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radiate; they stand there, so sharply defined, that we can neither add nor subtract an iota from them; they do not dilate in the imagination. The other kind of book gives us hazy, vague, only half-discernible figures, and for such books there is little to be said. The author has not seen, or has not projected, his ideas properly.

This preamble is necessary to any general comment on **Mr. Bruce Marshall's** new novel. He does not bother, except at the end, to use the camera at all. He works in a great, big, untidy, scene-painter's studio. Cigarette stubs are all over the place; press-cuttings to suggest ideas; flashlight photographs of typical figures in the social world—such as the armament millionaire; the Church of England bishop who lives on *arrière-pensée* and diplomatic ambiguity; the beautiful spy; the "hotcha" daughter of the millionaire; the clerks whose bowler-hats rub rims in the subway every morning; sketches of these litter the studio; preliminary scrawls make the walls gay; there is a large number of blatantly masculine books. And on his scaffolding Mr. Marshall, *con brio*, is flashing in the bright and bitter cartoon which he calls **Luckypenny** (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.).

If you feel like saying, as you survey his mobile panorama, "I don't think it's particularly realistic," Mr. Marshall will roar, with the greatest good humour, "Realistic? What rubbish! Don't you recognize them? Don't we all know them?" And you say, "Oh, yes, I recognize them." And there is no more to be said, for you are delighted to watch the big brush sweep in, with a few strokes, another bright and bitter caricature. . . .

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The adventures of Mr. Luckypenny race fast and furious from the moment he ups and tells Cornelius Lamsden, the armament king (by the way, he is once referred to as Ramsden; but what matter—we recognize him just the same!) that his salary must be doubled. He goes off to Italy to bring out millions of lira in his wooden leg, is double-crossed, is helped by the beautiful spy, discovers about the forthcoming war with Abyssinia (just like that), gets away with his smuggled money, and, back in London, ups and tells Mr. Lamsden that he must now be made a co-director and partner, with a percentage on the sale of armaments to Italy. ("Yes," murmurs Mr. Luckypenny, "but don't forget the sale of armaments to Abyssinia, also.") Love enters in quintuplet formation when Cornelius Lamsden's daughter wants to marry Luckypenny's son; the wardenouncing bishop's son wants to marry Cornelius's daughter; Cornelius wants to marry Luckypenny's daughter; Luckypenny's daughter falls for the bishop's son; and the upshot of it all is a shot in the forehead for young Luckypenny, who has more ideals than hide, which is obviously a bad thing in this racket. Finally, Luckypenny is sent off to Spain, and here Mr. Marshall shows what he can do with a camera when he wants to. The end is realistic, sharp, cutting. It is the Spain of the hour, without any cartoon work. It comes as a sharp awakening after a glorious bit of farce.

Mr. Marshall, as we know from *The Uncertain Glory*, can do much better than this when he likes; and could do much better than *The Uncertain Glory* if he liked. But he does very well, either way. He might be summed up as a Linklater without the same warmth in his gusto. When you put down *Juan in China*, you really love those war-mongering rogues, such as Flanders. You don't give two hoots about the rascals in *Luckypenny*. The circus is over; it has been a grand circus; and there's the end of it. As entertainment, three or perhaps two stars; about a B plus; which is very high in these sad days.

Humour of a snobbish kind we get from **The Education of Hyman Kaplan** (Constable, 5s.). It appeared serially in the *New Yorker*, where a number of highbrows were vastly amused, as well they might be, at the howlers made by a foreign immigrant at a New York night-class. In the *New Yorker* it sounded pretty smart fun; taken in bulk it palls. One is tickled by Mr. Kaplan's use of *university*—"This is the twalfth univoisity of my marriage"; or his suggestion of a declension from *bad*, to *worse*, to *rotten*. It goes on too long, but one does form an affection for the fat man, which is an achievement for his inventor, **Mr. Leonard Q. Ross**.

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**Pinkney's Garden** (Collins, 7s. 6d.) is a moving and exhilarating study of a heroic woman who marries a young Suffolk market-gardener. His garden is on the edge of the sea, and the sea creeps in and in until it eats his bit of England completely away. Before that happens he has died, but Mary Pinkney fights on; builds and rebuilds the protecting wall; lives to see the tides recede and her bit of land come up from the ocean bottom; and finally sells it at an enormous price to a speculator. Here is a bit of authentic life, offered us with the most disarming modesty by **Mr. Neil Bell**. It is done with such simple artlessness that nothing—as is right—emerges but the figures of real men and women with the salt air blowing about them. There is a natural, simple heroism to these Suffolk people that does not diminish their humanity while increasing our own.

