### AMONG NEW BOOKS-ITALIAN VOLUMES-FICTION

#### JOHN GALSWORTHY TURNS REVIEWER OF NATURE NOVEL

Hudson's "Green Mansions," Whose Hero Returns to Primeval Existence in Guiana

#### OTHER NEW NOVELS

John Galsworthy writes in his introduction to W.H. Hudson's "Green Mansion": "Of all living authors, now that Tolstoy has gone, I could least dispense with W. H. Hudson. Why do I love his writing so? I think because he is of all living writers that I read the rarest spirit and has the clearest gift of convoying to me that spirit. Wilhout apparent effort he takes you with him into a rare, free, natural world, and always you are refreshed, stimulated, enlarged by going there. He is, of course, a distinguished naturalist, probably the most south, broad-minded and understanding observer of nature living, but that is a mere fraction of his value and interest. The expert knowledge which Hudson has of nature gives to all his work backbone and surety of fibre and to his sense of beauty an intimate actuality. But his real eminence and extraordinary attraction lie in his spirit and philosophy. As a simple narhis spirit and philosophy. As a simple nar-rator he is well-nigh unsurpassed; as a stylist he has few if any living equals. He puts down what he sees and feels, out of sheer love of the things seen and the emo-tion felt."

"Green Mansions" is a tale of a young Venezuelan who files into the forest of Guiana on account of a political revolution. There he lives the wild life of the native savages. In his wanderings he meets an old white man and his fairyilke grand-daughter. The plot, upon which the author hangs his wonderful tale of nature, concerns itself with their troubles with the natives and the hero's love for the maid, "Green Mansions" might be called a mystic fairy tale of the tropical forest of South

As Mr. Galsworthy says: "A story which immortalizes, I think, as passionate a love of all beautiful things as ever was in the heart of man."

Three years this reviewer voicing an opinion upon a novel with the misleading title, "My Love and I." by a new author, Martin Redfield, said:

"Here is a compelling story full of dig-nity and truth; a tale well streaked with a noble philosophy and told in high mastery of the word."

He now quotes his previous comment He now quotes his previous comment, applying it to Alice Brown's "The Prisoner" (Macmillan Company). Alice Brown, under the non de plume of Martin Redfield, was the author of "My Love and L" and is also the author of "Children of Earth," the \$10,000 prize play chosen from among 4000 manuscripts by Mr. Ames, of the New York Little Theatre, as the most notable in theme and characterization. me and characterization.

"The Prisoner" is the story of a man who, oming from serving time in a Federal rison, works out in his own way the prob-sm of his own salvation. How he does it fiss Brown delightfully portrays in chapters of genuine dramatic quality and true literary power. The book will hold the reader fascinatingly to the last word.

Kate Mariner's heart of gold and Erich Wheat's justice-loving spirit are the winning wheat's justice-loving spirit are the winning combination that is likely to give Grace Sartwell Mason's story of the California desert, "The Golden Hope" (D. Appleton & Co., New York), a place among the most recent crop of "best sellers" in a popular class of fiction. It is a tale of the country north of Death Valley, just east of the Sierras. Kate and her worthless husband, Dave Mariner, come into contact with Erich Wheat, who in his fight to obtain water rights for the settlers is opposed by a rights for the settlers is opposed by a clique of grafters, but finds a sympathetic ally in golden-hearted Kate. Incidentally, they fall in love with one another, but both are strong enough to resist temptation and the narrative, which has all the charm of the West, comes to a highly satisfactory

Two fascinating books on art recently published are Frank J. Mather's "Estimates in Art" and Ralph Adams Cram's "The in Art" and Ralph Adams Cram's "The Gothic Quest" (Scribber's and Doubleday, Page, respectively). Mr. Mather is Marquand professor of art at Princeton and Mr. Cram is practitioner of the great art of architecture. Both write as artists, with the balance in freedom and ease in favor of Mr. Mather and in delicacy in favor of Mr. Cram. Mr. Mather's book is a series of essays connected only by their author's sanity of outlook. He is unimpressed by current fluctuations of taste and his contempt for Sorolla is as clean as his admiration for Goya. Time and the enthusiasms of the few (archenemy of art, anyhow) canof the few (archenemy of art, anyhow) can not affect a critic who has some interest in art and a velleity, if nothing more, for taste illarly, Mr. Cram can have very little t do with movements, as movements, because his inclination is the heretical fancy for orthodoxy. In the grand scheme of his argument Mr. Cram's catholicism is essential and essentially acceptable. It creeps in, and essentially acceptable. It creeps in, without dignity at times, in detail and makes what one has been in the habit of accepting seem somehow arrogant and almost offensive. It is, in short, lacking in taste, a little, and in the calm serenity of the subject it treats. Yet when Mr. Cram insists that "Gothic" art should be called Christian art, and should be taught as something indispensable in our civilization, he makes a good case. His attack on the Beaux Arts is a bit restricted in interest, but its virulence is admirable, both when let loose and when restrained. The arts are so much uncultivated in America that diletmuch uncultivated in America that dilec-tantism easily carries off the day. The authors whose books appear so closely to-gether are not dilectantes.

