NEW BOOKS

BEST SELLERS



### WHILE STILL WE LIVE

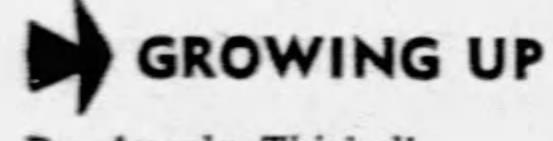
By Helen Mac Innes

The author of "Above Suspicion" and "Assignment in Brittany" brings us another suspense packed novel. "While Still We Live" is a surging drama of the hopes and fears, the pride and courage of a conquered yet unconquerable people. It is warm with sympathy for every man and woman caught in the Nazi holocaust with a starkly vivid portrayal of the brutalities inflicted and endured. 3.00

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

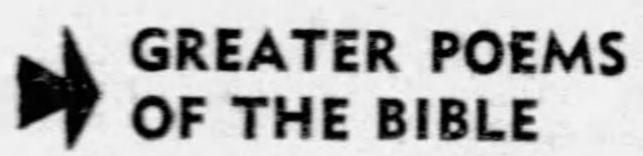
By Stephen Bonsal

Colonel Stephen Bonsal, confidential interpreter for President Wilson and Colonel House in the secret sessions of 1918-19 with representatives of the other great powers, tells the inside story of the last peace conference. If there is any value in looking back at mistakes for guidance, here is a well presented record of past peace conference errors. Here is the truth, however indiscreet, of what happened last time. Besides the full index, there are brief biographies of great figures of 1918-19. 3.75



By Angela Thirkell

Mrs. Thirkell's latest Barsetshire chronicle introduces fresh and delightful characters; among whom we welcome the stationmaster and his girl porters at Winter Overcotes, Siri Harry and Lady Waring at the Priory, who stand for the traditional decencies of life. A convalescent soldier, a matron, a wartime kitchen staff and a masterful old nannie, move against a background of humour and romance. 3.00



By Wilson MacDonald

Poetry is the language of grandeur, sublimity, reverence and the Bible. In this volume, Mr. they wouldn't continue to MacDonald has collected the D. A's. Still, the going is sometimes sided autobiography in Left Hand. hard. It was exceptionally so even Right Hand. Mr. Weeks secured Job: 38, First Corinthians: 13, County, who was eating his Thanks- May 10. mon, sayings of Jesus, and heard of a stolen car at Orange | Heights and of an inebriated driver many psalms are left unchang- who wanted to give himself up ed from the St. James version. Selby and Brandon arrived just in time to be in at a death, and there-books, complete sets in fine bind-ing, etc. Large collections especially trouble. cal versions developed by Mr. MacDonald. 4.00

Morgan's-Book Dept., Main Floor.

# HENRY Books of the Day and Authors

BOOK OF THE WEEK

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. By Stephen Bonsal. McClelland and Stewart; 313 pages, \$3.75.

By DONALD C. MACDONALD

OLONEL BONSAL was the confidential interpreter of Wilson and House at the Peace Conferences of 1919. In that capacity he shared in important negotiations, notably the history-making League of Nations Commission. At the behest of the President he kept a diary which is the sole, often verbatim, record of the prolonged discussions.

The diarist describes his own unrevised account as "not a rounded historical narrative (but) . . . a personal record . . . that may prove helpful in placing before a future generation a true picture of a most critical moment in world history which certainly tried man's soul."

As the world approaches once again the "unfinished business" of peace-making, with evidence of the danger of repeat-

ing past mistakes, Colonel Bonsal has published his diary for whatever guidance it may offer. It is truly an extensive footnote to history.

The main theme of the diary is, of course, the labored realization of Wilson's League of Nations. But the book also contains a vivid character portrayal of Clemenceau; a trip with Smuts into Central Europe, and alone into the Balkans, during the chaotic months of early 1919; and later in the same year, a fact-finding visit to Berlin during which Bonsal was given access to the

official records of the German General Staff for the period of 1918 disintegration—a remarkable index to what is undoubtedly happening within Germany now.

WOODROW WILSON

One thing stands out from Bonsal's record—the clear realization by the smaller nations of Europe at the close of World War I that their salvation lay in collective action. During the peace conference there was a frantic, at times almost hysterical, striving for an international organization that would guarantee security. France was victorious, but France was fearful. The reader is left with the impression that her delegates, deep down, knew that they had had a close call, and already they were haunted with the spectre of a repetition of the German menace.

Thus, Bourgeois and Larnaude, French delegates on the Covenant Commission, repeatedly pleaded for an international army. While it is true that they thought in terms of the Rhine frontier, nevertheless they fought for the principle-"un organisme permanent to see that the obligations imposed by the Treaty are carried out". They demanded an international force "the respective quotas of which should be fixed right now and an international chief of staff should be named immediately."

