THE AGR

INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER"

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Arthur Collins, a financial expert, in a report on the Liverpool Corporation's finances, urges that a complete costs system, carried out by a centralised costing staff, should be adopted to secure greater control of trol of expenditure by spending committees. He contends that much clerical work could be performed better and better and more cheaply by mechanical means, and that altogether economies amounting to £22,500 a year can be effected at once, while, by better coordinate ordination, a further £20,000 a year may be saved. He believes that the services of nearly one hundred men could be dispensed with. A further recommendation of his is that there should be a "rationed rate," that there should be a fixed decision not to increase the city rates for a period of, say, three years, crease the city rates for a period of, say, three years, and he argues that the "atmosphere created" by such a decision would "foster the growth of the spirit of or the spirit of confine the spirit spirit of enforced economy upon which a rationed rate depends." To take these recommendations in order: we support the principle of centralised costing, but the point where it should be centralised is at the apex of the economic triangle where all costs have their beginning as issues of financial credit. At that point one could do things which cannot be done at any other, and the most important would be that of ascertaining the content of Cost—only after which ascertaining the content of Cost—only after which should its incidence be discussed. But that argument is irrelevant to Mr. Collins's immediate purpose, which pose, which is to relieve the burden on the ratepayers of I. of Liverpool, without reference, of course, to what consequences may ensue elsewhere. Even so, we miss from his from his report any information showing that the manufacturers, merchants, etc., of Liverpool have Jobs waiting the proposes Jobs waiting for the hundred men whom he proposes to how all single stallation of (presumably) Adding Machines. In fact, the atmosphere created "by this lopping off of dispensible labour is likely to "foster the spread and growth" of the use of adding machines by these commercial houses themselves. So it looks as though the hundred men, after taking affectionate leave of the hundred men, after taking affectionate leave of their confreres in certain spending departments of the municipality, will make an early and disconcert-

ing appearance the next week at the door of its chief ing appearance the next week at the door of its chief spending department, the Board of Guardians. "This is too bad," the financial experts will bluster; "How can we save your salaries if you insist on drawing relief?" The sacked hundred, having probably one or two little private anxieties arising probably one or two little private anxieties arising from their domestic affairs, will not be too ready with an effective answer to this poser. They will, as good Liverpudlians, wish to enter heartily into the spirit of enforced economy," but as husbands and fathers they will, like Paul, be troubled by a thorn in the flesh in the form of a sinful impulse whisperin the flesh in the form of a sinful impulse whispering to them, "I must take some money home." Nevertheless, the inexorable logic of the "rationed rate" means that they must not have money. Of course, there is a way out. Enter the economist, who asserts that labour saving machines ultimately create course, there is a way out. Enter the economist, who asserts that labour-saving machines ultimately create more jobs than they eliminate. It does not sound conclusive to the plain man, but then your plain man can't think beautiful things. Just imagine for the moment that the Liverpool Corporation finds a Liverpool manufacturer of adding machines, and gives him the order for the installation. Well, there you are. The hundred men can be taken on by him and paid £20,000 a year to make the machines. Yes; but how many? Oh, just the number that the Corporation wants. But in that case, you will object, the how many? Oh, just the number that the Corporation wants. But in that case, you will object, the cost of the machines to the Corporation will be even greater than the old cost of its wage bill. Good gracious—and you're right. Yes; that won't do. The adding machine maker will have to produce many times the number if the Corporation is to show a substantial saving on its purchase. But do he can a substantial saving on its purchase. But as he can "export" the surplus machines to Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, and elsewhere, everything's all right. You see it clearly now? . . . What? . . . Yes; but don't you? . . You think you had better go to Birmingham to reason it out? Well, get on with it—we're too busy to argue any more. One general reflection on the economy-dole problem. We are glad that the Labour element on the Borough Councils has been strengthened as a result of the recent elections. The result is, so far as it goes, a mandate to municipal administrators to adjust their financial policy to the exigencies of human needs

and not human needs to financial policy. Let them see to it, and let Labour see that they see to it. Labour's prime duty is to insist on a transvaluation of "Dole" values—to completely invert the current concept about the dole. The money now being distributed throughout the country is not a subsidy from employed citizens to unemployed citizens, it is really a reserved commission on a much larger subsidy being paid out by unemployed citizens to employed citizens. Take the Liverpool instance. If those 100 men are sacked from jobs worth, say, £4 a week and draw doles worth, say, £2 a week, is not the net effect this, that the citizens of Liverpool are drawing a dole of £2 every week from each of those hundred men? In every true sense the unemployed are the Guardians of the Rich. Society says to them: "If you drop out of the boat the rest of us will have more room." And over they go. Yet the occupants of the boat call it "charity" when they ungraciously allow the submerged to lay hands on the rowlocks to keep themselves afloat. Just imagine the 100 Liverpool "dispensables" being sacrificed in an honest and open manner. They would be sacked, and then sent to a building called the Civic Relief Institute. There they would be handed their full wages just the same, and be instructed that they could keep half of them, but must hand out the other half to their employed fellow citizens, who would apply in person for this relief. We just wonder what proportion of the total number of ratepayers would have the courage to face those hundred "Guardians."... No; it would not work that way. The "burdened" ratepayer would discover that he also carried a burden of conscience. He would even get in a temper—"No; I'll be damned if I do it " (and he ought to be if he did). But our rulers are too cunning to expose the realities of their policy in that way. Only too well do they play up to the mass selfishness of unselfish individuals who want their steak for lunch, but do not want to hear anything about the slaughter of bullocks.

It is possible for a bankrupt business organisation to persist for some time in apparent solvency. The reason is the same as that which used to enable the banks before the war to diffuse the conviction that anybody who wanted to draw out gold against his deposits could do so. That is to say, the fiction of solvency can be kept up quite well so long as creditors take their turn in demanding settlement of their claims, and do not all "get nasty" simultaneously. The crisis of 1914 merged bank-creditors' rights into a simple tors' rights into a single, mass-demand for gold.

This compelled a virtual declaration of insolvency on the part of the banks; but, as it took the form of compelling these creditors to take paper instead of gold, nobody thought of looking at the matter quite in that word thought of looking at the hard times. in that way. It is unfortunate in these hard times, when process. It is unfortunate in these hard times, when pressure for the repayment of overdrafts is all the fach. the fashion, that manufacturers and traders cannot similarly that manufacturers are traders cannot similarly substitute promises to repay credit for the repayment of the credit itself. But we are digressing. This point we are coming to is that just as it is with producers and banks in regard to postponements of declared bankruptcy, so it is with nations. For seven years this country has muddled along, and upon each escape from a domestic or international crisis, has appeared to the unobserved onlooker to be one step nearer to muddling through. Nothing is further from the truth. There are, so to speak, so many "creditors," whom we may sum up in the expression "economic realities" each with a bill to present. By pure luck these bills have been presented in true and have been deverably dealt with presented in turn, and have been severally dealt with by makeshift devices. But every day now sees a shortening of the time lag between one demand and another, and very soon all the bills will fall due for settlement on one day. The inexorable "logics" of our various commitments are being gathered into the

point of one burning focus-and after that the conflagration. The only consolation—if consolation it be-is that this country is not alone in the shadow of the menace. All are; and of them all, probably the most nearly threatened is, strangely enough to the undiscerning, that country which seems to be the most remotely so-we mean, of course, America.

"Whom the gods would bankrupt they first make creditors." So might America parody the ancient saying. Quite recently the Manufacturers' Record of Baltiman and the saying allof Baltimore published a forceful article urging all-round cancellation of international debt! To those of our readers who recollect what was said on the other side of the Atlantic when this very suggestion was timorously and tentatively hinted at on this side three or four years ago, the appropriate comments will suggest themselves without prompting from us. In what a short time has an economic blasphemy become the first article of an economic creed. Since then, the Royal Bank of Canada has thought proper to direct control of the control of th to direct attention to the fact that many financial and business periodicals, such as the Chase Economic Bulletins and the Magazine of the American Chamber of Commerce, are beginning to give serious discussion to the possible methods of receiving payments from Francisco ments from Europe. The various writers all come to the conclusion that the American Tariff is too high to allow of America's receiving payment in goods, and further suggest that the longer America maintains, on the contrary, an export surplus, the more difficult the eventual repayment will become. When we remember that it was by saying this very thing at Brussels only a month or two ago that Sir Josiah Stamp made President Control of the saying the saying this very thing at Brussels only a month or two ago that Sir Josiah Stamp made President Coolidge so wild, we are justified in suppose and the philips tified in supposing that our trans-Atlantic Philips are just now emerging into the morning headache stage after their morning headache stage after their money-lending night out. Now the reaction of every believed in the morning night out. reaction of every believer in the New Economics will be that of impatience; "What a pity it is that we cannot broadcast and the whole cannot broadcast such facts as these to the whole population." But on this occasion they need not fidget. The Financial Times—our own safe, relified, and oh so orthodox Financial Times, telling Coleman Street, in the City of London—is telling Coleman Street, in the City of London—is "telling the world" all about it. And better still, the commentary it makes is even more startling than the phenomena which has inspired it. It is in the leading article of its issue of No. article of its issue of November II (Armistice Day, most appropriately), under the headlines "Changing, Views on War Dake." Views on War Debts—From Finance to Goods.
Recalling the slogan of most Americans—" What we have lent we slow to the slogan of th