Helen Girard has made an excellent trans tion of Andre Maurel's "A Month in bine" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). Home' (G. P. Putnan's Sons, New York). The volume is more pretentions than its small size would lead one to suspect. The 10-ground plans of the sections of the city covered during each day of the tour and the lilustrations are noteworthy. Maurel is an appreciative observer and has absorbed the true spirit of Rome and its historic savirous as few other guides have succeeded in doing.

Professor Albert Rushnell Hart needs so introduction to readers of books on political and historical topics. In his latest work, "The Monroe Doctrine," (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), he considers his subject from all angles; history and geography, social, economic and political developments and conflitions war and peace, the past, the present and the future. He presents the views of others North Americans, South Americans, Europeans, Orientals and offers criticisms and suggestions of his own. In conclusion he urgss immediate and thorough preparedness as the only possible means of preserving the Monroe Jacobies.

to the 12 apostics. The book deserves a wide popularity, and it is suggested to librarians that to this end it should be placed on the shelves either with the "Biographical Studges" or with the "Essays."

"The Assault" (Bobbs, Merrill Co., Indianapolis), despite its formidable title, is not a war book. It is the personal record of an American correspondent who lived in Berlin for 13 years prior to August 1, 1914, at that time being correspondent for the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune and the London Mail. In intensely pro-Ally manner the book outlines the causes that, in the author's opinion, systematically and cold-bloodedly led through 10 years or more to the German deciaration of war and its preceding invasion of Belgium, together with a resume of his impressions and experiences as a member of the London staff of the Daily Mail during the first year of the war. In interesting and direct fashion, Mr. Wile tells how he was arrested by the Kaiser's police as an English spy ed by the Kalser's police as an English spy the day war was declared, paying a high tribute to Ambassador Gerard, who se-

cured his release.
"The Assault" will have an equal interest with hundreds of books that have been written upon and about the war, and no more, despite that it is generally ably writ-ten and embellished with interesting photo-graphs and fac-similes of German and English documents and cartoons.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, a well-known scientist and physician, makes an inquiry into the subconscious in "Body and Spirit" (Harper & Brothers, New York). His prop-

sitions are: If a man could be impelled to pro-ject all that he is we should soon be a race of the gods.

We are indeed greater, more richly endowed, more supereminently puls-sant than we know.

Man is under obligation to use his

Man is under obligation to use his psychic forces so far as he is able.

Dr. Quackenbos deductions are based on 12,000 actual experiences and cases in his

own practice of psychotherapy.

He discusses the potentiality of psychotherapy in control of disease, particularly mental maladies; the reconstruction of character, the development of moral power and the cultivation of esthetic sensibilities. The book has distinct value and timely im-

The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish in June a novel of adventure in the '49 by John Foster, "The Bright Eyes of Danger." "Ten Beautiful Years" is a series of unusual short stories, by Mary Knight Potter. A book sure to delight lovers of the Bard, whose tercentenary we are celebrating, as well as lovers of gems, is Dr. George F. Kunz's "Shakespeare and Precious Stones." If there is any subject that gentle Will did not treat with wide and accurate knowledge and skill it cer-tainly is not precious stones. The fourth edition of T. Everett Harre's "Behold the Woman" is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

A French translation of "Fighting France, Mrs. Wharton's book of the war, is about to be published in France under the title "Voyages au Front." It will be remembered that Mrs. Wharton was awarded the Legion of Honor for her services to France, where she is universally beloved, and it is believed that the French edition of this book will be received with great enthusiasm. It is the fourth large edition to date.

