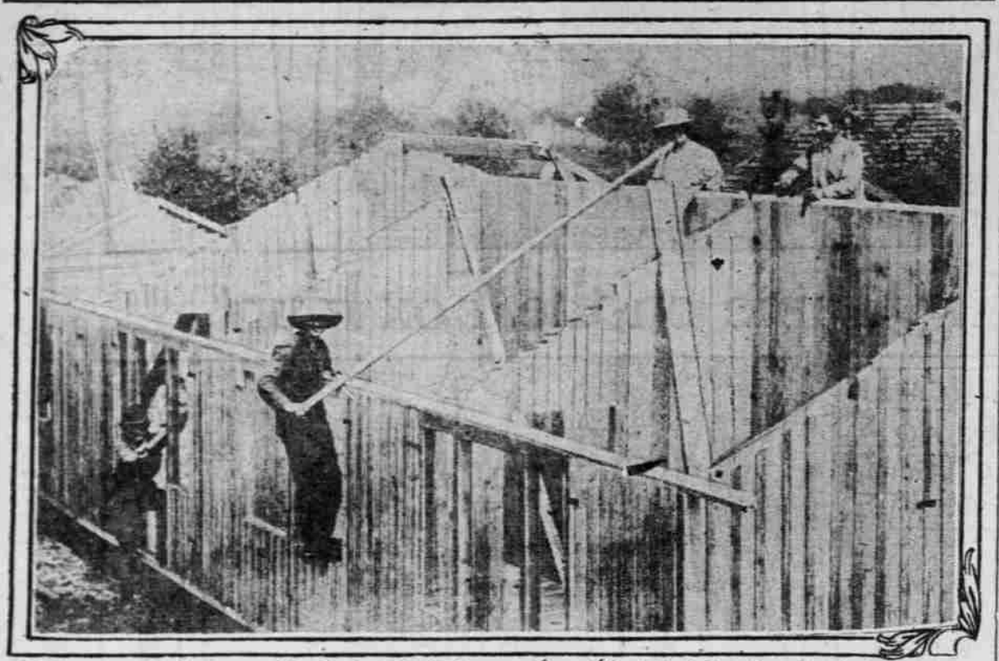
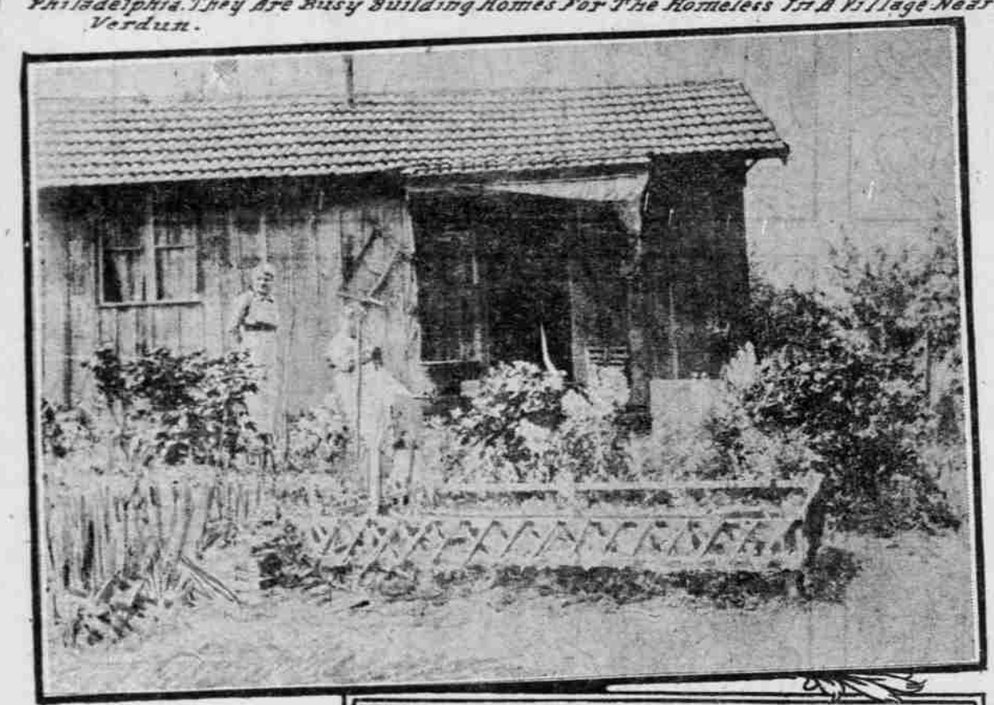
AMERICAN QUAKERS UNDERTAKE WORLD'S BIGGEST RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

For Past Four Years, Without Flare of Trumpets, Almost Without Publicity, Society of Friends Has Been Carrying on Extensive Reconstructive Work in France to Express Sympathy for Cause of the Allies.



