MEETING CALLED TO DISCUSS 'PROS'

Professionalism and Recruiting of School Stars Menace to Sports, Says Stagg

TUTORS MAKE SUGGESTIONS

Summary of Suggestions to Fight Professionalism

Following are various methods suggested by coaches of Western football teams to overcome the temptations thrust before collegiate athletes to play on professional teams:

First. Enforce present rules in letter and spirit.

Second. Professional organizations should legislate against college men.

Third. Create so strong a sentiment among the players and the public that it would be impossible to induce a college man to turn pro.

Fourth. Make athletes believe they are being honored when they make a team instead of permitting them to believe they are honoring college.

Fifth. Abolish professional football.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Declaring that the "proselyting of college athletics through recruiting of high-school stars by various universities had become a menace not only to amateur sports, but to American youth," Alonzo A. Stagg, athletic director at the University of Chicago, today called a meeting of Western Conference athletic directors to decide what action should be taken to prevent professionalism in the conference athletic teams.

The athletic directors will meet at "an early date," Mr. Stagg announced.

Mr. Stagg is president of the conference Athletic Directors' Association.

"This proselyting has been a growing menace to the health and purity of athletics," he said. "It has been demoralizing to the morals of high school boys. Competition among the colleges of the East for high school athletes, I am informed, has become a scramble.

"East Competes for Athletes"

"In the Middle West it has become a serious matter, for certain Eastern colleges have strongly entered the field of competition. This is the most insidious of all the forms of professionalism and cannot be easily eradicated. The Western Conference must find some way to overcome this evil."

Athletic directors of seventeen Middle Western universities in statements to the Associated Press suggested drastic ways of combating professionalism in college sports and agreed that prompt action must be taken, particularly in regard to football.

Summaries of the statements follow:

Howard Jones, Iowa: "Faculty and athletic heads of the Western Conference should meet at once to decide how to combat pro football and to act on summer baseball."

Dana Evans, Northwestern: "The way to prevent professionalism is to strictly enforce the present rules. These are strong enough, but are not enforced."

E. O. Steihm, Indiana: "The pro organizations should legislate against college men. We must develop an honest and gentlemanly agreement in our schools to prevent our men from playing pro games."

N. A. Kellogg, Purdue: "The fact that the summer baseball rule has never been enforced has caused a feeling among the football men that they also could play pro ball and get away with it. We must enforce the present rules or modify them so that we can enforce them."

Fielding H. Yost, Michigan: "Strict enforcement of the present Western Conference rules is all that is needed."

Tom E. Jones, Wisconsin: "We must create so strong a sentiment among the players and the public that it would be impossible to induce a college man to turn pro."

A. A. Stagg, Chicago: "Enforce the rules we have in an honest, wholehearted way."

J. W. Wilce, Ohio State University—"There is no need for hysteria. Simply enforce the present rules and the public will see American youth in clean, wholesome, red blooded sports."

Abolish Pro Football

Knute Rockne, Notre Dame: "Pro football should be abolished, even for men who are through college. Pro players work one day a week for a few months. Thus many become loafers who do not want to work."

G. Huff, Illinois: "I do not believe professional football is a good thing, even for graduates, but if the public wants it there's no use kicking. The thing for us to do is protect the colleges with stringent rules stringently enforced."

Fred Luehring, Minnesota: "One of the first things to do is to abolish the idea some athletes have that they honor a university by playing on its teams, and that they thus are privileged to do as they please. Let the student know he is being honored when he makes a team."

BLAME FAULTY IRONWORK FOR FATAL THEATRE CRASH

Coroner's Inquest on Knickerbocker Disaster Opens

Washington, Feb. 7.—(By A. P.)—Iron construction intended to support the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre, the collapse of which cost the lives of ninety-eight persons, was weak in certain points, and was below the requirements of the plans submitted for the construction of the theatre, Robert Henry Davis, engineer in the District of Columbia Building Inspector's office, today testified at the opening of the Coroner's inquest into the catastrophe.

Mr. Davis expressed the opinion, in reply to questions, that the "insufficiency of the construction" should have been discovered by proper inspection.

J. C. Donaldson, an ironworker, declared he had reported to those in charge of construction that two of the beams being placed in the building were shorter than would seem to be required. These beams went over the stage, he said, and lapped over their supports only one or two inches. The building superintendent laughed at him, the witness said, when he announced that he never would witness a performance in the building because of the danger.

