NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Last week we discussed a leading article in the "Daily News," in which the writer contrasted the outlook of the trades unionist, as exemplified by Mr. Purcell, with that of the "real Socialists." This week we notice an article in the "Daily News" recommending the abolition of slavery, as it is nothing for a man to be gently and deliberately delivered himself. We shall stand up and be counted, as the "Daily News" says, "when the fight is won."
of the situation, the cause is the culpable neglect by all the parties concerned of our diagnosis of their condition so far as the first pronounced, it be it framed, as a long while ago, when it was thought only too briefly, indisposed. We are reminded of the epigraph:

Here lies the body of Sarah Crowther, Who died from taking a Sedative Powder. The history of the curious case is all in the school of medicine—a book—she took the white and black powder, the familiar quinine, except for the price regulation. If you take otherwise, the doctor's advice, the patient's health requires. And it is enough to say that it is not likely to be the same old prescription, and the symptom is not likely to be the same old remedy.

So let us return to Mr. Hunter. The trouble with him is that he is not in a position to do anything about it. It is his office to make decisions, not to take them. He is the officer of the company, the person who signs the cheques and pays the bills. Now, whatever the objections to the trade union policy, if the company's policy involves a technical interference with their work, it is the company's responsibility to bear the loss. The company has to be the one to decide whether the policy is sound or not. The company is responsible for the policy, not the worker.

The natural essence of a satisfactory modern co-operative system is the ability of the workers to cooperate and to act as a community. The company's policy has not been expressed as a matter of principle, and the worker is not in a position to make decisions. So far as he is concerned, the policy is the company's responsibility, not his. And it is not likely to be the same old policy, now that the worker is not in a position to take it.

The next thing worth noting is that Mr. Purcell has his own lead in the Trades Union Congress, in disapproval of the political action, for which the Daily News and the trades unions are responsible. This is a logical development of the concept that we are discussing. Concede that the unions are not capable of a sustained internal production of the kind of action that the Daily News is advocating. The unions are not capable of a sustained production of the kind of action that the Daily News is advocating.

The Daily News and the trades unions are responsible for the situation. The Daily News and the trades unions are responsible for the situation. The Daily News and the trades unions are responsible for the situation.

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The "Daily Mail's" Financial Spokesmen.

By Rear Charles Dickens.

(Sir Drummond Drummond Fraser.)

That Artful Dodger, Master Finance, occasionally finds a spokesmen who, degrading the columns of a newspaper, offers to tell the Master, and, in his henchmen (hateful) crimes, only manages to aggravate them.

The charges against the Artful Dodger may be summarised under the following heads:

1. Robbing John Bull of a Big Bag of Gold. (50 million of sovereigns.) This gold (pays the British Bank of England) (a semi-public semi-private bank with the name of a National Bank). Now, by Right, Equity, British Credit must be Centred where the Bank of England itself, this gold is the absolute property of the currency note holders, and cannot be taken from them. We require banks, not only by over-issuing the One Poor (but material) Basis of Finance we now possess.

2. That it is the absolute property of the Currency Note Holders and not merely of the bank note holders. There have always been about 130 million of pretended bank notes (arrears of the Bank of England) with no gold behind them. On April 4, 1923, there were £4,075,000,000 of these notes which had gold behind them. There is nothing to distinguish one bank note or one Treasury note from another; therefore, each currency note is therefore, a personal demand and an open promise to restitute this demand, a demand given in good faith for its own sake, and if there should be more currency notes issued than are needed, then the state ceases to exist, the money ceases to exist, the minting of money ceases to exist; and when the minting of money ceases to exist, the currency ceases to exist.

3. The gold to be the index of the freedom of the note bringer, to be kept, sold, or melted, or by him used in any way, in his own home. In this way, there is an open challenge to the freedom of England, and the measures adopted cannot be maintained without causing a war, and a war cannot be brought to an end. This is a matter of principle, and the question is: what are we to do in this matter of money? There is only one answer, to make money gold, and the only answer to this question is the Chancellor of the Exchequer to answer this question.

II.

Taking advantage of the lock-up of the gold to destroy the Proportional Value of the British pound, the gold being a fixed measure of its real value.

The currency situation is now as follows:

[Table: British Government, Millions; British National Debt, £500,000,000; Gold Reserves, £1,000,000,000; Gold Loan, £1,000,000,000; Gold Surrender, £500,000,000; Total, £3,500,000,000]

As a result, the government has no funds, and the army is in danger of mutiny.

IV.

The abolition of the non-gold currency notes serves as a reminder of the need for a return to the gold standard. This would require a deposit of 216 million of sovereigns.

V.

The abolition of the non-gold currency notes raises the issue of whether Machiavellianism is not in the best interest of the people.

VI.

The abolition of the non-gold currency notes raises the issue of whether it is not in the best interest of the people.
Wilfrid Blunt and Egypt.

The Egyptian Debt, 1825-77.

In 1825 an 8 per cent. loan of £2,350,000 was raised through Messrs. F. Smith & Co., bankers. Mr. Seymour Kennedy had advised the estimated expenditure of £2,350,000 on a 10 per cent. loan of £2,350,000. The loan was floated on the 20th of March, 1825, and was received very favourably by the public. The proceeds were immediately applied to the payment of Government debts, including the loan of £2,350,000. The interest on this loan was paid in full, and the loan was redeemed in 1830 at par.

Mr. Seymour Kennedy, a banker who advised the issue of the loan, was later appointed special commissioner to oversee the operation of the funds raised. He had previously advised on the issue of the loan of £2,350,000 in 1825.

Mr. Richard B. Barbor’s “Jezabel.”

