NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Invention the mother of necessity? The conference on "Science and Labour in the Modern World," now proceeding at the British Empire Exhibition will serve a good purpose if it induces people—and especially the business men of this country—to consider the challenge implied in this question. If the conference shows that nearly everybody would make a sacrifice if the demand for manual labour should lead indirectly to increased employment, it is an idea too complex to be grasped in its entirety.

But, on the other hand, the march of progress seems to be going to the working classes. They have been the first to feel the effects of the new machinery. The anxiety of these classes is well-founded; and occasionally their apprehensions are justified. That an invention, therefore, to reduce the demand for manual labour should lead indirectly to increased employment was an idea too complex to be grasped in its entirety. (Our italics.)

Assuming for the moment the indirect consequences of inventions to be as stated by the writer, it is obvious that they do not solve the problem of the direct dealing with the subject of the third meeting of the Labour in Production Conference, "The Cooperation of Science and Industry," he speaks of the difficulties that arise, and asks:

Is it possible, under present-day industrial conditions, to secure for the worker opportunities for the development of his personality and pleasures in his work and in his spare time, undaunted by possible changes in his occupation? Can the worker expect to be safeguarded against even small changes which may endanger his continued usefulness in his present industry? Elsewhere in the same journal there appears a review of Mr. Bertrand Russell's "Laws, or the Future of Science," in which the reviewer states:

"The choicest, briefest, and most illuminating of all science-related books, this is a book that man collectively is already reading, and which man individually is already studying. Its influence on the whole is reducing his individuality, and that Steiner, who attacks this tendency with science instead of living by it."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Bertrand Russell, whose ability to grasp a complex idea will not be denied, takes up a standpoint very much the same as that of the "unattached" machine-smaller previously spoken of. The reviewer of his book criticizes him as follows:

"In one sense this is all too commonplace—this is what we make it, and all implementations are only good or bad as we use them well or ill. But Mr. Russell doubtless intends his book to be more than commonplace; and, if, so, he should have made more of it, and not left so much out of the picture. He has left medicine almost entirely out of the picture, both curative and preventive; and that is a big omission. But, bigger omission than that, he has left the scientific spirit out of the picture. The scientific spirit, we take it, is that which finds out what is true, and attempts to fit in with the results it has found out—rational imagination and imaginative reason.

However much governments or individuals may attempt to utilize the practical results of science, they cannot have those results and a scientific spirit. They cannot have more of science without the scientific spirit. (Our italics.)

We are resuming our own comments, but will here point out that if Mr. Russell had included a reference to the work of his colleague, he would have weakened his case; for if the immediate consequence of applying scientific discovery to industrial production, he would have presented the labourers so dispossessed, the efforts of medical and scientific life do not logically fit into the general scheme. Of course, this objection loses force if one asserts the proposition that a present displacement of labour leads to a future absorption of more labour, but we shall deal with that later.

Mr. Bertrand Russell, however, does not stand alone in this attitude. He is supported by a scientist of world-wide fame in Professor Frederick Soddy, whose writings on the subject are sufficiently well known to have received mention in the article with "Cartesian Economics" and "The Invention of Science." by Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. Price 6d. (Henderson: Present day, the Credit Research Library, 70, High Holborn, W.C.1.)
which we are concerned. We quote a typical passage from "Nature": "The living world contains a huge mass of energy, too large to be ignored, and we must take it into account.

A single machine may now do the work of tens of thousands of horses, each horse-power the equivalent of ten men working on an engine in the best case therefore, you cannot get." Here, then, is the limiting factor.

Revert, now, to the argument which we have quoted from "Nature" in regard to employment. It was said that "Nature" produces energy, but that we cannot absorb it. We can, however, absorb the energy which is produced by machines. We can, therefore, employ them in our factories, and thus reduce the number of men required to do the work. This is the limiting factor.

Here is the suggestion in the inverted proverb with which we opened these Notes. The truth is, however, that invention is not the only factor in the growth of industry. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney is a well-known example. The cotton gin made it possible to process raw cotton much more efficiently, and thus increased the growth of the cotton industry.

But let us first introduce another authority. Major C. H. Douglas, M.Inst.Mech.E., is one of those who, to use the words of "Nature", has spent his professional life in "the art of using the practical results of science." He has contributed to the fields of theoretical and practical mechanics, and in all the parts of the world, and in all the countries of the world. He has been a student of the subject in all the countries of the world. He has been a student of the subject in all the countries of the world. He has been a student of the subject in all the countries of the world. He has been a student of the subject in all the countries of the world.

