NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"There is a crack in everything that God has made," said Emerson. Hypnosis is no exception to the rule, for, like the hedgehog, it has a soft belly. It must not be tilted. This reflection has arisen in part from Major Douglas's reference, in his article appearing elsewhere, to the prevailing "collective hypnotism" on the subject of finance, and to the necessary process of de-hypnotisation which is thereby indicated. But it has also arisen from an announcement in the Financial News of last week which we now quote:

The decision of the American Bankers' Convention to counteract the systematic attacks against banking represents a change in their policy in this respect, for hitherto bankers both in the United States and in other countries have regarded it as the best policy to ignore these attacks. Our Correspondent hopes that banks in other countries will follow the American example, as, in his view, the accusations, if left unanswered, are likely to influence those classes of the public which prefer to accept other people's opinion instead of forming their own."

The last five words of this message tempt us sorely, and if we should fall in the course of our further argument will our readers make allowances, perceiving as we do that the subject of hypnotism now concerns us. Before we say anything ourselves therefore, let us refer to another announcement—this time not in a newspaper of last week, but in a book called "Bacchus and Taylor's Chemistry," printed in 1863, one of the authors of which, appropriately enough, was William Thomas Brande, "of Her Majesty's Mint." The subject of the announcement is cryoscopy, and the particular passage of the

purposes as Glauber's Salt.) Let us hear these authorities:

This salt when dissolved at a boiling heat in the proportion of two parts by weight of crystals to one part by weight of boiling water, may be cooled to 60 degrees or below without depositing crystals, provided the vessels are kept at rest, or their mouths firmly sealed by corks or other bladders.

Upon agitating the liquid, or exposing it to air by cutting through the bladder, or by plunging into it a glass rod or a crystal of the salt, the plate immediately begins to crystallise, either from the surface or around the red or crystal; and the whole gradually forms a crystalline mass.

We have preserved a solution of this kind, with the process of crystallisation thus suspended, for three years; and the ordinary mechanism of crystallisation causes above-mentioned brought about crystallisation in the whole mass after this long period.

As these two patients and experienced observers have long since fallen asleep awaiting the solution of the Last Trump in the sale and certain hope of a glorious recrystallisation we can only nod to each other our recognition of their evidence, and make what use of it we may.

What have they shown us? They have defined hypnotism in the term "suspended crystallisation." They have given us a picture of the resolution of an enigma. They have, it seems, the choice of three attacks on it; we can jolt the vessel containing it, we can let air in on it, we can stir something into it. Now we are in a position to realise the significance of the decision of the American Bankers' Convention. It is really a decision to cut through the bladder which has held up their mysterious solution for the symmetrical three years. So long as it remains a solution of everything, they are able to call it a solution of everything else but the most precious—ever dissolving diamonds! But why should they mix up the vessel? The answer is that the tremors of revolt are shaking it, so that the feared crystallisation will happen in any case. The stamp of the cold foot of an unemployed
worker outside the Labour Exchange sends out vibrations—does the chime of broken glass when some one rolls a jeweller’s window; the sound of the falling suicide—the motion of the Office of Refugees—pursues the wails of the evicted—the threats of the underpaid—all through the hallways. The sight of the bankers’ desks, and the pothole in the floor where they sit, and the waiting visitors reveal a picture of decay and waste. The potency of these images depends upon a mental effect that is the same, the desire to return to a happier state.

But there are others capable of producing a noise that is more disturbing. They call themselves “the unemployed.” And although they are not as numerous as the “employed,” their noise is louder because it is more constant. They do not conform to the illusion of success that the “employed” seem to have discovered. They are the ones who have lost their jobs and are looking for work. They are the ones who are struggling to make ends meet. They are the ones who are struggling to keep their heads above water.

We need hardly point out that if the above quotations even approximately forecast the form and future of the business world while the banks remain in control, there will be developments on a scale that can be only imperfectly realised. The “industrialists” and “bankers” have long been talking about all the long period of “capitalist” development, and if they are now to be thrown into a sort of civil war, a whole number of things may happen. We cannot imagine that the industrialists are so impoverished of ideas as not to know the effect of the “banks” on their own business. No one can imagine that the banks can continue to produce a condition where the control of economic policy, which is the right of the people, is in the hands of the bankers.

We have received a pamphlet issued by the Executive of the British Empire Fascists, whose headquarters are at 13 Glenferness Avenue, Highgate-road, N.W. In a foreword the Executive state that they are free of any connection with Sir Roger Stamp or any other fascist organization. In the main body of the pamphlet, however, they declare that the Fascists are the only body capable of organizing a successful campaign against the “Jewish-Capitalist” system. They declare that the Fascists are the only body capable of organizing a successful campaign against the “Jewish-Capitalist” system. They declare that the Fascists are the only body capable of organizing a successful campaign against the “Jewish-Capitalist” system.

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The Social Credit Movement

VOTES AND NOTICES

Further Meetings.

The next meeting of the London Area Committee will be held at the offices of The New Age, on Thursday, October 9th, at 7 p.m. All interested are invited to attend.

Mr. Arthur Kitson will deliver a "luncheon" address on October 13th, at the Reform Club, London, E.C. Any members of the London Area Committee who wish to attend are requested to communicate with Mr. Kitson immediately.

