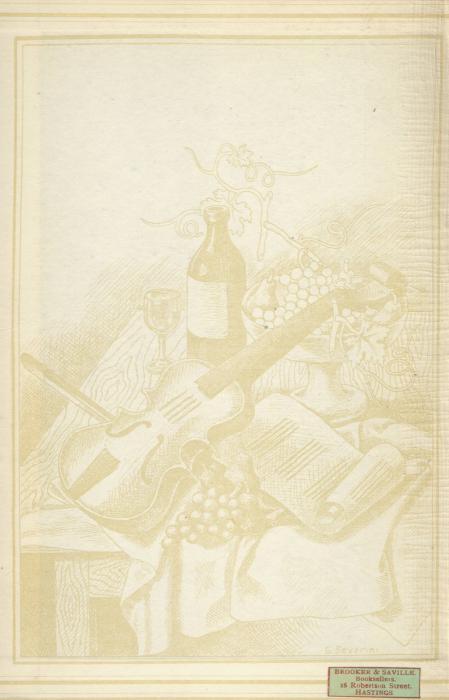
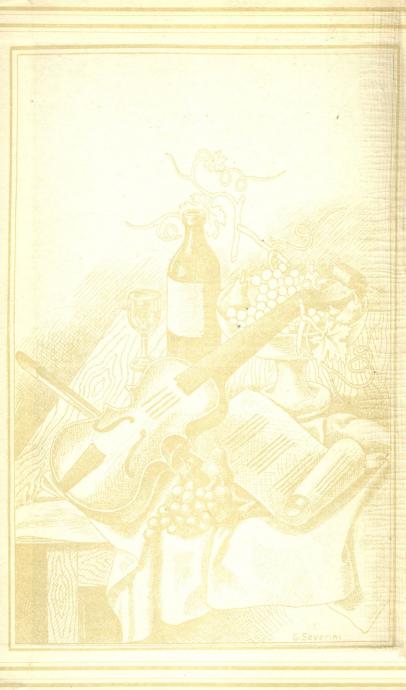


Edith Sitwell



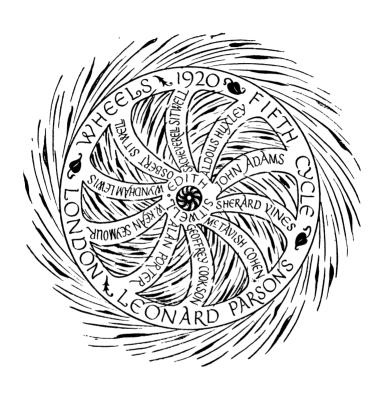


WHEELS, 1920 (FIFTH CYCLE) EDITED BY EDITH SITWELL



We are indebted to M. Gino Severini for the cover and end-papers of this volume, through the courtesy of M. Léonce Rosenberg, of L'Effort Moderne, 19 Rue de la Baume, Paris.

Our thanks are due to the Editors of The Nation, The Saturday Westminster, The English Review, The Athenæum, and The Coterie for permission to reprint certain of these poems, and our thanks are also due to Mr. B. H. Blackwell for permission to reprint certain poems from "The Two Worlds" (Sherard Vines).



First published October 1920 Leonard Parsons, Ltd,

WE DEDICATE THIS BOOK

то

MRS. ARNOLD BENNETT (MADEMOISELLE HÉBRARD)

POETRY'S GREATEST INTERPRETATIVE ARTIST.

CONTENTS

| OSBE | RT SITWELI | r <u>.</u> | | | | | | | | PAGI |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|------|---|------|
| 0022 | CORNUCOPIA | | | | _ | | _ | | | o |
| | CHURCH PARA | | | | | | | | | - |
| | SUNDAY AFTE | RNOO | N | | | | | | | 14 |
| | DE LUXE: | | | - | | - | • | - | - | - |
| | I. Hymn | | | | | | | _ | | 18 |
| | II. Nursei | | | | | | | | | Ig |
| | AT THE Hous | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| | Malgré Lui | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| | FRAGMENT FR | | | | | | | TS " | | |
| | MRS. FREUDER | | | | | | | | | |
| ALDO | OUS HUXLEY THEATRE OF V | | TIES | | | | | • | | 33 |
| AT AT | N PORTER | | | | | | | | | |
| ***** | HARD OF HEA | RING | | | | | | | | 39 |
| | LOVERS . | | • | • | • | • | | • | | 41 |
| | BLIND . | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | 42 |
| LEAR | H McTAVISH | COL | IEN | | | | | | | |
| | CHILD'S SONG | | • | • | | • | | • | | 43 |
| GEOF | FREY COOK | SON | | | | | | | | |
| | TIME . | • | | | | | | | | 44 |
| | MIST AND CLO | OUD | | | | | | • | | 45 |
| | EDEN . | | | | | | | | | |
| | Porphyro | | | | | | | | | |
| | Two Consesses | - D- | ~ ~ ~ | | | | | | | |

CONTENTS-continued.

| WILLIAM KEAN SEYMO | UR | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|------|-----|---|---|-------|
| THE AMBUSH . | | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | | | | | |
| THE FLAME | | | | | | | 56 |
| Sràmozan | • | | | • | | • | 57 |
| SACHEVERELL SITWELL | | | | | | | |
| "Laughing Lions will | L COM | E '' | | | | | 60 |
| ET IN ARCADIA, OMNES | s . | | | | | | 67 |
| A Swiss Rhapsody | | | | | | | 80 |
| JOHN J. ADAMS | | | | | | | |
| PROFITEER WILLIAMSON | Pur | SUES | CULI | URE | | | 83 |
| Café Confidences | • | • | • | | • | | 85 |
| SHERARD VINES | | | | | | | |
| Immanence | | | | | | | 87 |
| THE KING'S DAUGHTER | | | | | | | |
| LOVE LYRIC | | | | | | | |
| THE DAHLIA | | | | | | | |
| THE SOUL'S DEFENCE | | | | | | | |
| EDITH SITWELL | | | | | | | |
| THE TOILETTE OF MYR | RHINE | | | | | | 94 |
| EIGHT MORE BUCOLIC I | | | | | | | |
| I. Evening . | • | | | | • | | 97 |
| II. THE FIVE MUS | SICIAN | s. | | | • | • | 99 |
| III. KING COPHETU | | | | | | | |
| IV. CLOWN ARGHEI | в's Sc | NG | | | • | | 104 |
| V. FLEECING TIME | €. | | | | | | 105 |
| VI. THE HIGHER S | ENSU | ALISM | | | | | 107 |
| VII. FALSETTO SONG | G. | | | • | | | IOG |
| VIII. THE FAT WOM | AN | • | • | • | • | • | 110 |
| Press Cuttings | | | | • | • | • | 113 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | | | | | | T I * |

CORNUCOPIA.

То Ерітн.

Now music fills the night with moving shades;
Its velvet darkness, veinèd like a grape,
Obscures and falls round many a subtle shape
—Figures that steal through cool tall colonnades,
Vast minotaurian corridors of sleep;
Rhythmic they pass us, splashed by red cascades
Of wine, fierce-flashing fountains whose proud waves
Shimmer awhile; plunge foaming over steep
Age-polished rocks, into the dim cold caves
Of starlit dusk below—then merge with night,
Softly as children sinking into sleep.

But now more figures sway into our sight;
Strong and bare-shouldered, pressed and laden down.
Stagger across the terraces. They bear
Great cornucopia of summer fruit
And heavy roses scented with the noon
—Piled up with fruit and blossoms, all full blown,

Cornucopia.

Crimson, or golden as the harvest moon— Piled up and overflowing in a flood Of riches; brilliant-plumaged birds, that sing As the faint playing on a far sweet lute. Warble their tales of conquest and of love: Perch on each shoulder; sweep each rainbow wing Like lightning through the breathless dark above. Heaped up in vases gems shine hard and bright; Sudden they flare out—gleaming red like blood— For now the darkness turns to swelling light, Great torches gild each shadow, tear the sky, As drums tear through the silence of the night; Breaking its crystal quiet—making us cry Or catch our sobbing breath in sudden fear. A shadow stumbles, and the jewels shower On to the pavers with a sharp sweet sound. They mingle with the fountain drops that flower Up in a scarlet bloom above the ground. A beauteous changing blossom; then they rain On to the broad mysterious terraces Where sea-gods rise to watch in cold disdain Before those vast vermilion palaces, —Watch where the slumbering coral gods of noon, Drunk with the sudden golden light and flare Of flaming torches, try to pluck and tear That wan enchanted lotus flower, the moon. Down from its calm still waters; thus they fall, Like flowing plumes, the fountains of our festival.

Cornucopia.

Slowly the torches die. They echo long,
These last notes of a Bacchanalian song,
Of drifting drowsy beauty, born of sleep,
—Vast as the sea, as changing and as deep.
In thanksgiving for shelt'ring summer skies
Still, far away, a fervent red light glows.
Small winds brush past against our lips and eyes,
Caress them like a laughing summer rose,
And rainbow moths flit by, in circling flight.
A harp sobs out its crystal syruppings;
Faintly it sounds, as the poor petal-wings,
Fragile yet radiant, of a butterfly
Beating against the barriers of night.

Then from the Ocean came the Syren song, Heavy with perfume, yet faint as a sigh, Kissing our minds, and changing right from wrong; Chaining our limbs; making our bodies seem Inert and spellbound, dead as in a dream.

CHURCH PARADE.

THE flattened sea is harsh and blue— Lies stiff beneath—one tone, one hue,

While concertina waves unfold The painted shimmering sands of gold.

Each bird that whirls and wheels on high Must strangle, stifle in, its cry,

For nothing that's of Nature born Should seem so on the Sabbath morn.

The terrace glitters hard and white, Bedaubed and flecked with points of light

That flicker at the passers-by—Reproachful as a curate's eye.

And china flowers, in steel-bound beds, Flare out in blues and flaming reds;

Each blossom, rich and opulent, Stands like a soldier; and its scent

Is turned to camphor in the air.

No breath of wind would ever dare

To make the trees' plump branches sway, Whose thick green leaves hang down to pray.

Church Parade.

The stiff, tall churches vomit out Their rustling masses of devout,

Tall churches whose stained Gothic night Refuses to receive the light!

Watch how the stately walk along Toward the terrace, join the throng,

That paces carefully up and down Above a cut-out cardboard town!

With prayer-book rigid in each hand, They look below at sea and sand.

The round contentment in their eyes Betrays their favourite fond surmise,

That all successful at a trade Shall tread an eternal Church Parade,

And every soul that's sleek and fat Shall gain a heavenly top-hat.

From out the Church's Gothic night, Past beds of blossoms china bright,

Beneath the green trees' porous shade, We watch the sea-side Church Parade.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

THE gilt-fring'd earth has sadly spun A sector of its lucent arc About the disillusioned Sun Of Autumn. The bright, angry spark

Of Heaven in each upturned eye Denotes religious ecstasy.

We, too, have spun our Sunday round Of Church and beef and after-sleep In houses where obtrudes no sound But breathing, regular and deep.

Till Sabbath sentiment, well-fed, Demands a visit to the Dead.

For Autumn leaves sad thoughts beget, As from life's tree they clatter down, And Death has caught some in her net Even on Sunday—in this Town,

Tho' money and food and sleep are sweet! The dead leaves rattle down the street.

Fat bodies, silk-enmeshed, inflate Their way along; if Death comes soon They'll leave this food-sweet earth to float Heavenward, like some huge balloon.

Sunday Afternoon.

Religion dims each vacant eye As we approach the cemet'ry.

Proudly we walk; with care we bend To lead our children by the hand, Here, where all, rich and poor, must end —This portal to a better land

To which, if in good business, All have hereditary access,

Where to afford the Saints relief From prayer and from religious questions, Round after round of deathless beef Flatters celestial digestions.

Where, in white robe, with golden crown, We watch our enemies sent down.

To other spheres, while we lean out Divinest pity in our eyes, And wonder why these sinners flout Our kindly pitying surprise,

Why look so angry when we play On gold harps as they go away,

A hymn tune, dear, familiar? But now we stand within the space, Where marble females drape a tear Above a whisker'd marble face.

Sunday Afternoon.

"Isn't it pretty?" Even now Rich and exotic blossoms grow

About each granite monument Of worthy men, all fully drest, And, for some slight emolument, A weeping willow guards our rest.

Look! Over there a broken column Is watched by one geranium,

Whose scorching scarlet tones uphold Damnation and eternal fire
To those who will not reckon gold—
Who are not worthy of their hire,

For marble tombs are prized above Such brittle things as thoughts or love.

The crystal web of dusk now clings From evergreen to tropic tree, Toss'd by the wind that subtly brings A mingled scent of mould and tea,

That causes silence to be rent By one scream—childish, but intent.

For children will not realise That they should rest without a sound With folded hands and downcast eye Here, in the Saints' recruiting ground.

Sunday Afternoon.

And so, in sorrow, we turn back To hasten on our high-tea track.

But after, in the night, we dream Of Heaven as a marbled bank, In which in our continual stream We give our gold for heavenly rank,

Where each Saint, standing like a sentry, Explains a mystic double-entry.

The Director of the Bank is God—Stares our foes coldly in the face, But gives us quite a friendly nod, And beckons us to share His place.

DE LUXE.

Ι

HYMN.

A BOVE from plaster-mountains,
Wine-shadowed by the sea,
Spurt white-wool clouds, as fountains
Whirl from a rockery.

These clouds were surely given To keep the hills from harm, For when a cloud is riven The fatted rain falls warm.

Through porous leaves the sun drops Each dripping stalactite
Of green. The chiselled tree-tops
Seem cut from malachite.

Stiff leaves with ragged edges (Each one a wooden sword)
Are carved to prickly hedges,
On which, with one accord,

De Luxe.

Their clock-work songs of calf-love Stout birds stop to recite, From cages which the sun wove Of shade and latticed light.

Each brittle booth and joy-store Shines brightly. Below these The ocean at a toy shore Yaps like a Pekinese.

Π

NURSERY RHYME

THE dusky king of Malabar
Is chief of Eastern Potentates;
Yet he wears no clothes except
The jewels that decency dictates.