BRAKEMAN IS HURT

George J. Powell, of Pottstown, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was hurt seriously today when his head struck a telegraph pole as he leaned from a freight car at the North Philadelphia station. Physicians at the Episcopal Hospital say his skull

LAND OF THE BOLSHEVISTS—NEW FICTION

New Attempts to Explain The Mystery That Is Russia

RUSSIA is so vast and belongs to a period so remote from our own that it is impossible for any visitor to the country to come out with knowledge of more than one phase of its many sided and complicated life. It emerged from the civilization of the Middle Ages a century later than the rest of Europe, and it moved more slowly than the neighboring nations. So the Russia of 1914 was more like the France of 1750 than like the England of 1870, or even than the United States in 1776. An American or an Englishman visiting the country finds himself without adequate standards for judging Russia. He instinctively compares her institutions and her people with the people and institutions of his own country. He rarely makes allowance for the difference in the historical eras to which his country and Russia belong.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

And those who have visited the country since the revolution of 1917 have, for the most part, gone with a romantic theory about the significance of a democratic revolt against despotism and have reported little beside what they found to justify their preconceived ideas.

They have overlooked the fact that neither the Bolshevists nor any other human power could move the hands of the Russian political clock forward a hundred years in twenty-four hours.

THIS does not mean that what they write is uninteresting. Take, for example, "Through the Russian Revolution" (Boni & Liveright), in which Albert Rhys Williams has written his experiences from June, 1907, till after the Bolshevists had seized the Government. It is a dramatic story filled with thrilling incident after thrilling incident. But Mr. Williams is a Socialist in hearty sympathy with everything the Bolshevists were trying to do. He finds himself deeply moved by the efforts of a people to throw off the yoke of oppression. Their leaders are saints and martyrs in his eyes. He did not take with him the necessary historical and psychological background on which to project the picture of what he saw. Such value as his book has lies in its recording of the impressions and experiences of a sentimental enthusiast during one of the great moments in the history of the world. He cannot see what was clear to an English physician of whose book I shall speak presently. This man was in Russia in 1920 with the British labor delegation. He found men in high office who had suffered under the old regime. Their bodies were crippled by their suffering and their souls were warped.

To expect justice and equity from the warped soul is as futile as to expect to gather figs from thistles.

DR. L. HADEN GUEST is the physician to whom I have just referred. He is a member of the Fabian Society, of London, a society of moderate Socialists, who believe in the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary methods of remodelling society, and he has been active in medical relief work in the poorer districts of London. Consequently he is sympathetic with what the Russian revolutionists announced as their general purposes. In "The Struggle for Power in Europe" (George H. Doran Company) he has reported the results of his observations with the British Labor Commission, not only in Russia, but in the Central European States. He had excellent opportunities for observation and for learning what were the purposes and methods of the men in power. He reports that democracy is unknown in Russia. The county is in the hands of the Communist party. That party is a close corporation, to which new members are admitted only after six months' probation. Applicants for membership may be, and are summarily rejected if they are not satisfactory to the men in control. The party itself is governed by an executive committee which exercises autocratic power.

The Soviets themselves exercise only such power as pleases those higher up. If a Soviet asserts itself it is dissolved. The committee system of managing public service corporations and industry has been abandoned, and in its place there is a system of one-man control. The Commissioner of Transportation, for example, frankly admitted that he puts a single man in charge of a railroad and holds him responsible for results.

Dr. Guest reports also that the army is thoroughly organized and is in evidence everywhere to such an extent as to produce the impression that the Government rests on military power. The political power is concentrated in the workmen of the towns and cities, which contains about one-tenth of the population. The peasants of the country districts are compelled to submit to the dictation of the workmen of the cities, and only such concessions are made to them as the peasants by their control of food supplies are able to force from their rulers.

Thus Russia today is a military autocracy of the town Communists riding on the backs of the individualistic peasants.

ALTHOUGH Frank A. Vanderlip has not been in Russia, he spent three months in Europe last summer studying economic conditions, and in "What Next in Europe?" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) he has reported the result of his observations and of his conversations with Russian spokesmen whom he met. They were the spokesmen of the Bolshevist Government, and of course they defended it. Mr. Vanderlip, however, draws his own conclusions, and one of them is that until the rest of the world is convinced of the stability of the so-called Soviet Government there can be little economic recovery in Russia. The collapse of Russia would have been enough without the war to have brought economic chaos in Europe. The world is vitally interested in the recovery of Russia, but as long as the Russian Government pursues its present policy Mr. Vanderlip does not see how anything can be done to help the country. Discussion of the Russian situation occupies but a small part of Mr. Vanderlip's book. He devotes himself chiefly to considering what must be done to relieve the existing crisis. His point of view is that of a banker.