## LIFE IN THE RAW

Reviews by H. E. BATES

THOSE who admired *Studs Lonigan* will find an impressive portrayal of the same slums of Chicago, by the same writer, in **Fellow Countrymen** (Constable, 8s. 6d.)—but this time in the short story form. Here are nearly forty stories which are a selection from **Mr. J. T. Farrell's** huge output, contained in America in three separate volumes, *Calico Shoes*, *Guillotine Party*, and *Can All This Grandeur Perish?* Mr. Farrell, by this selection of stories alone, impresses me greatly. He impresses for several reasons. He has lived, worked, struggled, and suffered in the tough world he is describing, and this gives his work an inherent toughness and bitterness beside which the toughness of other Americans—Ernest Hemingway, for example—seems superficial and slightly counterfeit. I suspect Mr. Hemingway of the worst kind of inverted sentimentalism. Mr. Farrell can never be so suspected. The bare bone of life is there, in the brutality of slum landlord to tenant and the cruelty of toughs towards Negroes, as two examples, before ever Mr. Farrell writes a word. He impresses further by his natural simplicity, as opposed to the artificial simplicity of Mr. Hemingway, towards whatever section of life he chooses to depict. He never raises his voice, never beats big drums of sensationalism and anger, never puts on red lights of irony. His world is brutal, harsh, bitter, wickedly ignorant; yet he manages not only to depict it unforgettably, but to touch it with pity and humour. He is never literary; his stuff is picked up raw, as it were, straight from the gutter, complete with its garbage, muck, and fag-ends of humanity. In short, let me urge *Fellow Countrymen* on all thinking readers.

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And also **Mr. E. J. O'Brien's** yearly volume, **The Best Short Stories** (Cape, 7s. 6d.), by which it is possible to compare twenty-four English exponents of the short story with thirteen American. On the American side there are scarcely any new names, Faulkner, Hemingway, Saroyan, Kay Boyle, Paul Horgan,

and Morley Callaghan all contributing to the stories; but there is one impressively new-comer, Mr. R. H. Linn, with a story *The Intrigue of Mr. S. Yamamoto*, in which the idiom is a delightful kind of what I best describe as japanned English. The book is a gem. On the English side there are stories by V. S. Pritchett, Michael Sadleir, Frank O'Connor, Geraint Goodwin, I. Halward, and others as well known which stand up, for artistic finish and life, against the best of the American.

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My impression that it is often a mistake in policy to sweep up an author's workshop after his death is strengthened, if anything, by **Pavements at Anderby**, by the late **Winifred Holtby** (Collins, 7s. 6d.). It is a doubtful service to a writer of considerable talent, that was itself late in developing, to rehash for us some of her earliest, immature, and in some cases frankly sentimental stories. But I suppose her now ironically large posthumous will welcome this evidence of the development of her potentially great talent.

## POISON—NOT TO BE TAKEN—

(Continued from page 35)

insurance company would be delighted to pay him on their books. But he's got to begin to care now, and he just hates the idea."

"He promised to let you overhaul him," reminded Glen.

"And a fat lot of good that'll be, if he does do anything I tell him afterwards."

"You don't think he will?"

"Not he. It's become a sort of point of honour. You were wrong about the Christ Science, Rona. He may think he approves of principles, but what the old idiot really feels though I dare say he doesn't know it, is that he never needed a doctor in his life yet and damn' well not going to begin needing one now. Well, it's no business of mine."

"It's a pity, if he's going to be stupid," E said, a little absently.

WE turned out of the gates and into the road which led to the village. Our house, the only other except Oswald's Gable, the big place where the Waterhouses lived, was only a few yards farther.

Before we reached it, Glen suddenly laughed. "Did you notice Angela? Green's jealous, poor girl. John had something to do with him for a wonder, and she wasn't the centre of the sick-room picture."

Frances smiled. "Poor Angela! Yes, I'm afraid she's become rather fond of her ailment. And indigestion, too, almost her pet one."

"I've noticed before that Angela is getting inclined to look on indigestion as her prerogative," I agreed.

"That's what was making me laugh,"

Glen.

We were still taking the affair lightly, you in spite of the ominous sound of the word "gastric ulcer." I wonder what our reaction would have been if someone had advanced the theory then that John's twinges were not due to natural indigestion at all, but to minute doses of arsenic; and not only that, but that the poison was being administered to him by one of the very persons who had sat at his dinner-table that night.

We should probably have received the news with an almost amused incredulity—just as we did when, in due course, the contention was actually made.

(To be continued.)

No sooner are we supplied with everything that nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.—DR. JOHNSON.