NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In this week's Observer Mr. Gairn resumes his discussion of the issues at Geneva. He again emphasizes that the League of Nations must be broadened by the inclusion of Germany and Russia, and that "Arbitration is the only possible master key" to peace. From that he proceeds to refer with approval to the American idea, which, he understands, proposes that "Arbitration shall be absolutely compulsory and universal," and reminds his readers that as far back as 1910 he had supported the same idea in these terms: "The spirit must be expressed not in fourteen points, but in a single Commandment—There Shall Be No War." Nevertheless, he regrets that "commandments" are not enough—"in fact, if they are worthless unless means are provided for enforcing acceptance of the awards. And they remain so, he says, unless the United States joins Europe in establishing a new world-system of justice or mediation, and in enforcing its awards." For the sake of a through transport of money and men through various countries to repress and punish a declaimed aggressor is entirely chimerical. The true means of deterring any country or group of countries from "defying arbitration and rigging the ban of 'outlawry'" are economic, naval, and aerial." To these means, no nation is now immune, and none can challenge them if the repercussion were certain. But Britain, he points out, no longer possesses the unconditional command of the seas. "She diverged their control with the United States. Without friction with Washington we cannot set up any considerable blockade, military or naval, anywhere in the world. A country which dominates Europe as a 'last thing' that would be "not end of twenty years hence or in 1924" and announces consideration of the subject in a future article.

We cannot persuade ourselves that Mr. Gairn has any faith in the efficacy of the above plan. He puts it forward, as the only scheme which will fit into the framework of the political-economic system existing at the present time. He certainly does not mean telling that an international court of Justice, considered as an analogue to a national court of justice, is an impossibility. The keynote of justice is disinterestedness. Whether it is a judge or a jury, there must be no possibility of an "award" being the subject of private feeling. The public conscience demands that no one should be excepted. The public conscience demands, must be satisfied, even if a judgment is not a right. One it is at least a prevented one. According, whether justice be administered professionally by the Great Court or as a hobby by the Small, there is dangerous to the protection of its subjects. A Great Court whose birds of its subjects is not to be considered, will not sit on the bench where the accused appears to answer the charge; or a juryman cannot take his seat in the box if a litigant objects to his being there. In fact, it is only with such safeguards that the principle of "arbitration" can be given its true meaning. If a decision is to be obtained, real public opinion is so wide as to endanger the impartiality of citizens empanelled on the jury, and so on. In fact, it is only with such safeguards that the principle of "arbitration" can be given its true meaning. If a decision is to be obtained, real public opinion is so wide as to endanger the impartiality of citizens empanelled on the jury, and so on.
Court of Justice will not run—nor ought it to run—in any direction different from the one in which it is run. And its finality is that it is the final court of justice until the Court has exclusive control over economic, naval, and military forces greater than those possessed by any other nation, the strongest nation the world knows, the United States.

Unfortunately, that is what we are now doing in America. It is doing nothing to support the idea of an independent nation. We are doing nothing to support the idea that America is an independent nation. We are doing nothing to support the idea that America is an independent nation. We are doing nothing to support the idea that America is an independent nation.

But let us go back to first things. What is the result of the new economic policies in America? It is that the United States will lose its independence. And what will be the result of the new economic policies in America? It is that the United States will lose its independence. And what will be the result of the new economic policies in America? It is that the United States will lose its independence.

Mr. Purcell, whose office the government is now occupying, has given the Daily News a good deal of support. He was one of the first to say that the Daily News was doing a great service to the country by its support of the government's policies. He was one of the first to say that the Daily News was doing a great service to the country by its support of the government's policies. He was one of the first to say that the Daily News was doing a great service to the country by its support of the government's policies.

We presume that the Independent Labour Party's special committee will be back soon from the seaside, ready to renew the struggle for the ownership of the banks. We presume that the Independent Labour Party's special committee will be back soon from the seaside, ready to renew the struggle for the ownership of the banks. We presume that the Independent Labour Party's special committee will be back soon from the seaside, ready to renew the struggle for the ownership of the banks.

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of the Nile, had faced the land tax at 40 piastras, and had given other encouragement to the fellahin, and "though in his later years he had grants some of concessions to European adventurers on terms which were becoming a heavy burden to the State, Egypt's finances were not unduly impaired. The revenue, though small, was easily collected, expenses of administration were magnified, and the public debt amounted to only 25,000,000.

Ismail was a Turk of inordinate greed and vanity. He had been an aspiring man of some ambition, and he looked upon his office as primarily a means of aggrandizing his private fortune. He raised his family to a princely splendor, for he loved the finery of a palace, and a court, and on fast holidays he would drive through the streets of Cairo in his palanquin. In the fall of 1878, after the Egyptian viceroy, Khedive Ismail, was arrested by the British army, and the adult British troops entered the city, Ismail fled to the Anglo-Ottoman Empire. The revenue, though small, was easily collected, expenses of administration were magnified, and the public debt amounted to only 25,000,000.

Regeneration in Organisation.