Nothing that any banker says will get a respectful hearing in Russia at the present time.

WHILE Albert Rhys Williams went to Russia in 1917 to see the revolution in progress and to write his personal experiences, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison went there in 1920 to see what had happened since 1917 and to report what she saw, not from the point of view of a partisan, but from that of an impartial observer. The result is a book—"Marooned in Moscow" (George H. Doran Company)—of greater historical value than that of Mr. Williams. It is a record of the experiences of an intelligent, alert American woman of great audacity with the thing that goes by the name of government in Russia. She was in the country eighteen months, ten of which she spent in prison because she disobeyed the orders intended to prevent her from finding out the truth. The government of the Czars was never more intolerant and tyrannical than she found the Russia of the Soviets.

MARGUERITE HARRISON

In a concluding chapter she gives her impressions of what the present tendencies are. Communism has broken down in practice. The next step, in her opinion, will be toward a system of what she calls state capitalism, by which she apparently means that the capitalistic system will be restored, but will be under the direct control of the Government.

THESE four books treating Russian affairs from four different points of view still leave the mystery of Russia unexplained. There are broad fields which they do not touch about which the curiosity of the world remains to be satisfied.

G. W. D.

THE JOKER OF THE PLAINS
A picture of a coyote by Will James from Mills' "Watched by Wild Animals"

ANIMALS STUDY MEN

Mills Says They Are as Interested in Us as We Are in Them

If we may believe Enos A. Mills, the mountain lion of Northwestern America is less likely to attack human beings than is the common bull of the barnyard. Mr. Mills in "Watched by Wild Animals" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) says that he has never known of an authentic instance of an attack on a human being by a mountain lion. The animal, like all other wild animals, is intensely curious about man, and will watch him from cover, and even follow him for hours to see what he is about. Mr. Mills says that on one occasion, while he was following a snow-covered trail over the mountains, he discovered on his return by the same route that a lion had accompanied him a little way in the rear, and that when he had stopped to rest the lion had stopped also and remained hidden only a few feet away from him. Neither will the wolf attack human beings, according to Mr. Mills. He is wary of the scent of man. Hunters have shot a deer and left it out all night and found it untouched in the morning because they had rubbed their hands all over the carcass.

The coyote, which is a small wolf, is the practical joker among animals. Two nights in succession a coyote stole a chicken from a ranchman near whose house Mr. Mills was camping, and each time he ate the fowl near the camp, leaving the feathers on the ground. The evidence was so damning against Mr. Mills that the ranchman told him he would better pitch his camp farther from the hen roost.

Mr. Mills has been observing animals for years, and in this book he has put down his discovery that animals are also in the habit of observing man and that they have studied the ways of man about as carefully as man has studied their ways.

WHAT THEY ARE LIKE

Intimate Portraits of a Group of Noted Britishers

Hesketh Pearson has treated a group of British men of letters and men of the stage with as much unconventionality as the anonymous author of "Mirrors of Downing Street" treated the statesmen. Mr. Pearson is kin to an English bishop and he was an understudy to Sir George Alexander. In addition, he has proved that he can write with as much facility as many men who make of writing a profession. In his book, "Modern Men and Mummers" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) he has much to say about George Bernard Shaw, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Sir George Alexander, Frank Harris, Stephen Phillips, Lytton Strachey and several other distinguished men. In the second part of the volume he has included a group of brief comments on Wells, Gosse, Mrs. Asquith, Hall Caine, Winston Churchill, Joseph Conrad and a lot more.

His essay on Shaw, with which the volume begins, is an enthusiastic appreciation of the man whom he describes as the greatest English dramatist since Shakespeare and one of the most brilliant thinkers in all British history. Of course, he knows that Shaw is an Irishman, but he does not think it necessary to stress that point. The picture of Phillips deals with the last period of the man, when he was in financial straits and was indulging in his cups. He calls Phillips a minor poet with moments of inspiration. Tree appears under his pen as a man of erratic disposition and uncertain temper, constantly making an attempt to be witty and epigrammatic after the manner of Oscar Wilde. Of Churchill he remarks that nothing but death can prevent him from "becoming Prime Minister of the country for which he has so nobly sacrificed all his principles," and that "the man who can survive the Antwerp and Gallipoli hazards of the late war will survive everything except national education." These quotations give a taste of his style. The book will delight all those who like informed comment about men and women who have moved conspicuously on the stage of life.