No German Prisoners Work On This Reconstruction But Quaker Lads From Philadelphia. They Are Busy Building Homes For The Homeless In A Village Near Verdun.



Very Soon The New Homes Built By The Quaker Lads Are Made Attractive By The Beauty Loving French Peasants.

PHOTOS BY WILLIAMS STUDIO.

AFTER over four years of almost nothing else, it is but natural that the public is weary of war stories, but reconstruction stories are different. This is the period of reconstruction and this is the story of the biggest task of that nature yet undertaken by any group of Americans, a really gigantic job, quite typical of the present age of very big things.

As everyone knows, a considerable and influential body of the American people, living in Pennsylvania particularly, but now also spread out all over the United States, are adherents of the Quaker belief introduced in this country by William Penn and his followers. Everyone also who has the slightest knowledge of the tenets of the Friends, is aware that they are conscientious objectors to war and that their religion does not permit them, under any circumstances, to take up arms, yet history furnishes ample proof, that no more patriotic people exist than the Quakers. The financier of the revolution, Robert Morris, was a member of the Society of Friends, and he is only one of hundreds of his religion who have helped their country in times of stress.

Knowing that they were exempted by our government from fighting on account of their religion, perhaps there are some who have wondered how the Quakers were helping in the war for democracy, the final chapter of which is now happily closed.

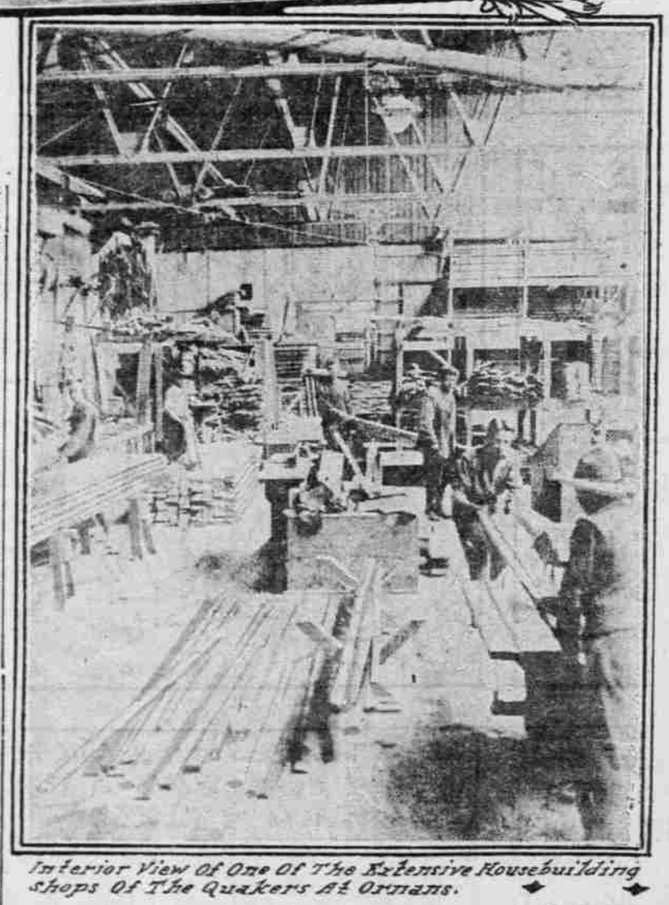
Sympathy Always With the Allies.

Nothing of consequence appeared in print along these lines for the Friends are averse to the flare of trumpets and particularly to blowing their own horns, but a good story of good work, well done, will out, and this is the story.

