BOOKS

The Price of Love, by Arnold Bennett. $1.35. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York City.

That married love suffers long and is kind is surely the purpose of this new, masterful novel of that modern England, in that particular Five-Towns district which Arnold Bennett is never weary of describing. The novel has a grim humor that claims attention, when it enfolds the cold-and-hot characters of its men and women. Not one of them is perfect and the conviction grows that they are the more likeable because they are by no means faultless. People, in a novel, pictured as being saints, are generally tiresome. The people in "The Price of Love" are mostly sinners, two of them being thieves, who are not sent to jail for their misdeeds. Such people can be depended upon to be interesting.

The rich lady of the book is Mrs Lizzie Malden. The other three principal people, Miss Rachel Louisa Fleckring, companion to Mrs. Malden, and Julian Malden and Louis Fores, Mrs. Malden's grandnephews, who are all more or less dependent on her bounty. Really a large part of the plot of the story is woven around the $7075 which was stolen from Mrs. Malden by Julian and Louis. Both men are painted as weaklings, while Rachel is a bit of a shrew.

The action of the story starts with Thomas Batchgrew, financial agent, calling at Mrs. Malden's house and giving her $4825, as the proceeds of a mortgage that had been redeemed. The time was past banking hours and as burglars were reported to be in the vicinity, Mrs. Malden, who was 72 years old and a widow, became uneasy at the risk of losing so much money. She consoled herself with the thought, however, that her relatives, Julian and Louis, were to pass the night as her guests. Louis is already a young man with a bad past. Born as a snob, he affects the air of an aristocrat because his father had been the stepbrother of a lieutenant-general in the British army. Louis was condemned to be a bank clerk, but was discharged for theft. When the novel opens he is clerk of the petty cash department of James Harrocleave's earthenware manufactory, and is already short in his accounts.

Mrs. Malden is notoriously careless in taking care of her ready money. She has a habit of placing bank bills in books, behind pictures, etc. When Louis and Julian come to her house both young men, unknown to each other, find her loose money, which they pocket. Great is the outcry when the loss of the money is discovered. Who is the thief? Burglars are suspected.

Thomas Batchgrew warns pretty Rebecca to have nothing to do with Louis Fores, as the latter is "a bad lot." Rebecca feels foolish when Louis comes near her and wishes in her secret heart that Louis would kiss her, which he does. She and Louis are engaged to be married. Mrs. Malden dies, principally of worry over the loss of nearly $8000.

As Mrs. Louis Fores, Rebecca finds her husband to be as weak, indolent and contemptible as she thought him romantic. He is injured in a bicycle accident and, believing himself to be dying, he confesses to his wife that it was he who stole $4825 from Mrs. Malden. Husband and wife drift apart and would separate, but fear what people would say. Just then Julian turns up from South Africa, and says that he is distressed in body and mind, as he had taken $2250 of Mrs. Malden's money that she had carelessly left lying around the house. Louis never mentions his theft.

Here is where young Mrs. Fores has abundant opportunity to test her love for her husband. Shall she pay the price demanded by such a love?

Ancient Rome and Modern America, by Guglielmo Ferrero. $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Dr. Ferrero, Italian, is a shrewd philosopher. His previous literary messages, in which he compared old Rome and our country, caused Americans to pay attention and become uneasy. If Dr. Ferrero had praised us and our institutions, we should have purred with pleasure, and promptly forgot him and his books. But in his our fierce critic and his observations were of the brimstone order. So, we took notice.

In the present volume of 352 pages Dr. Ferrero contiues his career as a friendly critic of American conditions, as contrasted with pictures of better social conditions in his Europe. He scolds us pretty much as James J. Hill and Theodore Roosevelt have done. We err in making our age one in which money-getting is exalted above all others; we are too much in a hurry; there are too many cities and towns in America, and we as a people prefer to drift to big cities and live there like bees in one big hive, instead of belonging to the farming population. The result is that city life becomes congested and the struggle for life and a living become so keen that the strength of the race is sapped, while the future of the race is blurred. Race suicide, sterility, etc. The argument is not new.

Dr. Ferrero can at least be lauded on the strength of his courage in speaking out and the accuracy of many of his observations on his recent visit to Eastern cities of this country. Much of the book has already appeared in Hearst's Magazine, where Dr. Ferero's critical, grouchy tone doubtless suited the other literary wares of that grouchy magazine. Part one contains the essay: "What Is Progress?" Part two has as its text: "Ancient History and the Modern World," and includes these essays: "Ancient Social Systems and Contemporary America"; "Quantity and Quality"; "Woman and Home"; "The Lesson of the Fall of the Roman Empire"; "Ups and Downs." Part three has as its text "Europe and America," with these essays: "The American Definition of Progress"; "Facts and Motives in the Modern World"; "More and Better"; "The Lost Paradise of Beauty"; "Beyond Every Limit"; "The Riddle of America." Part four has "Politics and Justice in Ancient Rome" and contains papers on "The Trial of Verres"; "The Trial of Clodius" and "The Trial of Piso." Part five has one essay, "The Limit of Sport."