A thousand Malabaric wives Roam beneath green-tufted palms; Revel in the vileness That Bishop Heber psalms.

From honey-combs of light and shade They stop to watch black bodies dart Into the sea to search for pearls. By means of diabolic art

De Luxe.

Magicians keep the sharks away; Mutter, utter, each dark spell, So that if a thief should steal, One more black would go to Hell.

But Mrs. Freudenthal, in furs, From brioche dreams to mild surprise Awakes; the music throbs and purrs. The 'cellist, with albino eyes,

Rivets attention; is, in fact, The very climax; pink eyes flash Whenever nervous and pain-racked He hears the drums and cymbals clash.

Mrs. Freudenthal day-dreams
—Ice-spoon half-way to her nose—
Till the girl in ochre screams,
Hits out at the girl in rose.

This is not at all the way
To act in large and smart hotels;
Angrily the couples sway,
Eagerly the riot swells.

Girls who cannot act with grace Should learn behaviour; stay at home; A convent is the proper place. Why not join the Church of Rome?

De Luxe.

A waiter nearly drops the tray

—Twenty tea-cups in one hand.

Now the band joins in the fray,
Fighting for the Promised Land.

Mrs. Freudenthal resents
The scene; and slowly rustles out,
But the orchestra relents,
Waking from its fever-bout.

AT THE HOUSE OF MRS. KINFOOT.

A^T the house of Mrs. Kinfoot
Are collected Men and women Of all ages. They are supposed To sing, paint, or to play the piano. In the drawing-room The fireplace is set With green tiles Of an acanthus pattern. The black curls of Mrs. Kinfoot Are symmetrical. —Descended, it is said. From the Kings of Ethiopia-But the British bourgeoisie has triumphed. Mr. Kinfoot is bald And talks In front of the fireplace With his head on one side,

And his right hand In his pocket.

At the House of Mrs. Kinfoot.

The joy of catching tame elephants, And finding them to be white ones, Still gleams from the jungle-eyes Of Mrs. Kinfoot, But her mind is no jungle Of Ethiopia, But a sound British meadów.

Listen then to the gospel of Mrs. Kinfoot:
"The world was made for the British bourgeoisie,
They are its Swiss Family Robinson;
The world is not what it was.
We cannot understand all this unrest!

Adam and Eve were born to evening dress
In the southern confines
Of Belgravia.
Eve was very artistic, and all that,
And felt the fall
Quite dreadfully.
Cain was such a man of the world
And belonged to every club in London;
His father simply adored him,
—But had never really liked Abel,
Who was rather a milk-sop.
Nothing exists which the British bourgeoisie
Does not understand;
Therefore there is no death
—And, of course, no life.

At the House of Mrs. Kinfoot.

The British bourgeoisie
Is not born,
And does not die,
But, if it is ill,
It has a frightened look in its eyes.

The War was splendid, wasn't it? Oh yes, splendid. splendid."

Mrs. Kinfoot is a dear, And so artistic.

MALGRÉ LUI.

THE voices weave a web of futile sound;
A fan is dropped by Lady Carabas;
Restored to her; but Mrs. Kinfoot frowned,
Guarding the door, as Cerberus his pass.

But suddenly great waves of sound obtrude Upon the pleasant party in this room; While we enjoy the music's interlude, Outside there swells the trumpet call of doom.

Mosaic tombs or unmarked graves—asunder They all are rent. King Dodon from the dead Arises; while the quivering heavens thunder, He smoothes his robe, and calmly shakes his head

Free of the ages' dust; but now the voices Of those condemned (for judgment will not tarry) Shrill out in woe; but one, alone, rejoices, For Mrs. Kinfoot scents another quarry.

The army of the dead are on the march To meet their Maker on His ivory throne. He sits beneath the rainbow's radiant arch, Dispensing judgment. Oh, atone, atone!

Malgré Lui.

But Mrs. Kinfoot saw a sailor-sinner

-With one arm—leave St. Paul's and walk away;
And Mrs. Kinfoot longed to give a dinner

"To meet the Judge upon the Judgment Day!"

Above God's Head a dozen suns kept guard Like sentinels. Her erring feet were led Up to a crowded hill, where God's regard Was fixed upon her, and He gravely said:

"Anne Kinfoot, worthy mother and good wife, Your weakness and your faults are all forgiven. Go you, my child, to everlasting life, And take your husband also up to heaven."

But she could see the Counsellors and Kings And brilliant bearers of a famous name, Tangled with snakes and horrid crawling things, Sent down to torture and eternal flame.

Then Mrs. Kinfoot lied in agony: "Oh Lord, I am as others of my class and station."

She cried: "Oh, have me bound and burnt and gored, Oh, send me down to suffer my damnation!

I swear I beat my children." Oh! despondent She was. "I am a sinner; I will tell How I escaped a ducal co-respondent Last year. My God, I must insist on Hell!"

Malgré Lui.

But the great Judge was not deceived. He knew The worthy virtue of the Kinfoot line; Yet as she went to heaven, constant, true, To principle, she murmured: "Will you dine

To meet . . ." But dragged away, she dwells on high And notes, but rather disapproves, the eccentricity Of Saints and early Christians who try To lessen the burden of her domesticity.

She has to play upon a golden harp, Join in the chorus of the heavenly choir; Her answers to the Saints are sometimes sharp, She longs to singe her wings and share the fire.

Night never comes—so when she tries to flee To that perpetual party down below,
The angels catch her, shouting out with glee
"Dear Mrs. Kinfoot. You are good!
... We know!"

FROM "THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS."

WE climbed beneath the tropic trees; like swords
Their leaves unfold; their limbs bear swelling
gourds

Like tumours, bearing blossoms that transcribe
The wicked flicker of the insect tribe,
Who, drunk with heavy honey as with gore,
Crawl on the fleshy petals, till the roar
Of some huge creature, that proud and alone
Prowls in the forest, rouses them to drone;
Within the venomed mesh of this rank mane
Flash sequined birds that tear the air in twain,
And flecked with fierce green light, the hot ground seethes
With buzzing furious sound as if it breathes
In fever; still we climb the cone-shaped hill
Till suddenly the living world is still.

.

The blood-red curtain of the sun is torn Aside, and through it there is faintly borne The slumbering night, until there fell around A silence that meant more than any sound.

"The Valley of the Giants."

Then like a waterfall did darkness come With splashing of cool winds that seemed like foam, And in the dim pavilions above The crooning turtle who acclaims his love Is rocked as on a wave, and looks below In wonder: do the rippling waters flow There with sweet movement, will he see there soon. Clearly reflected, the refulgent moon? Now those more arrogant birds that peck'd the fruit Gilded by sunlight, are ashamed and mute-Just as their jewelled plumes that caught the stark Crude daylight colours, now fade into dark, While the dear humble dove bears on its wings The sheen that moonlight to deep water brings. And those proud flowers, like open wounds and spears Are hid by darkness: with its welling tears The dew has washed them, and we only see The pallid blossoms that again set free Nocturnal sweetness, until now closed up Within the ivory prison of each cup. For here each evening when dusk falls, the flowers Are rung by gentle winds as bells in towers Till in each chalice, white and open wide. The dew-reflected stars tremble and hide: For night, more cruel than the cruel day, Hides and dissembles, makes the moonbeam play In velvet soothing softness, on that strife Of trees and living things that men call life.

MRS. FREUDENTHAL CONSULTS THE WITCH OF ENDOR . . .

A NOSE, however aquiline,
Escapes detection in a throng;
So she hopes; but sense of sin
Made her shrink and steal along

Streets glazed by mocking summer heat To semblance of a cool canal, Where iridescent insects beat Their wings upon the liquid wall;

Where radiant insects, carrion-fed, Buzz and flutter busily, Smile, or frown, or nod the head, Expressing some familiar lie.

Enter the house, ascend the stair! Consult the scintillating ball.
Beatrice Freudenthal, beware!
Eve felt like you before the Fall.

Within the shining mystic globe Lies luck at bridge, or martyr's crown; A modern prophetess will probe The future, for one guinea down.

Mrs. Freudenthal Consults the Witch of Endor

For that amount, the future's sword From crystal scabbard she will drag. She can unpack the future's hoard As we unpack a Gladstone bag.

Without the agency of man, Solely by fasting and by prayer, The wizards of old Jenghiz Khan Could move a wine-cup through the air

Until it reached him; and he drank Fermented juice of rye or grape; The cup flew back; his courtiers shrank Away, astonished and agape.

Before the Llama turns to grapple With State Affairs, he learns to spin (Despite Sir Isaac Newton's Apple) In mid-air, sixty times—to win

Amusement mixed with approbation From sceptical ambassadors
—For any kind of levitation
Increases prestige with the Powers.

Such things were practised—did not tend To promote war or anarchy— Yet now such things would even end A Constitutional Monarchy.

Mrs. Freudenthal Consults the Witch of Endor.

Magic for a holy race
Is surely wrong; how strictly hidden
The future in its crystal case
Lies (oh, so near)! and yet forbidden.

Though Gentile kings upon their thrones May weave a spell, or dance like Tich, Yet ponder on the bleaching bones Of Saul, who sought the Endor Witch.

THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

CIRCLE on circle the hanging gardens descend,
Slope from the upper darkness, each flower face
Open, turned to the light and laughter and life
Trembling heat, quicken and awake the air.
Flutes and crying of strings assail the sense—
Music, the revelation and marvellous lie;
What is, what is not, truth and falsehood,
Swim and mingle together.
On the bright trestles tumblers, tamers of beasts,
Dancers and clowns affirm their fury of life,
And in a thousand minds beget a thousand
Hallucinations, dreams of beauty, nightmares.

"The World-renowned Van Hogen Mogen in
The Master Mystery of Modern Times. . . ."
He talks, he talks; more powerfully than music
His quick words hammer on the minds of men.

"Observe this hat, Ladies and gentlemen;
Empty, observe, empty as the universe
Before the Head for which this Hat is made
Was, or could think. Empty—observe, observe. . . ."

C

The rabbit kicks: a bunch of paper flowers Blossoms in the limelight; paper tape unrolls, Endless, a clue. "Ladies and gentlemen" Sharp, sharp on malleable minds his words Hammer. The little Indian boy Enters the basket. Bright, an Ethiop's sword Transfixes it and bleeding is withdrawn. Horror, like a magnet, draws the watching crowds Toward the scene of massacre. The walls Bend forward to the revealing light. And the pale faces are a thousand gargovles Thrust out, spouting the ichor of their souls. "Ladies and gentlemen," the great Van Hogen Mogen Smiles and is kind. A puddle of dark blood Creeps slowly out. "The irremediable Has ceased to be." Empty of all but blood the basket gapes. "Arise!" he calls and blows his horn. "Arise!" Bird-like from the highest gallery The little Indian answers. Shout upon shout, the hanging gardens reverberate. Happy because the irremediable is healed. Happy because they have seen the impossible, Because they are freed from the dull daily law, They shout, they shout. And great Van Hogen Mogen Modestly bows, graciously smiles. The band Confirms the lie with loud triumphant blasts.

The curtain falls. How quickly the walls recede

And the stretched gargoyles re-become
Women and men! who fill the warm thick air
With rumour of their loves and discontents.
Not suffering even great Hogen Mogen,
Begetter of rabbits out of empty hats,
Scorner of nature, raiser from the dead,
To invade the sanctities of private life.

The lamps once more expire and the red curtain Glows like a hearth behind the kindled ramp. The hearth dissolves.

God's eyes of limelight grope about the darkness, Cross squinting, squinting apart with splayed regard, Focus at last unanimously

A pearly vision with an open mouth,

Source of a sugared fountain.

See, as she sings, the eyes of God change colour,

Voluptuously incarnadined with red,

Then green for horror, purple with condolence.

Then, at a blink, go out, disquietingly.

She sings—Oh, revelation and marvellous lie—

Till Picardy blooms nothing but perfumed roses,

With never a rotting corpse in all its earth.

The Six Aerial Sisters Polpetini Dive from trapeze to far trapeze With all the clockwork certainty of stars. About his head Sclopis, the juggler, keeps

In unremitting planetary dance A little host of silver spheres. And ever quicklier throwing, throwing, throwing, Builds up a solid arch of movement. If he should drop an atom? or if they Lose hold too soon and fall? But they can never fail: for if they did What breath of panic would shake the pale flower faces That in the hanging gardens tranquilly bloom. Professor Chubb's Automaton performs Upon the viols and virginals, plays chess. Ombre and loo, mistigri, tric-trac, pushpin, Sings Lilliburlero in falsetto, answers All questions put to it, and with its rubber feet Noiselessly dances the antique heydiguy. "Is it a man?" the terrible infant asks. And "No" they say whose business it is To say such infants no. And "No" again They shout when after watching Dobbs and Debs Step simultaneously through intricate dances, Hammer the same tune with their rattling clogs In faultless unison, the infant wondering asks, "And they, are they machines?"

Music, the revelation and marvellous lie, Rebuilds in the minds of all a suave and curving Kingdom of Heaven; under God's bright eyes An angel walks and with one rolling glance

Blesses, sun-like, each flower in the hanging gardens. Oh, heavenly smile and god-illumined glances, Hair of gold and marble brow; And silken comeliness of limb! "Divine!" they say, having no words by which To call a spade a spade, Divine Xenocrate! Beauty being mysterious is therefore God. And love a pleasure indescribable. Is God again, and awe, the dark abyss Where words fall wingless and lampless, is also God! Xenocrate, divine Xenocrate! "Father." the terrible infant's voice is shrill, "Why does the lady wear no skirts?" She wears no skirts, God's eves have never been brighter, The face flowers open in her emanation. Xenocrate, sun-like Xenocrate!-She is the suave and curving Kingdom of Heaven Made manifest to the eyes. Xenocrate! Her belly is like a mound of wheat, her breasts Are towers, her hair like a flock of goats. "Her foot is feat with diamond toes And she on legs of ruby goes. . . ." Xenocrate, divine Xenocrate! The face flowers rustle in the flagellant wind Of her loud singing. A poet in the pit Jots down, in tears, the words of her Siren song. "So every spirit as it is most pure, And hath in it the more of heavenly light,

So it the rarer body doth procure
To habit in, and is more fairly dight
With cheerful grace and amiable sight:
For of the soul the body form doth take;
And soul is form and doth the body make."
—"Now boys, together! All with me!"
"For of the soul the body form doth take;—...
Together, boys, together!
And soul is form and doth the body make."
Xenocrate, alone, alone divine!