When the present war loomed on the horizon, no group of Americans was more opposed to the arrogant pretensions of Germany, its militarism, its autocracy which struck at the root of individual liberty of conscience, its unscrupulous methods, than the Friends. They sympathized with those whose duty led them into the fighting ranks and with the government which was struggling for righteousness. However, they themselves, could not take up arms, yet as patriotic Americans they could not be content with a negative testimony against Germany. They felt that they must do something big and practically helpful and as the relief of civilian sufferers in France seemed to be their line of duty, they volunteered their services and their means in this cause, working in conjunction with the American Red Cross. The assistance they gave in half a hundred different directions was tremendous, but the details of that part of the story belong to the war, which is past, and, as said in the beginning, this is a story of today—of reconstruction.

France Recognizes Work.

Sufficient, therefore, to say that the French government was so impressed with the help the American Quakers had rendered to the stricken people of France during the terrible days of the conflict, that when the war was over it refused to let them go home, instead it immediately selected these selfsame Quakers to put in operation and carry to a successful conclusion the biggest of all reconstruction plans, namely, the rebuilding of no less than 40 more or less important French village. Picture what the building of one village means—then think of 40.



Interior View Of One Of The Extensive Housebuilding Shops Of The Quakers At Ornans.

To fully grasp the bigness and uniqueness of this task, undertaken by the Quakers, it is well to say right here, without any intention of invidious comparison, let it be understood, that while other bodies of Americans have also undertaken wonderfully helpful reconstruction work in France, that the way they and the Quakers are going about it is different. The Quakers are not only supplying the very large sum of money needed to carry on the work, but they are also doing practically all the work themselves. That is they are not only sawing, planing and fashioning into propr shape the lumber needed for the houses in factories they have established in France, but their young men are repairing all those houses not beyond it or removing the ruins of the dwellings in the deserted villages, and digging the cellars for the new ones and then building the homes. That is not all. They have even gone so far as to establish and operate factories in France for the manufacture of plain, but serviceable furniture and other household fixings to put into the homes and make them livable and attractive when they are finished. Finally they are distributing these things as needed; all this labor calling for hundreds of workers is volunteer, so that the cost of administration is only about $2.50 for every $100 expended. That is $96.50 goes to actual relief and reconstruction.

The rank and file of the Quaker workers receive board, clothing, transportation, but only one franc a day in actual wages. Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand the small overcharges, and why the Friends have been able to undertake the work practically out of their own means solely, without asking their fellow Americans to contribute to a country-wide "drive." They are proud of this and very justly so.

Many of the men, young, old and middle aged, who are employed in this work in France gave up good paying positions at home to undertake it and this withohut the patriotic urge of the war back of them, for the war is over, and the task in hand is one of reconstruction, which it is estimated will cover a period of several years.

The head of the work in France was, till after the war broke out, the governor of the Federal Reserve bank of the Philadelphia district. He resigned his plac e to give his services freely to the people of the war-stricken nation.

The only outside help of moment the Quakers have so far had in their big task is the furnishing of some of the material for the house building by the French government. What the reconstruction work these Americans are now doing means to the French people is best illustrated when it is stated that the French peasant, perhaps more than any other person, is passionately attached to his own part of France, his own commune and his own plot of ground. All his political life centers around his home. A man does not say he comes from the Meuse, or the Marne, or the Somme, but from Lorraine, Champagne or Picardy. Consequently, he feels himself a foreigner when he goes to another part of France, and the native feels the same about him; he considers himself an exile and his one desire is to get back. That is what the Quakers are doing, they are enabling him to get "back."

The villages they are rebuilding are in the thoroughly desolated and bombarded region of France, lying between Clermont-en-Argonne and Verdun. Although at one time one of the finest and most populous farming districts in France, when the Friends took hold of the work of reconstruction, it was a deserted and unoccupied country; roughly it runs from a little beyond Clermont-en-Argonne on the west to the left bank of the Meuse on the east, right up to the edge of the town of Verdun which is itself excluded. The southern limit includes Futeaux, Clermont, Auzeville, Jubecourt, Nixeville; and on the north the district stretches toward Montfaucon, from which height the crown prince watched his armies advance to hideous and useless slaughter in the spring offensive of 1916; and to Varenness, famous in history as where Louis XVI, flying from the Tuilleries, stayed too long over his lunch and was brought home in ignominy to Paris.