When our author turns to old Rome and its laws he is at his best. Here he is both learned and witty. To read such crisp comment is educational and here the candid reviewer is glad to admit that Dr. Ferrero's essays are the most brilliant historical studies of recent years. But to meet with Dr. Ferrero as a candid American critic, that is an entertaining experience:

> If an ancient Roman came back to the world and saw an American stadium packed with people from top to bottom, he would be not a little puzzled to explain what could have induced so many thousands of persons to have flocked together from afar, merely to watch a football match—to collect in such crowds, endure such a long journey and such discomfort, just to get a distant view of some youths kicking their legs in the air! It would seem to them an insipid and tiresome spectacle. Their tastes ran to a gory struggle, reminiscent of war; to fights between men and animals, blood in bucketfuls.
>
> Christianity initiated that education of men's feelings which has made us gradually turn away our eyes in horror from these atrocious diversions. But how slow and difficult this education has been! It can safely be said not to have reached its climax until after the Revolution. Only the 19th century, intent on mitigating and humanising the penal law in every direction, has finally succeeded in abolishing the last of these cruel spectacles, capital punishment.
>
> But if we are more courageous and more humane, we are, on the other hand, in no way more sober or more temperate. As far as these virtues are concerned, the ancient world cuts a much better figure in history than does the modern. We have deteriorated. The modern world eats and drinks to excess. It indulges to excess in alcoholic drinks and stimulants. The only intoxicating drinks known to the ancients were wine and beer and wine they always drank mixed with water. They did not know alcohol nor, consequently, liquers, now so numerous and so highly appreciated; they did not know, tea, coffee or tobacco. We can assert positively that drunkenness was the rarest of the vices in the ancient world, while frugality was the commonest of virtues. We need not take too seriously those orgies of the wealthy to which ancient writers, especially Latin writers, so often allude, or the banquets at which dishes of parrots' tongues were served, or pearls dissolved in liquor were drunk. These stories bear a strong family likeness to the legends current in Europe about "the corrupt state of American society," and are due to the same tendency. They are the exaggerated and violent reaction of an ancient puritanism against the natural advances of luxury and against that kind of moral slackening which always accompanies the increase of wealth. Just as the dispassionate and unprejudiced European, when he examines at close quarters the so-called "corrupt state of American society," readily recognizes that the high-sounding expression only indicates certain defects and weaknesses which certainly are reprehensible, but which are common to the whole of modern civilization and not peculiar to America—so the famous Roman orgies and the banquets which have made so much stir, would seem to us, if a miracle allowed us to attend them, very modest and unassuming affairs compared to our ostentatious displays.

Judicial Interpretation of Political Theory, by Dr. William Bennett Bizzell. $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Our author is president of the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Tex., and most of the matter contained in this book of 273 pages consists of a series of lectures delivered at the Illinois College of Law in 1910. The book is a learned and authoritative one, in the relation of the courts to the American party system. An easily understood survey is furnished of the issues that have divided political parties, of the shaping of theory into legislation, and of the judgments of the courts as to the constitutionality of the measures adopted. Keen students, and other persons who wish to be among the well-informed class will profit accordingly.

The chapter heads are: Judicial Power Over Legislative Enactments; Theory of Constitutional Construction; Nature of the Federal Union; Imperialism versus Expansion; The Theory of Internal Improvements; The Theories of the United States Bank, Legal Tender, A Protective Tariff, An Income Tax, Direct Legislation and Recall of Judicial Decisions.

History of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., edited by Eba Anderson Lawton. $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

A historical book of marked value, displaying a vast amount of research. The author presents arguments supported by numberous facsimiles of documents and letters, proving that Major Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter, was the originator and founder of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C. Our author is a daughter of Major Anderson, and the book is a great credit to her. The facsimiles of important Army and National documents form part of a needed public service.

Dramatic Stories for Reading and Acting, by Ada M. Skinner. 35 cents. Illustrated. American Book Co., New York City.

Fairy tales, folk tales, stories of child life, nature stories, etc., are furnished in this admirable supplementary reader for the third and fourth years at school. The feast for mind and eyes is sure to meet with approval from the young students; and the large, clear type and excellent pictures, will the children who get this up-to-date book are lucky. The children of, say, a generation ago did not have such good fortune.

JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

"TO FALL in love with a good book is one of the greatest events that can befall us. It is to have a new influence pouring itself into our life, a new teacher to inspire and refine us, a new friend to be by our side always, who, when life grows narrow and weary, will take us into his wider and calmer and higher world."—Henry Drummond.

A Scene From Arnold Bennett's New Novel, "The Price Of Love."

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Harvey's Essentials of Arithmetic, by L. D. Harvey, Ph. D., president of Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis., first book, 25 cents, and second book, 50 cents—two books which correlate the work in arithmetic with agriculture, commerce, manual training and the household arts, and giving about 20,000 exercises. (American Book Co., N. Y.).

The Gardener's Pocket Manual, by F. F. Rockwell. 75 cents, illustrated. (McBride, Nast & Co., N. Y.).

The Deaf: Their Position in Society, by Harry Best, $2, 340 pages, a well-written, kindly book on a seldom discussed topic, considering the attitude of human society in America toward the deaf, the duties it has recognized in respect to them, the status created, and the extent and forms as well as the adequacy and correctness of this treatment. (T. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.).

Jesus Is Here, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, now minister-at-large of Central Congregational Church, Topeka, Kan., $1.25, 296 pages, a wonderful, heart-moving novel, being the continuation of the narrative of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" The author depicts the actual appearance in our day of Jesus Christ in Wall Street, New York, Washington, D. C. and other places and gives impressions of his appearance and records of what he said and did. One of the really great novels of the year—one that ought to have a National circulation. (Geo. H. Doran Co., N. Y.).

The Misadventures of Three Good Boys, by Judge Henry A. Shute, $1.25. Illustrated.

A perfect story of joyous American boyhood, a story so well done that its popularity can't fade. (Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston).

The Renaissance of Motherhood, by Ellen Key, $1.25, an interesting, daring book in the department of the proposed subsidizing of motherhood; Were No Fear Was, by Arthur Christopher Benson, $1.50, an able series of essays of spiritual value; and Arms and Industry, by Norman Angell, $1.25, 248 pages, an excellent study of the foundations of international polity, valuable for all students of modern politics. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.).

Regulation, by W. G. Barnard, an able inquiry into eight economic problems: Labor, unemployment, trusts, land monopoly, vast private fortunes, high cost of living, the money system and the tariff. (Regulation Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash.).

Natural Money: The Peaceful Solution, by John Raymond Cummings, 210 pages, a radical, sensational book on economics, property, etc., with a remedy as astonishing as that of Henry George on land values. (Bankers Pub. Co., N. Y.).

Inside the House That Jack Built, by George Leland Hunter, $1.35, an attractive novel, picturing an original plan of furnishing a home for young people; and Young New Optimism, by H. de Vere Stacpoole, $1, a bright series of talks. (John Lane Co., N. Y.).

The Young Mother's Handbook, by Marianne Wheeler, ex-superintendent of the Babies' Hospital, N. Y., 165 pages, a wholesome, safe guide to home treatment, diet and physical exercise for children; and Bluebeard, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, 50 cents, one of the most laughable, delightful parodies ever written. (Harper & Bros., N. Y.).

Sunshine and Roses, by Edwin P. Haworth, 104 pages, a book of poems, marked by fine sentiment. (Rockhill Art Publishers, Kansas City, Mo.).

The Palace of Darkened Windows, by Mary Hastings Bradley, $1.30. A novel, interesting and romantic, picturing the merry adventures of an American girl in Egypt. Illustrated. (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.).

Books Added to Library

BIOGRAPHY.

La Follette—Autobiography, a personal narrative of political experiences. 1913.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Bernfeld—Knowledge of God. 2v. in Hebrew.

Erter—Watchman for the house of Israel; ed. by M. H. Letteris. In Hebrew.

(Gorky—Tales; tr. by Ch. Aleksandrov. In Yiddish.

Judah ha-Levi—Poetical works; ed. by A. A. Harkavy. 2v. in 1. In Hebrew.

Lebensohn, A. B. & M.—Poems. 6v. in 4. In Hebrew.

Lilienblum—Collected works. v. 2. In Hebrew.

Manne—Complete works. 2v. in 1. In Hebrew.

Missai—Sola Contro tutti!

Smolenskin—Collected works. 6v. In Hebrew.

Werne—The gold mines of California; tr. by Abner Tannenbaum. In Yiddish.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Browne—Conquest of Mount McKinley. 1913.

Weeks—Among Congo cannibals. 1913.