"The satisfactory point to note is that into the mind of the public there is being instilled a clearer apprehension of the fact that the problem is not merely financial, sion of the fact that the problem is not merely financial, but that finance must be merely the vehicle of payments derived from international trade. It is the commodity point of view which is the only sound one from which regard the debt situation. People and newspapers their say these things unquestionably deserve credit for intrepidity and readiness to face certain unpopularity. say these things unquestionably deserve credit for their intrepidity and readiness to face certain unpopularity. That they are being said, at a time when ethical defimoral considerations affecting war debts have been nitely excluded from further consideration, gives more value."

ethical moral contra-accounts such as the French Government have so persistently pressed, remains only the appeal to pure business. Leaving out all questions of whether debter actions ought to America, having expressly ruled out all appeals the Erench out all questions of whether debtor nations ought to pay America, the point pay America, the point now is, will the payments pay America? The Financial To America? The Financial Times proceeds:

"Experience will demonstrate the truth of the content on that settlement must be read services, tion that settlement must be made in goods and services, and that unless the United State in goods and to accept and that unless the United States is prepared to accept them she cannot receive her divise is prepared to accept them she cannot receive her divise is prepared to accept them she cannot receive her divise the sheet of the same than the same transfer of the same them she cannot receive her dues.
"Profound modifications of existing policy appear inevity able."

They do. For as the writer remarks, neither of lending of dollars at lending of dollars abroad, nor the endeavour

America to take all her repayments in the form of raw materials and of products which cannot be made at home, would, in the long run, enable her to escape the logic necessitating the "opening of her borders freely " to the products of other countries. " If the tariff is not reduced . . . the collection of debts cannot take place." The writer recognises that the application of this logic will be "distasteful and undesirable," for, not only would it compel American manufacture of the state o facturers to make both ends meet while their markets were being filled up from abroad, but it would necessitate "a conscious policy of economy in the products the United States exports "-in other words it would require these manufacturers to refrain from competing for foreign trade. Effective collection of war debts, in a word, can only be realised by an unfavourable balance" of international trade. Under the existing financial regime this spells unemployment and widespread insolvency for American workers and their masters.

It is conceivable that the United States could maintain its protective tariffs for a long time if the position were not complicated by debt questions; but there is serious reason to think that the next five to ten years will establish a situation where the creditor will have perforce to choose between the two. Those people whose plea is for a conference on an all-round cancellation or rade or reduction of war debts should then come into their own. It will be a considered by the content of the conten It will be a case not of debtors petitioning a creditor, but the creditary by the creditor begging the debtors not to pay. Probably the period of initiation will be shortened, too, by the effect of the weight of reparations and debt payments on the exchanges of the debt payments of the United changes of the chief countries. Obviously, if the United States will not buy, the debtors cannot sell and earn the revenue. revenues to meet outstanding charges. It would pass the wit of a man to devise a workable scheme of payment in the in the presence of deliberate restrictions upon international

And yet, unless the principles of costing goods and pricing them to the consumer are "profoundly modification to the consumer are profoundly modified," every national industrial system will be Compelled to impose these "deliberate restrictions." When the total consumer income of every country is much below the total cost of production, what manufactured the total cost of production is the total cost of production. facturer is going to sit still and watch part of that hausted is going to sit still and watch part in going to sit still and watch part in a decimal being exhausted in purchases overseas instead of being brought brought to his cash desk to help him defray his The article from which we quote concludes With this passage:-

The movement for a review will emanate from the United States itself as experience, aided by the lectures of some of home a recognisome of her far-sighted economists, drives home a recogni-tion of the basic fact that the solution of the war debts problem problem is inextricably bound up with the purchase and Sale of commodities.

This is undoubtedly a true forecast, and we congratulate the *Financial Times* on publishing it, no less sincerely the sincerely sincerely than we accept its implied congratulations to ourselves on our "intrepidity" in having made it and repeated it. repeated it with almost sickening frequency during the the past seven years. Our gratification at hearing our teach seven years. our teaching cried through the City—and the world—by this all the by this clear-throated organ of opinion is all the greater since we are very husky ourselves, and are not too well are well as the state of the sta too well stocked with voice lozenges. Lastly, with this authoritative public lead, is it too much to hope that Mr. Lloyd George will have another glance at Major D. Major Douglas's outlined plan for repaying America that Was another same manufactured by the sam that was submitted to him when Prime Minister in September 19 Septembe bring submitted to him when Prince which will bring like, 1922? It opens up a policy which will the bring rarer and more refreshing fruit than all the others put together.

This is an appropriate point at which to resume our quotations from Foster and Catchings "Profits."

"Little wonder, then, that the man in the street is bewildered." "... with scarcely a man, woman, or
child who is not eager for more of the good things of
the industrial man and the street is becreating the good life, the industrial world stops short of creating the good things well within its power to create, because of the everimminent danger of creating too much: consumers in constant fear that they cannot get enough, and producers in constant fear that they will produce too much!

"" More pay and less work '-the aim which organised labour has often been censured for pursuing—should, indeed, be the aim of society; not necessarily less work of all kinds, voluntarily undertaken, but less work imposed on the average worker as a condition of survival."

"The 'enquiry' conducted by the engineering societies under the direction of Herbert Hoover shows that our present resources would enable us to double the volume of production, provided both labour and capital could be sure of the one factor—adequate demand—which they now have reason to fear will never last long."

"Yet they (the workers) know from experience . . that at times the more efficiently they work, the sooner they work themselves out of a job."

"In our day, consequently, we can continue to raise the standard of living only so long as increased per capita production induces a flow of money to consumers sufficient to enable them to buy the increased output; sufficient, that is to say, to buy the increased output without a fall in the price level."

"The flow of money to consumers depends mainly on productive activity; but productive activity depends mainly on the flow of money to consumers. Where are we to break into this circle in order to find the places where influence should be brought to bear to sustain prosperity?"

(On theories that "ascribe business cycles mainly to states of mind: "The sunshine cure for business anæmia is a quack remedy, because it takes no account of the function of the buyer in stimulating business, and the only conditions under which he can continue to buy. Artificial respiration cannot keep the patient alive indefinitely. Neither can a spirit of optimism. operate a blast furnace or take shoes off the retailers' shelves. It must first put enough money into consumers' hands. In deed, to persuade business to prepare for an effective consumers' demand that is not forthcoming merely makes matters worse. . . Business cannot run on optimism; reactions soon occur unless expectations are justified by sales. A self-starter may save time in starting an engine, but only a steady supply of gasoline can keep it running. Sunshine campaigns may start business, but only consumers' dollars can sustain it."

"The cause of the depression of 1921 in the United States, according to a common view, was a 'buyers' strike' among consumers against high prices. The theory fails to explain why buyers did not 'strike' in Were they satisfied at the end of 1919 with prices. Were they satisfied at the end of 1919 with prices that the pre-War level, but outraged six strike leter because in the meanting prices had rises. months later because in the meantime prices had risen about 10 per cent.?... Nor does this theory explain what became of all the money that the outraged buyers are said to have withheld from the market." said to nave withheld from the market."... in 1920 and 1921 savings bank deposits and total individual deposits did not increase at an unusual rate. (See Figs. 47 and 48.)."

"Give consumers the money, and organised business will look out for the rest. There will be no shortage of money on the producing side; the credit and investment world is always eager and able to take care of that. A willing buyer does not have to wait long, but a willing seller may have to wait forever."

"Although everybody agrees that the economic aim of society is increased production, yet the very fact that society is beginning to succeed is regarded by everybody as infallible proof that it is about to fail. If the country is producing steel at 90 per cent. of capacity, this is considered a sign of impending trouble. One statistician even declares that a rise in the number of blast furnaces in operation above a certain per cent. invariably forecasts a recession in business.

