COMING back to London after a year's a absence $I$ find it is no longer consid ered good form to talk about literature he intelligentzia are several leaps ahead of Gilbert Scldes and his "Seven Lively Arts." Even the latest of light arts, far from being ively, is appraised (if considered at all) in terms of the lugubrious. "Technique" is something applied to a "system" at roulette; "form" concerns a cricket match; "style" is mere "shop" and hence, taboo This, of course, is only relatively true; This, of course, is only relatively true ments have seldom been so brisht and ments have seldom been so bright and (a one of them conficled to me) so "American" in tone. Moreover, it was pleasan wo of them in fid
The first of these was provoked by the annual H. G. Wells novel and centres abou H. G. in general. Once more, he has inroduced "real characters" in what the critics variously judge to be a work of fiction, a piece of polemics, a diary of odd ments, an essay in education, and a system philosophy. Meanwhile, Ernest Benn Ltd., has forced a reconsideration of the newest and the earliest Wells by accom plishing a minor miracle in book-manufacture. "The Short Stories of H. G. Wells" is a volume of more than eleven hundred pages; it contains sixty-three tales (some of them as long as "The Time Machine") it is not only carefully but decoratively printed; and it sells for seven shillings, sixpence! The collection, per se, is of first mportance--especially for even the sketch解 prophe the mater is in true that the the ery of time as. fourth dimension did heory of time as a fourch dimension did not originate with him, but the central motif of "The Time Machine" brings th reader closer to Einstein than all the sub sequent interpreters. The tanks, those armored behemoths, first startled an in credible world during the Great War, but "The Land Ironclads" was first published in 1903. Yet it is not as either prophet or politician that Wells bids fair to sur vive, but as teller of some of the most ex traordinary fairy tales that ever delighted adults. Rarely have fantasy and horror been so delicately combined as in "The Val ley of Spiders" or "Pollock and the Porrah Man" or "Jimmy Goggles the God" or "The Plattner Story." But-and here the young and quite forgotten romancer will prove to be a Wells of purest fancy unde filed to this generation-"The Door in the Wall," "The Magic Shop," "The Country of the Blind" (possibly the finest shor story in the language) reveal, what so few of his critics have ackowledged, the in(and at lover of beauty. Countless essay (and at least four books) have been writ ten about Wells the Educator, Wells the Agitator, Wells the Bourgeois Realis Wells the Historian, Wells the This, Tha and the Other. But I do not recall any ex-amination-and this collection will be sure to force one-of Wells the Poet.

Poetry furnished the setting for the other controversy and Humbert Wolfe was its centre. Wolfe had already published some half-dozen volumes which critics had def definitcly, refused to read "Kensingto definitcly, refused to read. "Kensington Gardens," for example, was the sort of volume that, unlike Barrie or Milne, should have appealed to the admirers of both. The public, however, would have little or none of it. Whereupon, after two more volumes which made even less impression, Wolie issued his most difficult and ambitious work, "Requiem," sombre in tone with a structure as involved as a fugue. And "Requiem" promptly went into its sixth print ing. This success had little to do with the merits of Wolfe's poetry qua poetry and much with the curious reception encountered by the latest volume. The first few reviews hailed "Requiem" with unstinted extravagance and its author as "the greatest living poct." Roused by these super latives, the opposition denounced Wolfe's rhetoric, his symbolism, his choice of suhjects, his "suspended rhymes," his editing of the new series of the Augustan (or Six penny) Dew series of the Augustan (or Six Wolfe's conduct in the Ministry of Labor Thes The issue was joined with less and less critical judgment; it reached comic disproportions when Hugh M'Diarmid (in
The New The New Age) accused I. Middleton
points of attack as the base of his (Mur y's) enimadversions in The Scots Obser ver. Whercupon Murry replied by printing in the first issue of his own reorganized quarterly, The New Adelphi, the only deached and dispassionate critique of Wolfe hat has appeared in England. (The re hat has appeared in England. (The re American, Robert Hillyer.)
Meanwhile Robert Hillyer.
Meanwhile, Wolfe's publishers have not dle Wolfe's "Others Abide" to remain dle. Wolfe's "Others Abide," two hun red rhymed epigrams from the Greek An hologe, has just been issued and has al ready been praised by James Stephens wrelve of his new Sixpenny Poets (includ ng Donne and Edward Lear) will make heir debut before the end of the year; and as a fnal exhibit of versatility this inde fatigatle poet has in preparation a set of netrical stories and satires for children to be called "Cursory Rhymes."