"God save the King." Music's last practical joke Still sounding in their ears, bugling of glory. The folk stream out into the soft damp darkness Of Saturday night in Camden Town. Already next week's bills are being posted:-Urim and Thummim, cross-talk comedians. Ringpok, the Magian of Thibet, The Two Bedelias, Ruby and Truby Dicks. Sam Foy and Troupe of Serio-Comic Cyclists . . . Infinite in resource, each week from now till doomsday. The Theatre of Varieties offers something new. Twice nightly every evening from now till doomsday Its hanging gardens, bedded with pale flower faces, Will echo with ever new delight, While on the shining trestles tumblers, tamers of beasts, Dancers and clowns will affirm in strange new ways Their everlasting fury of life.

HARD OF HEARING.

ONCE in April ways
I heard the cuckoo call.
Among more withering days
Haulms twitched and clicked with heat.
I heard the bumping fall
Of yellow plums. My feet
Drew bickerings from the grass
Like thunder-rain on roofs,
Or clattered arms of brass.
Horses' battering hoofs
Ring no louder now
Than once a distant stream.
The grasshopper's old-hussif row
Dies to remembered dream.

In bygone days I heard The swinging dewberry scratch To the flurried flight of a bird, Nor found it hard to catch The plashy drop when a trout Came bowbent leaping out.

Hard of Hearing.

I heard from pools and bogs
The little, barking frogs.
Clapping water-weeds,
The hiss of sand-wasps' wings,
Wind-brattled campion seeds,
Were close familiar things.
Now nature's musics half are fled;
And half my heart is dead.

LOVERS.

FLAT streams of light flow ribboning the road.

More black along the black new-rained-in air
Love-coupled shades feel comfortable flesh.

The tree-tops/lift their Atlantean load, And, though they mutter, let no pinpoint-flare Fall with a plum-plop through the leafy mesh.

Across the gloom two faces leap, and I Am dizzied. Their how more than moony power, Brighter than lamp-lit gleaming awes me mute.

Are lovers fledged by flesh for this lark-high, Pure, candid flight? Do bodily beauties flower To ripe a strange and spiritual fruit?

BLIND.

A N old man, tap, tap, tapping went A thin, beech-broken way.

So many straight, unheedful trees

Before his footing lay,

That turn or stumble where he would

He blundered full against a tree.

He did not seem to care; but, oh,

Bitter, bitter, it was to me.

CHILD'S SONG.

My mother was a harlot, _My father was a clerk; My mother wore scarlet, My father a coat dark.

They met once only, Parted at morn— But from that lone lie Was I born.

When she grew bigger, Mother in dread Pinched in her figure, Bore me dead.

They buried my body Deep in a hole, And prayed to God He Would save my soul.

TIME.

(From the French.)

TIME'S horny nail the flesh of beauty flays;
And round dumb lips grown weary of sweet lays

Graves deep the line to tell where laughter died. Blood curdles in the porphyry's veinèd pride; Day turns to ashes, heaven to marble cold; A trunk, all gnarled, the Dryad's limbs enfold; The silvery voice in mocking echo calls: Thy flask an urn, a sepulchre thy halls, Thy weeping soul with sad winds swept along, Of flesh and blood, of laughter and of song, Of airy thought, what symbol shapes the close? A dove upon the wing, a ruined rose.

MIST AND CLOUD.

↑ LL Hellas in that rift! The vapours part, and straightway I look through Into a land that laughs beneath the blue. Cloud-frontiered, rainbow-barred, Thessalian fastnesses of deer and pard. Pindus and Tempe, rhododendron-starred. Soon, they begin to lift: Slow partings first, loath arms linked tenderly round rock and clift. Cold bosoms amorous leaned on armoured crags: Such long farewells, Such trailing of white robes o'er black peat-hags, Silvered with springs and sprent with blue hare-bells: Such lingering in dells, Such shy returns, Indraughts of valleys wet with drooping ferns: And then, auroral, radiantly swift, They mount in pride And as a gift. Leave to the golden day the green hill-side. Some shreds are caught among the topmost trees: Like visible spirits of the silences,

Mist and Cloud.

Succeeding slow with pauseful step, they glide Across the glittering desert of the air; Handmaidens fair,
They go to dip their robes in founts of dawn; Or in pure alabaster pitchers bear
The dewy wine, from forest-wells deep-drawn.

So morning drew my fancy, like the mist,
To follow after;
But in the sullen mountain-top, unkissed,
All Sinai thundered terrible reproof,
And from such whoredoms held himself aloof,
No friend of love or laughter.
Above the gorge
The trees were Titans, the black rocks a forge,
And audibly almost the vapour hissed;
As, unto skiey roof and rafter,
When Jove's lame armourer wrought 'gainst old revolts,
Rolled the dull reek of tempering thunderbolts.

EDEN.

IGHT as the ascended breath of snow That climbs into the azure air. When Himalayan peaks are bare. And all their gloom-built gullies know The warmth of spring,—and virginal As the white paps of Eve unwed In Eden-bower the blossoms were. Their pearly lustre, half opaque. Pied with pink stain and purple strake, Drank up the liquid light that fed Their green and leafy coronal. And in their matrix, the faint stir Of Life (that fallen Lucifer In likeness of a creeping snake Longed for)-no motion made to strew The ground beneath them; and the dew Despoiled them not: nor butterfly Their motionless tranquillity Bowed; nor light-fingered airs that pass Let fall one petal on the grass. So calm it was in Eden bower. So heavenly calm by bush and brake,

Eden

Of beauty that completes the flower They had not lost a single flake. But oh, how fugitive and brief The perfect hour of bud and leaf. Was it a breeze or a wild bird. Or the maturer life within. That first their infant slumber stirred: Or Eve when bending down her chin She touched a petal with her breath? Five petals eddied to the earth; And straightening out his monstrous girth Where coiled among the leaves he hid, Earthwards the watchful Serpent slid, And made partaker of his mirth The destined shadow men call Sin. Who told it to his brother Death.

PORPHYRO.

MUSIC, like the wandering shower, Whose variable voice is heard On lawny grass, in leafy bower. The slumbrous pool of silence stirred. The trumpet neighs with high fanfare, The viol deep and violin; The looped awnings lifted are, And lo, a world of light within; A world of light, a world of flame, That lives and dies to music's beat: And there upon the waft of fame Flew Porphyro with winged feet. Hot on the scent the eager pack May wind the wild deer up the glen. But who shall tread the dancer's track That dances on the hearts of men? The feignèd dreams of false desire Their fetters round his footsteps wove, And from beneath, like flakes of fire On crocus-lawns in Spring-time, clove.

D

Porphyro.

And silent men of secret mien. Fanned the white skin of Egypt's queen, Laid on her couch of emerald lawn. And shyly came the silk-eared Faun. The fawning Satyr whisked his tail, With frolic grin and wrinkled mask. Old Sylvan hopped well-drunk with ale, And Bacchus squelched his goat-skin cask, And flower-like nymphs from cloudless calm Of Cyprian Olympus high, Came down the slopes of pine and palm To see him dance and see him die. And he is but a brown-limbed slave. And she the hornèd Queen of Night; She draws him, as the moon the wave,-He spins, her frantic satellite. Her lustful heart is full of pride; Her eyes upon his body feast; She motions to her dangerous side Death's Cup-bearer, the mitred priest, The gilded poison is for thee That in the golden goblet swims! Thy frame an arch of agony. Cold trembling in thy comely limbs. Die Porphyro!—To this long pause Have come thy many-wandered feet.— The people thundered their applause, The Emperor started to his feet,

Porphyro.

Flung roses and a purse of gold.—
But Death, your only realist,
Stole down the wings with whisper cold,
And in my heart a serpent hissed:—
"Better yet, and better yet!
He will do it better yet!
Heap roses, weathe him all the bays
That toilers after fame can get!
In the dark ending of his days,
When none is nigh to blame or praise,
He will do it better yet!"

THE CROCODILE DISCOURSES.

I DO not find it written in my slime That God is Love: yet He is very good: For first, He filed my teeth exceeding sharp, And shut them in a trap of triple steel. Gave me my saurian ancestry, whereby I walk abroad unquestioned armiger. And wear unrusted my tough coat of mail. Also, to deck a brother deity (For I am more than priest if less than God), He offers lotus buds, and lends me stars To float upon my pool; and when I swim On moonless nights they tremble in the wash And furrow of my wave. Familiar, As to a schoolboy ciphers on a slate, I meditate my deep astrology, Reading the cycles and conjunctive hours That ripen for my maw the virgin's breasts. The young wife's womb. They have no time to scream, I trip so smoothly down the darkling stair And paddle in the deeps. My pool is called Silence, the deadener of unseemly noise, That rends so woundily the clamorous air. I do not roar like loud and vulgar beasts,

The Crocodile Discourses.

But on a soft bed lav them tenderly. Striving to calm them, lest they tear the flesh. There the poor gape, that is their voiceless scream. No echo has but bubbles. Soft, so soft The seasoned flesh: the after-dinner sleep. In reed-brake or thorn-thicket, sanctified With comfortable closing of the lids And beatific smile, of blessedness And the peculiar care of Providence Humbly acknowledged, sign, misunderstood, But not the less sincere. Ah, yes, the fool Hath said "There is no God," but I am wise; Therefore to Him, who for His servant's food Fattens the suckling, strews with fin and spawn My pool, and fills with splash of silver rain, I give among warm rocks and waterweeds Amphibious thanks."

Thus far the crocodile, Reading his thesis theologiæ; And all admitted it extremely sound.

THE AMBUSH.

- "WILD one, wild one, fleeing through the woods,
 Your skin is rent with thorns, dark fear is in
 your eyes."
- "A deer was caught by giant snakes with soft and gleaming hoods:

They are winding round her heart until she dies."

- "Wild one, wild one, quiet now your heart."
 - "The doe was white and beautiful, her eyes were fires of pain."
- "'Tis bitter, for the chase I willed is ended ere the start:

 By strong pursuing hounds I wished her slain."
- "Wild one, wild one, break not from me so!

 The woods are fierce with hunger, and day has fled
 the skies,
- But in the house is tenderness and dreams." "O, God, I go From the terror of his hands and hooded eyes!"

STARS.

In the sharp splendour of a star
We know what timeless souls we are,
And apprehend the uncharted seas
Where throng our gilded argosies.

Freighted with heavy bales of sense We sail, not knowing why, nor whence, Nor whither . . . ever thrusting on Against huge seas, aloof, alone.

THE FLAME.

To John Flanagan.

YOU shall take paint and I take words,
And both shall colour life with dream.
Your thoughts shall glow, and mine, like birds,
Shall sing more proudly than they seem.

Yet we shall never be appeased:

This drouth and hunger of the soul
Is too essential to be eased

With beauty lesser than the whole.

Our five sweet senses shall not slake
The fire that was before we came.
Ah, struggle on for Beauty's sake
And give your flaming heart to flame.

SRÀMOZAN.

(For a Ballet.)

SRAMOZAN sits dying: his slaves stand in silence, Nubians, Syrians, leashed to his nod.

Death is on his dark brow, with fierce, keen jewels.

Who has heard the treading of the cat-faced god?

Has any one heard? Incense to the sun-chinks
Wreathes. Balconied girls move fans in the gloom—
Ostrich, flamingo and peacock feathers
In that great ivory ebony room.

Has any one heard? A silver-sprung fountain Flowers in shadow, spirtles and sings From emerald heads of crested lizards.

Has any one felt his shuddering wings?

Wearily Sràmozan watches a blue monkey
From gold chain swinging, chattering her teeth,
Clenching her paw with loathing of the goldfish
Swift and lustrous in the pool beneath.

Sràmozan.

Heavily he sighs, and looks to the still curtain
Where Srab stands, huge, with curved, monstrous blade.

"Bring me Saïcha while my eyes have vision That I may pass the Shadows unafraid."

"The wings stirred then?" "I heard his velvet treading!"
Sramozan starts up with deep hungering eyes.

Saïcha, tinkling, is running past the eunuchs, Spins on the throne-steps where he dies.

Saicha, undulant with glittering allurements,
Mimes and quivers to plucked, murmurous strings.
The orange pavement twirls to her rhythm.
Death by the curtain furls his wings.

Sràmozan from his throne of jade and silver Casts great sapphires and chrysolites down, Whispering hoarsely praises of the sorceress, Saïcha, whirling slender and brown.

- "See how burningly he gazes upon her!"

 The dance wanes. She sways as a tall lily sways.
- "The wings rushed then!" His tired face is ashen. Death threads softly the whispering maze.

The dance ends. How like a dying bird she flutters!
Goldenly she falls, and shivers, and is still.

"For the soul of Sramozan pray, O ye People!

The years are sorrows the gods fulfil."

Sràmozan.

Sràb moves swiftly. The chattering blue monkey Squeals, and a girl screams. "Saïcha, arise! Thy little feet shall go afar with Sràmozan." The sword smites hissing in a storm of sighs.

"LAUGHING LIONS WILL COME."

THE prophet from his desert cave
Listens to the sound of water
Lapping with tongues the fringes of the sand.

Young flowers open for the bees; A roadway for the yellow sun

Climbs from the hills into the fallow sea.

The scented bells hold golden sound;

And the strong lion drinks the salted waves, Cooling his mane within the sudden foam.

> The bee skirts tremblingly the shining dew Looking for honey in the golden dells,

While the lion shakes the loud hills again.

This early morning there may lie some gold Forgotten when the light was fled;

To-day the great beams may shine

On opened caves where run swift rivers, Shooting their arrows at the swordless sea,

And blind to the sun whose shining armour Shows in the sky among the clouds he charges— Driving them across a wind-walled field Into the shelter of the towering hills.

Honey may be hiding in the waking flowers; The man in armour hides behind the gold, The strongest waves, far off, are snow.

These are dangers to the daring robber,
The armoured impotence of man-made deity,
And crowd-thick, barking heads, on the lion-like sand.