The French proposal was supported by Dmowski (Poland), Vesnitch (Serbia), Kramar (Czechoslovakia), and Hymans (Belgium)—the very group of nations which fell victim to the menace which they sought to forestall. When the meagre sop of consolation, (Article IX of the Covenant) was handed out, Dmowski said sadly:

"I had hoped that our distinguished and most welcome visitors from across the seas, broad as well as narrow, would carefully weigh the unanimous opinion of those unfortunate peoples who dwell so near the cave where the wolf pack

What the smaller nations of Europe sought was perhaps not much better than a revised alliance of the power-politics type. It would be wrong, therefore, to imply that their conception of collective security was a very enlightened one, even in terms of 1919 thought. But certainly the objections raised by Britain and the United States read unconvincingly. Neither of these countries had been shaken to its foundations; and neither had caught a full glimpse of the complete interdependence of nations in the 20th century, and of its implications in terms of international organization.

Lord Robert Cecil objected to the Covenant provision for compulsory arbitration because "it would be far from wise if we allowed our hands to be tied". He concluded "that if other more civilized methods fail, we must have the right to seek the arbitrament of arms." Later, the British delegate countered the French proposal for an international army with the hollow contention that "unless the impending danger was in plain view, it would be impossible for a responsible minister of the crown to place a portion of the British Army under the command of a general who was not a British subject."

United States supported most of the British objections, and Wilson was driven unwillingly to even further compromises in order that the path to Senate ratification might be smoothed. By insisting on the right to withdraw from the League, Bonsal records that the President "suffered a tremendous loss in moral prestige." The European peoples gradually became convinced that they had been deceived. Wilson's health broke, and back in Washington, it became impossible for even House and Bonsal to reach him with suggestions that might have halted the American withdrawal.

Above all, Bonsal's diary re-emphasizes the personal tragedy of the American President. Too late, Wilson realized the opposition he faced at home and abroad, and General Smut's famous remark that "Not Wilson, but Humanity failed at Paris" serves little to assuage it.

Unfinished Business is not only a timely and valuable contribution to the record of the Peace Conferences, but a story told modestly, and with enough human interest to lighten its reading.

The D. A. Turns

THE D. A. CALLS A TURN. land and Stewart; 264 pages,

nobility. It is the language of that D. A.'s receive their emoluments, and if they didn't call turns greater poems of the Bible. for the very astute Doug Selby, the manuscript last fall on his visit Isaiah: 55, The Song of Solo- giving dinner with his Man Friday, Sheriff Brandon, when they

last, it is fair to say that the D. A. where he intended to present it to was not aware, at the moment, of the Government. His daughter enwhat was happening to him. It was listed the aid of the Saint who. Erle Stanley Gardner. McClel- after the turn had been called and skeptical at the outset, soon became been established. Gardner has produced another good, racy story, just ticity of her claims.

> land's famous literary family, has the perfect gentleman at all times. to England. It will be published READ THE REVIEWS

## BOOKS WANTED

## WhereThereWasNoPeace On Canada's Foreign Policy For Better Educational System

CANADA AND THE BUILDING OF PEACE. By Grant Dexter. Can-adian Institute of International Affairs; 175 pages, \$1.

and the idea behind it are sound. Mr. Dexter, who has recently chapter to civil aviation, which is bello in December. This work was expanded and enlarged following

ional glimpses of Mr. Dexter's views

Nobody who thinks the prob- with a study of Canada's experi-lems of peace are going to be dif- ence at the last peace conference Throughout Canada today leaders, tory of the influences at work on ficult to handle will change his and afterwards, is followed by a in every field of endeavor are rec- the Canadian secondary education mind after reading this analysis couple of chapters dealing with ognizing, albeit in some cases re- pattern. According to Dr. Currie. of the matter in so far as Canada the changes that this war has luctantly, the important role which "Canadian schools have never been s concerned. Yet just because brought both to this country and education must play in plans for a under any misapprehension about they are so complex, there is no the world at large. Then such lasting peace and in the post-war the meaning of education or about time to be lost in seeking to gain matters as monetary policy, tar- reconstruction period. This little the way in which a genuine edupublic knowledge of their fun- iffs and trade, and foreign lend- book, The Modern Secondary School, cation is acquired. To us education damentals. This seems to be the ing are reviewed in the light of by Dr. A. B. Currie, Associate Pro- is principal object of this book, and post-war international cooperation. fessor of Education at McGill Uniit may be said that both the book ation.

