# ILDA DOOLITTLE AND OTHER POETS OF NEW SCHOOL APPRAISED

critic than poet. Miss Lowell finds that

John Gould Fletcher has written some

fine things, and she says his tribute to

Lincoln is the finest that has been writ-

And patiently, through the dull bitter years

Uncared and uncared for, starts to grow

"You see the influence of Whitman here.

Stories From the Screen Thousands of persons, as they have atched the phantom figures move about he screen in the film theatres, have doubt wondered how the story which they less wondered how the story which they are acting was originally told. William Addison Lathrop, one of the most prolific moving picture dramatists, has collected twenty-four of his plays and had them printed in a volume in the exact form in which they were first submitted to the pro-ducers. They are merely skeleton stories, stripped of everything save what is neces-sary to understand the action. Mr. Lathrop says that they make no claim to literary merit, yet there will doubtless be many readers who will like them for their own sake aside from their interest as the raw material of the unspoken drama. The vol-ume contains also one full scenario, show-ing how the plays are put together by the une contains also one full scenario, snow-ing how the plays are put together by the directors for photographing for the screen. LITTLE STORIES FROM THE SCREEN. By William Addison Lathrop. Hiustrated. New York: Britton Publishing Company. 11.25.

# FREE VERSE AND THE IMAGISTS IN THE AMERICAN POETIC REVIVAL

Amy Lowell's Critical Estimate of Robinson, Frost, Hilda Doolittle and Others-Pound's Note of Protest and an Anthology

ten. It begins:

of siles

SEVERAL volumes of verse lay on the discussion of Miss Declittle is one of my table. Beside them was Amy Lowels's reasons for thinking that she is a better "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry." There were Ezra Pound's latest book, a collection of new verse edited by Alfred Kreymborg, Vachel Lindsey's "Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems," Witter Bynner's "Grenstone Poems," Matthew Arnold's excellent selection of Wordsworth's best verse and some others.

Like a gaunt, scraggly pine Which lifts its head above the mournful syndhills: Priscilla Ames, who had come in with Doctor McFabre and Dick Owen, was turning the leaves of volume after vol-

"Oh, you've got Amy Lowell's book! she exclaimed as soon as her eye caught the title.

"I like her poetry," she explained. "Of course you do," said 1. "She is a New Englander and so are you. She is a sister of President Lowell, of Harvard University, and she is a woman of high social standing.' She can command attention where others less fortunately affected by the accident of birth are unheard. You New Englanders are clannish."

"That is not a kind thing to say," remarked The Lady, who had entered the room in time to catch the last sentence.

"Not if you look at it in the right way." I explained. "Claunishness, properly understood, is one of the finest human traits. It is what keeps families together. It is what makes cities great and prosperous. It is only patriotism in another guise. I have no sympathy for internationalists. When you attempt to spread the sentiment of patriotism over the whole world it becomes so thin that there is nothing left of it, not even loyalty

to a group." "Hear! Hear!" exclaimed Owen.

"I am glad you agree with me." said I. "You will also agree with me when I say that concentration is the essence of all virtues as well as the virtue of all essences.

Clannishnes is only a form of concentration. But we are getting a long way from Amy Lowell. I am not at all surprised that Priscilla admires her. She is woman of great intellectual gifts. It is my present opinion, subject to revision, that she is greater as a critic than as a poet. She calls herself an imagist and writes free verse. This is only another way of saying that she has fallen a victim to the allurements of the latest poetic fad and uses a verse form so different from that to which we have been accustomed that it repels rather than attracts. The plain man who could read Burns or Wordsworth with understanding and delight would turn in despair from the verse of the imagists." "What is an imagist?" Doctor Mc-

Fabre asked, as he picked up Wordsworth life as an intelligent and acute study of and began to read the great "Ode on Inan important intellectual movement in timations of Immortality." America. It is admirably done. It is "I do not think the world is much more difficult to see how it could have been

interested in the definition that you seem to be," I replied. "It is a matter that occupies the attention of those who still care more for the technique than the substance of poetry. Yet one who wishes to

looking over "Lustra," containing his understand all the intellectual movelatest work. ments, the little ones as well as the big ought to know something about the new gifts," said I, "but as I read him I find movement in poetry, of which imagism him in revolt against accepted stand-

said I, "you may find in the new kind of poetry something worthy of attention." "But I find some beautiful things in this Anthology," said The Lady. "Is my taste depraved?"