Gathering honey in the rolling desert, Such are the perils to a fasting prophet— Dog-like men, and men-like gods.

Many doors lie open into his cave,

For lion-springs, flash of the surging sea,

And dogs that bark to bar him from his palm.

To leave his cave, and walk on the burning sand, He passes the sun that bridles his yellow mane, And the roaring crowd, an ocean of clashing waves.

Tight-rope dancers run over the roofs

And fall in the market-place—

Raising a laugh.

It looks like walking on the rainbow's bridge Among the clouds, behind the windows.

There below fly the flags of smoke

Waving possession that the lord's at home

And works, a creator, in his own fair garden

Where trees spring as fountains, lift into the air

Their branches steadied in the height with wings

That quiver in the stream of wind,

And by the cold are frozen as they drop,

Before they foam again as fiery darts

Piercing the soft breasts of the pool;

They tremble above the water, bird-like, with flashing feathers.

Is Zarathustra armoured that he goes
Leaving his cave, down mountains,
Fording swift rivers, to attain the town?
The tight-rope dancers had turned back again
Waving their wands to balance a sharp curve.
They stagger as a child who learns his walk

Using a crutch in place of human hand,
Holding his own high above the head
To guide him on an easy level path;
Guitars are played by men upon high stilts
Stepping over gardens to keep up the tune
Because the dancers only move with music.

With creaking leg and hollow tread They walk among the houses, chase the rope, And whisper warning while they play more loud.

Below, the cripples lean out from their corners And a dwarf or two will strain his little stride To run like a child holding a strong kite.

This is the magnet drawing every eye
When Zarathustra comes behind the curtain of the
gold horizon

Walks into the town through the deserted gates. Judges are holding back the wheel of time Fitting the spokes to figures on a watch As they follow the competitors on airy paths.

He walks beneath an archway, hears his tread Multiplied and echoed in this empty hall, And then is alone again on the empty street.

Stepping out firm, he starts to sing, Turns the corner and is in the square,— His song a loud river that now joins the sea.

Who will he first step up to, Take by the shoulder,

To break down his stare?

Will he stoop down to a dwarf and shout,

Ask him to run across the square

And beg the Mayor to stop festivities a moment?

Is it too dangerous to hold a stilt, Shouting out loud into the noisy air

To attract attention from a wooden giant? If he holds a stilt and stops the music

Down will tumble all the tight-rope dancers

And the men who play the mandolines cannot stand still.

Shout as loud as he possibly can, He will never drown the music And the roaring crowds.

One course, one only, is there to his hand; Wonder and marvel are the joys to-day,

Wonder and marvel are the joys to-day,

And this is the course that he must tread.

God goes on a cloud,

But the dancers walk there,

And the crowd shout louder than the singing of his angels.

Thinking a moment, Zarathustra stopped, Stroked his beard, and hesitated Till his mind lit up;

Without a cry, without a word

He started running down the square,

Raced ever quicker till he reached a wall;

No sooner touched it

Than he turned again

Running ever faster than the way he came.

Reached the starting-point,

Turned once more

Raising a dust to hide his face.

The men on stilts looked down like birds Who watch for prey in the glistening grass,

And dropped the instruments from their hands:

The dancers when the music stopped

Swayed on their ropes

And fell like stars,

Flashed through the air with trailing sparks

And opened on the ground

Their clumsy petals.

The dwarfs and cripples raised themselves, Came from their corners into dazzling sun

And ran among the crowd to start them running.

Soon Zarathustra showed in front:

Just behind were the men on stilts.

After them the able-bodied ran

Followed by cripples and the bounding dwarfs;

Half of them were running from right to left

While Zarathustra showed from left to right.

Soon he caught the laggards and the limping halt

And ran among their crutches By the jumping dwarfs.

This time turning down a narrow street He ran into a house

And climbed the shaking stairs.

Out from the window on a roof he stepped While the people ran up stairways Like a flood inside a well;

> Down a drain-pipe on the ground again. He heard the tumbling ceilings And the roofs fall in.

While the survivors took the road again Zarathustra ran out from a gate once more Till he reached the burning sand.

And fell back breathless Blind from the dust And dead with running.

Clouds of dust still rose from the town—Blurred murmurs

And the tread of hundreds running.

"I won attention by my ruse.

Shouting was vain, and had I showed

Floating above them on a cloud

They would have guessed me lowered from a tower

Treading the yielding clouds like a man through snow.

So I had to run among them like a wind.

But for all my running they have never seen

65

E

The stride of my footsteps, But thought themselves Each in each other to contain the cause. My years of meditation in a cave Gave more hope for another visit; But now that they run themselves around the town Nothing will stop them but themselves alone. If some one with young lungs . Blew out through a trumpet the last chance for man. It would be a feature in their entertainment. I must look at the sun Who sinks to die And pours his treasures to the sea to keep, Guarding them with tempests and a change of tide, So that in sinking to the sunless caves Where they lie to light the darkness till he comes again, The poorest fisherman has golden oars To row with over the echoing waves Suddenly shaking their yellow manes To sound new music to the gods below. And when the gold is taken from the oars The music ceases and the waves are mute Till a new wind whispers from the thirsty trees And the fisherman can hoist his sail "

ET IN ARCADIA, OMNES.

(From The Bird-Actors.)

THE stars, but prophets call them sons of God,
Lay in the fresh field, and the cool wind trod,
Striding, across the bodies where they slept
And woke them to the glory that they kept
All day in bondage until darkness came,
When movement flowed as water, gold as flame.

The gods now rise and let the new light run Rippling its quick strong life and substance spun From fluttering wings and fiery breasts of clouds Along their limbs just risen from the shrouds Of death-like slumber till they play again; Blue hills, far island watch them, and the plain.

Above white clouds the stars come from their tent
On which to-day's dead light spills lustre, spent,
And feeble after fiery beams and bars
Have burned the sea with madness, earth with wars,
And made still waters mirror in their glass
The gold hung woods, and gliding clouds that pass,
Dip their tall towers like pennons in the lake
And, hidden from the sun, their thirst they slake

Et in Arcadia, Omnes.

Till, at the time the nightingales begin The clouds have vanished, and the night is thin.

Now at their settled stations in the sky
The stars are still, or spread their wings to fly,
Are motionless, or moving with their gold
Through Heavens wide as water, and as cold.
Looking between sharp edges of the leaves
Beneath black-shadowed houses, and their eaves
Still shining in the evening rain, there show
Unfolding flowers that tremble as they grow,
And several ships with glittering sails of glass
Swim the blue seas, or float beneath the mass
Of towering cliffs down which the gold men leap,
Cross the wide sands, run down the shelving steep,
Ride on the foam, and climb the golden ropes
Until the soft-breathed wind fulfil their hopes.

Now that the sky is once more set with signs From balconies above a tree that shines With fan-like agitation of the wind, Revolving its lush petals till they bind Their spinning dance into a formless round, The people lean and listen to the sound Of voices parting the dim green, and strings That wave-like beat their foam upon the wings Flashing below the crystal fall of song, Which, melting, drops in music on the throng.

From bird-throats kissing the warm air there drops The mingling of cool snow and flame through stops Of flute-like tongues that gather fire from light To make their honey golden to our sight.

The poorest even have their hour of pleasure When the daylight fails
And the more advanced young women
Play the piano,
While the more advanced young men
Accompany them with song,
And those who cannot play their part,
Sit in the window.

At a late hour all the voices stop,
The day's perpetual sound is dead,
So still now
That you think the singers
Must still be in that room,
The women sleeping with the half-closed eyes
Of wax-work figures,
And the men as plaster caryatides
Upholding the low roofs of lodging-houses
On their sad crushed heads.
The next few hours are far the best
In which to temper truth with a trite compromise.

In more imaginative lands
Our instruments are still the strings

That carry every trembling confidence Through a half-open window— Till, stepping to the water's edge You see your own tall shadow In the clear windows of the water With white pointed mask Abetting your new self disguised ;---And all the music of the air obeys The silver presence singing in the trees And giving time its intervals of lucid silence While the wind touches the taut strings of the sea, And the waterfalls of light Drip through the leaves Upon the dew-drenched grass. If such and such sit in the gamut of one's life Within the same close box of yellow bricks, Under a mutual roof: Bow from the windows if you walk beneath And leash themselves to let you climb the stairs. Is not a little latitude allowed For subtle insolence, and half-veiled threats?

Calling through the lattices of leaves
At those wreathed windows
Where, flower-like, the gold light hangs,
Wise birds repeat,
As echoes from cool caves
The words they're taught.

A wall of cactus guards the virgin sound
Of piano scales
Ringing the changes
In a small school-room,
And on the black keys
Hammering with the hard beak of woodpeckers
On a moss-grown tree.
From all around young ardent voices
Reiterate the aged sentiments,
While a brave few try the spiral stairsSpinning like blown smoke to the glittering stars,
Half-lost in the damp breath of clouds
That tarnish the gilt edges of their song.

Through the splintered stillness
Sounds like small animals
Creep from their holes
And from a hundred various heights,
From terraces of all the shaking fields of leaves,
The frail ladders
On which our meaning climbs
Span the blue air
Until they touch the sodden ground.

Music, that on the stooping sails of wind, Drifting, divides the distance, and can bind Those it has chosen with a supple string, Keeping them motionless to feel her wing,

Can negative the constant turn of time And make long minutes shorter than the chime Of waters bruising the white foam of waves Before whose rush the sea-gods seek their caves: Thus, at the music beating through a wall Tired limbs revive, and shadows seem the tall And flashing figures walking by a lake; Known faces, unknown bodies slowly shake Their dancing skeletons to normal flesh. And walking in warm light within a mesh Of memories that follow on the scent: The once-again-remembered wishes bent On embraces, or the easier art of flight; Centre round persons crushed beneath the might Of phrases blown like trumpets, but to fall Deafened by loud sound, stifled by the pall Of soaring wings too heavy for their weight: The music, dying, ceases, and the mate Of every big ambition faints away, Gone are the dreams, the darkness lives, till day With staring light rehearses all the ills Poured down on us each morning from the hills,

But now, before ambition starts its reign And crowns itself within the sleeping brain, A fitting altar for a mocking rite, The hours arrive which offer to our sight In place of sun motes in a dancing air The lively brilliance of crowds laid bare,

And in the place of serenading winds. A surfeiting of subtle sound, that binds The plumage of the trees and makes them still. While murmurs run as water from a hill Down to the valleys where they form a flood. And rising, fill the veins of trees with blood, Break the quiet spell, and run their fire along Thrilling the leaves until they shout the song Of rolling river and of gliding cloud. More moving than the sea, and still more proud; Of boughs fanning the liquid air until The wind comes back and breathes into each quill And then, quite suddenly, the birds begin Throwing their brilliant spirals through the thin Clear pavers to the vaster vaults of air; White caravans of clouds are listening there; The murmurs are soft whispering of men Drinking the evening fall of coolness, when The dappled light gives intervals of shade Arching the light-ribbed dark with shadows made Of moving shapes, and lattices of green That trace their sudden sharpness, where, between Tall houses and the deep-diapered woods Dim voices meet, and mix their various moods.

The flickering darkness covers as a cloak
Those hidden there, when certain changes broke
The set calm, and lit the still air with fire
Before whose flames the old and ill retire;

The beating blood gives wings that flash and lift To bodies whose young signs of life they sift From evidence and symbol of decay To feel the freshened splendour of new day.

Rise from the ashes where you lay so long. Stand up triumphant, resolute, and strong. The cowering darkness is as oil to fire Intended but to multiply your ire. Your wings must carry you to cleave the cloud And take the treasure from its castle proud, Building white bastions above the waves To hold the icy heart within its caves: For bribe, the gold upon the glittering trees Lies there for you, as honey for the bees, The streams and running currents of the air Is path and roadway for your footstep there, And walking then above the wide-stretched land The flower scents reach their blossoms to your hand: And now to send a shiver through the leaves And thrill with melody the gathered sheaves, Touching the fields beyond the reach of sound To light the gathered gold upon the ground. The clouds dissolve and show a sea of glass. Still islands, and the floating ships that pass.

On earth once more, the music guides your feet, Annihilating distance till you meet.

The moment comes to don your first disguise And posture it before the sightless eves Vast imbecile mentality of those Who cannot tell a thistle from a rose: This is for others; but for one, alone, The altered aspect and the change of tone: For one alone: vet others in these hours Show greater changes and more subtle powers. They glide in carriages past flashing green Fans, and dropping curtains, liquid with sheen Of waters, echoing every shaft of light That fills an avenue too long for sight Until the gold spoke fits the wheel on high Moving in majesty along the sky; From lakes that flash like mirrors or like swords The echoes send back shuddering sounds and words And multiply the moving shafts and wells, Fashion new glory and invent fresh spells To crack the glass of silence with the tongues That throw like fountains and have fire for lungs. They come by water with a white sail, blown Like a taut cloud, like a gaudy shell shown Through clear water on the pale plains of sand As a city with carved towers on gold strand; Or float more gently, crossing a still world Using their oars as wings, with wide sails furled, Make the soft sound of feathers as they dip To wave the water back and press the lip,

Floating still further on the troubled glass That shows its secrets, and the mountains' mass. A wanton warmness breathes on them below The shaking smoothness, and white bodies show That ride the slight waves holding to the manes; Men on galloping horses down the plains. Clearer water shows the fine limbs that tempt The dwellers in wild places, rough, unkempt; If such there were who lived among these woods Crowding upon the bank, they'd fire their moods And carry a white body to the caves To catch the cataracting force of waves, And gratify the unaccustomed touch; Soothe with cool snow of limbs the heat, of such Blind, flower-like, followers who track the sun And know the causeways where his feet have run Treading through clear clouds the tree-tops, below He dyes the leaves with brilliance to show The glittering windows and the shining roofs, Pavilions that tremble as his hoofs Sound in the orchards where he stoops to hang Gold apples on high trees through which there rang Laughter like dropping water, till, sweet tears, The rain showers fell to dissipate their fears; Small suffering and short-lived pain distil This elixir of happiness, and still Among the drums and crystal gongs of rain Voices are calling and we know the rain

Is ended, and the brilliant fruit begin To grow to fulness and to paint their skin. Daring the danger and the treacherous shore. They swim above the never-plundered store Of shadows, where the finished cup of sky Contains the waters, and the hills so high, They touch the trees that wave on the far bank. And shake the mirrored stillness of their rank. Green are the safest places in the grass To hide your comfort from the feet that pass, And little caves between the trees' green dark Give you their stillness, and no need to hark For prying voices, while near music rings To keep the people practising their wings, For while they tread the tight-rope of the tune And walk on air, through clouds, as if to prune These flowers which grow in clusters high above The leaf-marked waters, lying there to prove The strength of silver, or the lure of gold As night or day, with cowardly or bold Appearance bribes with white flowers the waves Or, with fierce countenance controls his slaves; Others can rest motionless, apart, Until the moment for their play can start; In "caverns," "leaf-hung bowers," or "grots" they lie, And live their pastorals before the shy Pipes or piercing trumpets make this pretence No longer binding, and no more a fence.

