When she read the 1842 report on children employed in UK mines, Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861) was appalled. She was among other influential writers who wrote protest literature about the disastrous state of affairs for children as young as four or five.

In this rhymed stanza work, entitled "The Cry of the Children," Barrett Browning speaks for those young boys and girls who wore rags, ate insufficient food and worked long days in deplorable conditions.

Known for her courage in expressing her own views on subjects—including social injustice—Barrett Browning was undaunted by 19th-century societal restrictions placed on women. She said the words which needed saying despite how others might view them (or her).

These are the words she wrote on behalf of the children. Her poem was first published, during August of 1843, in a widely-read magazine called *Blackwood's Edinburgh*.

---

**The Cry of the Children**

By Elizabeth Barrett Browning

Pheu pheu, ti prosderkesthe m ommasin, tekna;  
[Ah me! ah me! why do ye look at me so, my children? ]—The "Medea" of Euripides.

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers,  
Ere the sorrow comes with years?  
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers, —  
And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;  
The young birds are chirping in the nest;  
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;  
The young flowers are blooming in the west—  
But the young, young children, O my brothers,  
They are weeping bitterly!

They are weeping in the playtime of the others,  
In the country of the free.

Do you question the young children in the sorrow,  
Why their tears are falling so?  
The old man may weep for his to-morrow  
Which is lost in Long Ago —  
The old tree is leafless in the forest —  
The old year is ending in the frost —  
The old wound, if stricken, is the sorest —  
The old hope is hardest to be lost:  
But the young, young children, O my brothers,  
Do you ask them why they stand  
Weeping sore before the bosoms of their mothers,  
In our happy Fatherland?

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,  
And their looks are sad to see,  
For the man's grief abhorrent, draws and presses  
Down the cheeks of infancy —  
"Your old earth," they say, "is very dreary;"
"Our young feet," they say, "are very weak!"
Few paces have we taken, yet are weary—
   Our grave-rest is very far to seek!
Ask the old why they weep, and not the children,
   For the outside earth is cold—
And we young ones stand without, in our bewildering,
   And the graves are for the old!"

"True," say the children, "it may happen
   That we die before our time!
Little Alice died last year her grave is shapen
   Like a snowball, in the rime.
We looked into the pit prepared to take her—
   Was no room for any work in the close clay:
From the sleep wherein she lieth none will wake her,
   Crying, 'Get up, little Alice! it is day.'
If you listen by that grave, in sun and shower,
   With your ear down, little Alice never cries;
Could we see her face, be sure we should not know her,
   For the smile has time for growing in her eyes,—
And merry go her moments, lulled and stilled in
   The shroud, by the kirk-chime!
It is good when it happens," say the children,
   "That we die before our time!"

Alas, the wretched children! they are seeking
   Death in life, as best to have!
They are binding up their hearts away from breaking,
   With a cerement from the grave.
Go out, children, from the mine and from the city—
   Sing out, children, as the little thrushes do—
Pluck you handfuls of the meadow-cowslips pretty
   Laugh aloud, to feel your fingers let them through!
But they answer, "Are your cowslips of the meadows
   Like our weeds anear the mine?"
Leave us quiet in the dark of the coal-shadows,
   From your pleasures fair and fine!

"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
   And we cannot run or leap—
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
   To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping—
   We fall upon our faces, trying to go;
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
   The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.
For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
   Through the coal-dark, underground—
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
   In the factories, round and round.

"For all day, the wheels are droning, turning,—
   Their wind comes in our faces,—
Till our hearts turn,—our heads, with pulses burning,
   And the walls turn in their places
Turn the sky in the high window blank and reeling—
   Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall,—
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling—
   All are turning, all the day, and we with all!—
And all day, the iron wheels are droning;
   And sometimes we could pray,
'O ye wheels,' (breaking out in a mad moaning)
   'Stop! be silent for to-day!'"

Ay! be silent! Let them hear each other breathing
   For a moment, mouth to mouth—
Let them touch each other's hands, in a fresh wrenching
   Of their tender human youth!
Let them feel that this cold metallic motion
   Is not all the life God fashions or reveals—
Let them prove their inward souls against the notion
   That they live in you, or under you, O wheels!—
Still, all day, the iron wheels go onward,
As if Fate in each were stark;  
And the children's souls, which God is calling sunward,  
Spin on blindly in the dark.

Now tell the poor young children, O my brothers,  
To look up to Him and pray —  
So the blessed One, who blesseth all the others,  
Will bless them another day.

They answer, "Who is God that He should hear us,  
While the rushing of the iron wheels is stirred?  
When we sob aloud, the human creatures near us  
Pass by, hearing not, or answer not a word!  
And we hear not (for the wheels in their resounding)  
Strangers speaking at the door:  
Is it likely God, with angels singing round Him,  
Hears our weeping any more?"

"Two words, indeed, of praying we remember;  
And at midnight's hour of harm, —  
"Our Father," looking upward in the chamber,  
We say softly for a charm.  
We know no other words, except "Our Father,"  
And we think that, in some pause of angels' song,  
God may pluck them with the silence sweet to gather,  
And hold both within His right hand which is strong.  
"Our Father!" If He heard us, He would surely  
(For they call Him good and mild)  
Answer, smiling down the steep world very purely,  
"Come and rest with me, my child."

"But, no!" say the children, weeping faster,  
"He is speechless as a stone;  
And they tell us, of His image is the master  
Who commands us to work on.  
Go to!" say the children,—"up in Heaven,  
Dark, wheel-like, turning clouds are all we find!  
Do not mock us; grief has made us unbelieving —  
We look up for God, but tears have made us blind."  
Do ye hear the children weeping and disproving,  
"O my brothers, what ye preach?  
For God's possible is taught by His world's loving —  
And the children doubt of each.

And well may the children weep before you;  
They are weary ere they run;  
They have never seen the sunshine, nor the glory  
Which is brighter than the sun:  
They know the grief of man, without its wisdom;  
They sink in the despair, without its calm —  
Are slaves, without the liberty in Christland, —  
Are martyrs, by the pang without the palm, —  
Are worn, as if with age, yet unretrievably  
No dear remembrance keep,—  
Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly:  
Let them weep! let them weep!

They look up, with their pale and sunken faces,  
And their look is dread to see,  
For they think you see their angels in their places,  
With eyes meant for Deity; —

"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,  
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's heart, —  
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,  
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?  
Our blood splashes upward, O our tyrants,  
And your purple shews your path;  
But the child's sob curses deeper in the silence  
Than the strong man in his wrath!"

The impact of this poem, upon the collective conscience of UK citizens, was substantial. Barrett Browning’s words helped to arouse people in Britain to reform how young working-class children were being treated.