"No wonder, then, that the decline in basic output from 20 per cent above normal in February of 1921 to 7 per cent. below normal in June was generally regarded as beneficial. 'This curtailment,' said Trade Winds, "If there were any guarantee in money markets, as there is in barter markets, this world demand would approximately equal world supply . . . there would be no occasion for this bitter international struggle for markets."

(On the "velocity" of money-circulation.) "Nor is money spent more frequently in retail markets merely because it is spent more frequently in wholesale markets; money may work faster in order to pass wool and woollen goods through more hands on their way to the clothiers' shops, without passing more wool through warehouses and more garments through the shops. This is in fact what happens as prices rise and speculation in commodities becomes profitable; additional middlemen make use of money without making additional sales to consumers."

"In general, whatever causes the flow of money to consumers to lag behind the flow of finished commodities interferes with future production."

"Indeed, as we have shown in Chapter XIII., corporations in the United States, taken as a whole, distribute as dividends only about half their profits. To plough the rest back into the business is, as the . . . head of the largest bank in the world (i.e., Mr. McKenna) once remarked, an established and approved policy. 'A growing business,' he declared, '—and at every period it is upon the growing business that the progress of the future depends—is one in which a large part of the profits each year are saved and put back into the concern.' (Speech at Ordinary General Meeting of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, January 27, 1922)."

"In any event, there are no devices whereby corporatons can get from consumers more money than consumers have. Trusts, trade associations, price agreements, and advertising enable some dealers to obtain larger shares of consumer income than otherwise they would obtain; but such gains are at the expense of dealers, not at the expense of consumers."

"Consequently, it is important for us to consider whether corporate savings are made in such a way as to withhold from consumers any of the money which corporations receive from consumers."

long as they remain unused, does not necessarily have any part in preventing consumers from buying the output of the facilities that are actually used."

"' Overbuilt industries' may now have a depressing influence on business, because they may give rise to competitive conditions which reduce profits and discourage forward buying in those industries. But the over-building of industry in general would be impossible if consumer purchasing power was sufficient, after providing for individual savings, to buy the total output of consumers' goods." (Appendix, p. 431.)

"Income that is spent reaches consumers' markets much more quickly than income which is invested. There is no doubt about that. The route from the pay envelope to the retail store is short and direct; but the route from the bank, or insurance company, or investment house, retail store, is longer and more devious. And time, part of the problem."

"In short, whenever money is used twice in succession to produce goods, as it is in many cases when individuals the market beyond the capacity of consumers to buy at current prices."

"Thus" (after quoting statistics) "by a kind of short circuit, at least fifteen billion of individual savings were used twice in succession to bring about the production of goods."

"It is safe to conclude, therefore, that one-third of the income which individuals, instead of spending, turn over to insurance companies, is next invested in production.

That is to say, it is used twice in succession in creating supply instead of being used alternately in creating and in absorbing supply."

"But society, as a whole, cannot save anything worth saving at the expense of consumers as a whole, for the capacity of consumers to benefit by what is saved is the sole test of its worth."

"Up to this point, then, we have discovered no way whereby either corporations or individuals can accumulate savings without causing deficiencies in consumer purchasing power. For . . . two requirements must be filled in order to prevent such a deficiency. The first requirement is that all profits, if there are any profits, shall be returned to consumers. The second requirement is that consumers shall spend all the money that they is that consumers shall spend all the money that receive. Under these conditions, however, savings yet impossible either for corporations or for individuals. The both corporations and individuals must save. This, then, is the dilemma of thrift."

We shall conclude our quotations next week. In the meantime, correspondence received from one or two quarters makes it desirable for us to say now what we should have reserved until then. Firstly, there is no new idea in the book. Secondly, the authors show evidence of not having a standard for demental show evidence of not having reached the fundamental concept of Credit and Costing, which underlies Major Develor's and Costing, which of Major Douglas's analysis and proposals. One of our readers in fact analysis and proposals. our readers, in fact, sends us a quotation from a pre-vious book by the same authors, entitled "Money, in which they criticise Major Douglas. That criticism is repeated in the present work; but of that, more can be said in due course. Thirdly, our eulogy the this book must not be given application outside that field which its authors survey; and even within that field which its authors survey; and even within that field a re-reading of field a re-reading of our previous comments should make it clear that make it clear that our tribute was concentrated on their teaching power as writers. They do not go all the way with us, but so far as they do they display an incomparable genius for homesting home the way with us, but so far as they do they display an incomparable genius for hammering home ideas they advocate. If we had to choose between a complete seven-course dinner mixed up in one basin, and, say, the first four courses in their scirck tific sequence, we should not hesitate. Bismarfor herring suggests soup; and soup asks pathetically for herring suggests soup; and soup asks pathetically fish to swim in it. The God of palates and flavours fish to swim in it. The God of palates and flavours has ordained it so. Therefore, the New Economic Menu, having been once for all written out to the stump of the last cigar, let us give praise to those when are training the public to appreciate the earlier courses of it. The time to object will be when alternative courses begin to be substituted. At present, native courses begin to be substituted. At present, as we have said, the authors of "Profits short risking any synthesis; they are stopping short analysis. And analysis can be effective even when only partial. Synthesis can not. Economics an incomparable genius for hammering home ideas they advocate only partial. Synthesis can be effective even will only partial. Synthesis can not. Economics braces three sets of laws—physical, mathematical, and psychological. In each of Douglas's works the three systems were distinguished and synthesis. works the three systems were distinguished and synthesised, once and for ever. In "Profits" one only—the psychological—is examined as a whole, though the arithmetical sub-section of mathematics comes in for a certain amount of attention. Martin, "Flaw in the Price System," it will be remembered, concentrated on this same arithmetical aspect, and pretty accurate summary of "Profits" would be say that it discusses Martin's arithmetic in its relationship. say that it discusses Martin's arithmetic in its relationship with human interplay tionship with human instincts, with the interplay between "profit motives" and the exercise of sumer options." It uses the sound device of reminding the reader of what he has always done under ing the reader of what he has always done under such and such conditions such and such conditions, and of inviting him the agree that unless those conditions are changed in way indicated he will way indicated, he will act in the same way again, in which case the consequence of the same way and such and su way indicated, he will act in the same way agath, in which case the consequences will be such and in This needed doing. It has now been done. The doing of it the authors, wittingly or not, every effectually eliminated, for all logical minds, but that means of escape from the economic impassé, but that

which we proclaim in the name of "Social Credit" or the "New Economics." This is no mean service. If they choose to inform the public in respect of every other barrister but ourselves that he either holds a hopeless brief, or is, in any case, not capable of speaking to any brief at all, it is pretty nearly the same thing as if they formally distinguished us as exclusively entitled to the ear of the court. And in that case, should we be worthy stewards of the truth if we hesitated even for a moment to pay our tribute to their discernment?

NOVEMBER 19, 1925

A correspondent writes to plead for another term than "Douglasite" to distinguish the advocates of Social Credit from those of minor theories. What has provoked this revival of an ancient request we cannot tell. It is a term we think we have hardly ever used in these columns. The writer supports his plea with the remark: "Douglas is not Jesus Christ."
Well, admitting that he is not the same person, the logic yet escapes us. "Douglasite"—"Douglasism"

are terms which, to the best of our recollection, have been applied to us by our critics, who themhave been applied to us by our critics, who themselves would be the first to resent the implication assumed by our correspondent. Again, when we use terms like "Marxism," "Swedenborgian," and the considered as imputgian," and so on, are we to be considered as imputing divinity to those teachers? As a matter of pure Candour, the only reason why we have not used Major Douglas's name is that there is no combination to which it lends itself which pleases our fastidious ear. That, and no other. To us every other consideration urges the use of it; for now that our pioneering work (and the term "our" includes every D—isseminator of the New Economics) we are beginning to long for a convenient and euphonious term which will distinguish the edifice of Douglas's analysis and proposals from the maze of Douglas's analysis and proposals from the maze of credit-reform scaffolding which, for some in-scrutable reason, is being run up all round it. "Social Credit," "The New Economics," and lat-terly "Consumer Credit," have all been used in con-nection with other theories and schemes, and can at any moment be more collected by the society with the any moment be monopolised by the society with the longest purse and loudest voice. The only possible term or title that we could rely on being permitted to monopolise to monopolise would be the very term now objected to If someone can think of another we shall be d to hear what it is. Then a word on this glad to hear what it is. Then a word on this divinity" of Douglas. We recently heard it asserted deliberately and by one who, perhaps almost alone (in our opinion), possesses the qualifications to the Douglas Einstein, and Freud tions to speak so, that Douglas, Einstein, and Freud (we put the names in alphabetical order to obviate the invitate of an imthe invidious) were three co-equal portents of an imminent transition into a new world-dispensation. Here, said he in effect, were three discoverers of revolutionary truth—truth involving in each of three stupendous domains of gnosis a complete inversion of preceding concepts. Three "challengers of axioms" axioms in the three spheres of economics, cosmology and psychology—all of them involving consequences of illimitable import—these three persons have emerged out of the world-ferment of truth-searching within forces of each other. How the searching within a few years of each other. How the speaker correlated this trinity of forces, and revealed their correlated this trinity of forces, and revealed their significances is an exercise in philosophic and even metaphysical reasoning which we shall not attempt to reproduce here. We simply set down his affirmation that these are three discoveries of dispensational pensational magnitude.