From other windows, other gods may lean,
Their sons mark space with intervals of clean
Waterfalls of rippling light, golden walls
Protecting proud gods, echo through their halls
New signs and symbols acted in the air,
Unknown to us, but seen by clear eyes there;
And from the windows each can watch his son
Leave Heavens of sparkling brilliance, to shun
The drifting gardens with sweet-breathing trees
Blown down the wide sky; for they choose the lees
And sifted dregs of goodness where they find
Sweet fruits of conquest, and of loss, combined.

As soon as ever the deep woods are still,
The hollow valley, and the hanging hill
Murmur with liquid voices, till in turn
The woods reply with fiery sounds that burn
And cleanse the dim night, for the gods to reach
Trees rising like green cliffs above a beach.
The carriages arrive, release their load
Beneath green arches, where the grass is mowed
Smooth as the sea, and through its depth as clear;
The leaves, like men on cliffs, can gaze down sheer
And watch, beneath the dancing boughs of waves,
People leaving carriages like caves,
Step into the sunlight, for a moment blind,
Dazed by the dropping splendour that they find,

They stagger like men in the far-flung spray Of the shivered waves on a stormy day, But the foam falling like snow down the air Is dust in wide beams of the sun, whose hair Gilds the blue zenith that he leaps along With lion-like limbs and loud voice so strong.

A SWISS RHAPSODY.

To the Native, Miss Frieda Widmer.

L AUSANNE Station. 10.42. 9.42?

Vevey Platform. 10.18. 9.18?

Clock-work God who regulates this brew,
Think where your passengers have been!

Three different times. Three separate stages.

Living, comatose or dead.

On far-off continents, or under clouds

Through showers of rain, in golden searchlights

Pouring down to show the circle in the triangle,
The rolling wheels of clocks set in the pyramids and spires.

I see a town half-way between
This station and the one we've left,
And that yields yet another time
Completing the set quadrature.
Then this is North, East, South and West.
Before I've time to think again,
Taking a passport and a bag
I jump a barrier and run.
I choose a bearing and a cab
And drive along an avenue,
Five francs, desk, key, 348,
And then I take my slippers and a dressing-gown

A Swiss Rhapsody.

I thought I'd interrupted Ezra
Bathing in this Swiss Hotel,
I looked again and saw it was
An avalanche that fell.
A mound of flesh, a gush of hair,
A soul imprisoned in white tiles,
But none the less I dreamed, I knew,
And sure enough, my dreams came true.

TO THE TUNE OF THE MARCH FROM "WILLIAM TELL."

I am sure you will think that I say too much When I tell of the snow, and a heat so fierce So hot was the water when I turned the tap, I declare I forgot these were winter months.

It was dark, but a new moon marked the skies, I'm sure that I saw it through the glass,

I left the water, and took a towel, and tried to find it, but the glass was thick,

Slipped on the floor, missed the mat, and fell, till at last I got up, too late to know,

They rang a bell, and I seized my clothes, for I knew that they served table d'hôte but once.

I was right . . . and I lost . . . I was late . . . they were cruel . . .

. . . It was cold . . . not enough . . . they refused . . . and I left . . .

I went to the window, below lay the lake

And the lights of the town shone out through the night.

8т

A Swiss Rhapsody.

I said to myself, shall I buy some milk,

To drink with the chocolate that they sell?

The shops were shut . . . it was past ten
Judging by the average time;
I was left hungry all that night,
No use to grumble till the light;
I went to bed and tried hard to sleep,
But was prevented by a thirst,
I dreamed of icebergs served with spoons
And felt a chagrin at their loss;
So hungry, so weary, the gold sky-signs
Sang of a sixpenny cure for the world;
Just then I recovered, awoke, and remembered
The fresh light flooded the curtained room.

The shepherd sang songs on the hills, The valleys echoed crystal bells, They answered many morning prayers And glided down the mountain rills.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A letter from the Native, in appreciation of this poem, will be found at the end of the book.

PROFITEER WILLIAMSON PURSUES CULTURE.

THE orange and vermilion lights
Twinkle among the indigo trees,
Williamson in violet tights
Converses with the blonde marquise.

Troops of parrots madly squawk, Streaming out of Africa. "Madame la marquise, will you walk Serenely into Asia?"

Evidence of rumbling gongs, Peacock silk and porcelain.— Fat Jewesses roaring songs Surge and squeeze down Petticoat Lane.

All the lanterns gaily swing,
All the gongs and all the drums.—
"Madame, hear these maidens sing
Poignant lyrics of the slums!"

"Shall we be grotesque?—and why, Madame, do you stint your mirth? In my country's service I Earned my bulbousness and girth."

Tropical and sultry note
In the night blared suddenly.—
"Parrot, your conspicuous coat
Is but protective mimicry!

Profiteer Williamson Pursues Culture.

Shall we indeed await the dawn, Or something else to talk about?"— The blonde marquise to hide a yawn Puts delicate lilac fingers out.

Williamson grows old again— Stares down at his sagging paunch. Dew is falling; a sudden pain Pierces his rheumatic haunch.

Rolling ships approaching port, Coloured seamen wreathed in smiles, Apes and birds of every sort Brought from garish, tropic isles.

Coloured seamen leave the sea.—
Williamson becomes absurd.—
"Coloured men, oh come to me!
I will purchase many a bird!"

Lanterns out and music dumb, And the rain descending fast.— "Madame, if you will not come, I shall leave you to your past.

Everyone has gone to bed."—
"Would that I were every one!"—
"There is nothing to be said"—

[&]quot;There is nothing to be done."

CAFÉ CONFIDENCES.

COFFEE—Cigarettes—Thick blue air—
Restless walls heaving themselves about in discreet anglified cubism.

On the other side of the little table you were A smouldering spark and a thicket of black hair. And you talked—a farrago of considered cynicism.

If coffee be the food of love, say on !—
There will be good men yet in Kensington!—
Singular young woman, how you rattle on!
What do you think about when you are alone?
Kensington bored you, the Slade formed you.
Gloomy young woman of the Café, what make you here?
You should be picking buttercups in Devonshire.

You were saying?—" considered as an anodyne, Brandy has qualities not found in wine.—
If I am an intellectual, then I am an intellectual. I can't help it, can I?

Café Confidences.

Anyhow, what does it matter? The world will go round just the same.

It is just a silly game. Life gets flatter and flatter. I contemplate it all with the vacant grin
Of an infant or an idiot. I shall soon be old.
Shall I soak my sick soul in a tumbler of gin?
My grandfather sold butter and cream in Tavistock market.
He fell in the road when he was drunk,
And all the wheels of all the carts from Tavistock market Rolled gaily over him.

Good old grandpapa! He had his spree
Each market-day for centuries.—Who would have thought
He'd help to put on the market a thing like me?
Sometimes I laugh about it quite a lot!"

IMMANENCE.

T is not only savour that does arise. From that field whither the gulls follow the plough. The colour is not but colour, also quick Token of raw life, red-brown, a promise of Yield, earth passionate, clamouring to be sown. Earth salacious, genetrix of comical Worms and larvæ, Earth laughing at the people, She quiet, they vexed, litigating for her. Earth faithful nursing men with her milk of grain. Earth wanton in dangerous green of fat worts, Iewels, the flowers at her body's curves and Hollows, at mating month, the grouped flowers Little yellow-frilled mouths that smell of white wine. Earth austere, submitting to the frosty rods Of January, defensive of her seed. Earth riddle maker under unlimited Stars, the god's eyes, pulling our souls down to her For her beauty, heart-breaking, now darkly seen, Now illumin'd, now gone. Earth whom cities do Explain a little, conquer not: godmother With gold and unexpected wells assuaging.

Immanence.

Queen of green-haired tree spirits, and the spirits
Of boulders, the robed in lichen, of still pools
Where a wicked shadow is chained to the floor
For punishment, of turfy downs: Hecate,
Ephesian Dian, slim Adonis the chaste,
Priape; deliberate, of seeming caprice,
The brooding one, looking alway to show forth
More life and godhead, in metamorphosis
Giving the resurrection of the body.
Earth pungent, of unknown fury and desire
In the green-growing things as much as beasts hunting
Disposer (who proves not?) of souls departed.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER.

DODEKASYLLABICS.

THE garments of the King's daughter are of wrought gold.
First, armour-heavy, her cloak of yellow plaques;
Each have diff'rent gravure; chelydri, chimaerae,
Sphinxes joined in battle, lycanthropes in love;
The eyes are jewels, red or green, scales of nacre,
Claws platinum inlaid. It is fringed with sapphires.

Within her dress is one piece crushing the breasts to Mountains marble white with wand'ring veins like blue ore. It is harsh with the cruelty of a thousand Diamonds sewn in cusps and volutes and arabesques. Harsher the intimate garments against her skin Woven in fine gold wire. (Her skin is like orchid.)

More penitential than the horse-hair shirt. As she Moves each point of gold chafes or pierces her white flesh; Yet proud, she bows, suffering from her palanquin (The Ethiops who carry it with huge muscles Suffer less). How gold and white against their black!

But the little women pandemic, whose one shift In blue with white stripes, shews the generous freedom Of round limbs stained apricot (and as downy and Warm as one ripening at midday) feeling the Torrid dust barefooted, jeer after her "Long live Princess Sarcophagus, who for all her gold is Charnel, a byword for the young men of the town."

LOVE LYRIC.

I SOMETIMES love you as a convert, on the bench of penitents weeping, loves the stream of raw benediction that floods away his sin, shuddering in the delight of cleanness. At other times as a capriped, chasing you in the sunshine along a lonely, level beach, where my hoof-points send the brazen sand and brown-green fucus scattering; till I leap at you, grinning, fighting for breath, while you cling to the ground at first like a limpet, gasping in a way that suggests a giggle or a sob.

Sometimes I want, with you, to hire little back rooms, where the paper is torn downward like hangnails, for an hour.

On days when it is cold, and there is a great deal of business at the office, I don't love you at all.

THE DAHLIA.

NDOLENT in crimson plush the dahlia blooms beside the wall,

Flaring soon after dawn on mist transmuted into motes of brass;

Like a mistress whom the years made terrible, and stark, and tall,

She burns, loosening the slight but acrid smell of dahlias;

Or like a star that is a mouth with many lips in puckered lust.

To drink the decadence of gold in foliage doomed to winter dust.

THE SOUL'S DEFENCE.

THE soul has four gates to her hall Set to the four points cardinal: The first is the gate Boreal, The second gate Oriental, The third gate Meridional. The fourth, the gate Occidental. Now when these strong winds do arise Which encompass all paradise From the starless caves which see Neither God, nor his enemy, Winds braggart, winds most terrible That in a whining tune do tell Of domed blue vaults so vast, that He Loses from his inventory Many lost souls, and thinks them free, Or obscene winds an entry seek With suppliant clamour, soft and thick, Then in fear, and then in hate. She shuts her steel, her silver gate, Her gate of brass, her gate of gold Against these burning winds and cold, Ghostly enemies without form, Brewers of mischief in a storm.

The Soul's Defence.

Who gabble in a wicked tongue When all sky is overhung With dull clouds and vellow scars, Sinister masters of the stars. Yet, if she be no prudent soul. But wanton, and conceiv'd a fool, She will admit such as do think For nothing but their meat and drink, Who would defile her house until. Mocking her, they take their fill Of her, consuming utterly More than her feeble harlotry, Slake themselves with all, and leave Nothing behind, nothing to grieve, Nothing but what is wreck'd and marr'd, The dead shadow, the broken shard, That messengers before the day Mercifully will sweep away.

THE TOILETTE OF MYRRHINE.

SIESTA time is hot in Hell!

Down the glittering shutters fell

With a noise Arabian

Like the rustling pearls that fan

The eyes of rajahs when they hide Beyond the incense-flowing tide Their majesty, all lonely save For the hot Nubian sun, their slave.

And like the lovely light gazelles Walking by deep water-wells, Shadows past her mirrors fleet Through bright trellises of heat.

Through the shutters fawning crept A barber zephyr, cringing stept Through the shutters fallen like water— Hiding Hell's most lovely daughter.

The sun, a ripened apricot, Still made the flattened roof-tops hot, And at her table preened and set Myrrhine sits at her toilette.

The Toilette of Myrrhine.

"Madame Myrrhine, if you please," Fawning said the barber breeze, "I will coiff as light as air That Arabian wind your hair.

Never had the perfumed seas Such bright grape-black curls as these Fallen like rustling pearls that run, Burnt by the hot Nubian sun,

From each elephantine trunk
The waterfalls rear." Myrrhine shrunk,
But now the barber zephyr curls
Black cornucopias of pearls.

Upon the dressing-table, heat Is flaunting like a parokeet, And in the street dust-white and lean, Two black apes bear her palanquin.

Through the shutters see those apes'
Eyes like green and golden grapes . . .
Their falsetto voices made
A false simian serenade.

The negress Dinah through unheard Shutters like the sun's gold gourd Bears her powder-puff—the breath Of an angel, a swan's death.

The Toilette of Myrrhine.

Never once Myrrhine replies
To those apes with slanting eyes . .
She died a thousand years ago—
From dust her beauty ripened slow.

But Fanfreluche her parrot closes With the ballerina roses— Pecks them,—Dinah longs to snatch The night to make her beauty-patch.