The attempt to formulate an American foreign policy that will meet the new conditions and save this country from the burden of huge armaments is a task that Roland Usher, professor of history at the Washington University, St. Louis, has succeeded in doing remarkably well in his "The Challenge of the Future" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.). The volume is not a forecast of what the American foreign policy will be nor is it a prophecy of coming events, but is an essay in expediency. The conclusion at which the author arrives, that America should form an alliforeign policy that will meet the new conarrives, that America should form an alliance with Great Britain, will come as a shock to many of the readers of the author's other volumes, but it is well supported with logical arguments.

Growing suddenly conscious of Europe may have hurt the American people, but it will do them good in the end. To that end such a book as C. H. C. Wright's "History of the Third French Republic' (Houghton Mifflin Company) contributes mightily. It outlines clearly, tactfully, the difficulties of the republic founded in the of Sedan and traces the development of that government from the tenta-tive stage to the permanence so recently affirmed. The handling of the affaire Drey-fus and of the separation of Church and State is particularly clear, clean of preju-

#### PROBLEMI DI EUGENICA IN UN LIBRO DI G. SERGI

Il Commercio del Mondo Esaminato e Studiato da un Economista Americano

Ecco due nuovi magnifici volumi di quella Ecco due nuovi magnifici volumi di quella collezione meravigilosa che e' la Piccola Biblioteca di Scienze Moderne, di cui i Fratelli Bocca curano con tanto acume e con tanto amore la pubblicazione: J. Davenport-Wheipley, Il Commercio dei Mondo, a Giuseppe Sergi, Problemi di Scienza Contemporanea (rispettivamente lire 6 e lire 5, presso i Fratelli Bocca, Editori, Torino). Del James Davenport-Wheipley conoscevamo gia' il volume sul commercio dei mondo nella sua edizione originale inglese. Quella che ci damo i Fratelli Bocca e' una

Quella che ci danno i Fratelli Bocca e' una traduzione dello stesso volume che torna infinitamente utile a coloro che, non conostraduzione dello sterso volume che torna infinitamente utile a coloro che, non conoscendo l'inglese, ai occupano del traffico tra le mazioni dei mondo. Una esposizione sincera, chiara, fatta da mente che nello studio dei problemi sconomici ai e' lungamente allenata così' da discernere spesso quello che ad un osservatore piu' superficiale sfugge, e' quella del Davenport. Le ventidue pagine che egli dedica ail'Italia sotto ii titolo 'L'Italia ed li suo aspetto economico,'' alcune delle quali dedicate all'emigrazione, della quale il Davenport mette in evidensa i vantaggi, sono improntate a simpatia per la giovanissimia nazione, ma non esenti da critica che in qualche caso e' esagerata forza. L'autore guarda all'Italia con l'occhio di economista ablituato a tenere lo aguardo piu' a lungo sullo svilluppo economico dell'inghiliterra e dell'America, e naturalmente lo svilluppo meravigliono dell'Italia in cinquant'anni di vita nazionale gli appare sotto il paragone della ricchezza piu' che decupia degli Stati Uniti, in complesso il suo studio e' completo ed acuto.

Il Sergi in questo suo nuovo volume prende in esame alcumi problemi di scienza moderna: Ansilai morfologiche; Variazioni ed evoluzione; Pateantropologia; La teoria di Mendel; E-eugenica e l'eredita' biologica; I sentimenti nell'attivita' umana. Il profondo antropologo e psicologo italiano esamina tutti questi problemi nel loro varii sapetti e dedica un lungo studio all' eugenium, la scienza della selezione artificiale della epecia umana mediante il controllo fatto cosi' rapidi progressi specialmente tra sii studiosi di hioiogia sebbene Galton avesse apposto le sue tsorie dedicandole piu' specialmente al sociologi Il Sergi pero non divide l'opinione dei sociologi ansericani i quali allo scopo di impedire la riproduzione dei dedicianti ricorrono o vogitone ricorrere a massi che, come quello della starilizzazione, sono destinati a non avere l'unanime consenso dell'opinione pubblica. Egli vorrebbe invece arrivare allo stesso scopo con altri messi più imani e più logicamente scientidol anche, ma sopratutto coi invoro concorde di tutti quelli che sindiano il grave problema, meciologi, biologi, patologi ed educatuti.

RISPOSTE A DOMANDE

A. S. Citta—L'editore A. P. Formiggiol,
di Genova, he pubblicato recontemente una
raccolta interessantisama di studii sulla
lipticaria. Il voltum, dal titolo "La Dalmalia," conte ure 2.