Names! There is the Einstein theory, the Freudian theory, and the Douglas theory. By all means suppress the names of the persons—they are only vehicles for things greater than themselves; but in finding other names let us be sure that they are inseparable from the discoveries they are chosen to record.

Political Dicta.

(By Goethe.)

(Translated for THE NEW AGE from the Europäische Revue.)

Our modern wars make many unhappy while they last, and no one happy when they are over.

Journey in Italy, 1787.

Yes, the German people gives promise of a future, has a future. The destiny of the Germans is—to use a phrase of Napoleon's—not yet fulfilled. If they had had no other task to perform than to break up the Roman empire and to create and set in order a new world, they would have collapsed long ago. But since they have survived, and in such strength and activity, they must, as I believe, yet have a great future, a destiny so much greater than that mighty work of the destruction of Roman empire and the fashioning of the Middle Ages, as their culture is now higher. But the time, the opportunity is not to be foreseen by human eyes, not to be hastened or brought about by human power. Meanwhile, it remains for us individuals, each according to his talents, his inclination, his position, to increase and strengthen the culture of the people and to spread it in all directions through the people downwards, but also and chiefly upwards, that it remain not behind the other nations, but in this at least take the lead, that its spirit may not languish, but may remain fresh and cheerful, that it become not despondent nor faint-hearted, but remain capable of every great deed when the day of fame shall dawn.

Luden, 1813.

If at any time I should have the misfortune to find myself in Opposition I would rather create uproar and revolution than for ever revolve in the gloomy circle of censure of the existing state of things.

I hate every violent revolution, because by it as much good is destroyed as is gained. I hate those who carry it out as well as those who give cause for it. But am I therefore no friend of the people?

Eckermann, 1825.

In politics as on the sick-bed, men throw themselves from side to side in the hope of improving their position. von Müller, 1825.

It is for the United States absolutely indispensable to make for themselves a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am certain that they will achieve this. I should like to live that they had been absolutely indispensable to make for themselves a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am certain that they will achieve this. I should like to live

to see this, but I shall not.
Secondly, I should like to see a connection established between the Danube and the Rhine. But this undertaking also is so gigantic that I despair of its execution, especially having regard to the means at the disposal of us Germans.

And thirdly, and lastly, I should like to see the English in possession of a Suez Canal. These three great things I should like to live to see, and for their sake it would really be worth while to hold out for yet another fifty years.

Eckermann, 1827:

But if it be thought that the unity of Germany consists in having for the country, large as it is, one single great capital town, and that this one great capital shall suffice both for the development of great individual talents and for the welfare of the great mass of the people, then those who think so are in error.

Eckermann, 1828.

It is never to be expected that reason will become popular. Passions and feelings may become popular, but reason will always be the exclusive possession of a few privileged ones.

Eckermann, 1829.

The multitude, the majority is necessarily always absurd and wrong-headed; for it is fond of ease, and falsehood is always much easier than

von Müller, 1829.

Wealth and speed are what the world admires and what every one is striving for. Railways, postal facilities, steamships, "and all possible facilities' for communication, it is these with which the civilised world starts to over refine itself, and thus abides in mediocrity.

Zelter, 1831.

Method.

By Allen Upward.

I.

THE IDENTICAL METHOD.

The three mental processes which Kant failed to make quite distinct to his readers, and perhaps to himself in his technical terminology, as Pure Reason, Practical Reason and Judgment, may be illustrated by the action of a child (a) in counting a set of ninepins as he puts them back into their box; (b) in sorting out a heap of glass beads according to their size and colour; and (c) in putting together the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. These may be distinguished as the Identical, the Comparative, and the Symmetrical

The Identical Method is infallible within its own field, because it deals with sameness instead of likeness. The ninepins are all the same, and every child who counts them will arrive at the same result, unless he is careless or mentally deficient. The method is seen at its best in mathematics, and there is no better example of it than Euclid's "Elements of Geometry." Its principle is mere repetition or calculation, a word derived from the pebble (calculus), which primitive man used to reckon with, as he still does in West Africa. A multiplication sum is merely a mechanical device for shortening a long addition sum; as more elaborate calculations are shortened by the similar devices of logarithms and the differential calculus. The result is not so much a proof of anything that was in doubt as it is a demonstration, that is to say, a pointing out of something that has only to be seen to be accepted by every mind of sufficient intelligence to follow the

The certainty which attends the Identical Method has gained for it the veneration of minds deficient in the capacity to reason and to judge. But although the logicians have always considered it as true reasoning, and Kant treats it as Pure Reason, it is evidently a different and a humbler process, which it would be better to name Reckoning. The operations of arithmetic can be carried out by a machine even better than by a man. There is no element of reason in the statement that two and two are four. The word four means two and two are round the language of the Queensland Blacks, whose word for two is hard.

for two is burla, and for four, burla-burla. The Identical Method has achieved its greatest triumphs in the domain of physical and chemical science. An experiment of physical and chemical base the same science. An experiment that always has the same result by whomsoever it is carried out, if he is competent and careful, is a practical demonstration, deserving almost as much confidence as one of Euclid's. But the same confidence cannot be properly extended to scientific theories based on such experiments. The facts may be well ascertained, and yet the explanation of them may be quite fallacious. A very competent observer and experimenter may be a comparatively poor reasoner and judge; and the more feeble his judgment is the more disposed he

will be to think it infallible, and to claim as much authority for his reasoning as for his reckoning. The extent to which a scientific theory is entitled to confidence depends on the extent to which it can be tested and confirmed by observation and experiment. In science, as in mathematics, no man is an authority. He either is, or is not, right.

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It will be seen that even the Identical Method is infallible only in dealing with mental abstractions, with numbers, with ideal space, and with forces supposed to be constant, or to change under unvarying laws. As soon as the engineer or the astronomer brings his mathematical calculations to bear on physical realities be finds himself food to face with physical realities he finds himself face to face with inexactness. Of two bare of the bear inexactness. Of two bars of iron which ought to be the same in average and a second se the same in every respect one is found to be weaker than the other to be attain. than the other—to have a different breaking strain, The Newtonian theory, during two hundred years, application, has not application because a different preaking syears, application, has not enabled astronomers to calculate with precision the late with precision the mean distance of the earth from the sun the section of the from from the sun, the estimate having varied from time to time between 90 and 100 millions of the Two observers give different to the earth of the Two observers give different to the earth of the Two observers give different to the earth of the two observers give different to the earth of the two observers give different to the earth of the two observers give different to the two observers g Two observers give different measurements of the same celestial movement same celestial movement, owing to the differing activity of their nerves, which has to be allowed so as their personal countries. as their personal equation. A method subject to so much error in dealing mich error in d much error in dealing with the simplest physical phenomena is worse than useless for the investigation of problems that call factly tion of problems that call for the exercise of critical reason and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical reasons and judgment to the exercise of critical reasons are the exercise of critical rea reason and judgment, to say nothing of imagination. In the higher branches of science every great covery has been made by means of the Symmetrical Method.

It must be added that the Identical Method, pursued too exclusively, is not a good training for the mind. It is a real to the sum of mind. It is a valuable corrective, but it has a the dency to parrow the dency to narrow the judgment and to stunt asks creative faculty of imagination. The man who asks of a poem or a painting what it proves is healthy subject in the cycle of a psychologist. healthy subject in the eye of a psychologist. number of mathematicians who have shown any wisdom outside their natural who have shown any small. dom outside their peculiar study is extremely small.
And even within it they have shown any will. dom outside their peculiar study is extremely small.
And even within it they have failed to solve the simple problem of squaring the circle, a feat which can be performed with practical precision by a child. The control of the simple problem of squaring the circle, a feat which can be performed with practical precision by a child. The climate three dimensions instead of two. An intelligent three dimensions instead of two. An intelligent child will find no great difficulty in converting a child will find no great difficulty in converting a round disc of plasticine into a square of the same thickness, which will necessarily have superficial area as the circle; and the proportion between its diagonal and the diameter of the circle will hold good for every circle whose area is to be measured. will hold good for every circle whose area is to be measured.

