The New Books

The books listed by title only in the classified list below are noted here as received. Many of them will be reviewed later.

Biography

KING OF FASHION. The Autobiography of Paul Poiret. Translated by STEPHEN

HADEN GUEST. Lippincott. 1931. \$3. Paul Poiret is a striking figure of today. With his dark-colored skin and his lightcolored clothes, he would stand out in any group even if he were not accompanied, as he so often is, by a number of his most beautiful mannequins. His theories of dress and decoration have been shouted round the world, and listened to. He has known intimately many of the greatest artists (actors, writers, painters, dancers, etc.) of his day. He is a recognized bon viveur in a city, in a country, of bons viveurs. Such a man's autobiography should be rich in anecdotes and personalities, a witty Who's or Who's not Who, in his own circle. There are many people in M. Poiret's book, and there are many stories, but always the teller is so completely the hero (he comes out of every little fray so entirely the victor) that before many chapters a monotonous, egotistical fog settles dully down upon the pages. Many of the personal squabbles recorded are probably of more interest in France than here, and surely some lightness of style must have seeped out through the translation. The "King of Fashion" is said to be creating comment in Paris. This side of the Atlantic it is more likely to be dipped into here and there for a little malicious humor or a tidbit about a well known name. M. Poiret, at any great length, is too long.

THE MEMOIRS OF GARIBALDI. By ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Appleton. 1931.

Mr. Garnett's translation of Garibaldi's extremely interesting memoirs is here printed with, for the first time in English, the addition of the supplementary material added by Dumas. It is a book not only of high adventurous interest but of very great charm. This edition is illustrated, and is accompanied by maps.

THE LIFE OF JIM BAKER, Trapper, Scout, Guide, and Indian Fighter. By Nolie Mumey. Denver: The World Press, Inc. 1931.

This is an outline of material about Jim Baker rather than a formal biography, but it contains some extremely interesting material on the Rocky Mountain region in the mid century.

Drama

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL. By NI-KOLAI GOGOL. Acting version by JOHN Anderson. New York: Samuel French. 1931. \$1.50.

John Anderson in his acting version of "The Inspector General" has resuscitated an old play through the altogether reasonable expedient of writing a new one, and thereby well accomplishes the purpose announced in his clear, high-minded preface: namely, to "bring Gogol nearer to the theatre as it is, and avoid the stilted emasculations of existing English versions." Mr. Anderson has gone behind the gratuitous husk of literal translation to find inspiration in a spirit which is certainly Gogol's for a play which Gogol would certainly have approved.

In the full integrity of his creative, personal, response to Gogol's satiric idea, the present adapter has brought Gogol's intention much closer to complete theatrical design than did Gogol himself. Repetitious scenes are enlivened by an ingenious variety of treatment; details which Gogol in the prodigality of greatness merely suggested, are enlarged with enhancing theatrical effect; material is frequently rearranged to produce a more progressive action. The last two acts of the Russian play in the new version compose one rushing catastrophic episode, making Hlestakov's departure so casually opportune that it takes on something of the ultimate in glorious malice. And in the same spirit, the unhappy victims of Mr. Anderson's additional vigor are encouraged to blow themselves up preposterously before they are confronted with the devastating reality of an actual inspector. The device of Gogol's abrupt, concluding announcement and tableau always seemed to us, in spite of its spectacular intellectual implications, rather empty of theatrical potence. Mr. Anderson preserves Gogol's conceit (which was parodied in Meyerhold's production by a papier-mâché tableau) and with his full-fledged inspector general concedes the theatre perhaps a little more than its due of the obvious.

Technically Mr. Anderson has done a

brilliant job. And in speaking for himself, idiomatically and positively, far from violating the essence of "Revizor," he has illuminated it.

Fiction

THE GOOD HOPE. By HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON. Houghton Mifflin. 1931. \$2.