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON The popular naturalist whose newest book, "Wild Animal Ways," has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

#### NOW THEY'VE FILMED MAKING OF A BOOK

Doubleday Page Put Out a Film Showing Manufacture of Author Seton's Book

The film picture made of Country Life Press at Garden City, and which has been shown in New York at the Lord & Taylor Bookshop, conducted by Doubleday, Page & Co. has recently been enlarged and perfected and will be exhibited all over the country on the Pathe educational circuit, and loaned to libraries, churches and such educational institutions as may care for it.

The picture shows the editorial and mechanical processes concerned in book and nagazine making and also scenes characteristic of this press-the farm and co-operative grocery store, the litle hospital and the trained nurses, the Italian pool, the gardens, sun dial, fountains, court and employes playing at bowls, tennis, John Martin frolicking with children on the lawn and the

One sees the author, Mr. Ernest Thomp on Seton, arrive with the manuscript of his new book, the whole progress of the book is shown, from the time when the great rolls of paper are passed from the freight train into the pressroom down to the for the bookseller by motortruck. Applica tions for film already received indicate that it will be shown perhaps 1000 times in 1916 and be seen by many thousand persons.

Librarians and others have been somewhat puzzled by the name Francis o Sullivan tighe, author of "The Portion of a Champion," an Irish romance recently brought out by the Scribners. The Washington Public Library is said to have catalizated by "The FO" and the Ultraria ogued him 'Tighe, F. O.'; and the librarian of Congress wrote him a second time asking for a fuller explanation. The fact of the thing is, "tighe" (spelled with a small t) means "of the house" in Irish, and in the period of the book (5th century) the name would have been written "o Sullivan tighe." In private life, however, he is merely Mr. Sullivan, not Mr. Tighe!

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," that apparently inexhaustible literary gold mine, has just reached its 50th edition.

Some years ago Carl Crow, whose recent book, "Japan and America," has been called one of the best presentations of Japanese ims and achievements written in many years, was a cub reporter on a Texas news-paper, one of his duties being to cover the police station. One day just before press ime he made his usual trip to see the desk

"Have a great story for you," said the sergeant. "We arrested a parrot out on Front street a while ago on a charge of using abusive language. The neighbors omplained so much we had to go out and ck the old bird up."

After getting a few more details, Crow rushed back to the office and wrote a funny story about the arrest of the bird.

He was congratulating himself on land-ing a story on the first page an hour or so after the paper got on the streets, when the telephone bell rang and he had to listen to a torrent of abuse from an irate lady at the other end of the line. It developed that she was Mrs. Parrot and she had been ar-rested for union. rested for using abusive language, but she bitterly resented being written up as a bird. After she had exhausted her vocabuary and was preparing for a new start, she

"What is your name?"
"Crow," said the reporter.
"What did you say?"

"I said my name was Crow."
"You think you are damn smart, don't
you?" said the freshly insulted Mrs. Parrot as she hung up the receiver.

To the traveler of today the pleasure is seldom vouchsafed of visiting really new territory, and much more rare is the joy of being one of the first of modern men tread the stress of an entire city unrivaled. of being one of the first of modern men to tread the streets of an entire city unrivaled in location and unknown to history. This was the experience of Harry A. Franck, the unconventional young globe trotter, who wrote "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," when, during his recent four years' pedestrian odyssey of South America he visited Machu Picchu, the mysterious white grantte city of the Incas or their predecessors, which was for so many centuries unknown to civilized man, lost, as it was, in the fastnesses of the Peruvian Andes. Few Americans, indeed, can have seen these splendid ruins, the most splendid pre-Columbian ruins in the Western Hemisphers, which were preserved from the ravages of treasure hunters by an impenetrable jungle until Prof. Hiram Bingham, crediting the rumors of the Indian natives, discovered them in 1911. Mr. Franck will contribute to the July Century an illustrated account of his expedition to the lost city, the first of a series of articles on his South American experiences in general.

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#### WAR BOOKS CONTINUE, **LED BY VOLUME BY** EX-SEN. BEVERIDGE

Volumes of Much Interest on Many Aspects of World's Most Absorbing Event

HINDENBURG IN LONDON

The laudable desire to learn, so far as an American could, of the motives and the morale of the European peoples now engaged in vast conflict and to present the findings to our own people that they might be the better able to judge of the conditions in war-torn Europe is responsible for an entertaining volume, "What Is Back of the War" (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), from the pen of Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Some parts of the work have already been presented to the reading public through the medium of magazines.

