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BONI \& LIVERIGHT. NEW YORK
GOOD BOOKS

The New Books Drama
(Continued from preceding page) the personal bias of the dramatist; that is that each character should be motivated by his own individual nature and surroundings, and not moulded so as to
coincide with the particular point the coincide with the particular point the drawever, that he is sure he could adds, hrite such a play. write such a play.
This confession

This confession explains the greatest weakness of the present play. Each of the characters is interesting enough as a character to study up until the appearance of the Old Man. Once, however, he has come upon the scene they lose all
their individuality and become nothing their individuality and become nothing
more than puppets to help bring out his more than puppets to help bring out his character more completely. This is just the opposite to the way Gorki treated "The Lower Depths," where ncither emphasis nor plot was allowed to interfere with the character development of the people he had put into his play.
This does not mean that "The Judge" is not well worth reading. There are many things of interest in it. The old nurse, Zakharovna, and The Young Girl with the animal, expressionless face are worth meeting, as well as the bricklayer Nikita, who is always pondering the strangeness of the world and the ways of God.
The plot itself is the familiar one of retribution. Mastakoff, an escaped convict, who has succeeded in hiding his past and making himself an important member of his community, is confronted by the man who had shared his imprisonment with him, but who rather than escape, had served out his entire sentence. This man believes that because he has suffered, he has the right to torment others, and consequently is determined that Mastakoff sequently is back to Siberia. Rather than do this, Mastakoff comits suicide.
The play is too morbid and subjective to be successful upon the stage unless to be successful upon the stage unless
it be played by the Moscow Art Theatre, or some equally proficient organization or some equally proficient organization individual characters rather than upon the plot.
The philosophy behind the play can best be expressed by the following quotation: Everyone judges life according to his own
sorrows; and everyone is deat to the sorrows of owters. We all of wis suffer injeries and
live our lives trying
to take
revenge on live our lives trying to take re
others for what we have suffered.
the living drama. By Nellie b. Miller. Century. 1925. \$2.50. The sorceress. By Victorien sarpout. Boston: 1925 . Four Seas. $\$ 1.50$. plays for pagans. By Colin C. CAMPBELL. Appleton. 1925. $\$ 1.75$. gas. By George Kaiser. Small, Maynard. 1925. $\$ 1.75$.