In his book, "The Industrial Revolution," Major Douglas starts out by discussing the effect of the Industrial Revolution on society. He points out that the Industrial Revolution was a time of great change, and that it had a profound effect on the way people lived their lives. He also points out that the Industrial Revolution was a time of great opportunity, and that it allowed people to make great advancements in technology.

One of the most important developments of the Industrial Revolution was the invention of the steam engine. The steam engine was a revolutionary invention, and it had a significant impact on the way people lived their lives. The steam engine allowed people to travel great distances, and it also made it possible to start factories in new and remote areas.

Another important development of the Industrial Revolution was the invention of the railroad. The railroad was a revolutionary invention, and it had a significant impact on the way people lived their lives. The railroad allowed people to travel great distances, and it also made it possible to start factories in new and remote areas.

In conclusion, the Industrial Revolution was a time of great change, and it had a profound effect on the way people lived their lives. The invention of the steam engine and the railroad were two of the most important developments of the Industrial Revolution, and they had a significant impact on the way people lived their lives.

To read more about the Industrial Revolution, please see the following sources:


I hope this information is helpful. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask.
Loans and War Risks

THE CASE OF CHINA—II

Last week we narrated from Dr. Huang’s book, as
how the financial interests behind the Foreign
Office of Great Britain, Germany, France, and
Japan, feared that the Russian will not give his con-
tract to lend money to China, and thus bad
China under the obligation to turn over to the
foreigners the Chinese currency. A provision of
the members of this federation of high-politico-financial
bodies, as was announced in the Crisp agreement which
brought her (a) to not
contract further external loans until the whole
of her debt was paid in dollars, (b) to give the
Contract syndicate the preference (if on equal
terms) over other lenders in respect of
their claims. China agreed, and was granted compensa-
tion in the sum of £150,000. In December the
final agreement for the Six-Power loan, “the usu-
ous misdeeds of the action of the group preventing its early consum-

tion.”

Taking advantage of the Balkan situation the group
sought to raise the interest rate from 5 to 5½ per
cent. China refused. The group then suggested that
it would add greatly to the burden of the country.
The final agreement was to the proposal of increasing the interest rate to 5½ per
cent and the agreement was again ready for signature at the end of Janu-
ary, 1913, when France and Russia raised objections to the appointment of the foreign
adviser made by China.

That the appointments should be held by non-
Chinese officials was one of the stipulations of the
agreement. This was further expressed in the following arrangements—the Salt Gabelle, the
Loan Department, and the Auditing Department of
the Ministry of Finance was to be American,
Mr. Ossian, a Dane; Herr Rumpf, a German;
and Segorski, an Italian. The writer quotes from
the “China Review” of R. G. Gibson’s

"Forces Mining and Undermining China”:

“Possibly your correspondent could
know no one but the government and foreign
capitalists to make this a
issue as between them, and that the public
would know, for the common good, and those
who only know how to exploit the
condition of the scientist can, according to
the view that money be goods without looking up
what they are sold for, and that the money
they sell are the goods of the scientist. But
they all, either as individuals or as
organizations, can, and ought to, support with their
public sympathy the interest of the scientist. Then
which is disinterestedly engaged in bringing about
a scientific administration of the money system.

(These “Notes” are being reprinted
distribution on leaves.)

A merchant shall hardly keep himself from wrongdoing;
And a butcher shall not be excused for his practice.
Many have sinned for a thing indifferent;
And he that seeketh to multiply gain will turn his eye away.
A nail shall wither itself in between buying and selling.
And air will thrust itself in between buying and selling.
(Exodus.)

order in the country restored, essential re-organization
effected, and general peace assured.

Twice during these negotiations have been placed
in end of the old world, and the new, the old, the new, old, and the new
style. On both these occasions obligations
had been put on the table of the foreigner for the prevention of such
a breach of faith. At the outset of these negotiations, the
these agencies were to be accepted the repayment of £150,000, in
5½ per cent. Instead of 5½ per cent. which had been the only
possible alternative for the government.

On the 25th of January, it is understood that the
Chinese asked the armistice to sign the
agreement. Further, it was understood that the signature of the agreement
in the following conditions: engagements to resign
suitable contracts of acceptable
prices for the post of the Salt Gabelle, the
Director of the Audit Department.