The northeast corner of the department of the Meuse falls within the limits of the old duchy of Lorraine, and this ancient loyalty is remembered today by the inhabitants, who refer to themselves as "Lorraine." When Maria Leczynska was dragged with her father out of a German lodging house to become the wife of Louis XIV and heiress of Lorraine, she crossed from Lorraine into France, amid public holiday, at St. Menehould, a few miles to the west; and little did her fluttering heart suspect the boredome and misery that awaited her at Versailles. It was in the Argonne, the defile or Grandpre on the northern edge of the Quaker district, that Napoleon, at bay in 1814, held back the united forces of Europe.

Portable Houses Are in Use.

In the towns where it is impossible for the Quaker workmen to restore and rebuild the ruined houses, they are building maisons—demontables or in plain English wooden portable houses. Such dwellings will last for years and have the advantage over stone dwellings that they take but little time to construct and thus the refugees are more quickly able to return to their old homes and establish once more the hearths around which they can begin to reconstruct their family life.

These sectional houses are manufactured by the Friends at two big factories at Dale and Ornans in the Jura mountain region. The factories have an output at present of about 15 completed houses a week, but this production is being rapidly increased. Another shop at Ornans is entirely devoted to the making of all kinds of furniture at about four-fifths of the wholesale price. Thus the people are able to keep their independence.

The method of its distribution is interesting. Just as soon as sufficient dwellings in a village are made habitable, the people begin to return; then the Quakers pile a load of furniture and other things on a motor lorry which is dispatched to the village. The mayor has been told of the visit and has got the village crier to announce it. If his drum has been lost, like everything else, he uses an old tin. Upon the arrival of the lorry, the women in their tan aprons and black shawls crowd into an improvised shop to buy as much as their means will allow; and the shop tries to meet their needs. Besides plain furniture it sells sewing machines, seeds and tools. Perhaps the providing of garden seeds for the whole area under its direction has been one of the soundest, if not the biggest piece of construction work, the Quakers have yet done.

Bee Raising Promoted.

Bee raising has been in active progress by the Friends in France, during the past year and their beekeeper now has enough bees ready for anyone who kept bees before the war and who very seriously wishes to take it up again. Mention should also be made of the stockraising farm at Vanault-les-Dames in the Marne, operated by the Friends, where chickens, rabbits and pigs are being raised and where some sheep, horses and cows are also being kept for future distribution in the Argonne region.

The agricultural service of the Friends has started an equipe at Brabent-en-Argonne. The system has been adopted of ploughing up one large block to be used as a communal garden for vegetables and oats by the farmers and villagers. Agricultural equipes have also been started at Dombasle-en-Argonne and Neuvilly to work the villages round about.

The large central base of the Quakers agriculture service is located at La Grange-le-Comte, which has been put at the disposal of the Friends by the prefecture.

PORTLAND CHURCHES

(Continued From Page 8.)

Edward T. Devine of Columbia university will speak.

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Edward T. Devine, Ph. D., LL. D., of New York, professor of social economics in Columbia university, will speak at the Civic forum in the First Congregational church, corner of Park and Madison streets, this evening on "The Social Challenge of the Day." Dr. Devine is an author of many books, associate editor of "The Survey" and a publicist of national reputation.

Belgium's King to Greet Portland Churches.

Major Blommaert Brings Message of Royalty to New World.

MAJOR PIERRE BLOMMAERT, who is visiting Portland for a few days, is in America at the request of King Albert. He is the chaplain-in-chief of the protestant chaplains in the Belgian army. Because of his valiant services during the war he has been decorated repeatedly.

Major Blommaert will be the guest of the churches of Portland tomorrow evening at the First Methodist Episcopal church. He will bring the greetings of King Albert to the city of Portland and will speak of the problems of reconstruction now confronting the Belgians.

While this meeting is especially for the delegates of the churches joining the Portland Federation of Churches, provision will be made for others who wish to hear this distinguished guest.

"Great Gift of Human Appreciation" Is Topic.

"When Life Starts Afresh," Subject of Dr. Pence's Evening Sermon.

"THE Great Gift of Human Appreciation' is the morning topic chosen by Rev. E. H. Pence of the Westminster Presbyterian church as the basis for his sermon at the Schuyler-street edifice today. His evening sermon topic will be "When Life Starts Afresh."