"Oh no. There are many beautiful poems in it, but they are fine in spite of their form and not because of it." GEORGE W. DOUGLAS.

TENDENCIES IN MODERN AMERICAN POETRY By Amy Lowell, New York: The Macmilian Commany, 12:50, LUBTRA, with earlier poems, By Esra Pound, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 11:50, O'HERS, An anthology of new yorse. Edited by Alfred Kreynhorg, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 11:23.

THE GREAT WAR IS LIKE THE CRUSADES

Men Are Fighting for an Ideal of Democratic Govern-

ment on Earth

Out of the ruck of innumerable and more or less valueless "war books" bavid Jayne Hill's "The Rebuilding of Europe" emerges outstandingly. The eminent jurist writes out of the background of intimate experience with European policies and diplomacy and from the philosophic depths of a trained historian and a university professor. Doctor Hill served, after leaving his academic chair, is United States Minister to republican Switzerland and democratic Nether lands, and as ambassador to autocratic and imperialistic Germany. The very title of his book is construc-

tive. The text considers the great war only in relation to its consequences. It surveys old Europe and forecasts the promise and achievements of the new Europe. The pre-liminaries on which he bases his conclusions are as valuable as his ultimate proph ecies. Through a carefully studied and accurately informed discussion of the deectes. velopment of diverging governmental ideals and national and racial "geists" he informs the reader of the primary causes of the world conflagration. Many perplexities of diverse and conflicting policies are clari-fied. The evolutionary transfer of sovcreighty from the State to people is pointed out in its relation to the war. The climax comes in Doctor Hill's statement that not tince the Crusaders battled for the Christion faith has there been waged a war so abstract in its aspirations and aims. Two opposed principles of novereign phil-osophy are keenly defined in their life-and-death struggle—imperialism at its list des-

perate stand and democracy, wide-spread-ing and impelled by the will for victory. The weaknesses and the strength of both causes are keenly and impartially presented. Past faiths are shown as disin-tegrating, and the new internationalism, which Germany has unwittingly and unwillingly precipitated, is haled as the hope of e future. "The Rebuilding of Europe" has the asset

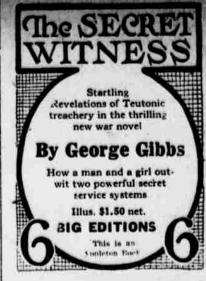
of scholarliness without dryness or pedan-try. It is brilliant as well as philosophic, The reasoning is clear and readily followed, the facts and principles come from the wealth of knowledge and research of a easoned scholar. Because he is also a great diplomatist and a statesman his work the more stimulating, expert and uthoritative.

THE RESULTIONS OF EUROPE. By David Jayne Hill, New York: The Century Com-pany, \$1.50.

### Dr Howe's Remedies

Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, has written one of the most inflammatory books since the outbreak of the European war. It bears the ubiquitous title "The High Cost of Living," which in itself predisposes the "common peepul" favorably toward a pose, is because she is intellectually prethe "common peepul" favorably toward a Russian massacre of all profiteers, and conafter all, her book is likely to have a long tension massacre of an promeers, and con-versely all food profileers to a more sys-tematic gouging of the average citizen. The book furnishes sufficient provocation to both, Mr. Howe explains, with the aid of con-gressional, State and international reports, the workings of the various boards of trade, chambers of commerce, produce, cattle and cotton exchanges and shows first how the cotton exchanges and shows first how the Ezra Pound one of the greatest poets of producer is forced either to sell under the buyers' conditions or not at all, and then the day," said Priscilla, who had been now the ultimate consumer is muleted by the same forces. Exchanges, railroads and banks are all eminently guilty in this "blockade" of the American people. This line of blockade, effectively shutting off the producer from the consumer, is more com-plete and more dangerous than the U-boat

Trudy and Timothy in Book A little girl to whom "Trudy and Timothy" was read during its serial run in a child's magazine was delighted when her father took the story home to her in book form. Her eyes sparkled and she asked eagerly, "May I have it?" It is the story of a little girl who went from the city to live on a New Hampshire farm while her It we on a New Hampshire farm while her father and mother were seeking health in the South. There is a little boy and a tame hen, a Santa Claus man, the first sight of an airship which the little girl helps to win a race, a real store which the girl and the boy manage and any number of exciting and interesting adventures, and the survising return of her marents when the surprising return of her parents when the little girl least expect them. It is an altogether pleasing story that will be read with interest by children ten years old. TRUDY AND TIMOTHY By Bertha Currier Porter, illustrated by May Alken, Philadel phia: The Penn Publishing Company, 51.