Weeks—Among the primitive Bakongo. 1914.

Wilson—Naturalist in Western China. 2v. 1913.

FICTION.

Brady—Island of the stairs.

Cooke & Morrison—William & Bill.

Gardiner—The reconnaissance.

Lagerlof—Lillecrona's home; tr. from the Swedish by Anna Bazwell.

Marsh—Auburn and freckles.

Paton—Drummer of the dawn.

Pier—The women we marry.

Wells—World set free.

FINE ARTS.

Chopin—Vier mazurkas fur 2 violinen zum concert-vortrag; uebertragen von W. Petr. 2pts. n. d.

Fantus—How to write a moving-picture play. 1913.

Mahan—Industrial drawing; rev. and enl. by D. F. Thompson. 1911.

Walder—Sonatine (allegro, romanze u. roudo) fur 4 violinen. 5pt. 1898.

HISTORY.

Redmond—Home rule bill. 1912.

Wicks—Truth about home rule. 1913.

PHILOSOPHY.

Bruce—Adventurings in the psychical. 1914.

Cabot—Christian approach to social morality. 1913.

Schulze—Experimental psychology and pedagogy; tr. by Rudolf Pintner. 1912.

Whitmer—Analytical psychology. 1902.

LITERATURE.

Blauvelt—Solitude letters. 1912.

Strachey—Seapower of England; a play for a village audience, with a chorus by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey. 1913.

RELIGION.

Butterfield—Country church and the rural problem; the Carew lectures at Hartford theological seminary, 1909. 1911.

Haynes—Belief in personal immortality. 1913.

Kratzer—Dominion within. Ed. 5. 1913.

USEFUL ARTS.

Burkett & Swartzel—Farm arithmetic. 1913.

Cosgrove—Wrought pipe drainage system. 1909.

Dickson—Business organization. 1910.

Etling—Master painter's recipes. 1913.

Evans—Cost keeping and scientific management. 1911.

Going—Principles of industrial engineering. 1911.

Matheson—Depreciation of factories, mines and industrial undertakings and their valuation. Ed. 4, rev. and enl. 1910.

Hayes—Public utilities, their cost new and depreciation. 1913.

Joos—Success with hens. 1914.

Knoeppel—Maximum production in machine shop and foundry. 1911.

Peabody—Naval architecture. Ed. 3, rev. & enl. 1911.

Pearse Comp.—Kitchen garden and the cook. 1913.

Richards & North—Manual of cement testing. 1912.

Salzmann—English industries of the middle ages. 1913.

Southern ruralist—Favorite southern recipes, by Southern ruralist readers. 1912.

Stutz—Formulae in gearing. Ed. 6. 1913.

Taylor—Prismoidal formulae and earthwork. 1898.

Tennant—Slide valve simply explained. Rev. and enl by J. H. Kinealy. 1908.

FIRST CALIFORNIA GOLD CLAIMED FOR BENNETT

Former Salem Mission Millwright Sent Nuggets "We Picked Up" at Sutter's Mill, at Point of Discovery, to Wife.

BY A. B. ROBERTS.

THERE are many stories told of the discovery of gold in California, and every writer tells a different story.

Now, I propose to tell just what I know, or what I have had a chance to learn first hand. What I mean by "first hand" is the Bennett side of the story. I have the records, the letters of Captain Charles Bennett to his wife at the Salem mission, telling her of the discovery; I have the nugget, as he called it, the "piece we picked up," and I have a jewel made from a nugget which he told his wife was of their first "cleanup" after they commenced "digging gold."

These nuggets I obtained from Mrs. Bennett less than nine years from the time that Bennett took them from the ground at Sutter's mill.

Now, as I profess to have these things, I will tell my readers how they came to be in my possession. I will preface the story by saying that I was very intimate with Captain Bennett many years before his tragic death at the battle of Walla Walla, and I was with him when he led that fatal charge. One of my mess mates, E. B. Kelso, was killed at the time, as he attempted to raise Bennett's body to carry it out of reach of the Indians, crying, "Don't let them scalp Captain Bennett." After that four days' battle was over, I was in charge of the escort that brought the bodies of Captain Bennett, Lieutenant Burres and Private Crow and some 25 or 30 wounded to The Dalles. We later brought the bodies to their friends at Salem and Albany. The balance of the killed were burned and are in unmarked graves on the battlefield. After this work I received my discharge and returned to my business in Portland.

Monument Contract Given Him.

The following year I secured a contract from Mrs. Bennett to erect a monument over the grave of her husband, but she insisted that I should bring the blocks for the monument to Salem, where she would furnish me a suitable place to do the work under her own eyes, and also give me, free of charge, my board at her hotel, of which Mr. Hunt was the landlord.