Joseph P. Mulder, tenor, will sing at the morning service and Mrs. Jane Burns Albert at the evening.

The church people have taken a prominent part in the church federation work, explained to the church congregation last Sunday morning by Rev. Roy Guild of New York, who also made the principal address at the church federation meeting at the Y. M. C. A. last Monday.

BOOKS

By Joseph Macqueen.

Jimmie Higgins, by Upton Sinclair. Boni & Liveright, New York City.

One of what economic writers call "the submerged tenth," striker, socialist, United States soldier, motorcycle repairer, a Chateau-Thierry fighter, wounded in battle, martyr in Russia—these are a few of the stirring occupations that fall to the lot of this hero, Jimmie Higgins, who is pictured with boldness and vigor.

The story opens in the manufacturing town of Leesville, somewhere in the middle American west. Jimmie has been left to care for himself at an early age, and he became a natural wanderer and hobo. He drifted into Leesville and by great luck was taught the machinist's trade. He married early in life a girl of Bohemian family, a girl of the streets. They have three babies. On page four, Jimmie is described thus: "Jimmie was just an ignorant fellow; a machinist, undersized and undernourished, with bad teeth and roughened hands; and with no gifts or graces to recommend him." Jimmie attended socialists' meetings and was one of the officials. He hated the monied classes and was taught to look on them as enemies and oppressors.

Suddenly into this industrial hive—stalks the German war. Munition shops multiply in town and wages go up by leaps and bounds. Strikes happen and when settlements are effected, Jimmie and his class lose. Jimmie hates Lacy Granitch, son of a local rich man, a worthless idler and a dissipated, wicked young man.

One eventful night Jimmie hurries home to find that his house and also his wife and family had been blown up in an explosion of munitions. Mrs. Higgins and her babies are killed.

One of Jimmie's chums, Comrade Stankewitz, who has joined the American army, comes home and tells his socialist friends that he likes army life. They are horrified.

"Your-country-needs-you" signs stare Jimmie out of countenance and call comes for motorcycle drivers and motorcycle repairers, to go to France, at $51 per month and allowances. Before he knew what had happened, Jimmie had enlisted in the army—he said, as a machinist. He still was opposed to the taking of human life.

In France, Jimmie repaired motorcycles and gradually became imbued with a hatred of the Hun, especially wher he saw wounded soldiers near him. A hurry call comes for aid from a place the French soldiers call "Catty Terry" where it is stated the Hun has captured French motorcycle units.

Volunteers are called for and Jimmie is one of the accepted. He dodges Hun shells, etc., and reaches the front where a French officer gives him ammunition and maps to guide the fire of the advancing American artillery. Jimmie mounts his cycle, runs along, and delivers his maps to an American artillery officer.

Jimmie next gets lost in a wood and meets dirty, hairy French soldiers who are operating a machine gun. Jimmie joins them and helps them to shoot the advancing Huns. Jimmie is shot and badly wounded. Just then up come the American marines and the Huns are defeated.

Taken to England where his wounds are dressed, Jimmie meets King George and talks with him as a man. Back to France, Jimmie is hurried with his unit to Russia, where the one sad tragedy of his life is enacted. The conclusion is a thriller.

This time Mr. Sinclair impresses by his moderation.

Hidden Treasure, by John Thomas Simpson. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is much in this cheerful message to interest and refresh readers in an agricultural section like that of Oregon. The story has common sense, the spirit of sturdy self-help and teaches practical lessons in farming. Sometimes, though, he is a little rose-colored in statements concerning farm profits. The scenes are laid at the old-fashioned 180-acre farm of Uncle Joe Williams, in western Pennsylvania.

Bob Williams, nephew of Uncle Joe, 18 years old, and weighing 110 pounds, is the hard-working hero who makes cents turn into dollars by his push, luck and hard work. Bob and his parents live some distance from the old farm. Bob has been two years studying agriculture at a state college and was filled to the brim with new ideas about advancing farming. Uncle Joe, who was about to get married, had been in the west and had bought the old farm from his father, who, with his wife, wishes to live in the city. Uncle Joe wished Bob to be his chore boy and to get in return "all that he was worth." Uncle Joe is described as close-fisted, bad-tempered and headstrong—just the kind of a farmer whose ways would drive boys away from the farm, instead of attracting them to it. Uncle Joe's bride is called Aunt Bettie, and she comes from New England, where she taught school. She has tact, kindness, shrewd business sense and useful education. She becomes the balance-lever that runs the old farm.

