes, which particularly allu for demonstration to present day his Wrane that be witerature Gibbon Gistory ca Michelet, Froude, Mothy, Prescott, Park man, Rank:., Lecky, Miacaulay, Carlyle, stuble, and a sore of others are repre anted hy sclectons hosen uneringly for both literary and historical value. The Wase policy has been adopted of givin French althors on we orisimat, Germa how that the work has been a labor of how that the win has been a labor of

## International

THE NEIROSES OF THE NATIONS Bve C. F. Playne Scltzer. 1925. \$5. This book is a psychonalysis of in
oor is it Mre) Playn attempts to show neurotic state of national mind. This nourotic state of national mind. This s. Whery well as far as it gocs. There laman weakness, or stiength, human sanunan weakness, or stemgth, human san 'he sure of which is which: The author tris to make this cl ar.
Wia is madnes, or at any rate it is the War is madness, or at any rate it is the
allion to bulicse it so, although war as whll as peace has its uses. It may be whll as peace has its uses. It may be
asumed that the pacifists were the only asumed that the pacifist were the only sume pople before and in the last war
and that coervody clse, suffering from and that corrbody else, suffering from a ncurotic disease caused by the various
national leaders was insane. This is national leaders was insane. This is In amazing theory, of which it may be aid that the chments are commonpl
cnough to pass for undigested truths. The author deals with Germany and France in this book and is able to refer (1) numerous examples in history which hear out her theory. History, however, can be mat. to fit any theors, and, apart from the immense amount of research which it has entailed, is strictly speaking valucless to her argument that war is the effect of neurosis. If in peace time nations are supposed to be more normal than they are in wartime, which they are what has to be decided is how far na tional "nerves" are responsine sense.
In this book the nail is never hit on he head, which is a great pity; for there is undoubtedly a fact that we do act is undoubtedly a fact that we do act it is likewise with nations. It is useless it is likewise with nations. It is useless psechology in the liotht of an event psich has just the ligh of an event hich has just taken phace, which is what he author doe, whe the cause of hat event, and therefore its true psychic significance, lies in the past

NTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. By Raymond Leslie Bufll. Holt. 1925

Lord Grey, in his recent book of memirs, describes governments as "the execu ive committecs of nations," and diplomacy as the dealings which these committecs hav with each other. There has for long bee decided need for a book that would inquire into and classify the nature of these clations, and such a book Professor Buell
has written.
Some idea will be had of the com plexity of international relations when it is stated that this book covers ove subjects, all of which itall fuct forch subjects, all of which titaly afee forcig relation, as mand anthropology conomics, finane, fere, mperialism war, armaments, diplomacy, peace, etc. The book is, of course, a text book and like all text books, it is not to be taken as a final authority; indeed, there is muc that the author is unable
sider and again much that is, per
haps, ill-considered. How could it be therwise with a book the very ture of which, owing to its partial novelty tovelues upon questions that are of burning consequence to the world in which we live On the whole it can be said that Professor Buell has created a work of great merit. With equal truth it can be said that if he were to rewrite it a book of even greater merit would be evolved. There is a good deal of repetition, some of which secms necessary, some of which seems unnecessary, and some of which is plainly annowing. Yet, in spite of these petty drawbacks, a clear, comprehensive account of the world's institutions is pre sented with a historical, contemporary, and cientific background which in itself pavs high tribute to the wide knowledge of the learned author. But it is a thousand pitics that the last third of the book which deals with the settlement of inter national disputes, is vitiated by partisan opinions.


## Juvenile

WONDER Clock plays. By Sophie L. Goldsmirth. Harpers. 1925. $\$ 2$. "The Wonder Clock" fairy and folk tales of Howard Pyle continue to be read and reread by boys and girls everywher and these play adaptations by Sophie L. Goldsmith of five of his most successfu? stories should become equally popular with the added thrill of footlights, makeup, and costume. It is a volume which should find a place on the shelses of summer camps, of libraries, and school
harmengey done and descrve to have many performanes. Mrs. Goldomith has managed to preserve the spirit and vigor of the old tales in a really remarkable way, without apparently beins hampered in the raining of her dramatic effects. And this is no easy task! In a number of cases she has been foreed to telescope much of the action and combine scenes that in the stories followed a difterent order Here again we felt a sure sens: of techmique, and though we have lomy known and loved the sortes in ther original form, we felt that nothing of their inWividuality and charm had been lost, while much had been gained from a dramatic standpoint. Never for a inoment does the playright forget that the parts are to be played by children themselves. The lines are simple and vivid and not too long as to speeches. Often in such cases lines become stilted and simplified to the point of flavorlessness. Fortunately Mrs. Goldsmith was having too grod a time with the characters herself to let them lose any of their sprightlinesss.
Of the five plays our favorite is "The staff and the Fiddle," but then we coness to a partiality for fiddles and Fiddlers, for Trolls, Tinkers, Princesses, and little huts in tall fir woods! The other four deal with the adventures of "Maser Jacob," and tell about "How the Princess's Pride was Broken;" "How Boots Befooled the King," and "How One Turned His Trouble to Good Account." Most of them are in several scenes, with pportunities for outdoor settings and de lightful costumes. Some very practical notes describe how these may be mad without too much trouble to mothers and directors, and the plays are illustrated with photographs and a number of Howard Pyotographs and a number of Howard Wonder Clock" Wustrations from "The Wonder Clock" We cannot think of a better collect:on of Folk Story play
recommend for Juvenile Theatricals.

THE OLD MOTHER GOOSE NURS. ERY RHYME BOOK. New York: Nelson. ${ }^{1} 925$.
Anne Anderson's delicate color illustraions to the beloved old Mother Goose rhymes add fresh attraction to a book that has never failed to charm the fancy of the young. This edition, with its handsome paper, clear print, and attractive black and white drawings supplementing its pictures in color is one that any small child would prize.

PLAYTIMF AND COMPANY. By E. V
Lucas. Doran. 1925.
Despite the fact that his verses have in many cases a distinctively English slant Mr. Lucas's rhymes have enough of the Ilusion that appeals to the fancy of children in any land to make them of gen cral interest. And the illustrations which Ernest H. Shepard has supplied for them are of quite irresistible charm. Mr. Lucas's portiveness of fancy is sufficient to carry a rather slim metrical facility; his themes re simple but his handling of them grace ful, and his good humor frequently rises to fun. Pictures and rhymes together

TONY SARG'S BOOK OF ANIMALS. Greenberg. 1925 .
Very small folk will find much to deight them in this tale of the adventures of two dogs and the monkey they adopted as companion after an unexpected adrenture in the jungle. Freckles and Peter, the beloved playmates of their littl girl owners, were a frolicsome pair, not overgiven to obedience, whose escapes from heir young mistresses led to varied exper ences. Their visit to a jungle Amuse nent Park in especial affords Mr. Sarg opportunity for the exercise of his divert ing art, and the pictures which he has furnished for every page of the book will prove most entertaining to youngsters.

THE LITTLE DISCOVERERS. By Amy
Le Feuvre. Penn. 1925 .
It is incvitable that this little story of childhood adventures should challenge comparison with "The Golden Age," "Dream Days" and the more recently published "Explorers of the Dawn." Unfortunately doesn't quite measure up to such standards, for it lacks the poetic charm and delectable atmosphere of the first two, and the sturdy humor and sense of rapturous adventure which overflowed the third. Still, this little book should be inentioned among Fall Juveniles as at least an attempt at something better than the (Continued on page 396)


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