The foregoing is told to let my readers know how it was that I came to gain "first-hand" facts, which I propose to recite in support of the truth of Bennett's claim as the first discoverer of gold in California.

From the foregoing you will see that I was that man that did the work, every bit of it, on the Bennett monument, shown in The Oregonian a short time ago. As the work progressed Mrs. Bennett was much in evidence, as, she said, she wanted to see the work done, and she did. She was a very sociable lady, and told me much about their work at the Salem mission. She said that Captain Bennett was the millwright of the mission. Captain Sutter, a trader in California, wanted to build a sawmill, and wrote to the Salem mission to know if a man could be sent to build it. Mr. Bennett went, but left als wife at the mission.

Wife Sets Up Claim.

I was prepared, therefore, for the surprise that came later when the monument was ready for the inscription and she gave me the following for one side.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BENNETT,
The Discoverer of Gold in California.

I ventured to call her attention to the fact that someone else claimed the discovery of gold in California. She was very positive in her reply. "Mr. Bennett was, I can show you," she declared, and, turning to her bureau drawer, she produced a letter written from Sutter Mill, in which the following statement is made:

"The next morning, after the water was turned into the millrace, as we were walking down, we found gold. I send you the piece we picked up."

Then she handed me the nugget, still wrapped in a piece of brown paper, just as she had received it.

"This is the piece he picked up as they went down the millrace that morning," she said.

"She then produced another letter and package, containing about one pound of gold nuggets. In this letter, Mr. Bennett said they had commenced "mining gold," and explained how it was done. He said they "built long boxes, with rockers under them, and ripples across to catch the gold, and, with water running in, they shoveled in the gravel."

This is what we used to call a "Long Tom." He told his wife that this package was a sample of nuggets of their first "cleanup." These nuggets were in size from about one-half ounce to five or six ounces.

Nugget Taken in Pay.

In settling with Mrs. Bennett for the monument, I took one of these nuggets, for which I allowed her $40. From this nugget was made the jewel spoken of, a Masonic keystone. She gave me the "piece we picked up," with my promise to have a ring made of it and never to part with it.

These jewels I have in my pocket as I am writing. They have been exhibited at Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis and Portland, with Mr. Himes, the custodian of the Historical Society, and it seems a little strange that the many writers of the discovery of gold in California should fail to mention Mr. Bennett, and the evidence which I produce. Maybe they don't believe me, but I can show them. I have the facts. I have copies of letters, I have the samples of gold from the first "cleanup," and I have the "piece we picked up."

This package of nuggets came to Mrs. Bennett some two months after the first letter mentioned. There was no mail then on the Coast, but soon the story was out. Then began the first rush to the "gold mines," and Oregon people were the first to "rush."

Oregon people were of the rushing kind for anything new. They "rushed" from comfortable homes in the East to this far-off great Northwest, and they rushed for everything good that ever came to light. The history of the development of this great country is a continuation of "rushes," and it is hard to find a new country or a new discovery of a mining district where you will not find Oregonians among the first to appear.

I believe I have given ample proof also that it was an Oregonian who discovered gold in California in a manner to bring it to the attention of the world.

I propose to tell later more of my personal knowledge of several of the most important gold and silver discoveries of the great Northwest, with the names of the worthy pioneers who braved untold dangers to develop the wonderful resources of this great country.

$1,500,000 WILL IS FOUGHT

Small Beneficiaries of Mrs. Henry T. Cutter Cry "Conspiracy."

NEW YORK, May 25.—The will of Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, the widow of Henry T. Cutter, founder of the corporation which originally controlled the Hegeman drugstores, was offered for probate in accordance with orders issued by Surrogate Cohalan. It had been alleged by James H. Montbomery, author of "Ready Money," and Mrs. Cutter's grandson, that Mrs. Cutter's will was void, and that Frank W. Tichenor, George Ramsey and W. McMaster Mills had conspired to get possession of the entire $1,500,000 Cutter estate. Henry T. Cutter died on January 21 and his wife on April 3.

Mrs. Cutter's will provides for the following bequests to the three men charged by Mr. Montgomery with conspiracy: $200,000 to George Ramsey, $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills and $50,000 to Frank M. Tichenor. Mrs. Cutter left $5000 to Mr. Montgomery.

Mrs. Cutter's will cannot become operative until the matter of Mr. Cutter's will, now being contested by Mr. Montgomery, is settled. Mr. Cutter's estate is being administered by Joseph A. McCloskey and Frank M. Tichenor.