Uncle Joe had applied for a loan of $1000 from a local bank for proposed farm improvements, and the application had been placed on file. By overhearing what the bank president said to a man friend, Bob evolves a plan to build a new farmhouse and a new barn, with silos, new fences, also a ------- road from the house to the main road, and to put in a bathroom and install electric lights. To get money to do this Bob proposes to drain the old mill pond and to plant it in corn. Bob drains the pond and catches 63 mudturtles which he sells to the bank president. The latter sells the turles, weighing 378 pounds, at 30 cents per pound.

A contractor who worked on a railroad extension in the neighborhood buys sand from Uncle Joe's sandpit, and this is extra money earned. Bob persuades his uncle to buy a farm tractor, and also an auto for his aunt. In fact, so much did the old farm gain by the new kind of farming that Bob preached that in one year the gain was $6246, with better pedigreed cows, new buildings, etc. Uncle Joe pays Bob as salary for the year $3225. Bob also arranges to get married.

"Hidden Treasure" is the wealth in crops in the old farm.

In Secret, by Robert W. Chambers. George H. Doran Company, New York City.

Mr. Chambers has written into a new field of American fiction, in fashioning this entertaining novel of the late war, and in so doing has shown considerable ingenuity.

"In Secret" delineates the workings of the United States secret service. It shows German soldiers as brutes. The heroine is Miss Evelyn Erith, golden-haired, hazel-eyed, rich and good looking. She is engaged in war-intelligence work in a government office in New York, and in the course of her official duties she is handed a letter that has been stopped from going through the mails—stopped as being a suspicious document in code-cipher. Miss Erith takes the information to the chief of her division, Mr. Vaux, who often makes use of the word "hum" in his conversation.

The suspicious letter is addressed to one Herman Lauffer, at a number on Madison avenue, and by breaking open Lauffer's store a code-book is discovered by which is found information concerning the sailing of United States transports from France. The letter also states that an American named Kay McKay had escaped from a German military prison, in possession of "the great secret," and was supposed to be headed for New York city.

—Copyright, Bain.

Sir James M. Barrie, author of "Alice, Sit by the Fire."

One freezing night Miss Erith's auto almost runs over a man lying in the snow, and on being taken to a hospital he is discovered to be drunk and to be the identical McKay.

On recovering his senses McKay tells Evelyn that he had discovered a military secret; that the Germans had begun after the war of 1870 the construction of a gigantic tunnel proceeding through the Swiss mountains, and enabling troops to be carried against the flank of the French army at Verdun. McKay says that the Germans had tried to force him to disclose his secret or to tell all he knew. On his refusal the Germans had poured so much liquor into him that he had become an habitual drunkard.

Under Evelyn's advice, McKay takes the "drink cure" in a sanitarium, and comes out cured, after a terrific fight for self-control. German spies discover and try to kill him.

Evelyn and McKay both become United States secret officers to serve in Europe to discover the famous Swiss tunnel. The scenes are laid in Scotland and among the Swiss mountains.

Sensational adventures follow. Evelyn and McKay find that Germany had for more than 40 years used 30,000 of her insane men and women to build the tunnel in this direction, east of the Rhine, near Zell, under the Rhine and Mount Terrible, under the French frontier, and emerging in France behind Belfort, Toul, Nancy and Verdun.

The love story of Evelyn and McKay is romantic and unusual.

First Lessons in Business, by J. A. Bexell. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Our author is dean of the school of commerce, Oregon Agricultural college, and this valuable little book, full of advice, precept and instruction, has the honor to belong to Lippincott's "Thrift Text Series."

The entire message is a wise and kindly rebuke to the get-rich-quickly tendency that led to the "easy come, easy go" way of living in this big country of ours.

By reading these pages both adults and children will be benefited to try for the best that there is in life. Character will be helped and happy homes created, if the lessons are taken to heart. Those wishing to choose a business, for instance, will find assistance to guide such choice.

