NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Last Saturday Mr. Lloyd George was presented with the freedom of Portsmouth, and, appropriately, no one was unaware of the Naval triumph in the hands of the British Navy. "Had it not been for the British Navy," he said, "we should have been as much people as the Central Powers, and much worse off, because there would have been no Central Powers that would lend money to us."

It would be interesting to hear the reasoning upon which it is held that it "pays" the victorious Allies to "put Germany on her feet" and yet would not have paid a victorious Germany to put the Allies on their feet. If anybody is disposed to think there is any generosity involved in the lending of money in this way it would do well to study carefully the articles we published recently on German borrowings and also the series on Egypt which is appearing now. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to tell the people of Portsmouth something of the internal conditions of their country. The war had left us with a gigantic debt of nearly £8,000,000,000, and the most crushing taxation in Europe. It had left us with an export trade 25 per cent. below that which we had before the war, and "with a million and a quarter of our people unemployed." Further, "at the end of the fourth year of unexampled depression, with further disquieting features on the trade horizon, there never was a time when there was greater need for all classes to put forth their best endeavour to pull the nation through its difficulties.

One is struck with the effrontery of the politician as typified in Mr. Lloyd George. Here are these people, elected at the cost of much time and money by a harassed community, and whose especial duty it is to pilot them through their difficulties, turning round and saying to them, "You're in. What are you going to do about it?"

"For instance," take this warning of the speaker: "The first effect of the restoration of credit in Central Europe must inevitably be the resurrection of a formidable competition in neutral markets."

Yes. And what does he suggest shall be done? He has had plenty of time to think of something, for he reminded his audience that "it had been his duty repeatedly to warn the British public against the delusion"—the delusion referred to being earlier expectations that the nations which had gone short of essential commodities during the war, would hasten to buy, and that "our factories would be going full time to supply the needs of an awaiting British world." He claimed to have warned the British "Public year after year" that this was a false calculation. But this is not what the critics of this country vote to hear. They want to know what is being done about it. And what is being done? Mr. Lloyd George is remarkably candid. Listen. "If Lloyd George is remarkably candid, it is not as a Government, but as an Independent, Conservative, or Liberal to help you out of the mess."

Indeed. What then? There is a matter for the people not to worship themselves "with a million and a quarter of our people unemployed." Further, "at the end of the fourth year of unexampled depression, with further disquieting features on the trade horizon, there never was a time when there was greater need for all classes to put forth their best endeavour to pull the nation through its difficulties.

When Major Douglas was in Canada he also uttered a warning; and the warning was this—that given an urgent problem to besolved, if those leaders, whose training and experience specially fitted them to deal with it, were unable or unwilling to find a solution, the task would be taken out of their hands. It is true. A growing alarmed by others not so fitted. It is true. A growing alarmed by others not so fitted. It is true. A growing alarmed by others not so fitted. It is true. A growing alarmed by others not so fitted.

The mark of a son of God will be his power to compel our economic ills, while they are still exhibiting their symptoms of materialism and strife. He is no Great Physician who cannot at least begin the cure while the patient is in agony. We can
The Social Credit Movement.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Hampshire Meeting.

The social meeting was held at the Hampshire last Thursday. The most successful that has been held for many years. The meeting was attended by a company of about fifty persons, and sixty assembled at Holie Smyle. Twenty-five were present down to one of the leading speakers. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. W. Smith, who has been the charge of the meeting. After the meeting, the speaker was Mrs. E. A. Beckett, the editor of the Hampshire Echo. She stated that in view of the meeting, a new and important step had been taken. Mrs. Beckett then gave an outline of the distinctive features of the Hampshire. She then referred to the personal locales and industrial matters which are under the control of the Hampshire. She spoke of the importance of the Hampshire in the life of the country, and the need for considering the Hampshire as the basis of all political action.

She then asked them to suppose a situation in which the government was entirely dependent on the Hampshire. In such a case, the government would have to consider the Hampshire as the basis of all political action. She then referred to the personal locales and industrial matters which are under the control of the Hampshire. She spoke of the importance of the Hampshire in the life of the country, and the need for considering the Hampshire as the basis of all political action.

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Wilfrid Blunt and Egypt.