The recent essays of Alexander Harvey (reprinted in the Blue Book Library) are a testimonial of the vitality of Greek tragedy. One hears, indeed, the word "revival" toward season-ends on Broadway; yet the term should strictly be ap-
plied only to that which is moribundthe recent plays of the 1840 's, for examthe recent plays of the $1840^{\prime}$, for exam-
ple, brought out for our superior audiences ple, brought out for our superior audiences however greatly we inay enjoy a rehowever greatly we may enjoy a res
presentation. Such a regathering of the presentation. Such a Miver Miller attempts, in Iiving drama Mrs. Minler attempts,
her "Drama of the Drama," a Cook's her "Drama of the
tour--she tells us-through the ages. In-tour-she tells us-througly arranged: to the Nineteenth Century in the divisions of a Greek ode, and tury in the divisions of a Greck Act One
after that as a five-act play; Act after that as a five-act play; Act One
"The Curtain Rises in the Far North"; Act Two "In Which France and Germany Play a Part"; Act Three "Rather a Long Act (England and Ireland) in Which We May Expect a Climax"; Act Four "With May Expect a Climax"; Act Four "With
a Southern Setting"; Act Five "A Short One With an Indeterninate Ending" (in One With an Indeternuinate Ending (in
America). The volume is a thorough handAmerica). The volume is a thorough hand-
book, with well-chosen passages from the book, with well-chosen passages from the
plays and from critics, and with study plays and from critics, and with study
outlines that make the book of value to outlines that make the book of value
any group of students. Without neglectany group of students. Without neglect-
ing the vital drama of old, Mrs. Miller ing the vital drama of old, Mrs. Minler
emphasizes the plays and tendencies of emphasizes the plays and tendencies of
today; she is somewhat confused in her approach to expressionism, but in general is a bustling and efficient guide.
On the road to the drama of today lies the land called Sardoodiedum, in which "The Sorceress" dwells. Although first presented but twenty-one years ago, this play is already older than Æschylus, being dated and outmoded by virtue of its too obviously flawless construction, by the smoothing away of all that may impede
the progress of the plot, by the artificial interlocking of every element, even to the lips of the sorceress and those of the hero, into whose mouth she presses the poison that brings the end, as before the delirous mob they die together.
Almost as surely dated, though more recently written, are the plays presented "for pagans," though the moods are as many as the pieces, and "Yesterday," indeed, bears the subtitle: "A Little Comedy for Victorians." Mr. Clements is skilful, with, as in "Harleguin") an occasional touch of poetry; perhaps it is the casional touch of poetry; perhaps it is the
poetic element he labels pagan. But-as poetic element he labels pagan. But-as no true pagan does-Mr. Clements grows too of ten sentimental; as in his Cop who sits on a park bench to read Omar Khay yam; as in the whole diluted-Charles-Rann-Kennedy religious symbolism of "Four Who Were Blind." There is "The Haiduc" a Carpore confusion, The Haiduc," a Carpathian melodrama defies tier and mysticion and love tha defies time and reason, yet holds the reader tense.
And George Kaiser's "Gas," the most modern of the plays in spirit, is inevitably dated by the manner of a school, by the technique of expressionism. The play is a tragedy of the modern spirit, in which the Billionaire's Son, somehow exempt from the general contagion, strives vainly to save the world from the consequences of its greed. Despite the certainty of another cataclysmic explosion, workers, owners, governors, all insist on rebuilding the power plant that supplies the world with the new, tremendous gas. Crowd of workers surge as a background for the Engineer, the Clerk, and the few representatives who speak for the mass which is the real protagonist. The mov ing crowds of Toller's "Masse-Mensch" are not achieved, nor the sense of tragedy that is at once personal and universal in Kaiser's own "From Morn to Midnight." There is a great suspicion that rhetoric has been substituted for dramatic intensity "Expressionism" too often merely isolates an clement that has always existed as one aspect of drama (Hamlet's soliloquy is in the vein) and seeks to erect an entire play upon the single pillar. The result may be interesting but it is usually-and sure ly in this case-insecure.

## Education

the problem child in school. by Mary b. Sayles. New York Joint By Mary b. Sarles. New York Joint
Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. 1925. $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
The subtitle further describes this book as narratives from case records of visiting teachers, with a description of the purpose and scope of visiting teacher work by Howard W. Nudd (chairman of the National Committee on Visiting Teachers) The visiting teacher,-a specialized form of psychiatric social worker who is familiar with educational systems and processes, has appeared in the field because it has been recognized that "the school is obviously in a strategic position to get at the vital and active causes of the child's behavior wherever they may be manifested and, by soliciting and utilizing every agency that may help, to reinforce conditions cy that may help, to reinforce condin the that are wholesome and work for the removal of those that may lead to disas ter." Children who are problems in the
school room are reported to the visiting school room are reported to the visiting
teacher for more complete study and teacher for more complete study and
treatment than a busy classroom teacher treatment than a busy classroom tencher spoke in the wheel of mental hysiene ac spoke in
tivities.
A number of case histories of children whose problems centered about "parental attitudes, feelings of inferiority, questions of honesty, diverse issues and sex" form the body of the book. General principles involved in the treatment of each child are included with each history
are included with each history.
One leaves the book feeling that the One leaves the book feeling that the
work of the visiting teacher might will work of the visiting teacher might will be done by anyone with a little vision, really interested in a given child's welfare, but that it is well in so complicated a society as ours to have a professional worker on guard, lest any child lack such a sympathetic advisor, while there is yet time. The development of "a conscious and transmittable technique, which utilizes the processes unconciously employed ir some degree by every successful teacher and parent," for those less gifted is no mean part of the visiting teacher's work. This book should not only be of interest to teachers, but should make clear what sort of children should be reported for special help while their problems are still in the incipient stager.