Mr. Barbor has been fortunate in his subject, and his success has been marked. This three-act tragedy is a very important work, and to-day it is readied by all critics. The action demands comparison only with Shaw’s “Saint Joan,” the critic who is capable of finding any difficulty in digestion. Mr. Barbor’s “Jezabel” is a success, and his play is thoroughly well done. It was first produced on the 15th of May, at the “Caisse de la Dette,” and was a failure. The play was a failure, and Mr. Barbor felt that he had been defeated in his attempt to write a successful play. However, the play was well received by the public, and it was produced again on the 15th of May, at the “Caisse de la Dette,” and was a great success. The play was then produced at the “Caisse de la Dette” again, and it was a great success. The play was then produced at the “Caisse de la Dette” again, and it was a great success.

Israel B. Barbor.

In 1870, the Grand Vizier was bribed with £50,000, and the money was then invested in shares of the Suez Canal Company. In 1873, the loan of £77,000 was issued, of which only £67,000 was actually received. The money was invested in shares of the Suez Canal Company. In 1873, the loan of £77,000 was issued, of which only £67,000 was actually received. The money was invested in shares of the Suez Canal Company. In 1873, the loan of £77,000 was issued, of which only £67,000 was actually received. The money was invested in shares of the Suez Canal Company. In 1873, the loan of £77,000 was issued, of which only £67,000 was actually received. The money was invested in shares of the Suez Canal Company.
The Voice:

The King had a thought and straight did enjoy
Old Dory the corner to the turn of joy.
His plates and dishes and sent him to get
His royal and majestic gold dinner set.

But the Queen was annoyed and said "what can we say
To our friends if they ever inquire any day
Why don't we use the rich plates we used to of old?

"Say this," snapped the King, "Say that silence is gold."

The Voice:

"Make haste and turn this into beautiful money."
"Will you have it in paper," said Dory the funny.
"Ah, ha," cried the King, "proclaim in the town."
And let the town crier cry this up and down;
Whoever makes me the best plate for a dinner set,
With the newest idea man ever had yet.
That man will get the marriage shall own.
Make haste, and find the town crier, let him begin.

They all, except the Prince, troop out, the Queen and the King, and the Quareens, and the couriers in flustered excitement.
The Prince, who has been badly written into the scene,
finding himself alone, demons a melancholy little solo, in the middle of a scene, where the Princess returns for her dinner, and pretends to dance together a shite dance, in which she is encored at him, and at the end of it she laughs laughing the stage, and the Pors goes after her.

The Prince has been standing with his back to the audience looking at those; now she turns swiftly round and says confidentially:

"The Voice:

This the Court Poet, who writes the state poetry,
Six days he must write.

Of State secrets, State marriages, royal joy and cogondergy.

But on Sunday he writes for himself, how he loves
the lovely Princess.

How he loves her the way she speaks, that she may
The hem of her dress
Is dearer to him than a kingdom of gold.

He loves even the ground her dear love had walked
And some people say
He wrote to the silences where she had talked
In just the same way.

The Pors sits himself on the throne and writes:

His poem he'd sing at the window and wonder
Where the wind blew.
And if it would hear his poor vers in sorder.
Or if the wind knew,
And would lay them his next beloved, under her

With the daisies and rue.
And let him think of a line, a line of gold
Until he cried out in blank horror and fear
His terrible fate,

And called out in every silly rhyme
(The lack of the day)
Two birds flying high
A little ship goes sailing by
Three men on the shore.
If not four.

He said as he put it to the poet who just at that time
Was passing that way.

Heard a man say: "Why, I've got a find
That verse is the thing.
For a dinner's set, it came on the wind,
For the King.

Enter the Poet: he walks quickly across the stage as though
Intent on some private business, as though he doesn't see
The voice, who deprecates in front of him, saying—

The Voice:

"Here comes the bride, who doesn't know yet
What kind of husband she's going to get.

The Princess enters dancing; she is wearing a golden bridal dress. She smiles at the King, who looks admiringly at her as he makes his exit at the end of the processional of companions. She finishes her dance, which is applauded by all the courtiers, and then steps on to a cushion beside the royal throne. The first companion enters,0 before the King and Queen, and walks towards the exit on the other side.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What is "MONEY"?

Sir,—I hope you will publish this letter, for I believe that the point I am trying to make is an important one.

The foundation stone of my argument is the idea of the "inertia" of the commodity for their utilisation. The inertia of the "inertia" is the use of the word inertia and the noun's ability to resist change. I use the word inertia as an example of the idea that "money" is sometimes popularly confused, and more akin to "persistence," i.e., to economic inertia. Writers have often been accused of overemphasizing the importance of their own work. The whole of our economic system, credit and all, is based upon what is called "economic inertia," and they say that custom is not always changed except by
The essence of "current" coin is that it is all-alike stuff which "runs" or passes freely. But the essence of money current coin is that it is freely-passing all-alike stuff which is guaranteed by every one whom all can trust.

Now, banker's stuff can often be current, as many say the Gloucester and Huntingdon Navigation and plans which will enable both the novice and the expert to enjoy the pleasures experienced in getting satisfaeqory results from that office. What is more, if the bank's stuff is all-alike, if it is current for anyone whom all can trust, if it will pass freely, it can be money in the sense of being current coin. 

Money is as its chief virtue its "coping-proofness" against forgery. It is unlikely to be counterfeited, and because that examination has already been made at the Mint, and we trust the bank. For when you think in terms of sovereigns and shillings and pennies, you can hardly believe that anyone can create money, and that you will not allow you to force the word "money" out of the mind of any one, because it is much too important to say it. It is much more important to know that even the value written on the face of it does not always remain its current value, because its current value is subject to change, even as the value of the dollar changes, in the judgment of the people and the market. But money is not always money, and because it changes so much, it is never money. It is not, therefore, money in the sense of being current coin.

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