EIGHT MORE BUCOLIC POEMS.

T

EVENING.

PRINCE ABSOLAM and Sir Rotherham Redde Rock on a rocking-horse home to bed

With dreams like cherries ripening big Beneath the frondage of each wig.

In a flat field on the road to Sleep They ride together, a-hunting sheep

That like the swan-bright fountains seem; Their tails hang down as meek as a dream.

Prince Absolam seems a long-fleeced bush, The heat's tabernacle, in the hush

And the glamour of eve, when buds the dew Into bright tales that never come true;

And as he passes a cherry-tree Caught by his long hair, bound is he,

While all his gold fleece flows like water Into the lap of Sir Rotherham's daughter.

G 97

Evening.

Come then, and sit upon the grass
With cherries to pelt you as bright as glass—

Vermilion bells that sound as clear As the bright swans whose sighing you hear

When they float to their crystal death Of water, scarcely plumed by the breath

Of air,—so clear in the round leaves They look, this crystal sound scarce grieves

As they pelt down like tears fall'n bright From music or some deep delight.

The gardener cut off his beard of bast And tied up the fountain-tree, made it fast

And bound it together till who can see Which is Prince Absolam, which is the tree?

Only his gold fleece flows like water Into the lap of Sir Rotherham's daughter;

Sir Rotherham Redde gathers bags of gold Instead of the cherries ruddy and cold.

ÍΙ

THE FIVE MUSICIANS

TO OSBERT.

THE blue-leaved fig-trees swell with laughter, Gold fissures split the ripe fruits after,

And like a gold-barred tiger, shade Leaps in the darkness that they made.

The long-ribbed leaves shed light that dapples Silenus like a tun of apples.

Gold-freckled, fruit-shaped faces stare At nymphs with bodies white as air.

The ancient house rocked emptily: "Horned brothers, creep inside and see

Through my tall windows: the abode Of noise is on the dusty road."

They creep . . . strange hands are on the hasp . . . Silenus sleepy as a wasp

The Five Musicians.

Amid the fruit-ripe heat as in An apricot or nectarine,

Replies, "The dust is wise and old. . . . For glistening fruits and Ophir's gold

Are gathered there to wake again In our flesh, like a tune's refrain."

The five musicians with their bray Shatter the fruit-ripe heat of day;

Their faces wrinkled kind and old Are masked by the hot sun with gold;

Like fountains of blue water, gush
Their beards. Strange-feathered birds that hush

Their song, move not so proud as these Smiles floating, ageless courtesies.

They stand upon the dust outside; Their tunes like drops of water died.

Yet still we hear their slow refrain, "King Pharaoh, gay lad, come again!"

Miss Nettybun, beneath the tree, Perceives that it is time for tea

And takes the child, a muslined moon, Through the lustrous leaves of afternoon.

The Five Musicians.

And tea-time comes with strawberry Jam,—yet where, oh, where, is she?

On that music floating, gone To China and to Babylon;

Never again she'll go to bed In the house of Sir Rotherham Redde!

III

KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR MAID.

TO ALAN PORTER.

THE five-pointed crude pink tinsel star Laughed loudly at King Cophetua;

Across the plain as black as mind And limitless, it laughed unkind

To see him whitened like a clown With the moon's flour, come in a golden crown.

The moon shone softer than a peach Upon the round leaves in its reach;

The dark air sparkled like a sea—
The beggar maid leaned out through a tree

And sighed (that pink flower-spike full of honey), "Oh, for Love, ragged as Time, with no money!"

Then through the black night the gardener's boy, As sunburnt as hay, came whispering, "Troy

King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid.

Long ago was as sweet as the honey-chimes In the flower-bells jingling into rhymes,

And, oh, my heart's sweet as a honey-hive Because of a wandering maid, and I live

But to tend the pale flower-bells of the skies That shall drop down their dew on her sleeping eyes."

IV

CLOWN ARGHEB'S SONG.

CLOWN ARGHEB the honey-bee Counted his money. "See In the band-stand in Hell. Buzzing, the tunes that fell Raise up glass houses, round Serres chaudes as forcing ground Lest bald heads harden In Hell's kitchen garden. Poet and pedagogue Bump their bald heads agog-(Melon and marrow, And cucumber narrow). Next day comes Proserpine, Parasol raised, and 'See, Ma'am,' says the gardener, 'these Thoughts are as thick as peas!"" So sighed the clown, singing Buzz, and still clinging To no horizontal bars. But the pink freezing stars!

V

FLEECING TIME.

QUEEN VENUS, like a bunch of roses,
Fat and pink that splashed dew closes,

Underneath dark mulberry trees, Wandered with the fair-haired breeze.

Among the dark leaves preening wings Sit golden birds of light; each sings,

"Will you accept the blue muslin?"
As they peck the blackamoor mulberries' skin.

Then came a sheep like a sparkling cloud; "Oh, ma'am, please, ma'am, sleek me proud,

Come fleece and comb my golden wool, And do not mind, ma'am, if you pull!"

Her flocks came thick as the mulberries That grow on the dark, clear mulberry trees,

As thick as the daisies in the sky . . . Prince Paris, Adonis; as each passed by,

She cried, "Come feed on buds as cold As my fleeced lamb-tailed river's gold,

Fleecing Time.

And you shall dance like each golden bird Of light that sings in dark trees unheard.

And you shall skip like my lamb-tailed river, In my buttercup fields for ever."

The lady Venus, with hair thick as wool, Cried, "Come and be fleeced,—each sheepish fool!"

VI

THE HIGHER SENSUALISM.

QUEEN CIRCE, the farmer's wife at the Fair, Met three sailor-men stumping there,

Who came from the parrot-plumed sea, Yeo-Ho! And each his own trumpet began to blow.

"We come," said they, "from the Indian seas, All bright as a parrot's feathers, and these

Break on gold sands of the perfumed isles, Where the fruit is soft as a siren's smiles,

And the sun is as black as a Nubian. We have singed the beard of the King of Spain. . . .

Then we wandered once more on the South Sea strand Where the icebergs seem Heavenly Mansions fanned

By the softest winds from the groves of spice, And the angels like birds of paradise

Flit; there we caught this queer-plumaged boy (An angel, he calls himself) for a toy."

.

The angel sighed. "Please, ma'am, if you'll spare. Me a trumpet, the angels will come to the Fair,

The Higher Sensualism.

For even an angel must have his fling, And ride on the roundabout, in the swing!"

She gave him a trumpet, but never a blare Reached the angels from Midsummer Fair,

Though he played, "Will you hear a Spanish lady,"
And "Jack the Sailor," "Sweet Nelly," "Trees shady"—

For only the gay hosannas of flowers Sound, loud as brass bands, in those heavenly bowers.

Queen Circe, the farmer's wife, said, "I will buy Your plumaged coat for my pig to try—

Then with angels he'll go a-dancing hence, From sensuality into sense!"

The Fair's tunes like cherries and apricots Ripened; the angels danced from their green grots;

Their hair was curled like the fruit on the trees. . . . Rigaudon, sarabande, danced they these.

And the pig points his toe and he curves his wings, The music starts and away he flings—

Dancing with angels all in a round, Hornpipe and rigaudon on the Fair's ground.

VII

FALSETTO SONG.

DETWEEN the hairy leaves trills dew All tasting of fresh green anew, And, baskets of ripe fruit in air The bird-songs seem, suspended where Like any feathered shrieking biped Or creaking water brightly stripèd I stand and let my laughter flare Beneath my waspish gilded hair. My tame asses' tee-hee-hee Mimics the striped zebra sea As it munches all the land-The real ground whereon we stand: "No eagle was it, but a hen Pecked Prometheus' fire-heart when Counting chicks before they hatched The farmer's gay wife left unlatched The door of the crazy hen-coop Laughter--Never closing ever after!"

VIII

THE FAT WOMAN.

THE velvet-black trees just behind Have cast no shadow on my mind: My whirring gilt hair, clear as flutes, Seems cornucopias of fruits; That negroid satvr the hot wind With his long fingers cannot find His way among my chins, whose shapes Seem bunches of hot glowing grapes.— The roses blaze like scarlet fire. The ivv leaves are black as ire And bird songs are suspended there Like coloured hoops upon the air Through which reverberate the lights In splintered glassy stalactites— Those lights that sting me waspishly As by the gentian-coloured sea I amble, waves of coloured flesh Fantastically curled afresh. I amble past, I muse and see The placid world's rotundity

The Fat Woman.

Made in my image, fat and round
And matronly; the shy rebound
Of space from contact seems to me
The most sincere of flattery—
A virtuous vacancy that thieves
All colour from the world that lives—
Yields like my mind where nought can make
The least impression it will take.

PRESS CUTTINGS.

The Saturday Review.—" The vanguard of British poetry. They are a portent."

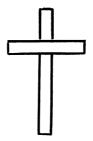
The Nation.—" Harpies like nightingales, and nightingales like harpies, chirping balefully upon the walls of old Babylon."

The Lancet.—"We are sorry about the appendix!...
Anything to give pain!"

Pall Mall Gazette.—" Conceived in morbid eccentricity, and executed in fierce factitious gloom."

Morning Post.—"We have no doubt whatever that, fifty years hence, the publication of 'Wheels' will be remembered as a notable event in the inner history of English Literature."

Weekly Dispatch (former literary régime).—"The publication of 'Wheels' is regarded by all right-minded people as more a society event than a literary one." [Editor's Note.—My dear Sir, if you lived in Bayswater, as I do, you would realise how perfectly charming you have been!]



R.I.P. TOPSY JONES,

Who died defending "A Common Cause."

(Editor's Note.-Very.)

1919.

"Your memory is like a well-loved book Wherein we go continually to look."

(Editor's Note.—The memorial verse is from the lady's published translations, and was once, alas, poor youth, Albert Samain.)

A TRAGEDY OF REACTION.

It was a super-poet of the neo-Georgian kind Whose fantasies transcended the simple bourgeois mind, And by their frank transgression of all the ancient rules Were not exactly suited for use in infant schools.

But, holding that no rebel should shrink from fratricide, His gifted brother-Georgians he suddenly defied, And in a manifesto extremely clear and terse Announced his firm intention of giving up free verse.

The range of his reaction may readily be guessed
When I mention that for Browning his devotion he
confessed,

Enthroned above the SITWELLS the artless Muse of "BAB,"

And said that MARINETTI was not as good as CRABBE.

At first the manifesto was treated as a joke, A boyish ebullition that soon would end in smoke; But when he took to writing in strict and fluent rhyme His family decided to extirpate the crime. Two scientific doctors declared he was insane,
But likely under treatment his reason to regain;
So he's now in an asylum, where he listens at his meals
To a gramophone recital of the choicest bits from
"Wheels."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Aldous Huxley. THE BURNING WHEEL.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

"Without any doubt an original poet."—The Nation.

THE DEFEAT OF YOUTH.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

- "The best thing in Mr. Huxley's new volume is . . . 'The Defeat of Youth.' The later poems in the book belong to his subjective-eccentric period wherein . . . lies are notable epigrammatists."—The Nation.
- "Mr. Huxley is a poet whom it is as difficult to praise outright as it is to overlook him altogether. . . . If Mr. Huxley could abandon his search for the rarer emotions for rareness' sake, and if he could be a little less ingenious all round, he would be a better poet."—Land and Water.
- "Mr. Huxley's great merit is that he does not attempt to conceal his sophistication. His great defect is that the degree of his sophistication is rather overwhelming.
- "His verse is truly elegant. Its rhythms are good, it is incisely phrased, it is devoid of clichés, it is often ironically witty and often originally and agreeably coloured.

- "It would be possible to demonstrate his power to write beautifully and well from almost any page in his volume." -The New Statesman.
- "Mr. Huxley is a poet who focuses his mind without stint into verse, a process which has its dangers; but his mind is so richly stored and so quickly receptive that the result never lacks interest. . . . It is clear that any idea or emotion that comes to him has the best possible chance of surviving beautifully."—The Times.

LEDA. Just Published. CHATTO AND WINDUS. LIMBO. Just Published. CHATTO AND WINDUS.

Sherard Vines. THE TWO WORLDS.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

"An extremely vivid and charming poet."—The Nation. THE KALEIDOSCOPE. Just Published.

SWORD AND FLUTE. William Kean Seymour.

Osbert Sitwell. ARGONAUT AND JUGGERNAUT.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.

- "Old ways and new ways of writing poetry are effectively exemplified in Mr. Sitwell's interesting and accomplished, if not seldom tantalising, volume."—The Scotsman,
- "It is the fashion to slang our young poets, but the answer to their critics which they make in such volumes as 'Argonaut and Juggernaut,' and Mr. Sassoon's war poems 118

... seems to me a pretty satisfying one ... They were the first Englishmen of letters to exhibit the war in the dress in which generations of their countrymen will assuredly see it. ... They, and they alone, subduing their artists' sense to this debt of service to humanity, but giving it also its due vesture of grace and freedom in expressing to unthinking, unhearing England what it meant."—The Nation (Wayfarer).

"Irony has been an art lost this long while to English letters. Mr. Sitwell has found it, has established it, has triumphed in a medium of all the most difficult to the English sense. . . . He is elegant, suave, restrained—and mighty. 'Iron, cold iron, is master of men all.' He has avoided the easy mistake of making it hot and soft."—Daily Herald.

"Mr. Osbert Sitwell has a rich and fantastic imagination. The section called 'The Phœnix Feasters' is brimful of beauty and brightness."—Miss Rose Macauley in the *Daily News*.

"In all the volume there is not a poem but counts because of its intellectual and emotional content."—Birmingham Post.

"Captain Sitwell in his combative moods is one of the swiftest pursuers of Mrs. Grundy."—Times Literary Supplement.

"There is a big hatred in this young man for facts which many respectable folks accept either with a half-hidden eagerness or with a shrug of the shoulders. . . .

He is a wit and a scourge and a genuine poet. . . . He can make your blood curdle (unless you have made too much money out of the war) with his terrible picture of 'The Modern Abraham,' a piece of grim satire, suitably dedicated to his friend and fellow poet, Siegfried Sassoon." Bystander.