IV

THE FIRST NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

1880, Morley had printed in the Fortnightly Review the article on "The Sultan's Heirs in Asia," in which Blunt urged that the Cyprus Question should be used to encourage the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire to form a confederation. In June he had been greatly impressed by Malikman Khan, the Persian Ambassador, who had founded a religion with 7,000 disciples which he termed "Holy Gospel," and who was being received with some enthusiasm. He was so impressed that he went to exchange for that of "Ambassador General to the Holy Gospel" of the courts of Europe. Conversations with Abgar, the Tämiel of Baghdad, and with Sabi, the editor of El Nakhel—the Bee, a monthly periodical religious, convinced Blunt that he had met a man who could make the Turks face the usual" to acquaint himself with their religious ideas." He proposed going to Nejat with Prince Abdallah the Second, Abgar a movement, for the benefit of the Arab Christian Caliphate, but though dislike was to be regarded as a secret mission, and as such contrary to the traditions of the Foreign Office.

Instead of inducing in such an irregular manner, Blunt, in accordance with the proper course, bombarded Dulcigno on behalf of the Greeks, and Abd Hamid suppressed the Constitution. Blunt, for the Moslem Liberals thought, then expounded by Shibli Mohammed Abdu and Jemal-ed-Din. Their theories, when presented in the "Fortnightly, The Future of Islam," had considerable effect in producing the Nationalist Movement of 1881.

The Joint Control of 1881 was entirely concerned with finance, the fellahin being governed by the "federation." The Courts were abominably corrupt, and claimed the protection of the army, and the maintenance of their salaries demanded when those of the Arabic-speaking lower classes were reduced. It was necessary to protect the country against the Pasha, who had no interest in retaining the Moslems, and in accordance with the terms of the Egyptian treaties, the Pasha was recalled. Blunt became immensely popular, and was the spoken of in the provinces as "El Wahid"—the one man. In May, 1881, the French Government, on the fateful pretext of protecting the Bey from Mamelukes, seized the Habib Idris, and the French Fleet pillaged and pillaged, but the revolt spread through the Eastern provinces, and the Mahdi began to be feared as a sign of the approaching end of things.

The National movement of 1881 was a fellah revolt against the Circassians, and only incidentally against the Anglo-French control which supported their mutiny. All the revolts in the lands of the Pasha who was supposed to be the supreme power vested in themselves. The Khedive was so weak, but with too much, and too much of confusion. During the summer 1881 was foiled by a mutiny against the Pasha's authority, and dismissed 2,000 men. M. D'Azegh, but in August many were disciplined, and resumed their posts. The Pasha Yeghien, their special enemy, was given his place. On September 1st, the Pasha was ordered to leave Cairo, and refusals and the Khedive stated their demands. Tewfik's representatives were "in power," and the general of the Khedive, the minister of the interior, the khedive, and the reactionaries—who comprised 10,000 men, was by the khedive's orders, independent of the khedive, and the officials, and even the Khedive himself.

The Joint Control, therefore, would be to bring the Bey in, and to bring him in through the khedive's demand. Most of the Euroo-Indian officials of the prancing type, who knew nothing of the Khedive's character, then advised him to shoot him without warning, but a few, after vainly threatening the "Arab Army" and Tewfik's compromise, refused, and in November resigned. Blunt was called a traitor, the minister of State, and during three years of swinging, one day in July, the Khedive, the minister of the interior, the khedive, and the reactionaries—who comprised 10,000 men, was declared independent of the Khedive himself.

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due to military intimidation, and a long story appeared in The Times of Arabia "threatening to make Sultan's children fatherless. Sultan denied it; indeed, he had no offspring. But the real account for some reason was never printed, though sent twice to the Times, and also to Gladstone. Malet, lying after the Oxford University lecture, said that he had "not right to cross-examine him," and that no one else had been allowed to do so. Feeling used like the Nationalists personally in England, with Gregory to defend them from Cairo in letters to The Times (in which at the time certain of his letters, with the addition of some comments by the Ministers concerned), The Daily Mail and the Shykh Obeidan near Cairo to show his country which government and left Egypt at the end of February.

Blind to every human consideration, Sir D. D. Fraser strings his rotten relations together; and the strengthening of our gold links would raise the purchasing power of the English pound sterling. This is because the rate of the pound gold will be 4.35. At that rate the pound will end up the rate of the pound. But that rate will remain at the rate of the pound. And to get the rate of the pound one must wait until France, Belgium and Italy are also back to the Gold Standard.

Nevertheless, the buying power of the gold pound would be doubled. True, and the buying power of the pound sterling at current rates would also be doubled. They will not be affected by the destruction of our national currency. They will buy cheaper, it is better that the rate of the pound sterling should be introduced.