Appreciated at Home

A. S. M. Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes" is now reported to be the best selling novel in England as well as in the United States and Canada. Over a quarter of a million copies have been sold in this country in five months' time. A pocket edition of Mr. Hutchinson's four novels, "Once Aboard the Lugger," "The Happy Warrior," "The Clean Heart" and "If Winter Comes," will be published by Little, Brown & Co., February 25.

Some New Novels and Short Stories

Diverging Paths Come Together

The hero of "Wandering Fires" (John Lane Company) is Eddie Thorne, "a race horse of a man who follows wandering fires." Mary Trefusis, the heroine, is a feminist; that is, a modernist of womankind, but "no more a goddess of wisdom than her grandmother. She insisted on opening the jack-in-the-box to see the bogey jump out and when he came she was half inclined to run and shriek."

With these two Dolf Wyllarde has written a brilliant society novel, cast in London and England mainly, of the after-war period. Dolf Wyllarde knows the ins and outs of society—its foibles and fads and fascinations, and in the sparkling pages of "Wandering Fires" she sets her knowledge forth ripely and convincingly. Her characterization is clear cut, yet deft—not merely photographic, but artistic.

Thorne's experience with his moody, introspective, pensive Russian wife—half barbarian in a flamboyant Slavic way—and Mary's career as a movie actress, her idealistic "affair" with a thespian, her caprices and her essential soundness, all work toward the denouement, in which the paths of the two, divergent for long, make the same turning and run together.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice Collaborate

In "Turn-About Tales" (Century Company) a unique enterprise in short-story collaboration is successfully carried out through the joint effort of two authors, well known in the fields of the novel and of poetry. Cale Young Rice has published many books of poems, in addition to "Shadowy Thresholds" and Alice Hegan Rice, his wife, is the well-loved author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Quin," etc. In "Turn-About Tales" Mr. and Mrs. Rice alternate as story tellers, each writing with individual personality, yet both giving a suggestion of a unity of purpose. There are ten unusual stories in the volume, each with its own interest of motive and characterization.

Swagger but Sordid

When an author prefaces his novel by warning the reading public that all his characters are fictitious, although most of the incidents are based upon fact, then the old truism of "fact being stranger than fiction" rides high in the literary heavens. Such a warning prefaces Wilfred Ewart's "Way of Revelation" (Putnam) and indicates that some of the strong meat of the book might prove too much for some readers unless given this brief alibi.

The mental shake-ups incident to the war have provided present-day novelists with much to mull over, and "Way of Revelation" takes full advantage of the offerings. Laid in England, it is the story of the love affairs of a conventional quartet of the English swagger set. Two budding romances are nipped as the war storm breaks and the two men chums start off for the front, leaving the girls behind. One is the mid-Victorian type, and remains quietly loyal, while her companion soon is enmeshed in the "fast" set that cropped up during the topsy-turvy days of the battling abroad.

All war heroes—so it seems—must become embittered, and Sir Adrian (one of the heroes and the fiance of the giddy one) does, what with being jilted, wounded and then jilted again. His final blow comes after a wild Victory ball scene with a tragic denouement which recalls the "Billie" Carleton death and its subsequent expose of the hold drugs had on a certain English set. This menace is interwoven into the latter chapters of the novel, which might be termed a warning of something that is already widely known.

The strength of the story lies in its realistic revelation of the sordidness of social unconventionalities and its quickly moving plot. It deserves to rank high in the list of books of similar import.

SHERMAN ON WHITMAN IN STUDENT'S LIBRARY

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" has just been issued in Charles Scribner's Sons excellent series of classics known as the Modern Student's Library. It has an introduction by Stuart P. Sherman, professor of English in the University of Illinois, in which the greatness and the littleness of the poet are most discriminately set forth. Those who think it sacrilege to regard Whitman as anything smaller than a demigod will not be pleased with what Professor Sherman has to say. Neither will those who think that Whitman never wrote any poetry. But the increasing number who regard Whitman as one of the most original and individual poets this country has produced will welcome this little volume because of Professor Sherman's essay as well as because it puts "Leaves of Grass" in a convenient form for fireside reading or for carrying about in the pocket.