Sacheverell Sitwell. THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

"This is the most 'advanced' poetry we have had so far; 'advanced,' in that it is founded on a theory probably new to this country."—Robert Nichols in *The New Witness*.

"We have attributed more to Mr. Sitwell than to any poet of quite his generation. We require of him only ten years of toil."—T. S. Eliot in *The Egoist*.

"The Mayor of Murcia is almost unreadable for dullness."
—Jones (Miss Topsy) in A (or The) Common Cause.

"The word 'dire' shows real observation and imagination. It illuminates—it is the word one might have thought of and didn't."—Jones (Miss Topsy) in A (or The) Common Cause. [Editor's Note.—Hoity-toity, Topsy Jones!]

OUR STYLISTS

The People's Palace purports to be a collection of verse by Sacheverell Sitwell. Its sheer inanity is beyond description. The audacity of wasting precious paper, to say nothing of printing ink, on such unadulterated drivel take (sic) one's breath away."—The World.

Edith Sitwell. CLOWN'S HOUSES.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

"Miss Sitwell's verses may remind some people of the Italian Comedy seen through a distorting mirror. . . . The Italian Comedy is a little formula that will contain a very large bulk of life, and . . . Miss Sitwell's performing matter has mind behind it. We convolute and spiralize, but somebody has hold of the strings. . . . Her method has to a certain extent been a cockshy for the trumpery reviewer, but inasmuch as she does not use it either perversely or to exploit her personality, we rather admire her courage than deprecate the chosen vessel of its wrath."

—The Nation.

"If by a chance, which is not so improbable as appears, Miss Sitwell's teapot reminded her first of the Tower of London and then of Joan of Arc, she would say so without hesitation or consistency. . . . For the most part, we believe that she is trying her best to be honest with her own conceptions, and, that being so, she is of course perfectly right not to care whether they appear outlandish."—Times Literary Supplement.

"She is a poet for whose poetry the taste must emphatically be acquired. What seemed like imaginative madness shows on acquaintance much method."—The Oxford Chronicle.

"Miss Sitwell can write Fêtes Galantes and perverted nursery rhymes as well as any poet alive."—New Statesman.

- "Miss Sitwell is best and most herself when she dances a graceful grotesque pas seul of absurdities, using rhyme—as Mr. Duhamel puts it, 'pour taper du talon les pas d'une petite danse qui s'en accommode,' and 'pour mettre des talons rouges dans une fête galante.'"—The Saturday Westminster Gazette.
- "Her vision and her technique are so individual as to be inimitable. Her manner of expression is admirably suited to herself; it is perhaps suited to nobody else. . . . She observes the surfaces of things not only with abnormal clearness, but with delight. And the youth, or rather the childlikeness of her vision, makes us see them more clearly also, or recalls our own bygone vision of them again. . . . Her satire (is) the satire of a very young person or a fairy."—The New Age.

Edith Sitwell. THE WOODEN PEGASUS.

Published by B. H. BLACKWELL.

- "Miss Sitwell's perversity, ceasing to be ethical, has passed into its æsthetic perfection. . . . She is indeed quite a virtuoso."—Times Literary Supplement.
- "Reality takes on the strange nightmarish qualities of hallucination. Miss Sitwell's method is limited in scope, but within its limitations can produce interesting and often fantastically beautiful results. We see her work at its best, and most characteristic—the hallucinated vision, the precise glassily bright technique, the curiously profound wit, in the 'Fifteen Bucolic Poems.'"

Letter from the Native to the Editor of "Wheels" re "The Swiss Rhapsody."

" 12 Herzogstrasse, Berne.

"DEAR MISS EDITH,

Juste I received the lovely poème from Mr. Sacheveril about Switzerland when he was traveling from Italie through Simplon Lausanne Genève. Really I am enjoying very much to read this poème there I am Native from this Country. Since like Schiller the great poet from Germany when he was travelling in the woundervoll Lake from Lucerne and write this work from Wilhelm Tell. I should be very pleased when to have some more poèm from Mr. Sachvell Sitwell about Switzerland.

"I am remain,
"Your sincerely,
"FRIEDA WIDMER."

Note.—The Editor of "Wheels" will shortly answer all the attacks in a pamphlet to be published separately. The attackers are properly in for it.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY RICHARD CLAY & SONS, LIMITED, BRUNSWICK St., STAMFORD St., S.E. I, AND BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

Mr. LEONARD PARSONS' NEW BOOKS

Children's Tales (from the Russian Ballet)

By EDITH SITWELL. With 8 four-colour reproductions of scenes from the Ballet, by I. DE B. LOCKYER. Buckram, crown 4to, 15/- net.

This is Miss Sitwell's first published essay in prose, and has many of the characteristics that distinguished her poetry. It deals with the ballet "Children's Tales," and has a long foreword about the Russian ballet in general. The artist, Miss I. de B. Lockyer, who has collaborated with Miss Sitwell in the compilation of this charming book, has worked into her pictures the spirit and colour which appeal so much to the many patrons of the Russian ballet.

*** There is a limited edition consisting of 75 numbered copies signed by the author, the price of which is 21/- net.

LEONARD PARSONS, LTD. 19 Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2

Mr. LEONARD PARSONS' NEW BOOKS

THE CONTEMPORARY SERIES Cloth, Crown 8vo, 7/6 net.

Some Contemporary Poets

By HAROLD MONRO.

This book contains critical studies of contemporary poets together with an opening chapter on the poetry of our time, its scope, tendencies, and apparent value, and a closing chapter referring more briefly to some of those other poets to whom it has not been

possible to devote special essays.

The author does not belong to any clique of professional critics, nor does he share the prejudices of any particular school of poetry. The book should be of service to students, to foreigners who are in need of an introduction to the branch of modern English literature with which it deals, and should also serve as a technical guide to the general reading public.

Some Contemporary Novelists (Women)

By R. Brimley Johnson.

Some Contemporary Novelists (Men)

By R. Brimley Johnson.

These are two books concerned with Youth: they deal, not with the "big guns" booming, but with a few free spirits, alert and vital, offering their vision of a "New World"; endlessly curious, quick to see and to speak, fearless and independent.

Among the women are included Sheila Kaye-Smith, Clemence Dane, Dorothy Richardson, and Amber Reeves. And of the men we may mention amongst others, Hugh Walpole, Compton Mackenzie,

and Frank Swinnerton.

Mr. Brimley Johnson reveals the fine art of their craftsmanship and the bright glow of their message in two companion volumes, the aim of which is to indicate the *tendencies* of modern fiction.

Some Contemporary Dramatists

By H. W. STACE.

LEONARD PARSONS, LTD.

19 Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2

LIST OF NEW & FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS AUTUMN 1920



LEONARD
PORTUGAL STREET



PARSONS, LTD. KINGSWAY, LONDON

INDEX TO BOOKS

| Page | Page |
|---|-------------------------------|
| After the Prace 3 | New Labour Outlook, The 5 |
| BISHOP'S MASQUERADE, THE - 15 | New Liberalism, The - 9 |
| Buried Torch, The 16 | POLICY FOR THE LABOUR |
| Buried Torch, The 16 Children's Tales 13 | PARTY, A 3 |
| Corporation Profits Tax, | Public Ownership of the |
| THR - 12 | Liquor Trade 4 |
| Direct Action 6 | SEX EDUCATION AND NATIONAL |
| GREATER DAWN, THE 16 | HEALTH II |
| GREAT RE-BUILDING, THE - 11 | SIDE ISSUES 16 |
| Guild Socialism (Re-Stated) 9 | Socialism and Individual |
| Invisible Sun, The 15 | LIBERTY 7 |
| LABOUR & NATIONAL FINANCE 4 | Some Contemporary Drama- |
| LADY DOCTOR IN BAKHTIARI- | TISTS 8 |
| LAND, A 13 | Some Contemporary Novel- |
| LAND NATIONALISATION — A | ISTS (MEN) 8 |
| PRACTICAL SCHEME 5 | Some Contemporary Novel- |
| March of Socialism, The - 10 | ISTS (WOMEN) 8 |
| MIRIAM AND THE PHILISTINES 16 | Some Contemporary Poets - 8 |
| My Years of Exile 10 | WEST COUNTRY PILGRIMAGE, A 12 |
| Nationalisation of the | WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA - 7 |
| Mines 6 | WHEELS-1920 (5TH CYCLE) 13 |
| New Aristocracy of Com- | Widow's Cruse, The 14 |
| RADESHIP, A 7 | Women and Children - 14 |
| | • |
| INDEX TO | O AUTHORS |
| Page | Page |
| Bernstein, Eduard 10 | Masterman, Rt. Hon. C. F. G. |
| Brailsford, H. N 3 | Mellor, William 6 |
| Cole, G. D. H 9 | Miall, Bernard 10 |
| DAVIES, EMIL 5 | Milhaud, Edgard 10 |
| Dell, Robert 7 | Monro, Harold 8 |
| Evans, Dorothy 5 | Munn, Bertram 15 |
| Funnell, H. Denston - 11 | Needham, Raymond 13 |
| Fyfe, Hamilton 14 | Paine, William 7 |
| Greene, Alice Clayton - 16 | PHILLPOTTS, EDEN 12 |
| Greenwood, Arthur 4 | Ross, Janet MacBean - 1 |
| Hartley, C. Gasquoine - 11 | Sélincourt, Hugh de 14 |
| Hodges, Frank 6 | SITWELL, EDITH 13 |
| Hosken, Heath 16 | Snowden, Philip |
| JEFFERY, JEFFERY E 16 | STACE, H. W 8 |
| Johnson, R. Brimley 8 | STANTON, CORALIE 10 |
| Kent, Nora 16 | Stenning, H. J 10 |
| Lansbury, George 7 | 1 |
| MacDonald, J. Ramsay - 3 | WILLIAMS, ROBERT |

AFTER THE PEACE, by H. N. Brailsford.

The author attempts to survey the condition of Europe as the war, the blockade, and the Peace Treaties have left it. He discusses the various ways in which a sick continent may attempt to find an escape from the doom that threatens it—by social revolution, by militarist reaction, by the voluntary revision of the Treaties. He emphasises the clash of interest between country and town, which is the chief barrier against revolution, and studies the new conditions, especially the coal shortage, which make it unlikely that Europe can ever again feed its former population in conditions compatible with a civilized standard of life. The sabotage by the Allies of the League of Nations is discussed, and a policy considered by which a Labour Government, if it can control foreign policy, might repair the ruin accomplished at Versailles.

A POLICY FOR THE LABOUR PARTY, by J. Ramsay MacDonald.

This book explains to the general reader the origin, composition and objects of the Labour Party, which is shown to be not merely the organization of a class to secure political power, but an inevitable result of the political evolution of the country. Further, its programme is proved to be not a class programme but a national one in the fullest sense of the term, and its claim to represent workers by brain as well as those by hand, is justified. Its aspect as an intellectual movement is also deakt with.

The book is an authoritative pronouncement on the policy of the Labour Party in the future, written by one who was responsible for the party in its early years, who won for it its first successes, and who has been a member of its Executive from the beginning.

LABOUR AND NATIONAL FINANCE, by *Philip Snowden*.

Of all the serious problems which have been left by the war, none is more grave and urgent than the economic and financial position of Great Britain and other European countries. The writer of this volume is an acknowledged expert on Finance, and in this book he deals with national expenditure, the public debt, direct and indirect taxation, the national wealth, its distribution, and the possibilities and methods of further taxation for the reduction of the debt and the financing of social reconstruction. Proposals are discussed for the reduction of the burden of interest upon public loans, the nationalisation of banking, and the imposition of a levy on capital.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE LIQUOR TRADE, by Arthur Greenwood (Vice-President of the Workers' Educational Association).

This book is a statement of the case for the public ownership and control of the liquor traffic. It deals first with the development of the drink industry and the efforts which have been made to regulate it, and then with the measures adopted during the war period, including the Carlisle experiment in public ownership. Upon the history of the past and the experience of the present, the author builds up the economic and moral arguments in favour of State purchase and public control. The question of the price to be paid is fully discussed, and a scheme of public ownership is outlined. The book contains a large amount of information regarding the present position of the drink trade, and presents a weighty case for the comprehensive handling of the liquor traffic in the national interest.

LAND NATIONALISATION, by A. Emil Davies, L.C.C., and Dorothy Evans (formerly Organizer, Land Nationalisation Society).

In the past the importance of the land problem has been neglected, but now the changed conditions brought about by the war call for increased production at home. This book shows that the present system of land ownership impedes production on every hand and stands in the way of almost every vital reform.

The authors contend that no solution of the serious problems that confront the community can be found until the nation itself becomes the ground landlord of the country in which it lives. They put forward a scheme for nationalisation complete in financial and administrative details, providing for the participation of various sections of the community in the management of the land.

THE NEW LABOUR OUTLOOK, by Robert Williams (Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation).

The theme of this book is the new orientation of the aims of international Labour. The author deals with the acute worldneed for increased output, and maintains that the workers will consent to produce more only if and when they have assured themselves that by so doing they will immediately improve their economic status and ultimately establish a new social order.

A separate chapter dealing with the collapse of the Second and the development of the Third or Moscow International indicates the connection between the present political crises in many countries and the economic class-struggle which is now proceeding.

The author has a wide and varied experience of proletarian conditions, and has drawn largely upon facts within his own personal knowledge for the material of the book.

DIRECT ACTION, by William Mellor (Industrial Editor to The Daily Herald).

In this book the author gives the philosophic reasons which justify the use of "Direct Action." He argues that the order of society prevalent in every country where the capitalist method of production obtains, is one that excludes the great mass of the inhabitants from any effective share in the control of their own lives. The salient fact of civilization to-day is the Class Struggle.

The book is a challenge to the ordinarily accepted views on Democracy, and forms a general indictment, not only of the present system of production, but also of the methods adopted by constitutional Labour Movements to inaugurate "The New Era." The author faces and considers dispassionately all the applications of the theory of the Class Struggle—the strike, whether general or partial, the boycott, sympathetic action, sabotage, and, above all, the urgent question of the relation of industrial to political action.

NATIONALISATION OF THE MINES, by Frank Hodges, J.P. (Secretary of the Miners' Federation). [Second Impression]

The Times.—" His argument is ingenious and ably expressed."