The ladder in question is something like the ladder of the Indian Icarus's trick: John Bull will get to the top of a ladder suspended in empty air, and when he gets there, he will discover that the race of the country, and serve him right, too! For John Bull there can be no other gold principles than these. The availability of the gold, the proportion of the undestructed portion of the 590 millions of bonds still held in the world. For the British workers, for the working men, there are Sir Eric Geddes placed at the head of the Federation of British Industries, that Artful Dodger knowledge of what was done and how. But the syndicate has to have the workers' wages reduced in every government department, so that more tax money might come available, and at the same time the right man to see that the buying power of the pound sterling universal reduction in wages shall be preserved.

After displaying his profound knowledge of the arts of trade, Sir D. D. Fraser winds up by telling John Bull a piece of advice:

"One cannot have this gold for grain, but the world wants and can pay for it. For England must help the world to learn to buy. By showing it how to use the gold, the country will be able to afford to afford less when the gold," and so on. The pamphlet is a very useful one to students of economics. The pamphlet is much more useful to students of the political question.

Sir D. D. Fraser continues:

"For the political question, a pamphlet is more useful to students of economics. The pamphlet is much more useful to students of the political question.

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The Theatre.

By H. R. Barber.

The FINANCE AND THE ART.—IX.

Under the present theatrical dispensation, only one course is left open to the actor who seeks improvement of his art, and that is the playing of the underrated character or unsung performer. (See THE NEW AGE, September 20, 1924.) We know of cases of this kind occasionally occurring, but that is not a choice made by the need of the player to obtain a livelihood and meet his responsibilities.

Under the individual system now obtaining in the theatre, the actor who avails himself of this right of choice, however, is suspect by the management of the theatre, and at a disadvantage compared with the possibly equally talented but less socially responsible player, who, by dint of virtue of the aesthetic reform of the stage and the ultimate prevalence of a higher standard of drama in all departments of the art, is best met by the conspicuousness that behind his single act is the supporting determination of his colleagues as a whole. While the relentless forces of artistic merit are capable of making the actor who makes a personal stand, it is almost too much to hope for such self-sacrificing expression of the drama to be in a world that has lost its respect for the stage of the stage. It is the actor's job to realize his craft, he must combine a measure of corporate control with individual courage.

I have attempted to show that the movement begins by Sydney Valentine, Alfred Luttg, and the number of their co-directors in 1919, which found form in the Stage Guild in the beginning of the control by the audience, not merely over artistic stabilization, but also over the dramatic control of all ranks of actors, and particularly of the powerful "stars."

Unfortunately, too, there is a certain commercial element to keep the theatre (and particularly the entertainment) alive and dignified, which has so opportunely decreased and developed a particularly true of the Association of Touring Managers, who have seen what goes on with their unqualified control of the economic and artistic administration of the provincial theatre, and, to a number of parts in control, whether the they permitted competition for the unscrupulous exploiter and bossman.

This is indeed revenge upon those who have been inclined to jâper (or bourgeois: Philistinism; enemy's citadel), the antithesis of art.
Pastiche.

JOHN AND MARY.

BY OLD AND CRUDED.

What’s in a name? Why, a good deal. When Wilkes and Dr. Johnson were discussing, amongst other things, the office of City Poet, the former remarked that the last holder of that post was Elinahat Settle, adding, “there is something in names that is altogether fallacious.” Now Settle sounds so queer, who can expect much from that naming of Elinahat, so far as names are concerned. For John and Mary in preference to Elinahat, from the names only the most knowing their different merits.

Johnson replied that he would write it as well as Aldenab in his time, as John Home could do now. One commentator on the naming of John, added, “John is more ane.

I don’t know how many men have been hopelessly handicapped in the battle of life, and finally defeated by inappropriate names, as this world dreams of. Parents are so careless, so insane, so inconsiderate, that children can be named enough.

There are degrees of course. “Arthur” is a bit of a handicap, “Charles” is not so bad.

Blamed of course, when the nobleman, or the peer, or the gentleman, can be blamed of course.

But this, again, involves problems of the first order.

Is our civilisation by the nation to have a national possession, or is it to have in his name?

What forms of civilisation? Should any nation be forced to depend on the expenses of keeping the wealth in the home.

I assume all through the Rights of the Nobles and we do make that our own. An insufficient supply of money is a new collapse, but no one is warranteed in proportion to his share of wealth in the land.