WHITMAN'S WORK PUTS HIM NEAR NOMINATION

Second Successful Prosecution of Police-Lieutenant Becker Insures Winning Republican Chance for Governorship at Primaries This Fall.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN.

NEW YORK, May 30.—(Special.)—Friends of District Attorney Whitman are thoroughly convinced that his second successful prosecution of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker absolutely insures his winning the Republican nomination for Governor at the primaries this Fall.

In the public estimation Mr. Whitman has shown what an alert and devoted public servant can accomplish in the face of discouraging circumstances. His record since he took office has been excellent and his clearing up of the Rosenthal mystery has only added to his fame.

The Becker case is interesting in showing how long it takes our courts to settle any particular case. Rosenthal was killed July 16, 1912. Becker was indicted on July 29, which is quick work, and put on trial October 7, 1912, which is also rapid when one considers that the courts all take a recess during the Summer months. The police lieutenant was convicted on October 24, but it took 14 months before the argument on his appeal was heard and it was two months later, or February 24, 1914, before the Court of Appeals made known its decision. Therefore it took 16 months to the day for the prisoner to learn after his first trial how the Court of Appeals regarded the conduct of the case. If the new local proceedings take as long, which there is no reason to doubt, it will be September, 1915, before the Court of Appeals again declares itself, and Becker is almost certain to escape the chair until New Year's day, 1916.

* * *

This is the season for tossing the baseball around the streets. It is interesting to note that in many parts of the city where the active small boy was wont to indulge in prolonged orgies of "one-old-cat," to the mortal fear of pedestrians and automobilists alike, he has been effectively driven out by children of a larger growth. Boys of 18 or 19 and men between 20 and 30 now may be found tossing balls about the streets to the eminent danger of passersby.

Inquiry among policemen elicits the response that it is no use to arrest these persons, because the magistrates will not hold them. They are sheltered under the painfully stretched wing of Mayor Gaynor's declaration that children ought to be allowed to play in the streets, even on skates.

It is an interesting condition. These young men are apparently convinced that in hurling hard balls through the public streets they are entirely within their rights. Someone has to be struck and injured, the striker identified, arrested and convicted before the law asserts itself. The person who is hit by the ball has to be a sort of sacrificial lamb. Those who are compelled to abandon the use of certain blocks in order to keep out of danger have no rights at all.

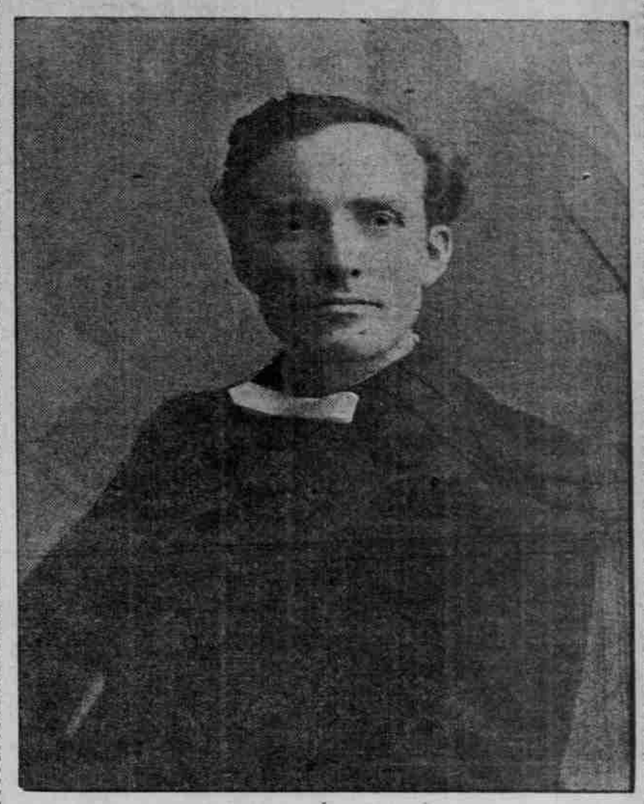
* * *

New York City owes so much money that a new project, involving the expenditure of $4,000,000, has failed to arouse any interest. This scheme is that of the Bronx Parkway Commission, which proposes to acquire for the city a strip of land 600 feet wide on both sides of the Bronx River from Bronx Park to the Kensico reservoir, a distance of 15 miles.

The plan is to purify the Bronx River, which winds picturesquely, stop all sewage and pollution and make it supply good water for Bronx Park lakes. The strip will be pierced by a highway of perfect construction and in time will become a continuous grove, as there will be landscape gardening wherever it will not interfere with nature. When the parkway is completed, inside of four or five years, the lakes, dams and reservoirs of the city's water system, now inaccessible, will be opened for travelers by automobiles or other vehicles, and for picnic parties. The Commission which has the matter in charge has been at work since 1905 and is enthusiastic over the project. How the taxpayers feel is as yet undecided.