Senator Beveridge found the Germans confident and optimistic of the outcome of the struggle. The French exhibited a simitimism. The British, he found, are sub-limely confident, but do not seem to realize the seriousness of the contest and the dan-ger that threatens their own firesides. German confidence in their ability to defeat the coalition that surrounds the Central Em-pires, Senator Beveridge found, is due prinipally to their confidence in their organiza tion and to the thorough knowledge of the meaning of the war possessed by the individuals of the country. The French owe their confidence to a sublime patriotism and a firm belief that England will finally send them sufficient military reinforcements to defeat their common foe.

England is apathetic. Labor troubles abound, writes the author. The lower classes he exceriates, the middle classes seem to lack that fine love of country with-out which victory cannot be achieved. The upper classes have come forth manfully. There is, he finds, a feeling of security that the old lady will come out all right some w," but the modus operandi is not dis-

The volume possesses a value to Ameri-cans especially topical in view of the fre-quently expressed hope that this country will play a large part in the mediation and in the final peace.

Frank H. Simonds takes as the title of Frank H. Simonds takes as the title of his little book about Verdun the answer of France to the German hordes which attacked the fortress. "Ha ne passeront pas!—They shall not pass." (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The chapters of this exceedingly interesting and exciting book deal with the topography of Verdun, its importance (Seco.) and the arriver stages of the attack topography of Verdun, its importance (zero) and the earlier stages of the attack. The author believes in his title, but to the pro-Ally the most reassuring chapter will be the one called "The Door That Leads Nowhere" in which the author indicates very clearly that Verdun is a political battle. for prestige and honor, not for military ad-vantage. Since the book was written revevantage. Since the book was written reve-lations in Paris justify Mr. Simonds' story of the generalissimo's intention of giving up Verdun. Now that the battle has cost much it seems inconceivable that Joffre should have been willing not to fight. That the fight means much to France can be gathered from the glorious description of a more giorious thing—the improvisation of a motor transport when rail facilities failed the army. It means much to the spirit of France, which Mr. Simonds has admirably caught. The references to strategy are all elementary, and it is there that the author seems least grounded. But for reading it is an excellent study.

Arthur Ruhl brings the combined talents of the trained reporter, the skilled editorial bserver and the successful fiction writer to "Antwerp to Gallipoli" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). In consequence he has written something more important than a conventional "war book." His chapters base on personal routing through several war fronts "play up" the "high points" of his "stories." But he is more than merely reportorial, for he analyzes military moves and makes clear racial and political motives and prejudices. Particularly valuable are his descriptions of what he saw and sensed in the Balkans.

"My Fourteen Months at the Front" (Lit-tle, Brown & Co., Boston) is subtitled "An American Boy's Baptism of Fire." It gives in much detail the experiences of William J. Robinson, a lad who saw varied service. and he was able to recreate his impressions hardships, experiences and deductions. His story makes no pretense to literary disinction, though it is clearly written, but is of value as a first-hand account of many interesting things about the early phases of the great war.

The American edition of "Hindenburg's March Into London" (John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia) needs, as far as its text is concerned, no introduction to the people of the United States, who have read of its circulation in Germany, said to have reached 4.000.000 copies, and its further cir-culation in an English translation of more than 2.000,000 copies in England.

It is a presentation from the Teutonic point of view of the dreamed-of German invasion of England and the English capital, and for this reason, as well as the astound-ing impudence of the opening chapter, in which, for example, the invasion of "bash-ful and virtuous Belgium" is swept aside in approving vindictative words, will retain its place among the curiosities of literature pertaining to the war.

"Hait! Who Goes There" (G. P. Put-am's Sons, New York), a little book by he author of "Aunt Sarah and the War," is full of the newly born spirit of an awak-ened England as evinced by the present at-titude of the stay-at-homes as well as the heroism of the men in the trenches, gath-

herolam of the men in the trenches, gathered together from the four quarters of the Empire to give their lives, if need be, for the cause of the allied nations.

Its scene is laid in a London hospital, and it consists of excerpts from the diary of a nurse, in which are typified in poignant earnest manner something of a personal drama, as well as the stoic heroism of many a wounded soldier. The book breathes sympathy, kindness and patriotism upon a line with the many books published from varied points of view upon the war. from varied points of view upon the war.

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