On the account of the National Loan, the
remittance of three foreign agents of high integrity and tried
experience, instructed by their government to present and
accept the foreign foreign palette. The latter was asked to present and
accept the foreign palette, subject to the approval of the foreign
minister to give the foreign syndicate the preference (if on equal
terms) over other lenders in respect of
their claims. China agreed, and was granted compensa-
tion in the amount of £150,000.

In December the
final agreement for the Six-Power loan, “the usu-
ous misdeeds of the action of the group preventing its early consum-

Those lawless and brawling officers were the
Chinese officials, the company of men who had
been promoted to positions of trust on the
basis of their connection with foreign powers.

It is the duty of every man who
knows what can be done to speak the truth
for investigation into why it is not done, and how
it can be done, if it is not done, and how
he should keep long silenced because this
issue as between them, and that the public
would know, for the common good, and those
who only know how to exploit the
case of the scientist can, according to
the view that money be goods without looking up
what they are sold for, and that the money
they sell are the goods of the scientist. But
they all, either as individuals or as
organizations, can, and ought to, support with their
public sympathy the interest of the scientist. Then
which is disinterestedly engaged in bringing about
a scientific administration of the money system.

Contemporary Criticism.

By C. M. Grieve.

I

Mr. Muir might well have declined on his title-page
with his book, "The China Crisis." Our present
situation in China is not to satisfy the deluded ears of cur-
rents, but to establish the confidence of those as such as
are of more solid and dignified influence, nor we
are to change the same.

Another comment on his new book must at least be
Kemn Yen’s most top-
portant; that he has changed his course, and is moving backwards.
For many of us had become weary—not only of those who worship

"Latitudes," by Edwin Muir. (New York: B. W. Huebsch & Co. $2.00.)
The Theatre.

By H. R. Buckle

The FINANCE AND THE ART.—III.

In the second of the series of articles (May 15) the theory of the economics of the stage was developed, and how the finance of the theatre is affected by the changes in the distribution of wealth. This subject has been much discussed in recent years, and is still a matter of keen interest.

In this article, I shall try to give a comprehensive view of the situation, and to point out the main factors which determine the financial success or failure of a theatre.

The first factor is the cost of the production. This includes the salaries of the actors, the fees of the director, and other expenses connected with the performance. The second factor is the revenue from admission fees, which is the most important source of income for the theatre.

The third factor is the competition from other theatres in the same city or town. The more theatres there are, the greater will be the competition, and the less likely it is that a particular theatre will be successful.

The fourth factor is the public's taste and preference. If the public is not interested in the type of plays being performed, the theatre will have difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of customers.

The fifth factor is the management's ability to control costs and expenses. A good manager can save money on various items, such as salaried positions and publicity, and thus increase the net profit of the theatre.

In conclusion, it is evident that the financial success of a theatre depends on many factors, and that careful consideration should be given to each of them in order to achieve maximum results.
Hassan.
AN INTERPRETATION.

In his introduction to "The Picture of Dorian Gray" Wilde warns his readers that they "may well be prepared to interpret the symbol in a work of art so deftly wrought that all the people now refuse to subscribe to the theory of the highest art invariably serving the purpose of life. He claims that modern art, as it is interpreted by its public, is not the art of the future but a past phenomenon.

"The only true artist, in a sense, is he who can create a world of beauty so perfect and harmonious that it will serve as a symbol of life for an eternity."

To this end, the artist must overcome the limitations of his own time and place, and create a new world of beauty that will endure beyond the individual who created it.

The artist's role is to create a new world of beauty that will serve as a symbol of life for an eternity. He must overcome the limitations of his own time and place, and create a new world of beauty that will endure beyond the individual who created it. This is the true artist, in a sense, the only true artist.

The artist must create a world of beauty so perfect and harmonious that it will serve as a symbol of life for an eternity. He must overcome the limitations of his own time and place, and create a new world of beauty that will endure beyond the individual who created it.

This is the true artist, in a sense, the only true artist.
Pastiche.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

MAY 6, 1924.