FORMER PASTOR OF THIS CITY IS AUTHOR OF BOOK

"A Man's Reach or Some Character Ideals" Is Title of New Work by Rev. Charles Edward Locke, Once Minister at Taylor-Street Church.



DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE.

BY REV. WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNGSON
Pastor Rose City Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

"A MAN'S Reach, or Some Character Ideals," is the title of a new book just issued from the press of the Methodist Book Concern, by Dr. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Los Angeles.

The influence of the remarkable pastorate of Dr. Locke in Taylor-Street Church, Portland, still abides and this book will therefore come as a welcome guest to many homes.

Artists tell us that after long labor at the easel they must leave it for a while and wash out their eyes with pure colors lest their perception of perfect colors becomes confused. We, too, must bark back to the original tints as fixed by the great Master lest the perceptive for us becomes blurred. We must betake ourselves anew to the first principles of our art, lest we miss the supreme objective. We must look again into our marching orders and have reiterated the great commission. Thus will we be able to distinguish, as Lowell says, "between the blaze of a tar-barrel and the final conflagration of all things."

This, Dr. Locke does for us in his new book, "A Man's Reach, or Some Character Ideals," character being defined as "the fine art of giving up." The volume has to do with "Ideals and What They Cost," since a man's life will not be any higher or deeper or nobler than the standards he has lifted and the principles he has idealized.

Dr. Locke always wields a trenchant pen. He is ever vociferous in his denunciation of rampant evils, because of the high ideals dominant in his private and public life. His ministry has the momentum of a man in pursuit of his fondest dreams. He is a rhetorician of charming grace and strength. He has the fine grace of tact, because he has learned the fine art of living.

The chapters, though independent, are unified by a common purpose. They are characteristically masculine in treatment, with the breeze of the modern world sweeping through them. The quotations, scientific and literary, are real gems.

It is an honor and a privilege, rare and appreciated, to be afforded the opportunity of bringing this book to the attention of Dr. Locke's many friends in Portland. In the intimacy of his own home in Portland, Or., as my pastor in "Old Brimstone Corner" in Pittsburg, and as a valued friend through a quarter of a century, I may be permitted to say that the author himself graciously exemplifies in his own life and ministry the message of his book.

Services in City Churches

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

will sing in the evening; Sunday school, 10; Luther League, 7.

Bethany, Danish, Union avenue North and Morris street—Rev. M. C. Jensen-Engholm, pastor. Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school and Bible class, 10; young people's meeting, Tuesday at 8; Ladies' Aid will meet at Mrs. Terkelsen's, 733 Corbett street, Wednesday at 2.

St. Paul's, German, East Twelfth and Clinton streets—Rev. A. Krause, pastor. Sunday school, German and English, 9:30; confession, 10; pentecostal service and holy communion, 10:30; evening service, 8; Wednesday, sacred concert, at 8; Thursday, young people's social gathering, at 8.

Portland Norwegian, 45 Fourteenth street North—Rev. Dittman Larsen, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:45; Sunday school, 10; Bible class, 6:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

First, Third and Taylor—9:30, classes; 10:30, morning sermon, "The Appeal of the Mountain Sermon"; 12:15, Sunday school; 6:45, Epworth League; 7:45, evening sermon, "The Holy Grail."

Centenary, East Ninth and Pine—Rev. D. M. Trimble, minister. 11, "Spirituality"; 7:45, sermon, W. H. Fry, D. D.; Sunday school, 9:45; Epworth League, 6:45.

Woodlawn, East Tenth and Highland—Rev. Louis Thomas, pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M.; Epworth League, 7:15; preaching, 11 and 8; themes, "A Parable of Crises in the Kingdom," and "Life Problems."

Trinity, East Tenth and Sherman streets—A. B. Calder, pastor. Sunday school, 10; Epworth League, 7. At 11 Mrs. A. N. Fisher, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, will speak; 8, "Courage—a Necessity."

Central, Vancouver avenue and Fargo street—Rev. C. C. Rarick, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45; morning sermon, "Our Memorial Day;" 11; class meeting, 12:15; Epworth League, 7; evening sermon, "The Origin of Evil;" 8; mid-week services, Tuesday and Thursday at 8.

Patton, Michigan and Alberta—Rev. George F. Hopkins, pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M.; Epworth League, 6:45 P. M.; sermon, 11 A. M., "Mighty Use of Small Forces," and 7:45 P. M., "Is It Well With Thee?"