> constitution, generally considered ative endeavors of the people to many as 77 to 85 per cent." Canada's rather miserable showbetween the years 1919 and Significantly, there is a chapter

Newfoundland, which the war of procedure are sketched, without light of recent important speeches

Good Eyesight and Relaxation Are held Related by Dr. Bates - BETTER EYESIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES By W. H. Bates, M.D.

UNFINISHED

STEPHEN BONSAL

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"Mr. Dexter's book is a definite contribution towards any

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## Good Eyesight and Relaxation Are Held Related by Dr. Bates

BETTER EYESIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES. By W. H. Bates, M.D. Oxford. 200 pages, \$3.00. By G. D. JOLLY

the Bates Method for Better Eye- to devote half a minute a day or Canadian." the Bates Method for Better Lye-sight Without Glasses, the original ters you can see. Other exercises edition having been published over the book also gives to aid in retwenty years ago. Dr. Bates be- storing the vision. lieves better eyesight can be ob- The object of all methods used are progressive without being ratained without glasses by the means in the tratment of imperfect sight dical, of a simple group of exercises and or relaxation, first of the mind and Canadian education picture which through visual re-education. The then of the eyes. Rest always im- those whose responsibility it is to and although this method is not a improve their vision should begin careful guaranteed "quick cure", a person, by proving these facts to themselves "all who are taking seriously the is thoroughly Canadian, and Canamethod may avoid the usual de-cline of vision, raise his vision to the Fundamental Principles of Dr. Currie has divided his study of The Modern Secondary School. Army and Navy test levels, or im. | Treatment. prove his sight to normal and dis-

perfect sight, and as the age increases, the proportion increases, until at forty it is almost impossible to find a person free from

Perfect sight can only be obtained by relaxation. When the mind is at rest nothing can tire the eyes, and when the mind is under a strain nothing can rest them. Anything that rests the mind will benefit the eyes. The time required to effect a permanent improvement varies greatly with different individuals. In some cases five, ten or fifteen minutes are sufficient and Dr. Bates believes the time coming when it is possible to relieve everyone quickly.

The eye with normal sight never tries to see. If for any reason, the dimness of the light, for instance, or the distance of the object, it cannot see a particular point, it shifts to another. It never tries to bring out the point by staring at it, as the eye with imperfect sight is con-

When the mind is under a strain the eye usually goes more or less blind. If one wants to avoid errors of refraction, therefore, one must have no thought of effort in the mind. Mental strain of any kind always produces a conscious or unconscious eyestrain, and if the strain takes the form of an effort to see, an error of refraction is always produced. It is also explained how memory is an aid to vision. One of the best methods of improving the sight now known, says Dr. Bates, is to imitate, consciously, the unconscious shifting of normal vision and to realize the apparent motion produced by such

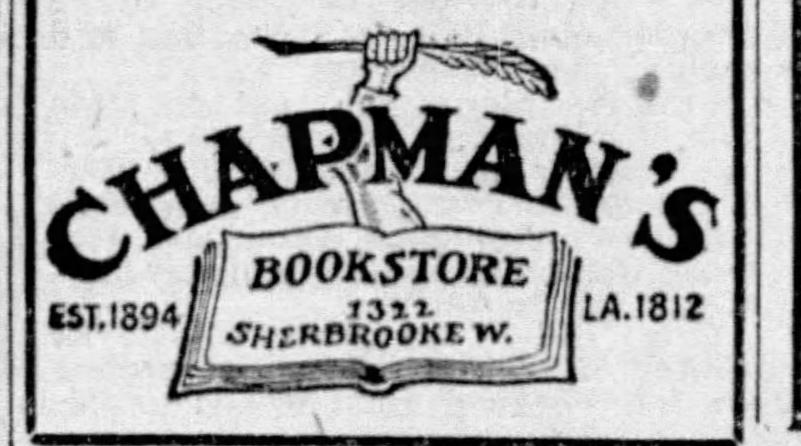
In the chapter on the Illusion of Sight, there appears the statement that when the eye has imperfect sight, the mind not only distorts what the eye sees but imagines that it sees things that do not exist. A test card is attached to the back cover of the book to be used for home treatment, to be placed on

Rubber Mystery

THE SAINT STEPS IN. By Leslie Charteris. Musson; 224 pages,

The chief cause of all the excitement is a synthetic rubber, invented by Professor Calvin Gray, who reams of red tape in Washington Sir Osbert Sitwell, eldest of Eng- than ever, yet he remains the suave

AND BUY THE BOOKS



## Grant Dexter Writes Soundly Dr. Curifie Gives Valuable Ideas

THE MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOL. By Alexander B. Currie. Ryerson; 161 pages, \$1.50. By ELIZABETH NORRIE

for the common man," Dr. Currie versity or higher relate the common life and cooper- points out