AT THE FREE LIBRARY

Books added to the Free Library, Thirteenth and Locust streets, during the week ending February 2:

Miscellaneous

Deutsch, Babette — "Modern Russian Poetry."
MacElwee, R. S.—"Wharf Management."
Marquis, Don—"Poems and Portraits."
Mills, E. A.—"Watched by Wild Animals."
Nathan, G. J.—"Critic and the Drama."
Wells, H. G.—"Washington and the Riddle of Peace."

Fiction

Diver, Maud.—"Far to Seek."
Gorki, Maxim—"Three of Them."
Henburn, E. N.—"Wings of Time."
MacGrath, Harold—"Ragged Edge."

Children's Books

Deming, N. H.—"Pieces for Every Day the Schools Celebrate."
Kilpatrick, J. N.—"Stories of American Inventions."
Matthews, F. K.—"Boy Scouts Book of Camp Fire Stories."
Morgan, A. P.—"Boys' Home Book of Science and Construction."
Moses, M. J. ed.—"Treasury of Plays for Children."
Smith, E., S., ed.—"Heroines of History and Legend."
Strobl, Clara ed.—"Swedish Fairy Book."

NEW BOOKS

Fiction

THE WHITE DESERT. By Courtney Ryley Cooper. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. A thrilling novel of the bleak white stretches atop the continental divide.

BLACK GOLD. By A. P. Terhune. New York: George H. Doran Company. A tale of adventure and mystery.

BRAZILLIAN TALES. Translated from the Portuguese by Isaac Goldberg. Boston: Four Seas Publishing Company. The first group of short fiction by the leading writers of the sister republic to be put into our language. They have an exotic charm of their own.

THE MYSTERY GIRL. By Carolyn Wells. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. A new Fleming James mystery and detective story.

FAMOUS STORIES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Boston: Four Seas Company. Tales that have won note for their writers, translated by Edna W. Underwood from the Bohemian, Armenian, Hungarian, Finnish and Dutch.

General

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY. By R. F. Pettigrew. New York: The Academy Press. The story of American public life and politics from 1870 to 1920 by the former Senator from South Dakota.

THE DALTON LIBRARY PLAN. By Evelyn Dewey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Discusses the need of a new type of education and describes a plan that has been tried out to remedy many of the ills of the older methods.

WHY LINCOLN LAUGHED. By Russell H. Conwell. New York: Harper & Bros. The distinguished pastor of the Baptist Temple and president of Temple University, himself a soldier during the Civil War, and one who came into contact with Lincoln, studies the humor of the martyr President. Sympathetic and readable.

WORKING WITH THE WORKING WOMAN. By Cornelia Stratton-Parker. New York: Harper & Bros. The story of actual experiences undergone by a writer who did such jobs as filling chocolate boxes, molding brass fittings, laundrying family washing, etc.

Traprock Lectures

The famous explorer and author, Dr. Walter E. Traprock, whose "Cruise of the Kawa" has been the outstanding book of its kind, is leaving New York for an extended lecture tour under the management of one of the well-known lecture bureaus. His subject naturally is "How I Found the Filberts."

AS ROGUES DISAGREE

Honest Men Recover Their Faith in Providence

There is something about the sea that stirs the imagination of thinking men and impels them to write about it. There are Cooper, and Melville and Clarke Russell, and Jack London, and Joseph Conrad and William McFee and David Bone to mention only a few of them. One of the latest seamen to become articulate and to put his imaginings on paper is S. B. H. Hurst, who served long as a seaman in the Far East. In "Coomer Ali," (Harper and Brothers) he has told a story of Coomer Ali, a Mohammedan boatman on the river at Calcutta, who lost his boat and his wife and child when the great bore rushed up the river and wrecked everything in its path. In his grief he decided that there was no god and he decided to go to Mecca and shout his discovery aloud in the market place. He gets a job as storekeeper on a ship whose captain was a scoundrel, and was planning to seize the ship for his own benefit. The captain sets forth his plan to a crooked native who manages such affairs and then gets into the toils of a half caste. The body of the story deals with the plots of one set of scoundrels against another set, in which the fatal defects of the criminal instinct are exhibited and the story ends with the return of Coomer Ali to Calcutta and his discovery that his wife and child had not been drowned in the bore and with his triumphant exclamation "There is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet!"

The theme of the struggle of faith against disaster and the conflict of one criminal with another and the undoing of them all is one which Conrad would have handled with most illuminating skill. Mr. Hurst is not the equal of Conrad. But he has some glimmerings of the Conrad spirit, and has made a moving story of adventure that will interest those to whom the sea and its hazards appeal.