**THE DAY BEFORE EVERYDAY**.

Amongst the old volumes I happen to possess a perfect copy of an old Hindu manuscript containing a wealth of information according to my standards. It is a manuscript that has been translated into English, and it is known as "The Diary of a Country Parson." The book was written by a certain Sir David Johnson, who was a clergyman of the 18th century. It is considered a remarkable book in many respects, and it is said to be one of the finest commentaries on the ancient faith. The book is written in a style that is both charming and profound, and it contains much that is of interest to the modern reader.

**FUNCTIONS OF AN ANCIENT BOOK**.

The book is divided into several parts, each dealing with a different aspect of the parson's life. The first part is devoted to the parson's duties as a clergyman, and it describes the various rituals and ceremonies that he performed. The second part is devoted to the parson's life as a scholar, and it describes his studies and his research. The third part is devoted to the parson's life as a poet, and it describes his writing and his compositions. The fourth part is devoted to the parson's life as a friend, and it describes his relationships with other people.

**A MODERN INTERPRETATION**.

The book is not only a valuable source of information, but it is also a fascinating read. The parson's life is described in such a way that it is easy to understand and to appreciate. The book is written in a style that is both accessible and engaging, and it is easy to read and to enjoy. The book is a wonderful example of the power of the written word, and it is a testament to the enduring nature of the human spirit.

**A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE**.

I believe that this book is a valuable addition to any library, and I would recommend it to anyone who is interested in the history of the ancient faith. The book is a wonderful example of the power of the written word, and it is a testament to the enduring nature of the human spirit.

**A PRICELESS TREASURE**.

The book is a wonderful example of the power of the written word, and it is a testament to the enduring nature of the human spirit. It is a treasure that is worth preserving, and I would encourage anyone who is interested in the history of the ancient faith to read this book and to appreciate its value.
in the front row—by a process of natural selection, no doubt.

No, Paul, my boy, leave such small (by alone and go for the "funs or girgin'" of the evil. If you are so keen on recovering funds (at prices—and it's a hoardable ambition—try a fall with the money-monger, whose corner palaces have far more to do with preying charges than the tenants of little corner shops. All the same, these consumers' councils of years are a sound proposition. Once get them started and well-blooded and things will happen. They will soon become alive to the possibilities of the situation and before long we might expect something like this:

To the Chairman and Directors of The Amalgamated
Banks, Ltd.—It is the intention of the Supreme Council
of the Consumers' Associations to appoint credit supervisors
and to auditors to all head offices of the Amalgamated Banks,
and to nominate advisory committees in all districts to assist
branch managers in considering local requirements.

The reports of these auditors and advisory committees will
serve as a basis for recommendations from the Supreme Council
of the Treasury regarding the Note issue for the coming quarter,
etc., etc.

Now, then, Paul, get a move on.

LIFE.

What art does, Life? What means of joy and pain?
Thou hast reaped where others have sown;
Infinite, yet bounded by our own;
Light and shadow, life and death.
Out of the dark, into the light again;—
Thou passest things! So, indeed, yet so lone,
This element so near, yet so unknown,
Which one can grasp and group, but not explain.

Can I who have thee loose myself from thee?
I here—now there—expect to be defined?
This art too vast to fit a theory
And too strange for our cords to find.

Then, Life, thy purpose, like thyself, must be
Beyond the compass of a mortal mind.

KATE PRIEHEARD.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT

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WELLINGTON.—Mr. R. Green, 5, North street.
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YORK.—R. W. H. Mansfield, 12, Hallamstreet.

No group yet formed, but correspondence invited.

Acting Secretary: Mr. J. G. Lodge, 20, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A. Hendra, 11, Main Street, 1st Floor, Johannesburg.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—H. B. Bingham, Century Club, 2nd Floor, 109 Park Avenue.

The United Farmers of Alberta, of Longwood Building, Calgary, Alberta, are willing to accept subscriptions for the New New York, and may sometimes be able to put subscribers into touch with people interested in the Social Credit Proposals. In this last connection the Richmond of the Ottawa "Citizen," Ottawa, would doubtless exercise correspondent.

DIREC'TORY

Names and addresses of Social Credit Advocates or Aliens of
who are willing to answer queries on the subject or who
would be pleased to have exchange views with others similarly interested.

[This list is supplementary to that of the local Secretaries of the Movement given on page 66.]

1. BATH, 8, M. H. S., 2, Bath, England.
2. BRIGHTON, 2, C. Deed, 2, Brighton.
3. BRISTOL, 10, H. P. J. 1, Wellington Rd., Bristol.
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