Daily Chronicle.—" Mr. Hodges . . . marshals his arguments with skill and lucidity."

The Evening Standard.—" His book is clear and concise."

Westminster Gazette.—" Mr. Hodges makes out quite a strong case."

The New Statesman.—"We commend . . . this little book of Frank Hodges."

London Mercury.—" Mr. Hodges makes a direct and ably reasoned appeal for the Nationalisation of the Mines."

Socialist Review. — "The best statement of the case yet published."

LEONARD PARSONS LIMITED

WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA, by George Lansbury.

Mr. H. W. Massingham in *The Daily Herald*.—"Mr. Lansbury's book has a special importance for a great public."

Times.—" Mr. Lansbury's well instructed pages."

The Daily News .- ". Extraordinarily interesting."

Manchester Guardian.—" . . . the opinions of an honest observer in Russia"

Daily Graphic.—"To many the most interesting part of it will be the biographical chapter dealing with Lenin."

SOCIALISM AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, by Robert Dell.

A NEW ARISTOCRACY OF COM-RADESHIP, by William Paine.

Times.—"... a vivid and amusing style."

The Daily News.—"The book is a poignant human document... there is a light of practical idealism shining through the book."

The Bookman.—"... has a special timeliness and significance... Emphatically a book to read."

Everyman.—" The author gives us many interesting pages."

North Mail.-" A little book full of human ideas."

Cloth, Crown 8vo, 7/6 net SOME CONTEMPORARY POETS, by

Harold Monro.

This book contains critical studies of contemporary poets together with an opening chapter on the poetry of our time, its scope, tendencies, and apparent value, and a closing chapter referring more briefly to some of those other poets to whom it has not been possible to devote special essays.

The author does not belong to any clique of professional critics, nor does he share the prejudices of any particular school of poetry. The book should be of service to students, to foreigners who are in need of an introduction to the branch of modern English literature with which it deals, and should also serve as a technical guide to the general reading public.

SOME CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS (Women), by R. Brimley Johnson.

SOME CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS (Men), by R. Brimley Johnson.

These are two books concerned with Youth: they deal, not with the "big guns" booming, but with a few free spirits, alert and vital, offering their vision of a "New World"; endlessly curious, quick to see and to speak, fearless and independent.

Among the women are included Sheila Kaye-Smith, Clemence Dane, Dorothy Richardson, and Amber Reeves. And of the men we may mention amongst others, Hugh Walpole, Compton Mackenzie, and Frank Swinnerton.

Mr. Brimley Johnson reveals the fine art of their craftsmanship and the bright glow of their message in two companion volumes, the aim of which is to indicate the *tendencies* of modern fiction.

SOME CONTEMPORARY DRAMA-TISTS, by H. W. Stace.

THE NEW LIBERALISM, by The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman. Cloth, crown 8vo, 6/- net.

"In The New Liberalism," Mr. Masterman examines the application of Liberal principles to the problems which have arisen in the world after the war, especially in connection with reforms demanded by the changes in social conditions at home. He shows how the two guiding principles of Liberalism in practical affairs, the warfare for liberty and the warfare against poverty, are finding their expression in an actual programme, necessarily in some respects different from, but developed out of the Liberal programme that was being preached in pre-war days. He deals also with some of the practical questions of political parties, including the relations between the Liberal and Labour parties, and the possible changes that can be foreseen in the immediate future, in a world still disturbed by the great catastrophe.

GUILD SOCIALISM (RE-STATED), by G. D. H. Cole, M.A. Cloth, crown 8vo, 6/- net

Guild Socialism has been the subject of a number of books during the last few years, and already the earlier of these books are to some extent out of date. The Guild idea has been expanding and developing rapidly during the last few years under the impetus of the Russian Revolution and of the new industrial and social situation everywhere created by the war. In this book Mr. Cole attempts to re-state the fundamental principles and the practical principles of the Guild Socialists in the light of these developments. He deals with the social and economic theories on which Guild Socialism is based, with the structure and working of a Guild Socialism is based, with the next steps towards Guild Socialism, both in industry and in society as a whole. The book does not claim to be definitive; but it will certainly provoke discussion.

THE MARCH OF SOCIALISM, by Edgard Milhaud. Translated by H. J. Stenning. Crown 8vo, cloth, 8/6 net.

This is a translation, by Mr. H. J. Stenning, of an important book upon Public Enterprise and Collectivism. The author is well known in Europe as a clear-headed advocate of Socialism, and he has collated a mass of relevant evidence bearing upon the social problems which are uppermost in the public mind to-day. The evils of the Capitalistic system are exhibited with great ability, and a close investigation is pursued into the results of the public control of essential services during the War, which throws a powerful light upon the present crisis of dear living. In the concluding chapters, the author discusses the problem of the control of industry, and describes the methods adopted in various countries. A most readable and convincing volume, full of interest to the general reader, and of special value to the social student.

MY YEARS OF EXILE, by Eduard Bernstein, the well-known German Socialist. Translated by Bernard Miall. Cloth, demy 8vo, 15/- net

This is a translation by Mr. Bernard Miall of Eduard Bernstein's "Aus den Jahren Meines Exils." In this volume the veteran socialist gives a spirited account of his travels and his years of exile in Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and England. As a prominent socialist and Editor of Die Zukunst he was outlawed by Bismarck's Government. For a great part of his lifetime he made his home in London, where to many Londoners still in their prime he was a familiar friend.

During his long residence in London he was intimately acquainted with all the leading personalities of the time, and the reader will meet in these pages with many famous and familiar

figures: Marx and his ill-fated daughter, Bebel, the elder Lieb-knecht, Engels, Stepniak, William Morris, H. M. Hyndman, "G.B.S.," John Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, J. R. MacDonald, etc.

Particularly interesting is his account of Engels' famous Sunday evenings. In addition to presenting an interesting picture of Socialist circles in London, this volume throws many sidelights on the development of the movement in Germany and on the Continent in general.

No one interested in Socialism or the Fabian Society should miss this unique book.

THE GREAT RE-BUILDING, by H. Denston Funnell, F.S.I. Cloth, demy 8vo, 15/- net.

This book considers with remarkable freshness, the present-day national and international problems; and, unlike many other so-called books on reconstruction, which deal merely in vague generalities, it presents a logical and well thought out scheme of reorganization which should go a long way towards solving the problem of industrial unrest and stabilising our institutions on new and original lines. Trade Unionists, members of local authorities, politicians and public men of all kinds, who desire to keep abreast of the age, will find much food for thought and many suggestive ideas in this book.

SEX EDUCATION AND NATIONAL HEALTH, by C. Gasquoine Hartley (author of "The Truth about Woman," etc.) Cloth, crown 8vo, 6/- net.

The question of the instruction of youth in the problems of sex has gained a new urgency. The conditions left by the War have increased these problems to an alarming extent, and, indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that so great and pressing are the evils

threatening our National Health that we can no longer afford to

neglect this question of sexual enlightenment.

For the first time the Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his report has called attention to the need for some form of sexual instruction. The question is one of grave difficulty, for it is now recognised that the influence of sex starts from the earliest years of life. How is this force to be directed and trained?

The author is specially fitted to give the help that is required. Her sympathy with the difficulties which face both the child and the parent, the pupils and the teachers, enable her to reveal in a remarkable way the effect of adult instruction. She deals very frankly, but always reverently, with the facts of sex. She is outspoken and fearless, but her work is totally free from offence.

The book is not merely a manual of sex instruction: wider ground is covered, and there is an honest facing of the many problems in the difficult question of sexual instruction. It is this fact that marks the importance of this book. In a word, it tells

the truth.

A WEST COUNTRY PILGRIMAGE, by Eden Phillpotts, with 16 three-colour illustrations by A. T. Benthall, tipped on mounts, buckram, crown 4to, 21/- net.

Times .- " An attractive book."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"A beautiful guide book. We warmly commend the book to the attention of our readers."

Saturday Westminster Gazette.—"A delightful book."

Evening Standard.—"A beautiful book. It is at once a delight and a torment to the town bound . . . a book to lighten the grey months that must pass before we can set out again, a happy pilgrim to the West."

John o' London's Weekly.—"... a book to be enthusiastically recommended. A series of beautifully coloured drawings add to the delight of the text."

CHILDREN'S TALES (from the Russian Ballet), by *Edith Sitwell*. With 8 four-colour reproductions of scenes from the Ballet, by *I.de B. Lockyer*. Buckram, crown 4to, 15/- net.

This is Miss Sitwell's first published essay in prose, and has many of the characteristics that distinguished her poetry. It deals with the ballet "Children's Tales," and has a long foreword about the Russian ballet in general. The artist, Miss I. de B. Lockyer, who has collaborated with Miss Sitwell in the compilation of this charming book, has worked into her pictures the spirit and colour which appeal so much to the many patrons of the Russian ballet. These should make a point of securing a copy of the work, of which a limited edition only is being printed.

WHEELS, 1920 (Fifth Cycle), edited by *Edith Sitwell*. Quarter cloth, crown 8vo (with cover design by *Gino Severini*), 6/- net.

This is the fifth volume of this annual anthology of ultramodern poetry, which has been described by *The Saturday Review* as "The vanguard of British poetry." "Wheels—1920," is of the same fearless character as its predecessors, and contains the work of such well-known writers as Aldous Huxley, Wyndham Lewis, Sherard Vines, Geoffrey Cookson, Alan Porter, William Kean Seymour, and Edith, Osbert, and Sacheverell Sitwell. The cover design is by Gino Severini.

A LADY DOCTOR IN BAKHTIARI-LAND, by Dr. Janet MacBean Ross. Cloth, crown 8vo, 7/6 net.

THE CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, by Raymond W. Needham. Cloth, crown 8vo, 6/- net.

Cloth, Crown 8vo, 7/6 net

THE WIDOW'S CRUSE, by Hamilton Fyfe.

A comedy of character, full of delightful humour and satire, showing how a widow who had never understood or cared for her husband while he was alive, fell in love with his memory. She persuades herself when she becomes rich and famous—through the masterpiece published after his death—that it was she who had been his "soul companion" and "inspirator." But another woman claims to have inspired the work. The struggle between them is fierce and full of unexpected devices. The controversy is settled at last at a spiritualist séance, which provides material for realism and amusement. The author's description of the inner workings of a publisher's office will delight many readers.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's literary work needs no introduction, and in this new novel he portrays his characters with a masterly skill.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, by Hugh de Selincourt.

This is a novel which, while primarily a work of art, should be of absorbing interest to all who realise the inestimable importance of sexual psychology, and the value of a proper and enlightened education in sexual matters. The chief characters in "Women and Children" have not had the privilege of such education, and the lack comes near to wrecking their lives. In the heroine, a distinguished pessimist and a "welfare" inspector during the war, the lack is overcome by courage, humour, and the maternal instinct. In the Dwarf, her friend, it has meant a solitary life, and for a time threatens to wreck his friendship for her; but she is able to restore his sanity by a gesture beautiful in its courageous generosity. In her lover, Hubert Bonner, cast up by the war, a "shell-shock" sufferer at a loose end, it means clumsiness in approaching women, diffidence, shame and irritability. rehabilitated Dwarf, however, brings the lovers together after a misunderstanding that is nearly final, and so leaves the three of them planning a school on new lines. As a foil to these three

victims of Victorian prudery we have a family of "simple lifers." Mr. de Selincourt thinks courageously and writes with distinction and an unusual sensitiveness to obscure but significant moods. The book contains some notable scenes and should not be missed by any amateur of modern fiction.

THE INVISIBLE SUN, by Bertram Munn.

The theme of this novel is based on a three-hundred year old reflection of Sir Thomas Browne's "Life is a pure flame and we live by an invisible sun within us." The growth of this flame—from its initial "Kindling" until its ultimate "Conflagration"—typifies the spirit of the modern girl, fighting against conventions and seeking fulfilment in self-expression.

In the form of what gradually becomes a powerful love-story, the author deals with the influences at work in the building up of human personality and traces the mental development of the heroine through the most important years of her life. In rapid survey, she is shown as a small child, as a "flapper," and as a girl of twenty-one. Thereafter, the unfolding is depicted in greater detail.

detaii.

Although it is primarily a character study, the book is filled with exciting incidents and humorous interludes. At the same time, the story is kept free from the morbidly introspective and melancholic atmosphere which is found in so many of the modern psychological novels.

THE BISHOP'S MASQUERADE, by W. Harold Thomson.

Glasgow Herald.—"Can be recommended to while away happily a long evening."

. . . novel."

Bookman .-- "The characters are well drawn."

Aberdeen Journal.—" An interesting and entertaining novel."

Liverpool Post.—" The style is fresh and vivacious."

The Field.—"Well and skilfully related."

Scots Pictorial.—"The whole story is told with much zest . . . it is assured of wide success."

THE BURIED TORCH, by Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken.

Daily Mail.—"It is a capital example of story-telling in which sensation is blended with the study of a soul."

Liverpool Post.—"... should certainly please a wide public."
The Gentlewoman.—"... skilfully prepared."

Irish Life.-" . . . A real, gripping, live story."

THE GREATER DAWN, by Nora Kent.

Land and Water.—" The publishers state that they feel it 'will-bring the author into the front rank of popular novelists.' I am bound to say it probably will . . . Mrs. Florence L. Barclay and Miss Ethel M. Dell have cause to tremble."

Glasgow Evening News.—"Miss Nora Kent promisingly enters the ranks of novelists . . ."

MIRIAM AND THE PHILISTINES, by Alice Clayton Greene.

Westminster Gazette.-" Cleverly drawn."

Pall Mall Gazette .- " Excellently drawn."

Daily Chronicle.—"Those of my readers who like a thoroughly good story of stage life will enjoy following Miriam's adventures."

SIDE ISSUES, by Jeffery E. Jeffery (author of "Servants of the Guns"), 6/- net.

Times.—"The opinions of the book are well thought out and expressed very clearly."

The Evening Standard .- " Mr. Jeffery's very notable book."

The Star.—" The stories . . . are very good indeed."

The British Weekly .- " A book well worth reading."

LEONARD PORTUGAL STREET



PARSONS, LTD. KINGSWAY, LONDON