This is the last characteristic utterance of one who in his brief career reaped the rewards and penalties of work done in the mode of yesterday. Harrison came of age with the birth of this century, his first novel, "Queed," appeared in 1911, the year of "Jennie Gerhardt" and "Hilda Lessways." But for a certain timeliness of scene and costume it might have been done a generation earlier. Its large audience liked it none the worse for being old-fashioned. A vast number of Victorians were extant then, and a great number still survive. Harrison was a young bachelor and then an older bachelor who believed in fairies, romantic love, virtue, woman. There are always grateful hearers for any one who writes ardently and simply and, if you will, sentimentally, of common things.

"The Good Hope" is a fantasy of mortal frustration and fulfilment, in the vein, though not in the style, of one of Dickens's Christmas stories, "The Chimes" or "The Haunted Man." It is on about that scale, a novelette or a long short story. It has a strong moral, a wistful "love interest," and a ghostly motive to remove it from the commonplace and humdrum. Of its plot let us only say that it concerns a young modern who has risked everything in the boom days of the stock market, is caught in the crash, and is rescued from suicide by a supernatural visitation—an agency whose status is not made clear till the end. The book reveals the author's faith in simple goodness, the power of devoted love, and the persistence of personality after the death of the flesh.

It is a fit tablet to the memory of one who retained in our age of weary adolescence the fresh heart of a child. The preface, by one of Harrison's friends, John Stewart Bryan, is a tribute to his character and talent and especially to his power of inspiring others. One sentence, or part of a sentence, might well stand as his epitaph: ". . . His life, like a diviner's rod, revealed to those who were admitted to the magic of his fellowship powers that but for his genius would never have been evoked."

THE FOREST SHIP. By ARNOLD HÖLL-RIEGEL. Viking. 1931. \$2.50.

There's no doubt that Herr Höllriegel was vastly impressed and intrigued by the Amazon forest-so fascinated, indeed, that he finds it difficult to put his feelings into

He first erects a rather banal superstructure, consisting of a realistic tourist ship and a sentimental old muffin of a German professor trying to answer the call of the wild once before he dies. (Dr. Schwarz and the very obvious methods used to stir our pity for him, get rather irksome before we see the last of him.) Then the author brings in a theatrical-property Englishman, a veteran globe-trotter, to tell Dr. Schwarz and the other travellers, the story of Francisco de Orellana, one of Gonzalo Pizarro's lieutenants, who was the first white man to discover the Amazon.

Orellana and his little band came down into the hot country from the bleak heights of the Peruvian Andes They fought Indians and heat and hunger; finally, in desperation, built a ship out of forest trees, and contrived to escape to the sea. Orellana's story is told partly for its own sake and partly as a comforting fable for Dr. Schwarz, to prove to him that the romanticist and explorer never really arrives. The real thing is always just over the horizon. The Spaniards had found roomfuls of gold in the Inca country, but that didn't satisfy them-there must be more gold, and bigger cities, somewhere in the mystery of the Am-

The epic trek of the Spanish conquistador and his companions is told with eloquence. It gives the stay-at-home reader a certain notion of the vastness, the mystery, the possible terror and malignancy of the Amazon jungle. But the spell of the narrative is broken frequently by the literary necessity of making the narrator-the veteran globetrotter—pause to light his pipe, or in some other way remind us that what we are actually listening to is a varn spun before a

(Continued on next page)

Praised by the leading critics

The Grass Roof by Younghill Kang

"As astonishing as 'Kim' was at its first reading.... Its pages glow with pictures of rivers and mountains and people, of flooded rice fields reflecting the moon or the dawn of minds in love or revolt.

-REBECCA WEST in the London Daily Telegrant.

Many Thousands Gone . .

by John Peale Bishop

"The tales have a quicksilver brilliance which fastens upon your mind.... He impales the uncertainty, the pride, the pain, and the collapse of a war-driven people upon his pages."—New York Herald Tribune. \$2.50

These Russians

by WILLIAM C. WHITE

"No clearer unvarnished record of stricken Russia has yet appeared; for Mr. White takes no side, but allows the tragic tale of Soviet rule to tell itself."

-London Sunday Times.