> A POEM. By VLADIMIR SOLOVYOV. (Translated by R. Hewitt.)

Once in the misty dawn with timid foot alone;
Towards a mysterious strand I walked alone;
The stars mysterious strand I walked alone; The stars were paling in the eastern light, My soul engaged the host of dreams in fight and prayed to god And prayed to gods unknown.

Now in the cold hard light I tread as then A lonely path band a tream; A lonely path beside an unknown stream; day
The mists are fled, and clearly shows by
How rough the How rough the mountain track, how far away he haven of my drawn The haven of my dream!

But till the midnight hour with fearless foot.

I travel to the good form I travel to the goal of my desires;
Where on the summit, 'neath an alien star,
Along the sacred roof will gleam afar
The line of victory fires.

The Grand Inquisitor.* By F. M. Dostoevsky.

Translated by S. S. Koteliansky.
Oh, there will yet pass ages of unruliness of free reason, of their science and of their anthropophagy; for, having started to erect their Tower of Babel without us, they will end in anthropophagy. But at that very time the beast will come crawling to us and will be licking our feet and will bespatter them with bloody tears from its eyes. And then we shall sit down on the beast, and raise a chalice, and on it will be inscribed: "Mystery!" Only then, only then will ensue for the people the kingdom of repose and happiness. Thou art proud of Thy elect; but Thou hast elect only, whilst we shall give peace to all. And is that all? What a great number of those elect—the strong ones who might have become elect—have, ultimately, grown ones who might have become elect-have, ultimately, grown tired of awaiting Thee, and have borne away, and will still go on bearing away the powers of their spirit and the ardour of their hearts into another field, and end by raising their free banner against Thee indeed. And yet Thou Thyself raisedst that banner. But under our rule all will be happy and will no longer either rebel, or exterminate one another, as was done in Thy freedom, everywhere. Oh, we will convince them that only then will they have become free when they have resigned their freedom to us, and have submitted to us. Well, then, shall we be right or shall we be lying? They will persuade themselves that we are right, for they will persuade themselves that we are right, for they will will recall to their minds to what horrors of bondage and confusion Thy freedom drove them. Freedom, free reason, and science will drive them into such jungles and will place them before such monsters and insoluble secrets that certain of them, the unsubmissive and fierce, will destroy themselves; others, also unsubmissive but weak, will exterminate one another; and yet the rest that remain, weak and unhappy, will come crawling to our feet and will call to us: 'Yes, you were right, you alone possessed His mystery, and we are returning to you; save us from ourselves.' Getting loaves from us, they will, of course, see clearly that we are taking their own loaves or reduced by their own hands, from taking their own loaves, produced by their own hands, from them in order to distribute them among themselves, without any mirade. any miracle. They will see that we have not made stones into loaves, but, verily, they will be more pleased with accepting the bread from our hands than with the bread itself! For too well will they remember that, formerly, without us, the very loaves produced by them, turned into mere stones in their bender but when they came back to us mere stones in their hands; but when they came back to us the very stones turned in their hands into loaves. Too, too well will also be stones turned in their hands into loaves. well will they appreciate what it means to give in once and for ever! And until they realise this they will be unhappy. And who also well as they will be unhappy. And who above all contributed to that non-understanding? Speak! Who divided the flock and scattered again and subknown? Who divided the flock and scattered it on particular known? But the flock will gather together again, and submit again, and this time—once and for ever. Then we shall give them. give them the quiet, mild happiness of weak creatures such as they as they were created. Oh, we shall persuade them, at last, not to be proud, for it was Thou who exaltedest them and thereby taughtest them to be proud. We shall prove to them that they are week, the total the same prijable children, but that they are weak, that they are mere pitiable children, but that the happiness of a child is the sweetest happiness. They will grow the happiness of a child is the sweetest happiness. will grow timid and begin to gaze at us and cling to us in fear. They will fear, like its young cling to a brood-hen. They will marvel at themselves on marvel at us, and dread us, and pride themselves on our being us, and dread us, and pride themselves on our being so powerful and so wise, that we could tame a furious herd of thousands of millions. They will tremble and cower before our wrath, their minds will grow timid, their eyes will become tearful as those of children and women, but they will as easily pass, at a sign from us, to mirth and laughter to bright joy and to happy from us, to mirth and laughter, to bright joy and to happy childish are mirth and laughter, to bright joy and to work, yet in childish song. Yes, we shall compel them to work, yet in the hours free from labour, we shall arrange their life, like a child's game from labour, we shall arrange their life, like a child's game, with children's songs, in chorus, with inno-cent dances. Oh, we shall also allow them to sin, they are weak and inscrepance of the state of the are weak and impotent, and they will love us, as children do, for allowing them to sin. We shall tell them that any will be a sin will be a si do, for allowing them to sin. We shall tell them that we bernix and they will be expiated, if committed with our permission; that we bernix and the love them; and the currelyes. permit them to sin because we love them; and the punishment of those sins, well, we shall take on ourselves.

And we shall take on ourselves. And we shall take their sins on ourselves and they will adore us, as hence us, as benefactors who have borne their sins before God. And they will have no secrets from us. We shall allow or forbid them to live with their wives and mistresses, to have or not have child. or not have children—all in accordance with their obedience—and they children—all in accordance with their obedience. and they will submit to us with gladness and joy. The most tormenting secrets of their conscience—everything, everything will they being their conscience—everything everything will they being their conscience. thing will they bring to us, and we shall determine every-thing, and they will trust our decision with joy, for it will

* Part III., Book V., Chapter V., of The Brothers Karamasov; first published in the Russky Vestnik, 1879-1880.

relieve them of the great anxiety and the present terrible agonies of a personal and free decision. And all will be happy, all the millions of creatures, with the exception of the hundred thousand of their rulers. For only we, who keep the secret, only we shall be unhappy. Thousands of millions of happy babes and a hundred thousand of martyrs who have taken on themselves the gures of transplace of good and have taken on themselves the curse of knowledge of good and evil. Peacefully will they die, peacefully will they be extinguished in Thy name, and beyond the grave they will find nothing but death. But we shall keep the secret, and for their own happiness we shall allure them with the reward of heaven and eternity. For if there were aught indeed in the other world, most certainly it would not be for such as them. It is said and prophesied that Thou wilt come and as them. It is said and prophesied that Thou wilt come and wilt conquer again, that Thou wilt come with Thy elect, with Thy proud and mighty ones; but we shall say that they, the elect, have saved themselves alone, whilst we have saved all. It is said that the whore, sitting upon the beast and holding the secret in her hands, will be put to shame, and that the worldings will rise up again and will rend her purple mouth. the secret in her hands, will be put to shame, and that the weaklings will rise up again and will rend her purple mantle and strip her 'vile' body. But then I will stand up and point out to Thee the thousands of millions of happy babes who have known no sin. And we who, for their happiness, have taken their sins on ourselves, we shall come up before Thee and say: 'Judge us, if Thou canst and darest.' Know that I am not afraid of Thee. Know that I too was in the wilderness; that I too fed on locusts and roots, that I too blessed freedom, with which Thou hadst blessed men, and I likewise was preparing myself to enter into the number too blessed freedom, with which Thou hadst blessed men, and I likewise was preparing myself to enter into the number of Thy elect, into the number of the mighty and the strong with a longing 'to make up the number.' But I awakened and refused to serve madness. I went back and joined the assembly of those who have corrected Thy deed. I went away from the proud and returned to the humble for the happiness of the humble. What I am saying to Thee shall be fulfilled and our kingdom shall be established. I repeat to Thee, the very next day Thou wilt see that obedient herd, which, at a mere sign from me, will rush to heap up hot coals against that stake at which I shall burn Thee for having come to hinder us. For if ever there was one who most of all deserved our fire, it is Thou. To-morrow I shall burn Thee. Dixi."

(To be continued.) (To be continued.)

Music.