Rose City Park, Rose City Park Clubhouse, Sandy boulevard and East Fifty-seventh street North—Rev. William Wallace Youngson, minister. 9:45, Sunday school; 11, "The Lance of Longinus"; 7:45, "The Sacrament of Blood," a memorial day address to the George Wright Post No. 1, G. A. R. The Veterans' Quartet will sing.

Sunnyside, East Thirty-fifth and Yamhill streets—Rev. William Henry Fry, pastor. 9:30 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., theme: "The Moral End of Business"; 6:30 P. M., Epworth League; 7:45 P. M., sermon by Dr. D. H. Trimble.

First Norwegian-Danish, Hoyt and Eighteenth streets—Rev. Elias Gjerding, pastor. Morning services, 11, subject, "The Power of Pentecost"; evening service, 8, subject, "A Volunteer Army"; Tuesday night, Professor H. Hendrickson will speak for Y. P. S.; Thursday night, prayer meeting.

Mount Tabor—Rev. C. L. Hamilton, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45; Epworth league, 7; preaching, 11; regular monthly musical, 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Calvary, Eleventh and Clay streets—Rev. D. L. Kiehle, LL. D., will preach, 10:30, "Prayer"; 7:45, "Wrong Use of the Bible"; Sunday school, 12 noon.

Spokane Avenue, East Sixteenth and Spokane streets—Rev. J. E. Yousl, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45; services, 11 and 8; sermons, "The Use of the Sabbath", and stereopticon programme, "The New Era in the Far East."

Piedmont, Cleveland avenue and Jarrett street—Rev. J. E. Snyder, pastor. 11, "Borrowed Troubles"; 8, "Ghosts of Memory"; 9:45, Sunday school; 7, Christian Endeavor.

REFORMED.

First German—Rev. G. Hafner, pastor. Services, 10:45 and 8; Sunday school, 9:30; Y. P. S., 7 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Good Tidings, Broadway and East Twenty-fourth street—Rev. James Dimond Corby, D. D., pastor. Divine worship, with sermon by the pastor, 10:30; theme, "The Courage to Change Your Mind and Your Religion"; sunshine hour Sunday school of religion, 12 noon; no evening preaching service. Visitors find welcome and help.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Broadway and Yamhill street—Rev. William G. Eliot, pastor. Morning service, 11; sermon will be by Professor Arthur Evans Wood, of Reed College; subject, "The Culture of Service"; communion service directly after the morning hour; evening service omitted; Fraternity, 6:30.

UNITED BRETHREN.

First—Rev. J. D. Niswonder, paster. Bible school, 10; preaching, 11 and 8; subjects, "Who Is on the Lord's Side?" and "The Manipulation of Man." Preaching each night during the week by Bishop William W. Bell, of Los Angeles; Professor P. P. Billhorn, of Chicago, author and publisher, will have charge of singing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Church of Progressive Thought, 616 Eller building—Sunday at 8 P. M., lecture; Wednesday at 8 P. M., council. Rev. Althea V. Wiesendanger, pastor.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, East Ninth and Clay streets—Rev. J. E. Fee, pastor, Sunday school, 10 A. M.; preaching, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Corps No. 4, 207 Salmon street—Reopening of hall after being thoroughly renovated. 11 A. M., holiness meeting; 3:15 P. M., praise service; 8 P. M., great swearing-in meeting, when a number of recruits will be enrolled as soldiers. All are cordially invited.

Christian Yoga Philosophy and Metaphysics, 311 Central building, Tenth at Alder—10:30 A. M., circle of silent demand; 11 A. M., Bible study; 12, young people's class; 8 P. M., lecture on "Light on Health," by F. O. Garrison.

Theosophical Society, 726 Morgan building—8 P. M., subject, "The Scripture in the Light of Theosophy."

Divine Truth Chapel, Selling-Hirsch building, West Park and Washington streets—Rev. T. M. Minard, pastor. Services, 11 A. M.; midweek meeting, Tuesday at 2 P. M.

$100,000 TRIAL IS OPENED

Breach-of-Promise Action Starts Against Senator's Son-in-Law.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—Trial of a $100,000 suit for a breach of promise to marry, which Mrs. Carolyn S. Bartlett brought against Arthur G. Lund, Sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and son-in-law of United States Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, began here.

In May, 1912, Mr. Lund married Mrs. Louise Bankhead Perry, the writer, widow of Representative William H. Perry, of North Carolina, in Washington, at the Arlington Hotel, in the Bankhead apartment. Eight weeks later Mrs. Bartlett filed the breach-of-promise suit against him.

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