Third large printing.

Three Pairs of Silk Stockings

by Panteleimon Romanof

"The most interesting novel of contemporary Russian life. .. Many writers have pictured the life of to-day in Russia. Not one of them, however, has succeeded as well as Romanof."-ALEXANDER NAZAROFF in the New York Second large printing. \$2.50

Axel's Castle . . by Edmund Wilson

"There is simply nowhere to be found a more interesting, careful analysis and digest of the work of Yeats, Joyce, Eliot, Stein, Proust, and Valery than is to be had in this His analyses have charm as well as value -Burton Rascoe in the New York Herald Tribune. Second large printing

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York



THE CALIPH OF BAGDAD

O. HENRY

By Robert H. Davis and Arthur B. Maurice

"Turn up the lights, I don't want to go home in the dark!" was O. Henry's dying thought, paraphrasing the reigning song of the day. The strange fate which dogged his entire life and veiled it in mystery is at last described in this remarkable biography by two of his oldest friends—a rich, robust and facinating life story of the Galiph of "little old Bagdad on the Subway." This is an Appleton Book

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY

NEW YORK

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by Christopher Morley

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SUMMER READING

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The New Books

Fiction

(Continued from preceding page) little circle of tourists on a Booth Line steamship. 'The story didn't soothe the restless imagination of the old German doctor after all. He slipped overside one night, just before the Hildebrand started down river, and leaving a mackintosh and a pair of field-glasses behind him, was swallowed up by the forest,

International

THE HOLY LAND UNDER MANDATE. By FANNIE FERN ANDREWS. Houghton Mifflin. 1931. 2 vols. \$10.

An elaborate but somewhat informal study of Palestine as it is today with the historical background of the events since the war and accounts of all aspects of life and social behavior, but with emphasis upon political difficulties both national and international.

THE GENIUS OF MEXICO: Lectures Delivered before the Fifth Seminar in Mexico 1930. Edited by H. C. HERRING and KATHARINE TERRILL. New York: The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin-America. 1931.

A useful series of chapters on the genius of Mexican life, the heritage, and the art of the Indian, education, economic, and agrarian problems, immigration, and relations with the United States.

Juvenile

A LITTLE DIXIE CAPTAIN. By KATHARINE VERDERY. Bobbs-Merrill. 1930. \$1.50.

ALL ABOUT PATSY. By MARY PHIPPS. Doubleday, Doran. 1930. \$2.

To those of us who, like Bre'r Rabbit, were "bred en bawn in de brier-patch," no recital of childish days in the deep South can ever equal the inimitable "Diddie, Dumps and Tot," at once a chronicle of childhood and a faithful transcription of the simplicities and fidelities of a vanished era. But for this very reason, perhaps, we welcome all the more eagerly stories distinctively Southern in theme and setting which are cast in a new mould.

Refreshingly free from the clichés which afflict so many of the breed, is "A Little Dixie Captain," by Katharine Verdery, remembered for "A Dixie Doll" of last year. Simplicity and sympathetic understanding of character and circumstance make appealing and lifelike the fun and fancies of a little girl on a Georgia plantation not long after the Civil War. Naturalness and humor bridge happily the distance in time and space. Incident and background are so skilfully presented by suggestion and adroit characterization, without hackneyed phrasing, that one has instantly the feeling of being inside the picture. Uncle Johnny is in the foreground, but Uncle Johnny seen through the eyes of adoring little Annie May, so that everything appears in the proportions natural to a child. To the adult reviewer this admirable balance of emphasis is one secret of the charm of the book and nowhere more clearly seen than in the relation of the "darkies" to the story. They do not dominate the book any more than they would have dominated "Ole Marster's" household. Neither are they "end men," there just for some special song and dance, but they are an integral part of household

Winifred Bromhall's illustrations are a graceful accompaniment to this winsome tale of courage and tenderness and humor.