Another disproof of the often-encoun tered "Poetry doesn't sell" has been vouchsafed by Faber and Gwyer with their Ariel Poems. This series consists of a number of three page booklets (nine of them to date) each of which contains one hitherto unpublished short poem, a colored illustra tion, and a cover by some well-known art 'The series began with Hardy's "Yule tide in a Younger World" with two draw lide in a Younger Worde with two draw ings by Aibert Rutherston, and now in cludes T. S. Eliot's most recent "Journey of "Mag" (in tone curously like Ma Lasts) "Blor and Aiken's logues), with drawings by McKnigh Kauffer, Chesterton's "Gloria in Pro fundis," De la Mare's "Alone," and Sas soon's "Nativity." The illustrated pam phlets are extremely decorative and sinc hey cost only a shilling, will probably bo used instead of broadsides and Christmas cards.
Hardy continues to defy time and criticism. His "Yuletide in a Younger World" is not merely the best of the poems in the Ariel series, but the freshest. And Hardy is eighty-seven. No wonder there are so few "new" poets. What's the use, the discomfited beginners must cry, when "the grand old man" continues to write younger (and, incidentally, more experimental) verse than the youngest of the newcomers, If Hardy should live to be ninety, his octo genarian work will in all likelihood prove g be his finest poetry If he survives his bundredth birthday, the anthologies of the hundred will period will conta from Thomas Hardy
o sound the other extreme, a casual mention of the fact that $I$ was still engaged on a collection of the World's Worst Poetry has brought me countless specimens of the Victorian era. Unfortunately, most of these are assigned to "Anonymous" and, since the work is to be an eminently scholarly one, the sources must be "fixed." Possibly some reader has definite information concerning two glorious but, alas, severed couplets. The first is supposed to have feen the climax of a broadside circulated upon the death of Queen Victoria. It runs:
$D_{\text {iist }}$ to dust and ashes to ashes:
Into her tomb the great Queen dashes.
And this, my informant assured me, was from one of the bucolic idyls by Alfred Austin, once Poet Laureate, but 1 have treen unable to track down the memorable lines:

Strins has come; the Winter is awer
The cuckoo flower gets mauver and mawer

Other things than poetry are making this futumn lively for writers and readers. One hears, on every hand, of Tomlinson's "Gallions Reach," Susan Ertz's "Now East, Now West" (not to be confused with Felix Riesenberg's novel of New York) "Greenlow" by Romer Wilson, J. Middleton Murry's Romer Wison, J. Middleton Murry the forthcoming "Are The New Adelphi Home?" by the Audaio Bever Nich Home , by the audacious Beverley Nich ols. For this reader, however, the fall "ists were even more distinguished by the "Collected Poems 1914-1926," of Robert Graves, "Rustic Elegies," by Edith Sitwell, "A Survey of Modernist Poetry," a collaboration by Laura Riding (once Gott schalk) and Robert Graves, the popular reprint of "Selected Poems," by James Elroy Flecker, and A. E Coppard's exquisitely made "p lage" But of these made "Pelige:" 111 an publishers will undoubtedly have mor

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## The Wits' Weekly

Conducted by Edward DAvison

FOR the convenience of readers who perhaps missed last week's announcement of "The Wits' Weekly," the details are reprinted here. Part of this page will, in future, be devoted to a series of Literary Competitions. A new problem will be set each week. Numbers I and 2, proposed in our last issue, are repeated below. Number 3 will be set next week.

1. A prize of fifteen dollars is offered for the best serious lyric written in not more than four ordinary limerick stanzas. (Entries for this competition must be mailed in time to reach The Saturday Review office not later than the morning of October 17th.)
2. A prize of fifteen dollars is offered for the most characteristic fragment, in not more than 350 words, from the preface to "Columbus-A Comedy," by George Bernard Shaw. (Entries for this competition must be mailed in time to reach The Saturday Review office not later than the morning of October 24th.)