The great crisis through which we are now passing is teaching us anew the lesson of thrift. The first lesson boys and girls should be given today are lessons in thrift and saving. Economy should be taught in the home. Young people must understand that to waste means to rob others; that the practice of thrift leads to plenty, while waste means poverty.

Not alone the less well-to-do, but the wealthy classes as well, need these lessons in thrift. The elders will find the chapters on specific and technical business phases, including those on banking, highly valuable and instructive. This volume will meet an immediate and imperative need. It will help to solve a most trying and complex problem and will prove an invaluable guide to both home and school.

Contents: Introductory; business qualifications; honesty and courtesy; industry; promptness; personality; thoughtfulness, enthusiasm, initiative; loyalty, ambition, dependability; carry a message to Garcia; messenger service; the office boy; thrift; saving; money; extravagance, waste; success; bookkeeping and thrift; providing, prudence; private personal accounts; boys' and girls' clubs; the household budget; household accounts; business terms; business forms; a newsboy's cash book; a newsboy's ledger; a newsboy's financial statement; the business office; filing correspondence and documents; wrong business methods; co-operation; partnership; the corporation; what is a savings bank?; how a savings bank is managed; savings-bank accounts; the school savings bank; the postal savings system.

Theodore Roosevelt, by Russell J. Wilbur. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.

Thirty-eight poems, of intellectual rather than lyrical worth, and written by Father Wilbur. They rank high in political portraiture.

Most of the poems—mostly all of them are laudatory of the late Colonel Roosevelt—were written in the late colonel's lifetime. Roosevelt saw several of the poems, and, it is related, expressed his appreciation of such beautiful, kind thoughts. The volume is an important contribution to Rooseveltania.

"Greatheart," by Niel MacIntyre. Illustrated. William Edwin Rudge, New York City.

Illustrated with photographs and cartoon by "Ging," this admirable book, consisting of selected stories showing the life and character of the late Theodore Roosevelt, was written after he died, and is a new publication, brought up to date. It is a human, likeable, courageous Roosevelt we are shown, and it is a great pleasure to meet with such a friendly estimate told in graphic, accessible form.

The New Grand Army of the Republic, by Loren C. Grieves, lieutenant-colonel, United States army. George H. Doran Co., New York City.

Emphatically a book that is seasonable and wanted. It consists of 38 printed pages and is a call to form a new "Grand Army of the Republic," composed of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war against Germany. A call is made also for the establishment of a national newspaper or periodical to represent the interests of the proposed organization.

Education in Ancient Israel, to 70 A. D., by Fletcher Harper Swift. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.

Our distinguished, learned author is professor of education, college of education, University of Minnesota.

This book is an unusual one, of profound depth and interest, for publications in which problems and histories of Hebrew education are discussed, in English, are somewhat rare.

It is stated that to the ancient Hebrews—who are supposed to have invaded Palestine and conquered the original tribes or peoples about 1150 B. C.—Christendom "owes the largest portion of its religious and moral heritage."

The book is divided into six chapters: I, general historical survey of the pre-exilic period; II, education in tribe and family during the pre-exilic period; III, general historical survey of the post-exilic period; IV, education in the family after the exile; V, education in school and society after the exile; VI, women and the education of girls.

Students will be greatly aided by the analytical table of contents, the center and marginal topical headings, frequent footnotes, selected bibliography, and an unusually carefully prepared index.

Fortunate is the person who can get time and opportunity to read this book, which in itself is a small education.

How to Live, by Irving Fisher and Eugene Tyman Fisk, M. D. Funk & Wagnals Co., New York City.

With the addition of 100 pages of new matter this is the 15th edition of this deservedly popular and great health book. Here we get wise and tried rules for healthful living, based on modern science.

While all the fundamental questions relating to hygiene have been resubmitted to experts in order that the latest scientific researches might be utilized in this revision, the most important additions to the book have been in the divisions relating to diet, food, exercise, posture, alcohol, diseases of middle life and the statistics derived from the draft examinations. The figures covering the causes of rejection in the draft, circulars of instructions issued to rejected men, and other matters derived from the war experience are important new features. Weight charts and instructive diagrams of the various forms of exercise are valuable additions to this new edition.