"All About Patsy," Mary Phipps's jolly extravaganza for younger readers, wears its bandanna with a difference. Here the local color is nure theater 'I dearest little pickaninny who lived in the quarter behind the Big House," and Hattie Pie, the fat black cook, "crooning the sweetest tune," are stock comic figures of a stereotyped quaint land of cotton. But a rollicking rigmarole which scampers along with such gayety and gusto will delight the soul of any child, without benefit of geography. Patsy and her "Wonderful Buddies" frolic and gamble alluringly through the pages and through the gay hurly-burly of Miss Phipps's pictures. The function of these lively characters is to amuse. And a southern plantation for backdrop lends color if not conviction.

FIVE LITTLE MARTINS AND THE MARTIN HOUSE. By CAROLINE VAN BUREN, Boston: Marshall Jones Co.

1931. \$2. A type of children's book that has begun to appear frequently of late is the story of a family circle written with no definite plot in the old-time sense but, instead, the account of the day-by-day affairs-mildly adventuresome, frequently humorous, and always wholesome-of a normal lively group of children. Perhaps the Bastables have been giving us many descendants. The type, however, is a good one, capable of endless expansion and variation, and no complaint is hereby implied.

The five young Martins, in the present volume, fill many lively pages with their doings, and the author has maintained an excellent natural style, with sufficient humor and practically no sentimentality—the latter being the acid test for this type of book. There are chapters upon a school teacher who went at her problem most mistakenly till one little Martin set her right, upon a neighborhood stepmother who was expected to start in wrong but did nothing of the kind; upon a childish invalid who soon became quite well when the Martins' ideas of healthy living were substituted for those she was being made to follow; upon gipsies, a pet mule, and various other topics. Many pages contain, it should be added, their own valuable suggestions as to courage and right living. The book is not illustrated.

THE GOLDEN SPEARS AND OTHER FAIRY TALES. By EDMUND LEAMY. New York: Desmond Fitzgerald. 85

Though all children cannot actually see the strange shaped mountains of Ireland, or run with bare feet on the silver strands there, all children can indeed have a reflection of all its glamorous romance and wonder through just such stories as Edmund Leamy gave out many years ago in "The Golden Spears." The Golden Spear was the name Connla and Nora gave to a sharp-pointed mountain, whose rocky top, above its robe of heather, glowed gold at sunset. Its plural comes from its fairy counterpart. Other stories follow the title one with a rare combination of imaginative Irish setting and a matter-of-fact way of telling, which would appeal to children. Indeed, so many Irish fairy tales are more to be understood by grown-ups that it is a distinct pleasure to find these definitely catering to youngsters. The fairies are flesh and blood, whose human experiences enhance the charm of magic happenings. Leamy knew children. He wrote for them and them alone, and even as he entertains he teaches, interests, and by his love of loveliness, uplifts.

The stories in this collection are not new. Those contained in "The Golden Spears" were first published in Dublin in 1890; the title then read "Irish Fairy Tales." "The Fairy Minstrel of Glenmalure" was published in 1899. Which all goes to show that old favorites never die.

WEST POINT WINS. By LIEUTENANT PASCHAL N. STRONG. Little, Brown. 1930.

This is a capital yarn for a boy in his middle 'teens who is engrossed in football. It will intensify his enthusiasm for the career of a West Point cadet if his longings be at all in that direction. It is a tale told with little art, and, in spite of accuracy of detail, with a nonchalant disregard for prob-

If one were to believe Lieutenant Strong's book, life at the U.S.M.A. is one round of student pranks and athletic sports, with the occasional diversion of a tour on the area, imposed most frequently, it would seem, for keeping faith with the West Point ideal of honor. Only as in a glass darkly do we glimpse the methods by which West Point more effectively accomplishes its purposes than any other educational institution in the world. It is believed by some that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. But the Military Academy can make not only a soldier but a gentleman, in inward spirit as well as outward manners, out of the occasional bumpkin or roughneck that enters its doors, and that in an incredibly short time. This is not theory but fact; we have seen it done repeatedly. We should like to have a book some day show how it is

It is a pity the publishers did not apply to the Drawing Department of the Academy for permission to use some of its photographs for illustrations. The actual is so much more impressive than the imagined at West

COME ALONG. By JOSEF BERGER. Houghton Mifflin. 1930. \$2.