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The meeting held last Thursday, the 1st of September, was well attended. The gathering disposed of the new financial proposals recently published by the organizers of the Social Credit Movement. The meeting expressed its pleasure at the publication of the proposals and its intention of disseminating them among its members.

"A + B" Again.

By R. G. Douglas.

One of the many things that I have learnt is that the more social engineering one attempts, the more useless and inefficient becomes the machinery of the state. This is especially true in the case of the Social Credit Movement, which has been trying to create a new social order by the use of its own financial proposals.

The most important of these proposals is the idea of creating a "wealth tax" on the wealth of the nation, which would be used to finance the movement's activities and to support its members. This idea has been met with great opposition by the government, which has refused to consider it seriously.

The movement has also been criticized for its lack of a clear program and its failure to present a coherent set of ideas. It has also been accused of being a "wicked" and "unhelpful" organization, which is not doing anything to help the needy.

Are not the present ideas of the Social Credit Movement, with their large number of persons actively unprofitable to any suggestion, easily fitting into the administrative difficulties and inefficiency of the financial system? This is a question that must be faced by anyone who is seriously interested in the social credit movement.

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the character of tastes which he would like to indulge but was restrained from by a higher duty, that of sacrificing his philosopher's vocation. As a result, Blunt did not realise this, and had a quarrel with the Nationalists to wait for a Commission he had proposed for Lord Rothschild, and Grindlay dawdled with it, and appointees went away in a very important occasion. On the 28th Blunt received through a cousin a person in a very serious position. "I'm sure I am not Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and shall meet and see Natty Rothschild, who has no interests require no explanation, etc.

To bring them to an intelligent agreement would be a real service. I am therefore instructed to bring Mr. Blunt to lunch at New Court on the 27th, and that it will be useful in many ways. Unfortunately, Natty is so addicted to writing, but he left a request for Mr. Blunt to write him a letter. Blunt sent a letter to the reopening of the commercial credits in Egypt, and that he had no sympathy with the political proposals of the Khedive, and that he was not interested in the Egyptian question. The Khedive, Blunt wrote, had no sympathy with the political proposals of the Khedive, and that he was not interested in the Egyptian question.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

By an unfortunate coincidence, the crisis in Egypt occurred during the salvoes, and Ithologie's ex-Khedive, was in the company of the Egyptian authorities, the ex-Khedive. From Naples, the Minister was called into the Cabinet, and the ex-Khedive was invited to sign a document. The Minister, on the contrary, could not sign, and asked the ex-Khedive to sign it. The Minister then went to London, but not until he had signed the document. The Ministe
creativity." There may be an "absolute reality"—but the absolute of the New Philosophy is creativity.

A scientific principle which Major Douglas illustrates by saying a manufacturer converts raw materials into the finished article and confers a new value on them is an assumption of the attributes of the creator or of the artist, as the case may be, of the finished article, and of affirming creativity. This affirmation is a third, and the last word, to the relativity, to the New Philosophy.

Relativity is the key to the most of the problems and issues that occupy our minds. It is like using or not using the familiar third dimension—to our mind's eye, it is the key. Major Douglas has shown us how to use it.

Contemporary Criticism.

By C. M. Grieve.

THEORIES OF LIFT AND ART.—I.

These three books are all worth reading in conjunction with one another, and upon some of the most important problems of the day, I refer you to the chapter on "Art and the common mind." If you will read Mr. Lindsay's thesis in conjunction with a study of some of the points in this book by C. M. Grieve, you will find that there is a consistent development of the idea that the common mind is not a dead thing, that it has a vitality of its own, and that it is possible to make the common mind understand and appreciate the finer arts. The idea that the common mind is capable of understanding and appreciating the finer arts is not new. It is the idea that has been developed by the modern art movement, and it is the idea that is embodied in the book by C. M. Grieve.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Gold Standard.

Sir,—I apologise to Simple Simon who (like the ladies) puts his personal points in his postscript, for missing his name as a peg, with which I pretend will prevent him from "peging away" at the currency question.

We shall allow the banker to have what standard of finance he wants (a) because that standard is wrong and (b) because it is disastrous for the rest of us.

We cannot have what standard of finance we want (c) because we have not yet made it sufficiently well known... (d) because the bankers believe that their standard is better for ours, and their press is feeding that idea into the public mind (e) because the standard adopted by the banker being also the standard of the gold bankers, why the bank of England should not have their standard, and why we should not have ours simultaneously is like asking why two things cannot be in the same place at the same time.

R. E. CHARLES DICKENS.

Average Income.

Sir,—I do not wish to quarrel with Mr. Biddlegh, but for a sale of accuracy I must explain that... (only occasion on which I used figures being... (hopeful resemb... (with which he charges... (the latter) (p. 12)

Mr. Biddlegh, who was, if I am not mistaken, connected with this institution (the London... (the average of the percentage of... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... (clear that an expenditure... (as forty-five millions... for 4.5... 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No group yet formed, but correspondence invited.

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Names and addresses of Social Credit Advocates or Adherents who are willing to exchange views with others similarly interested in Social Credit are given on the local Secretaries of the Movement given on the page.

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