Without any preliminary Press forjanterie or fanfaronnade a gifted and accomplished singer made what I believe
to be her first appearance in London at the Æolian
Hall on October 28, Mme. Nina Koshetz. Her programme
was as unusual and interesting as her interpretations, containing no fewer than seven first performances in London.
Several faults might be found with the vocal technique,
faults all the more to be regretted, and all the more obtrusive because the singer is in many ways technically very
accomplished—such as unpleasantly audible breathing, shortwindedness especially and rather painfully noticeable in the accomplished—such as unpleasantly audible breathing, short-windedness especially and rather painfully noticeable in the Bach group (as one would expect), and a gradual change and loss of quality as the voice ascends, a lack of what the Italians call the "appoggio." This is all the more surprising as we read that she was a pupil of that great artist relia Litvinne, to whose style there were plainly existent re-Félia Litvinne, to whose style there were plainly existent resemblances in Mme. Koshetz's own. Her three Bach songs semblances in Mme. Koshetz's own. Her three Bach songs were not especially well sung; the phrases were cut up and the style did not somehow fit. There was too much reliance upon "interpretation," and not enough upon pure singing. Bach can be utterly ruined by "interpretation," singing. Bach can be allowed, in Debussy's for if ever music needs to be allowed, in Debussy's memorable phrase, to tell its own tale, it is that of Bach. But in her Russian songs Mme. Koshetz was admirable—the interpolated humming of the refrain in the Rimsky Korsakov "Romance Orientale" was as original as it was beautiful. The manuscript and only song of Scriabine is of no importance—it is a pleasant piece of music, but nothing more. The wordless "Melodie" of Prokofieff was quite the most attractive piece of music one has seen or heard by this composer, wordless introduction on has seen or heard by this composer, and shows signs of an essential "musicality" that one and shows signs of an essential musicality that one had hardly suspected existed in him. "The Call" of Rachmaninov is the sixth of a very fine and recent group by this composer, all quite unknown here. The French songs were admirably sung, especially Ravel's very beautiful "Kaddisch," of which the sombre, liturgical spirit was finely seized and expressed. Mme. Koshetz was not, one thinks, particularly happy in her accompanist—a competent enough musician, but unsympathetic; and more than once one found oneself longing for a Harold Craxton, than whom it would be difficult to imagine a finer, more subtle, or imaginative colleague "at the piano" for any singer.

The performance of the Holst Choral Symphony at the first Philharmonic on October 29 attracted a phenomenal

audience. Of the work I confess I can say little more or different than what I have said of other Holst works. Where Mr. Newman, for instance, sees a keen musical intelligence threading its way with certainty and unerring skill through the maze of the modern harmonic vocabulary, I can only see a manipulator of arrant clichés loosely tacked together with no organic essential or inherent cohesion, a set of ideas devoid of intrinsic distinction or individuality in expression. The same clumsiness and gaucherie, the same lack of certainty, of inevitability, the unfailing hall-mark of the hailed masterpieces of Mr. Holst is here as everywhere else in his The choral writing is splayfooted and unvocal; indeed Holst's lack of vocal sense is as conspicuous as his lack of orchestral sense. He seems to have no feeling at all for the medium for which he is writing. His harmonic and melodic ideas waver between diatonic commonplace on the one hand, and polytonal commonplace on the other. His potterings about and fiddlings with chords in fourth structures have no more merit or interest than Rébikov's affairs of ten or twelve years ago-indeed Holst is to a very large extent merely an enormously inflated Rébikov. From the point of view of artistic morality the piffler on a large scale is a much worse offender than the piffler on a small scale, because he adds to his piffling the pretences of grandiosity and mock sublimity. The critics seem to lose all the small sense of perspective most of them possess when talking about Holst, and hold up for admiration in him what they pursue with execration in others. Thus Mr. Harvey Grace has lately been reading heavy-fatherly lectures to the "fourth" and "fifth" merchants and the polytonal gentry, and has recently been pillorying "our modern Hucbalds," quoting passages from their works, passages the like of which are ubiquitous in Holst. But when Holst does there things he are ubiquitous in Holst. But when Holst does these things he is all admiration and amaze, and quotes as a specimen of staggering audacity and unheard of daring a C Major triad superimposed upon a D flat Major! One is irresistibly reminded of Pope's withering lines:

What woful stuff this madrigal would be In some starved hackney sonneteer or me But let a lord once own the happy lines How the wit brightens, how the style refines Before his sacred name flies every fault, And each exalted stanza teems with thought.

Lamond, to a too small audience, gave the first of his four Beethoven recitals at Queen's Hall on November 3. He was in fine form, playing with all that magisterial authority and dignity for which he is justly noted. The great "Hammerklavier" was, on the whole, a splendid performance, stern, uncompromising, broad, powerful, majestic; sedately lyrical when the music demanded it, richly and darkly coloured, and phrased like a fine line engraving, especially in the wonderful slow movement. The fugue had not quite the cataract cataclysmic effect one feels inherent in it, and I have heard this very great artist play it with considerably more impelling force than on this occasion. There was somewhat a sense of anti-clamax that is as foreign to the movement as it is to Lamond's usual playing of it, and I feel that he had not quite warmed up to the work, which, rather unwisely, was the first on his programme. On listening to this stypendays for the programme. ing to this stupendous fugue—one of the greatest in existence—words fail one to express one's amazed disgust at the dry-as-dust Machmusikant impudence that can dare to get up and criticise the Beethoven manner of writing fugues. It is not the Book when the Book whe It is not the Bach way of writing fugues, no—why should it be?—but there exist practically three people only who have stamped their personality so indelibly upon the fugue form that in every case the authorship of a fugue by any one of them is never open to doubt for a moment—they are Bach Boothows and Boothows. are Bach, Beethoven, and Reger. As one would expect, Busoni was the first of contemporary musicians to grasp and expound the great account the grant and those expound the greatness of this tremendous fugue, and those who heard him play it and the whole Sonata had an experience the like of which does not occur twice in a life-time. The profoundly disturbing yet remote and aloof playing of an order that a trial done. It was philosophical opus III. was supremely well done. It was philosophical playing of an order that perhaps Lamond now alone of living the counterpart of which is to be seen upon the faces of certain bronze Buddhas of China and Japan. Three of the earlier Sonatas were also played, and it was a curious expeearlier Sonatas were also played, and it was a curious experience to hear their works mauled, beslavered, and slobbered over by countless young ladies of both—perhaps one should say all—sexes! works to which one had thought one could hardly any more bear to listen, restored and made beautiful again by great playing. The Appassionata closed a typical Lamond programme—a programme of weighty matters and of deep import—played with splendid fire and impetuosity, but always marvellously controlled and balanced. A very great artist, a great musical thinker, an

intellect of great breadth and power, one bar of whose playing is charged with more significance and is of greater worth than all the playing of any dozen other English pianists put together. If England were not England, Lamond would be to it what McCormack is to Ireland, Gerhardt to Germany, Casals to Spain, or Chaliapin to Russia. But England, being England, thinks as much of Mr. William Murdoch or Miss Irene Scharrer.

A tuner should have been in attendance to run over the piano, a fine Bechstein, in the intervals, as several unisons went distressingly "out," a thing that is liable to happen, and does, in the case of the very finest pianos at recitals. It should be always a matter of course that a tuner be somewhere about in readiness against such an eventuality.

KAIKHOSRU SORABJI.

· New Verse.*

"Flower Shadows" are at least well entitled. The majority of these translations from the Chinese are exceedingly about the ingly short, thin, and vague in content, and, whatever they may be in their original, decidedly embryonic as poems in their present condition. One or two succeeded in conveying a suggestion of that beautiful their present conditions. ing a suggestion of that haunting power which comes from saving or involving saying or implying a great deal in incredibly few words: but the collection as a whole adds nothing of real moment to previous collections of Classics and Classics of Classics and Classics of Cla to previous collections of Chinese poetry available in English translations. One interesting feature, however, a series of translations at the and feet account of the contemporary English translations. One interesting feature, however, is a series of translations at the end from four contemporary Chinese poets—Tse Chuang, Liu Pan-long, K'ang ch'ing, and Kiang I-p'u. Most of these reflect the growth of Socialism or Communism in China. "Two Voices of a plea for world-peace and vegetarianism—the end of both a plea for world-peace and vegetarianism—the end of both on the co-existence of fabulous wealth and destitution on the co-existence of fabulous wealth and destitution separated by the thickness of a sheet of paper." "separated by the thickness of a sheet of paper." Song of the Factory Woman" is a bit of bitter irony—in which a wage-slave returns thanks to the "fellow worms," who so graciously permit here to work for the most over pay her a graciously permit her to work for them and even pay her a pittance for doing so pittance for doing so. It is impossible to form any opinion ac to the stature of these poets as poets from these translations: but, so far as content goes, their work is not dissimilar from that which is being produced by "rebel" poets similar from that which is being produced by "rebel" poets in every country in Europe and America.

There is nothing to the specifically Chipose and America. specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the

specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifically Chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifically chinese apparently in their reaction to the specifical nine pages, that from Blunden to thirty, and that to be Tagore to twenty-eight. Since other living poets are to let represented—and since it seems certain that each pampuld will have substantially the same number of pages—it would appear that the series is destined to disprove the quoted. Mr. Edward Thompson's justification of Tagore's quoted. Mr. Edward Thompson's justification of Augustan inclusion is arguable, too; but why should Books of Modern Poetry' be confined to English poets any case? I hope that the publishers may extend the range of the series to embrace the major figures in the whole roof modern welt-poetik.

of the series to embrace the major figures in the of modern welt-poetik.