If a grown-up dare hazard a guess, "Come Along" will shower deep delight upon its listeners. It is a story for very little children, simply and delicately told—the story of Big Dipper, the bean farmer, whose boy and girl have run away to find a puppy. But the longing for a puppy is not unique in the Dipper family. It echoes in the heart

of a thousand wishful children, whom "Come Along" meets along the road and brings back to the dog patch. How the dogs finally come up, how the dog catchers of four states are done out of a job, and how Little Dipper and his sister, Little Bitty Dipper, are found, is an exciting story, strung on a thread of quiet amusement with little lyrical touches that are seldom lavished upon children.

Miscellaneous

AMONG THE NUDISTS. By Frances and MASON MERRILL. Knopf. 1931. \$3.

The German Nacktkultur movement, which commenced about the beginning of this century, has developed rapidly since the close of the European war. Strange to say, it has attracted little attention in the English-speaking world. A book showing its significance by describing its hygienic, esthetic, educational, sexual, humanitarian, democratic, and social aspects was published in England in 1929 after encountering obstacles in America in 1927. Recently a few articles have appeared which give superficial and often misleading accounts of the

The authors of the book under review are a young American couple who spent a few weeks in Europe during the summer of 1930. They visited two nudist centers in Germany which are frequented by foreigners. Apparently they saw nothing of the more typical and characteristic centers near Berlin and elsewhere. Two of the sixteen chapters are devoted to the rudimentary beginning of a similar movement in France. Of the twenty-one illustrations at least fourteen were obviously and five more were probably posed, so that they portray very little of the spontaneity of action in the life of these centers. The publisher's blurb conveys an exaggerated impression by speaking of "a land of naked men and women in the heart of civilized Europe." No groups practise nudity in public or all of the time, its practice being limited almost entirely to leisure time and private grounds.

The philosophy of nudism is inadequately treated in one chapter. The style of the authors is journalistic and somewhat too obviously sprightly. But they give a graphic and entertaining account of their brief experience. Their candor and sincerity should help to make better known this interesting and important movement.

BIG TOWN. By PHILIP MCKEE. With a Foreword by Sherwood Anderson. New York: John Day Company. 1931.

The big town of which Mr. McKee gives something of a description and something of a social history happens to be Dayton, but he truly says that it is typical of Middle Western cities of its magnitude; as Muncie, Indiana, lately disguised as Middleton, is typical of smaller places. People who found "Middletown" arduous reading in spots will have a much easier time with "Big Town." Mr. McKee writes smoothly and knows what he is talking about; he has done a good enough job-but a job which has been done before. If there is anything on which American literature of the past decade has given us copious information, it is the Middle Western city, and Mr. McKee offers nothing new. The publishers point with pride to his chapter on Lib, the madam, and indeed it is a good chapter; but recent literature has been full of madams and Lib is not materially different from the others.

The style and the approach are almost pure Menckenese, till past the middle of the book; then the reader is brought up with a shock of surprise. A chapter with the Mercurian title of "Mass-Production Charity" turns out to be almost a eulogy of the community chest which has eliminated the waste and inefficiency of earlier unorganized benefactions; and the chapter on "The Educational Boom," though brief and sketchy, manages to treat progressive education with an excellently balanced judgment. A sound enough book which would have been more impressive a few years ago, before Lewis stamped his trademark on its material and Mencken stamped his idiom on so many writers.

THE WILL TO LIVE: An Outline of Evolutionary Psychology. By J. H. BRAD-LEY. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1931. \$4.

This useful book was prepared as an attempt to give evolutionary psychology a place in the education of the young. It is "an outline of common sense psychology, treated neither on traditional academic lines nor on those of a particular school" and gives "some idea of the development of our present powers." The book is an interesting attempt to bring into one simple exposition material from all the various psychological schools.