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# The Germans Hate Louis Raemaekers!

\_11.58 Not

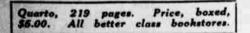
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HILDA DOOLITTLE Indeed, Whitman is the inspiration of many of the new poets. Some of them, as Ezra Pound has done, frankly admit their indebtedness. Others imitate and say nothing. Miss Lowell has many fine things to say about Edward Arlington Robinson, but she might have traced his poetical origin a little more clearly. There is a Wordsworthian quality about him which becomes strikingly manifest if one reads the two men alternately, a quality of simplicity and directness that moves straight ahead with the story

without recourse to the tricks or the lazi

nesses of lesser poets. Miss Lowell finds

Robinson a link between the poetry of

the past and that of the present. Robert

Frost, Edgar Lee Masters and Carl Sand-

berg connect Robinson with the imagists.

I confess that I cannot understand how

she can like Sandberg, yet she quotes

one of the prosiest bits of stuff I ever saw

put forth as verse and confesses that 'it

is little short of sublime.' This, I sup-

disposed to enjoy the freak verse. Yet,

done better or more sympathetically."

"I see that some one in London calls

"Mr. Pound undoubtedly has poetic

e Breshkovsky's own story, edited by one in friends, Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, be editor of the Woman's Journal. No on any phase of the Russian Revolution to this amazing narrative of "Baboushka" the is affectionately called, who has spent stile in Siberia and has lived to witness the

times has had a more dramatic

00,000 words, and the latter half net-revealing letters written by



is a feature. Miss Lowell tells us that only of verse form, but of life ards. imagist verse is verse written in conform- itseif. Now, you know, poetry of revolt ity with certain tenets voluntarily adopted is always of transient interest. The only by the poets as being those by which they poetry that lives is that which contains consider the best poetry to be produced." a same application of great ideas to an The primary purpose of the imagists is intelligent conception of life. It has a to produce a picture or image in the moral content, not in the sense that it is mind of the reader. They discard rhythm didactic, but in the sense that it is based and use what they call cadence instead. on the fundamental moralities on which If I understand them aright they think the world has agreed as necessary to an that the ordinary rhymed metrical verse orderly and progressive society. Mr. bears about the same relation to great Pound challenges these and announces poetry that the music of a hymn tune that he is going his own gait regardbears to the Tannhaeuser overture. It less of what the world thinks. The road is a perfectly comprehensible theory. to great poetry does not lead in that di-Some poetic things have been produced rection. Neither does it lie in the direcaccording to its formula. Miss Lowell tion toward which is headed that group says that Hilda Doolittle, daughter of of writers of new verse from which Al-Professor Doolittle, director of the Flower fred Kreymborg has drawn for his second Observatory of the University of Pennanthology. Here is a sample. It is a sylvania, is one of the greatest of the poem called 'Axiom' and is written by imagists. She admits that John Gould Walter Conrad Arensberg. Listen to it:

Fletcher and herself are the other two From a determinable horizon of the noteworthy trilogy of American imagists. Here is something of Miss Doollttle's. It is from "The Helmsman"; O be swiftthe other

we have always known you wanted us. We fled inland with our flocks, we pastured them in hollows, cut off from the wind

and the salt track of the marsh

We worshiped in land-

we stepped past wood-flowers, we forgot your tang.

we brushed wood-grass. . . We were enchanted with the fields. the tufts of coarse grass in the shorter grass-

we loved all this But now, our boat climbs-hesitates-

O be swiftwe have always known you wanted us.

"I can see the shore of the sea, its marshy tracts and the sheltered places, and I can see the boat struggling with the waves. It is all so true!" exclaimed Priscilla.

"Whether you call it poetry or not, there is something fine in it," I admitted. "Her poem on 'Circe,' in which the woman who could entice all men to her laments the absence of the one man of her heart, is a wonderful achievement. I am not a woman, but I like to think that she has revealed the heart of her

But I would give up rock-fringes of coral and the inmost chamber of my island palace and my own sitts and the whole region of my power and magic for your stance."