"Thamyris; or, Is There a Future for Poetry? Kegan R. C. Trevelvan, is the latest addition to Messrs. of the Paul's "To-day and To-morrow" Series, and is one to most spirited, lucid, and provocative contributions have modern poetics from an English pen. English poets congenerally lagged a very long way behind their French one, temporaries, for example, in their theoretics; but I, for leet am delighted to note a tendency nowadays to make addition am delighted to note a tendency nowadays to make up leed way in this direction. Mr. Trevelyan is a welcome addition

"Flower Shadows." By Alan Simms Lee. (Messis. Elkin thews, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.) Matthews, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.)
"The Augustan Books of Modern Poetry." (Messis.
Benn, Ltd. 6d. each.) Benn, Ltd. 6d. each.)
"Thamyris." By R. C. Trevelyan. (Messrs. Kegan 2s. 6d. net.)

to the company which includes Lascelles Abercrombie and Robert Graves, and I prefer his delightful have-at-you little essay to their more complicated variations on the subject. I cordially recommend "Thamyris" as a tonic to all debilitated Georgians. Mr. Trevelyan has a great deal of firstrate moment to say on comic poetry, narrative poetry, the treatise as a poetic form, and so forth. His own poetry might be more interesting if he would go ahead and experiment along some of the lines he indicates.

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Pastiche.

M. D'ASLARIC ON ADAM'S FALL.

(Praying the forbearance of the departed author of La Rotisserie de la Reine Pedauque.)

M. d'Aslaric stopped speaking, pulled his box out of his pocket, and took a pinch of snuff. Then he continued his discourse as follows:

"Let us now return again, my son, to the terrestrial Paradise, where the Miracle-Worker, whom they call Jevohah, had placed these transfer and the big hand. Adam and had placed those two vessels shaped by his hand, Adam and The ineptitudes of theologians have hidden from mankind the true cause of their expulsion, which I am about to reveal to you. You have been taught that Eve ate of the Tree of Knowledge, of Good and Evil, and so learned the secret of the sexual act. But you are led to infer that the forbidden sin was sexual intercourse. Never was a more profound error, my son. One will cite to solled to Adam. in the writings of Moses, where Jehovah called to Adam, When writings of Moses, where Jehovah called to Adam, Where art thou, and Adam answered, I was afraid, because I was naked. But to suppose that because Jehovah said. Who was naked. Hast thou said, 'Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest shouldest not eat? 'that he disapproved of the carnal affection of our first parents is to read into the Scriptures what is not them. is not there. The passage only permits us to infer that Adam's shame proceeded from the eating of the apple: it does not justify the inference that the sin which drew down Jehovah's sured Adam's sense Jehovah's punishment was that which caused Adam's sense of paled. of nakedness. And happily we have a positive warrant for distructions. distrusting such an interpretation; for we are told that when Jehovah Jehovah first created man in his own image, male and female denovah first created man in his own image, male and female, he blessed them in these words—'Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth.' Take particular notice, Jacques, my son, of that injunction, 'Be fruitful.' If Jehovah had intended to inhibit the conjunction of the sexes he would not have attraced it; and how would it be possible he would not have uttered it; and how would it be possible for man, male and female, to collaborate in obedience to it otherwise? otherwise? Theological disseminators of dangerous sophistries will tries will try to argue that Jehovah had intended to create children fry to argue that Jehovah had intended to create children for Adam and Eve, but a simple mind like yours, my son, will see at once that if he himself intended to multiply them he would be the mind the more than the multiply them he would be the mind the multiply themselves. them he would not have told them to multiply themselves. And if that were not enough, we have the testimony of Adam himself himself. As soon as he first saw Eve the Scripture tells us that he said 'Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother. mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and —,' listen attentively, my son, '—they shall be one flesh.' Can we here resist the conviction that in such a figure Adam was expressing the pressing the mystery of sex-union?"

Here M. d'Aslaric patted my knee, bending over to read in my face what impression he had made by his reasoning. ing. He was apparently content, for he leaned back on the bench, inhaling the scents of the garden. After a while he resumed

theologians, you will now be anxious to learn what was the Good and what was the Evil of which our first parents were forbidden to the Evil of which our first parents were The forbidden to seek knowledge. I will reveal it to you. The Good, my son, was Leisure. The Evil, Work. Jehovah had Adam dominion over all the living things upon the earth. the even brought them to him to see what he would call He even brought them to him to see what he would call them, and the Scriptures tell us that 'whatsoever Adam called every limit of them to him to see the name thereof.' called every living creature, that was the name thereof. This need not not consider the constant of the consta This need not surprise us, for we see even at this day, Jacques, how courselves for their young This need not surprise us, for we see even at this day, Jacques, how our parents deny themselves for their young children; so why is it unreasonable to suppose that Jehovah's ambition was to do everything for his newly children, and their children, and their children, and their children's us by pointing to a passage where 'the Lord God took the keep it.' It is true that a hasty reading of the words will appear as soon as you understand the double meaning of the words. appear as soon as you understand the double meaning of the word work. Jehovah was not jealous of man's exercise

of his intellect and muscles. For what else should he have given them to him? He would never have resented our parents' dressing and keeping the Garden, for this was a mere recreation which gave zest to their leisure. Look yonder, my son, there is our old and venerable neighbour, M. Bonhomme, in his garden clipping his hedge. That action, in a gardener, would be work. But to M. Bonhomme it is not work: he need not do it. So, in M. Bonhomme we see before our eyes the first Adam, before the fall.

"But I can feel your impatience to know what the work could have been which Jehovah took such precautions to keep from Adam's knowledge. I will tell you. My son, it was an evil work called Reproductive Work. When Eve bit the apple she instantly divined the secret of sex. It is here where all the theologians have fallen into error. They have supposed that the inhibited sex knowledge was that relating to human kind. It was not. The knowledge which Jehovah so jealously covered with His threats was the secret of the fertilisation of blossoms; and the reason why he did this was because such knowledge would show Adam and Eve not how to increase and multiply themselves, but to increase and multiply their means of life. This, Jacques Tournebroche, was the unforgivable sin—the acquisition by our first parents of the power to dispense with Jahovable him. first parents of the power to dispense with Jehovah's bienveillance. Here was the blasphemy, that man's vaulting ambitions should put his Creator out of employment. Jehovah is in man's image just as truly as man is in his, and he reacts to disappointments much in the same manner as the flesh he has created. I once had to allay, my son, the passion of a man which was impelling him to flog his to the shill and what do you think it was for? only child. And what do you think it was for? Because the child had awakened on Christmas Eve and surprised him in the act of filling a stocking with toys. So we may, with-out presumption, guess what were the feelings of Jehovah when Eve surprised the secret of His blessings.

"When Adam said, 'I was afraid because I was naked,' he was confessing, not that he had had carnal knowledge of his wife, but that he knew the secret of the apple pip. It is to be regretted that the Hebrew record of this tragedy is imperfect, for if it were complete I do not hold it in the least doubt that it would reveal that Adam and Eve had already committed the sin of collecting the seeds of the trees of the Garden. That would explain their motive for making themselves aprons, for you will readily see, my son, that naked people are without those means of secreting objects which the invention of clothes has conferred on man—I mean pockets. The fig leaves were sewn together in pairs to make, as it were, seed-pods, and only afterwards were these pods

formed into aprons.

"Notice, too, how this interpretation harmonises with the nature of the punishment inflicted on our first parents. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground.' We can plainly see the workings of Jehovah's mind. It is as though he said, 'You have found the said to produce your subsistence and you do not want Jehovah's mind. It is as though he said, 'You have found out how to produce your subsistence, and you do not want me or my Garden any more. Then go out of my Garden and plant one of your own.' True that he said to the woman, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception," but we must interpret that saying in the light of the first. Jehovah had cursed the ground, intending that, with all the seeds that Adam took with him the could only grow all the seeds that Adam took with him, he could only grow food by hard toil. What could have been better designed to ensure the hardness of that toil than to multiply Eve's conceptions—to increase, as our philosophers say, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence? Hence, my son, the sorrow with which woman even to this day bears children. Jehovah did not sentence her to pain, as the theologians would have you believe, but sorrow—sorrow because there is yet another mouth to feed in a world short

"And lastly, my son, see how necessary it was that Adam and Eve should be denied access to the Tree of Life. But for that they could have lived for ever without planting seeds, which would have defeated the ends of divine justice. Adam had fallen to the sin of independence. Instead of being content to partake of the endless free bounty of his Creator he repudiated 'charity' and preferred to earn his own living honestly—as though, my son, such earnings could be honest when they arose from his stealing of Jehovah's invention.
"Thus, Jacques, the lesson for us all is that we shun the

deadly sin of reproductive work. Toil was Adam's choice: so toil was Adam's curse. Embrace a woman, my son, with a glad conscience; but flee from a Job as you would flee from he Serpent."