The entries for Competition No. I will be reviewed and the prize awarded in our issue of October 29.

Intending competitors are advised to read very carefully the rules printed below.

I cannot take any credit to myself for the idea of the test competition which I set last week. Christopher Morley, William Rose Benét, and Leonard Bacon were offered a prize of one cent for

The best short nonsense lyric beginning with the line, "It's daffodil time in New Zealand."
There once was such a lyric. It was written by an undergraduate friend of mine, but, so far as I know, never printed. All that I can now recall is the chorus which was helped out by a tune that must have heen begotten by a Salvation Army hymn on a Victorian drawing-room ballad:

It's daffodil time in New Zealand Down where the kiwi sings, The homeland, the fair land, the free land, Whose sons are the scions of kings;
Under the old eucalyptus,
Where the lithe platypi roam
Each southern Spring
Daffodils bring
Mem'ries of Ho-ome Swe-eet Ho-ome!
I hope this will not take any wind out of the competitors' sails. Mr. Bacon writes to me asking whether the eland is an Australasian bird; but I am not giving away any hints about rhymes. So far, Mr. Morley has sustained an awful silence, "apart, sat on a hill retired." Personally, I am backing Mr. Benét to win the prize. No outsiders have entered up to the time of writing, but anything may happen before the rival lyrics appear in the next Saturday Review.

## RULES

(Competitors failing to comply with these rules will be disqualified)

1. Envelopes should be addressed to "The Competitions Editor, The Saturday Reviez of Litcrature, 25 West 45 th Street, New York City." The number of the competition (e.g., "Competition I") must be written on the top left hand corner.
2. All MSS. must be legible-typewritten if possible-and should bear the name or psuedonym of the author. Only one side of the paper should be used. Prose entries must be clearly marked off at the end of each fifty words. MSS. cannot be returned.
3. The Saturday Revicw reserves the right to print the whole or part of any entry. The decision of the Competitions Editor is final and he can in no circumstances enter into correspondence.

"M
1 ODERN readers," says Johm O' London's Weekly, "are apt to imagine that tales of fantastic adventure are of modern growth, but the Greeks in this, as in most forms of literary effort, were our predecessors. The Grecian public was as avid of marvelous adventures as we are: so much so that Lucian, who fiourished in
the second century A. D., felt compelled to satirize the too-prolific romancers who wrote of their adventures as being actual events. He wrote his 'Veracious History' to poke fun at them and, at the same time, rebuke the public for their credulity. Unrebuke the public for their credulity. Cnhe had never had any extraordinary advenhe had never had any extraordinary adven-
tures. Still, that is of small disadvantage, tures. Still, that is of small disadvantage, for it occurred to him that he might re-
sort to lying as other writers did. But sort to lying as other writers did. But he points out that he differs from his rivals in this: they asserted that their narratives were true; he acknowledged that his story was pure fiction.
He set sail and traversed the Mediterranean in safety till he had passed the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar). But soon
afte: be met with a tremendous storm; the whirlwind carried the ship into the air, and he gate up all hope. But by happy chance he landed on the Moon.
"His description of life on this planet strains credulity. There are no women: children are bom from the calf o: a man's leg, though some are produced by certain plants. The inhabitants do not die but dissolve into smoke when their davs are ended. They can take out their eyes at pleasure. They eat by snuffing up the scent of frogs, which fly about in the air.
"There is no need to multiply his exThere is no need to multiply his ex-
travagances, which outdo those of Muntracagances, wheh outdo those of Mun-
chausen, who is supposed to have taken chausen, who is supposed to have taken
some hints from the 'Veracious History.' some hints from the 'Veracious History.' Oddy enough, Lucian wrote another ac-
count of a Voyare to the Moon in one of count of a Voyage to the Moon in one of his 'Dialogues.' In this the Cynic philosopher, Menippus, reached the moon by at taching wings to his shoulders like Icarus. The outrageous adventures of the 'Veracious History' are wanting, and Lucian derotes his pages to a cutting satire on the
waring sects of philosophers."

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