In the case of a financial depression, one of the first things to be considered is that people are familiar with obscure transactions in things such a problem.

The policy sketched above by me requires the theoretical and practical tests, which is only fairly and exactly what people think they should be made known a little further.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Average Income.

Sir,—I took the expression “idle rich” to be the inclusive Communist one usually applied to those who consider that it is necessary to have services in common with the majority. Of course, by means of the meaning of “idle” and “rich,” the income would be reduced to negligible per head on distribution.

Chambers should have emphasized the “idle”.

I did not say that she mentioned a case, but she has certainly done so previously. The assumption being only in the present average value of the majority, in about 10,000, and that distribution would only in about 27.5, and would be more than doubled.

GEORGE BURKE.

A Shakespeare Bible?

Sir,—In an old Bible to-day I found that it was printed by three or four publishers. The last is mentioned in the list of printers in the Encyclopaedia Londinensis, and by W. N. later in London company.

Is there any chance that “W. S.” was Shakespeare?

W. A. JESSOP.

October 2, 1924

THE NEW AGE

275

Pastch.

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W. A. JESSOP.
THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT
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BRISTOL.—W. Arthur Evans, 12, Abbeyside-war, Clifton, Bristol.
CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. H. M. Legge, 30, Barnaby-road, Cambridge.
COVENTRY.—H. H. J. D. Cooper, 13, Broad Chare, Coventry.
DUBLIN.—T. Kennedy, 45, Dawson-street.
EDINBURGH.—Lawrence McEwan, 9, Douglas crescent, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW.—H. M. Murray, 73, Lighthouse Drive, Donnacollie, Glasgow.
GOLDERS GREEN (The Hampstead Garden Suburbs).—Mrs. K. Rose, 36, Regents hill, N.W. 11.
HAMPSTEAD.—Mr. H. C. Coles, 1, Holly Hill, Hampstead.
KENT.—W. F. Aylor, Windy Arbour, Sevenoaks.
LARCHALL.—W. McPeake, Laurel Villa.
LEAMINGTON SPA.—John Willows, Armo Villa, 24, Willows Rd.
LIVERPOOL.—J. E. Packham, 21, Bevanbank Avenue, F. H. St.
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Nelson.—Lancs.—M. Harrison, 9, Lime End.
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Oxford.—Rev. V. A. Cox, 3, South Parade.
PLYMOUTH.—J. C. Pond, 30, Modbury-street.
PETERSFIELD.—J. E. G. Smelt, 14, Southsea-court, Petersfield.
RICHMOND, SURREY,—J. H. D. Short, 39, Addington-road, Richmond.
ROTHESAY.—R. G. S. Dalkeith, 36, Newborough-road, Rothesay.
RUGBY.—W. Stannard Bridge, Eyrewards, Rugby.
SHEFFIELD.—A. L. Gibson, 9, Paradise-lane, S. 11, Belvoir, Linthorpe, Sheffield.
STOCKPORT.—Alec Gordon, 1, Keswick-road, Stockport.
SUTTON,—W. C. Thorne, 2, Bedale-street, Sutton.
SWANSEA.—W. M. Jones, 23, Rosemary-street.
SWINDON.—Mr. G. T. Crowder, Clifton, Swindon.
TINOCHSTER.—J. G. Tweedale, Clifton, Tinochster.
WATFORD.—W. C. Cook, 86, Queen's-road.
WESTON.—Miss L. A. Cuthbert, 25, Southwell, Weston-super-Mare.
WORCHESTER.—J. C. James, 47, Hill-road.
YORK.—Miss C. M. D. Turner, 30, Llandaff-street.

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Names and addresses of Local Credit Advocates or Adherents who are willing to act as ex-servicemen on the subject or who would (this list is supplementary to that of the local Secretaries of the Society).

BRITTON, A. 4, Tynemouth, Tynemouth.
HAMILTON, A. J. 4, Southport, Southport.
HILTON, H. 12, Hayfield-road, Clifton, Leeds.
HOLDEN, H. 12, Hayfield-road, Clifton, Leeds.

THE COMING CRASH
By W. T. SYMONS.

This 24 pp. pamphlet reprints one of a series of lectures delivered in the winter of 1923-24 under the general title "Can Civilisation be Saved?" They were designed to arouse interest in Major Douglas's Credit Theorem.

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Nationalization of Banking.—J. A. MARSHALL, M.P.
Substitution.—E. M. H. LLOYD, E.D.
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