During the war, the matter of diet received the close attention of the world's physiologists and the results of their investigations are here included. The new knowledge obtained in this and other fields of research has not made necessary any modifications in the general principles of hygiene set forth in previous editions, but has strengthened and confirmed them, so that the book as it now stands represents a more definite and specific source of instruction and guidance for all who would keep healthy and efficient.

Democracy and the Eastern Question, by Thomas F. Millard. The Century Co., New York City.

A close, polished and informing study of the problem of the far east as demonstrated by the late war, and its relation to this country. A sympathetic view is given of the justice of China's claims as a nation.

Mr. Millard is perhaps one of the Americans best equipped to inform his countrymen on the political and economic condition of China today and her diplomatic relationship to the rest of the world. He has lived and worked in the east for years; and before that he was a newspaper man of international experience and reputation. He is the editor of a periodical of large influence in Shanghai, but he makes frequent visits back to America, and so never loses touch with what his countrymen are thinking and feeling. He is an experienced observer, he is a forceful and otherwise accomplished writer, and he is, best of all, a man who understands both east and west.

These chapter heads indicate the scope and nature of "Democracy and the Eastern Question": The issue; real character of Japan; Japan's policy in the great war; China and the war; corruption of a nation; China and economic imperialism; open-door policy; the Siberian question; the solution.

The Society of Free States, by Dwight W. Morrow. Harper & Brothers, New York City.

Our author has passed much time in research, in Europe, and is recognized as an authority on the subject at issue. Much of the message in his book of 224 pages appeared originally in the New York Evening Post and consists of information by an American lawyer and business man on: The proposed league of nations, with studies of former projects for world peace, previous ventures in international co-operation and the principle of nationality and the abiding conflict between national liberty and world order.

Cervantes, by Rudolph Scheville. Duffield & Co., New York City.

Much historical and literary research is noted in the excellent presentation of the career and works of this great son of Spain, Cervantes, the creator of "Don Quixote."

New facts recently have been unearthed on the subject, and these are now skillfully stated. Our author is professor of Spanish, University of California.

Foreign Exchanges, by Robert L. Owen. Published for the author.

Our author is United States senator of Oklahoma and is chairman of the United States senate committee on banking and currency. Seventy-nine pages. The book is a well-reasoned plea to educate public sentiment along the lines of the federal reserve banking system and fairly bristles with information.

Victory and Other Liberty Loan Acts, Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

Quite a convenient and valuable little book of 83 pages. It gives particulars of the first liberty bond act, second and subsequent liberty bond acts, victory and liberty loan acts, the old or pre-war debt, the interest-bearing debt, non-interest-bearing debt and general data.

Alice Sit by the Fire, by Sir James M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

A review of this English play was printed in The Oregonian of June 15.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell, edited by Phillip E. B. Jourdain, 96 pages, 48 most-amusing essays of English trend, on quite a variety of topics (The Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago).

Truth, by Sir Charles Walston, 233 pages, a brilliant series of essays, from an English viewpoint, on moral reconstruction—after the late war—a publication of the Cambridge (England) University Press (Putnam, N. Y.).

The Passing God, by Harry Kemp, 104 hearty, fine, lyrical poems, many of them reprinted from magazines—and all recommended for superior quality of verse by Richard LeGallienne (Brentano's, N. Y.).

A Smile a Minute, by H. C. Witmer, a new American war-classic, uproariously funny and consisting of a series of fake war-letters from an American second lieutenant in France (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston).

The Amateur Chemist, by A. Frederick Collins, an astonishing, practical and educative book on chemistry, and solving problems in the home, office, shop, laboratory and farm (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.).

The Grizzly, by Enos A. Mills, illustrated, 280 pages, one of the best, most interesting books ever published, describing the nature and behavior of the American grizzly bear; and The Fledgling, by Charles Bernard Nordhoff, $1.25, 201 pages, graphically written, modest letters of an aviman, describing aviators' combats "up above," fighting the Hun (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston).

The Poems and Prose Poems of Charles Baudelaire, 68 extraordinary, gifted poems of a French versifier who died in 1867, in his 46th year—the work of a poet whose verses and life resembled those of our American, Edgar Allen Poe (Brentano's, N. Y.).