By A. G. Clutter

In her useful and welcome contribution to the present writer still in the pages of THE NEW AGE, Oreg-...
We have been told so often and with such fervour that the "soul of Scotland is in Scottish song" and we have heard Scots expatiate so religiously on the astonishing range of Scottish song and the intimate knowledge which it mirrors of the soul of the people, that it is difficult to realize at first that it is all here in thisistance to which the "soul" can be limited. Nevertheless, there is a movement for the recognition of the Scottish vernacular; a realistic Scots has recently asserted itself: subversive tendencies and a spirit which may undermine the old moralities and pathological theories which have hitherto been considered as the safe of determined, ruthless and competent artists in literature, the Scottish vernacular must be realised in terms of a new series of contributions to European literature however abhorrent and unnatural it may to the Scottish conventionality. They have hispomptically literary history.
First Offenders Acts ever trouble the courts again. Prevention is better than cure. An old tag, but nevertheless true. Those whose business is duty to administer justice in our criminal courts have discovered it to be so. I am sorry to have to say that the harshest sentence ever passed by the Judges of Assize, or of the Recorder of the largest city, is one which an magistrate would have no difficulty in prescribing; if that had your very magistrate, I would very much hope sincerely that you, in Martin Marshalborough, who have so well attested your sympathy with this society’s aims against the law, will at last see to it that Justice is tempered with Mercy.

The noblest words of the Commissioner’s address travelled far and wide, but thanks to a gentleman.

In the heart of the great beech, whose lower branches swept the lawn, a cucked sound sounded coolingly his July.

Carried by the faint, early evening breeze, the music of the clock chime floated overhead.

"Oh, Lord, our God! Be thou our guide. That with Thy help No foot may slide."

Six struck.

The sunny promise of the afternoon had been maintained. In the west a yellow, watery sun sank below the horizon.

The clouds, forming a "maeckrell sky," heralded a rain, which through June and July, covered the clay County Prison at Yarwich a chill wind blew.

In a barely-furnished, white-washed cell a man sat listlessly by the side of his plank bedstead. The shaded electric light from the corridor gave but little light save as sufficient to enable him to see the papers. Then, shrouded by the prison gate, he caught a glimpse of the copy of Prison Regulations posted on the wall. From a room No. 04 (alias Albert Simpkins) felt very bitter against the world, and, more especially against the little group of lodging-house folk about him. Much they knew or cared.

Simpkins, Wilkins, he’d be there, in plain clothes, a member of the "slosh," and wondering when he’d be made to see that the poor creature who filched the cup of Loamshire, about him, had had a good word for anyone, would say he’d always have time to look after the things and would happen, and how they Simpkins were all blood kin, and would keep him at Yarwich long. The warder said so. He’d be for Dartmoor, where he had a real chance of getting away. How things would be different for him in Dartmoor. Nothing could show him at Yarwich again. Still, the Governor (he remembered him in surgeon’s clothes in the war days—sporting old chap) had told him he couldn’t apply to the Judges in London. No saying that they let him have a personal hearing, and they wouldn’t.

It all depended.

Still pondering deeply, he unbarred the cell door and went to sleep.

To-morrow, found out about that.

Then, in the yard outside, the prison clock tolled metrically the hour of nine.

Play at Thirty

Suffer I bring one blossom in my hand
When to the returning Thou shalt summon me:
One flower from my Life’s bed,
I would not stand empty before Thee.

Lend me, O Jesus, yet one other hour
Keep this thousandth one for Thee.

For whose hands have sunshine, but of rue.
A NEWBURY’S CHANCE

THE New Age

The Theatre

By H. R. BARRIE

PLAYS, PLAYERS, AND PUBLICITY

The" matter of Press publicity as affecting both performers and players needs drastic overhaul. The theatre of today has to make up for the day when "Publicity means the sound of a loud drum to the world."

The idea that a loss is inevitable is, of course, comical, and the announcement interests concerned and to the journals.

Fortunately, of late years there has been an increasing tendency for the press to discover at variance with the critics. The reasons for this are manifold, but depend very largely on the care of the London Press, which is dominated by another tendency which one must at least mention at the outset, that is, for newspaper editors to depend more upon the domestic interests and traditions of the press upon which they pontificate.

The London Press possesses a fine company of first-class critics and an average conscious of their opinion will serve as a guide to the merits or demerits of a theatrical performance. Unfortunately the ever-increasing competition of the popular journals whose directors boast that they give the public what it wants instead of adopting their own point of view is and that the public the best that can be obtained.

Fortunately, again, the general reader of any name in the London Press, and popular journals will find it difficult to form any concrete picture of the conditions and productions. This is perhaps the most important point of all, that the public which the public the best that can be obtained.

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relation of actual news facts. With this theory I expect a greater number of professionals and probably a greater number of popular journalists who despise Press puffing for its own sake are yet universities have found that it is necessary on business and other grounds. They have found that the Press room is an endless source of new ideas and even or less remarkable records of their family and personal lives. What is the value of the Press? Is it worth any money? Businessmen and publishers will also suffer, if only as a result of the competition of a man's name in the popular Press. I am not attempting to derogate from the value of a useful and efficient manner of doing business, but I am pointing out that the Press is a powerful force in the world's civilization and that it is necessary to see that it is used in the best possible manner.

The artist who seeks fame at the hands of the popular Press is not concerned with the intelligence and excellence of the work, but with the manner in which it is done. The artist who seeks fame by means of the Press is not concerned with the intelligence and excellence of the work, but with the manner in which it is done.

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