"But why would not that sound just as well printed as prose?" asked Owen. "It would," said I. "It would be rhythmical prose of great beauty. But I will not quarrel with any one who wishes to chop it up into short lines beginh without capital letters and call it postry,

blockade, according to Mr. Howe

The author sees a remedy in the exper-ences of Australia, Denmark, New Zealand and Germany where co-operative dairies and municipally-owned abattoirs and transpor-tation facilities enable the producer and consumer to get together. He also suggests the extension of the parcel post so as to permit the mailing of everything fre-single egg to a cow or a ton of coal. Howe has great faith in the single-tax philosophy as the best means to prevent a tenant-farmer problem in this country such as has harassed England for so many genrations

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. By Prederick G. Howe, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.59.

### Teamwork by Fourteen Novelists

Fourteen American authors had a great deal of fun in writing a composite novel about suffrage and American politics. The result of their united efforts is a thrilling. absorbing work that has a dash of love throughout, virility in each line and a decided punch in every one of the fourteen

chapters. "The Sturdy Oak" is a suphemistic title intended to describe the strang, chivalrous oak of manhood protecting the modest, shrinking violet of womankind from the fith of a storm-beset political world, Briefly, the book deals with the troubles Hriefly, the book deals with the troubles that beset one George Remington, "sturdy oak" candidate for district attorney in a war-boom town. Being inexperienced, he makes the fatal mistake of taking sides on the suffrage question, vigorously The suffrage question, vigorously denoun-ing the votes-for-women crusade at the outset of his campaign. Then, between the young politician finds no rest until he is finally elected by the women themselves. But Remington has considerably changed his views before this delightful denouement. It is surprising with what smoothness the store, fows along. Few readers indeed story flows along. Few readers, indeed, would know that the book was not written by a single author were it not for the frank announcement at the outset. These are the authors of the different chapters; Samuel Merwin, Harry Leon Wilson, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Canfield, Kathleen Norris, Henry Kitchell Webster, Anne O'Hagan, Mary Heaton, Alice Duer Miller, Ethel Watts Mumford, Marjorie Benton Cook, William Allen White, Mary Austin and Leroy Scott. Mary Austin furnished the theme and Elizabeth Jordan edited the result.

THE STURDY OAK: A Composite Novel of American Politics by Fourteen American Aa-thors. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40.

## Fabre for Children

Jean Henri Fabre's scientific stories for Jean Henri Fabre's scientific stories for children are so popular in France that the book containing them has run through nigeteen editions. He is known on this sids of the ocean chiefly as a student of insact life. His scientific knowledge is broader than that. In the book for young people he describes the mineral wonders under the earth, as well as the plant and animal life on lis surface. A translation "And so on for four pages. This is sheer idiocy. Mr. Kreymborg is the man who welcomed Alfred Watts as a new free-verse poet of great promise. Alfred Watts is now known to be the joint creation of Joyce Kilmer and Margaret Widdemer, who agreed to write in free animal life on its surface. A translation of the nineteenth edition of the French book verse the most meaningless things they of the initeteenth edition of the French book has appeared. It reminds one in form of the Rollo books of two or three generations ago. This means that the dialogue is rather stiff and constrained. Yet the story that is told is sc fascinating that it will hold the attention of the reader. The adult winnes scientific education has been neglected will get as much pleasure from it as the children. THE STORYBOOG OF BUIENCE. Dr Jeau could think of and send them to the magazines that printed that sort of thing. They were both surprised and gratified at the success of their plan. for it vindicated their own judgment of

THE STORYBOOK OF ACTENCE. I Reprint Rebre Transisted by Plaren nable Wekpril, New York; The

sex when she makes Circe say:

for your glance.

the quality of much of what faddists now accept as poetry." "I think I shall stick to old-fashioned verse as a steady diet," said Dr. McFabre, "If you take Miss Lowell as a guide," it is not great poetry or great prose, at

"What does it mean?" asked Owen. "I can get no meaning out of it, but I suppose it may be intended to produce the same effect on you and me that we received when we first tried to understand the axioms in our geometry. It is an abuse of language to call that sort of stuff poetry. Language is misused in the same way when Mr. Kreymborg calls one of his own productions poetry, He writes: We have a one-room home. You have a two-room, a three-room, fourwe have a one-room home because a one-room home is all we have. We have a one-room home because a one-room home holds all we have. We have a one-room home because as do not not

because we do not want

two-room, three-room, four-room.

absent spectacularly from a midnight

which has yet to make public a midnight to the first place incompatibly copied

in observance of the necessary end

self-containe

of goods opposed tangentically."

than the general direction

the simultaneous insularity of a structure

a little longer