"David Harum" Still Sells

The fact that the novel of rural life has not lost its popular appeal is evidenced by the printing of the ninety-fifth edition of that classic, Edward N. Westcott's "David Harum" (Appleton).

AFTER WAR'S ALARMS

'The Lonely Warrior' Attempts to Interpret Discontent

The war aftermath is giving novelists—new and old—a chance to pound their typewriters with reckless abandon in an attempt to interpret by Freud causes of world-wide discontent or merely to act as chroniclers of this mental condition. In "The Lonely Warrior" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) Claude Washburn steers clear of offering any panacea for the present admittedly disturbed state of affairs political, and contents himself by resorting to the con-old panacea of "true love rewarded," as a finale.

Stacey Carroll, back from the war with a D. S. C., a captaincy and a perfectly full-grown grouch, tries to "find himself." He is disgusted with war—mainly such brutal blunders as would sacrifice thousands of lives on Armistice Day—intolerant of bolshevistic ideals, but admitting grounds for complaints. In turn he runs into labor strikes, the race riots of Omaha—which, by the way, are described vividly and tensely—and radicals of the curbstone and parlor variety.

His ante-war sweetheart no longer appeals to him, except in a physical way, and she marries another, who turns out to be a bounder. His best man friend dies. Through it all he wanders, getting into the fray now and then, but usually acting merely as a discontented bystander.

That he gradually sees the futility of mere mutterings at things-as-they-ought-not-to-be and decides on hard work as the best way of getting things as-they-ought-to-be is the climax brought about suddenly to the accompaniment of a quick romance with the widow of his chum.

"The Lonely Warrior" is more of a chronicle than a preachment. It has moments of rare vividness and power in its analysis of the discontented and of some who really strive to reach fundamentals.

Going Up

The first edition of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln: A Play," in the original wrappers is listed at £15 in a current English catalogue of second-hand books.

TRUMPETER SWAN
By Temple Bailey
A delightful love story
At All Bookstores—Illustrated. $2.00
The Penn Publishing Co., Phila.

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"The old familiar delights of Walpole's narrative style are here." — Philadelphia Ledger. $2.00
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CYTHEREA
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"This provocative book."—H. S. Canby, The Literary Review.

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Wonderful stories of Hudson's Bay
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Can the Modern Woman Live by Love Alone?
YOU
By MAGDELEINE MARX
Author of "Woman."
New York Times: "Excellent analyses of fine shades of thought and feeling, a method of narration striking in its omissions, ardent, seldom failing to produce an effect of tension."
New York Herald: "A book which is like no other—something lyrical, stirring, beautiful and understanding."
$2.00.
THOMAS SELTZER, New York

The Absurd
BUT For Spread Deception that the people in voting for the man who promised voted against his promises, is, in the opinion of many statesmen, the gravest obstacle in the way of our entry into some continuing society of nations for the preservation of peace. The nation now united in applauding the fine achievements of the Washington Conference is eagerly waiting to support that next consistent and necessary move, the fulfillment of the pledges of the campaign in a league or association of nations, to complete the assurance of world peace. They trust and would not hurry the President who is meeting expectation. Confident that in his own wise way he will fulfill the promise, they wait to show a united and enthusiastic nation behind him when in his own good time he takes the step. For a complete exposure of the absurd deception or misinterpretation of the people's mandate, read
THE GREAT DECEPTION
By SAMUEL COLCORD
the book which by a masterly marshalling of irresistible facts completely annihilates that dangerous misconception.
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One of the chapters in
A PARODY OUTLINE OF HISTORY
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"No recent book is quite as funny."
—Heywood Broun, N. Y. World
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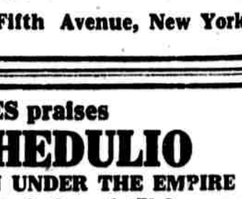

You hardly can compare "THE RICH LITTLE POOR BOY" with any other modern novel. ELEANOR GATES has created a character in Johnnie Smith so real, so human, so peculiarly attractive that he stands apart from the crowd. You will like him. $1.75 at bookstores. This is an Appleton Book.

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By Temple Bailey
Her Latest Book
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The Penn Publishing Co., Phila.

DIVORCE is the great problem which the newspapers, magazines, theatres and preachers are all bringing to public attention.
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