DR. A. B. CURRIE setting and outlook are, of course This book is a revised edition of the wall at varying distances and flections are intended as those of a

without glasses is to secure rest | School

into eight chapters dealing with Aldous Huxley has told, in his such aspects of the problem as "or-Art of Seeing, the personal experi- dered teaching," the language arts, Dr. Bates quotes many cases ence he himself underwent in re- the sciences, social studies, health where this has already been done. educating his eyes, long considered and personality, character and en persons over twenty-one living he acknowledged his debt to the Of particular interest is first chapter which traces the his-

BUSINESS

Offered "to those who see in the in the elementary schools and prea new and thorny question of vital modern secondary school a college cedes that offered in college, uni-Cefines his work as "an attempt to technology and art." Dr. Currie related to domestic the broader human influences at young Canadians, secondary school marks the terminal stage of fulltime, formal education."

> Also of interest is the chapter on "language arts," especially in view of the fact that business executives today are accusing our educational institutions of turning out men and women incapable of employing the written or even the spoken word to best advantage. Dr. Currie emphasis in our secondary schools on "the arts of expressing and arand images may be gleaned from it", sound vocabulary training, and pupils to understand their linguistic experiences." This last recommendation will be welcomed struggling to drill into the heads of young Canadians a knowledge o foreign languages and who are finding that these same young Canadians too frequently have no knowledge at all of English grammar to serve as a foundation for the study of foreign tongues.

In this chapter also Dr. Currie calls for more attention to Canadian literature in Canadian schools. country in the world where the

patient himself does the work. It proves the vision. Effort always lay the foundations of our post-war study makes "no claims either of is applicable to young and old alike lowers it. Persons who wish to education system should read with originality or of completeness"; he this is the statement as contained in future of education in this country" dian educationists will find much food for thought within the covers



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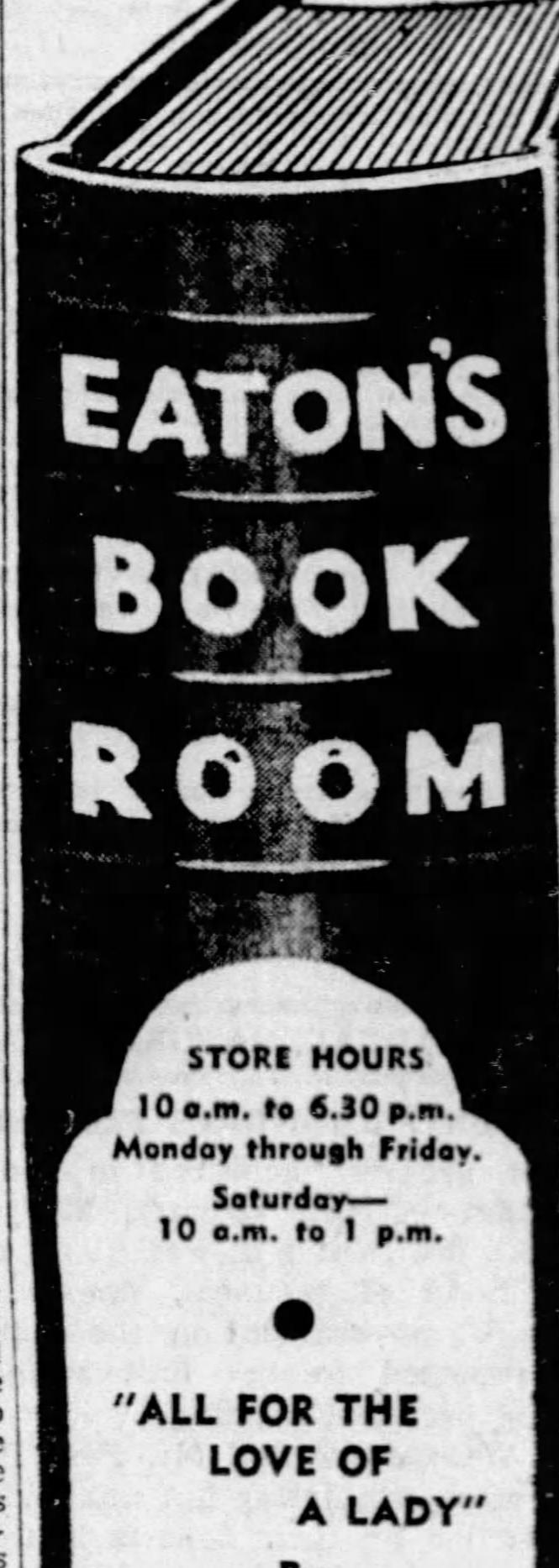
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