M. d'Aslaric sank into a profound silence. At length he rose slowly, felt in his pocket, and without appearing to notice my presence, quietly stole away into the depths of the dusky wood, leaving me to muse in a silence unbroken but for the occasional sneezing of a little bird.

Reviews.

By Humbert Wolfe: Drawings by Bohun Lampoons. Lynch. (Ernest Benn. 3s. 6d.)
In a preface Mr. Wolfe bewails the lack of satirists:

"We have, it is true, Bernard Shaw, Chesterton, and, trundling after them at a long interval, Hilaire Belloc."

This shows a defective appreciation of satire. As an ironist Mr. Belloc easily comes first in this country; in America Mr. Lewis is his equal, while Mr. Mencken should come before Mr. Shaw in this line. Mr. Wolfe thinks the reason the smug are not satirised is because nobody would publish such attacks. He has himself, he suggests, encountered this difficulty, but it is evident that he never read THE NEW AGE when J. C. Squire, Paul Selver, and C. E. B. were contributors. He pleads for the lampoon as a literary form of caricature, but while agreeing that Poy, for example, is not amusing, is that any reason for broadcasting bad on prominent people? As he himself writes:

Other men have written worse than the author of this verse; but at least they had the wit not to go and publish it.

The whole preface is superfluous; something in the form of the very competent prolegomena would have been sufficient. Mr. Wolfe is especially weak on Galsworthy, Kipling, Huxley, and Shaw. The best epitaph is that on G. K. C.:

Here lies Mr. Chesterton, Who to Heaven might have gone, but didn't, when he heard the news that the place was run by Jews. Lytton Strachey is also good, and Bloomsbury:

Confident that art and brains end with them (and Maynard Keynes) the school of Bloomsbury lie here, greeting the unseen with a sneer.

The Poet's "on each other" might have been more amusing, but there is a charming epilogue, and the only thing wrong with Mr. Lynch's illustrations is that there are not more of them; 3s. 6d., however, is too much to pay for a book of this kind, and with a paper cover it could be done for a shilling. If Mr. Wolfe's promised satires are any good, it is to be hoped that he will bear this in mind.

Russia and the Allies in the Great War. By V. Novitzky.

(Kniga (England), Ltd. 18.)
In a well-arranged pamphlet of about 25,000 words compressed into thirty pages, Major-General Novitzky, professor of the State Military Academy, at Moscow, makes the conduct of the Allice appear in a most unforcemental light. His duct of the Allies appear in a most unfavourable light. His duct of the Allies appear in a most unfavourable light. His contentions, supported by references to numerous authorities, are as follow: (1) The preparations of the Allies were totally inadequate to their policies. (2) Their aim was to reserve their own forces, and to let the Russian army bear the brunt of the fighting; but (3) they failed to supply it with war material in any way consistent with their init with war material in any way consistent with their in-dustrial capacity, with the result that men were criminally sacrificed. Thus the country was exhausted before the revolution of February, 1917, while the Allies also helped to destroy its morale: "The causes of the war had never been clear to the bulk of the Russian people!"—so unlike our perspicuity—and their did not consider the War Aims our perspicuity—and they did not consider the War Aims of the Allies worth for the Mar Aims (4) Peace was unavoidof the Allies worth fighting about. (4) Peace was unavoidable, but the withdrawith about troops from the Eastern able, but the withdrawal of German troops from the Eastern front had a disintegrating effect on the Western army. (5) On the pretext of restoring order the Allies intervened Russia's internal afficient to get possession of Russia's internal affairs in order to get possession of its natural resources, and for this and in return for its services in the war D. in the war Russia was entitled to some indemnity instead of being ignored at Versailles. Colonel Malone contributes a

Portraits: Real and Imaginary. By Ernest Boyd.

(Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.)

Mr. Boyd, who at one time wrote on American literature Mr. Boyd, who at one time wrote on American literature for The New Age, here satirises in a lively way the various pretentious affectations: Æsthetics, Literary and Gaels. For W. B. Yeats, James Stephens, and G. W. Shaw and Moore, come off rather bodly. The former dis-Shaw and Moore, come off rather badly. The former displayed his ignorance of Irish writers in a lecture and was displayed at being told of it. displeased at being told of it, and the latter's early poems are disinterred for the amusement of the godless, while Gilbert Chesterton's notions of Germany, "the witticisms Dublin. In America he finds H. L. Mencken attacking the right-thinkers with two rollies words (2012). George Jean Nathan who "has heard of prohibition but does not believe it," and Sinclair Lewis with his "indictment of the

American bourgeoisie drawn up in terms of perfect Philistinism," which has "persuaded the mob that it can appreciate satire by taking the sting out of it." Sandwiched between the Real and the Imaginary is an amusing account by Mr. Burton Basses of the switzment in Greenaccount by Mr. Burton Rascoe of the excitement in Greenwich village caused by a Mr. Malcolm Cowley's assurance that Æsthetic Model, 1924, was a personal reflection upon his own literary activities.

The Mind of a Diehard. By Ambrose Hoskins. (Labour

Publishing Company. 5s.)
It is unfortunate that Mr. Hoskins, an old member of the S.D.F., should have attempted irony in which he is by no means proficient—his Socialism is too transparent and he doesn't try burlesque—for in the three chapters dealing with the money power he is quite interesting:

"In 1834 J. W. Gilbart founded the London and West minster Bank on a non-note issuing principle, and roused the virulent ire of the City. He had to get his £50,000 capital chiefly from the provinces, the Bank of England refused him a drawing account, and denied admission to the Clearing House,"

and he quotes the following from a paper read in 1901 by Mr. A. B. Stickney before the American Bankers' Association: "Paradoxical as it may sound it is literally true that by means of her banking organisation England collects interest on million and other by means of her banking organisation England collects interest on millions of her own indebtedness to other nations. It is a very profitable business to collect interest on what one owes." Mr. Hoskins defines Socialism as production for use, but that will not be secured by Nationalisation unless the present money system is altered.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR. FINANCING OUT OF SAVINGS.

Sir,—In replying to Mr. Lawrence MacEwen, and in defining the meaning you attach to the above term, you state:
"As we corrected the state of the st "As we ourselves use the term, we always mean the diversion of consumers' money from 'consumption' purchases to capital development—building up capital through abstinence from consumption. Social Credit cannot imply this."

(1) Then who is to be the arbiter as to the desirability of otherwise of fresh capital development? I cannot believe

otherwise of fresh capital development? I cannot believe that you wish to subject all new capital development to bureaucratic control. bureaucratic control. Nor can I see the necessity desire to save and invest, however much it may be intensified by our process. sified by our present environment, is very strong within us, and seems to me to have existed throughout the history of man.

man.

(2) In your admirable review of "Profits" you quote with approval the obiter dicta "The chief urge to businest activity is the profit motive," and "The essential element in profit is the reward for risk." The element of risk is in profit is the reward for risk." The element of infinitely greater in starting a new industry than in continuing an old. If you eliminate the appeal to consumers tinuing an old in the wentures, are you not running the grave risk of stereotyping our industrial life?

(3) It is true that to-day the investment of consumers as more was a supposed to the consumers.

(3) It is true that to-day the investment of consumers' toney retards future product the investment of consumers' money retards future production by increasing overhead as against direct charges. But just as the Just Price is it rectify the consequences of past as the second price is the consequences of past as the second price is it. against direct charges. But just as the Just Price is rectify the consequences of past accountancy, so in the rectify any consequences that may be occasioned future by the diversion of consumers' money from sumption" purchases to capital development.

T. V. H.

[(1) All we said was that the principle of a Social Credit gime would be that new production of the financed by [(1) All we said was that the principle of a Social Credit régime would be that new production would be financed by new credit. We did not say that every business enterprise would be directly compelled to come in under that regime. At the same time, it is inevitable that there would be a wide inducement to enterprises to do so because of the favour-inducement to enterprises to do so because of the favour-inducement to enterprises to do so because of the favour-inducement to enterprises to do so because of the favour-inducement to enterprises would (presumably) be able terms on which new credits would (presumably) he available. If these credits were issued at anything like the cost of the service "the questions are: (a) whether enterprises would think it worth while borrowing capital in sum lots from the cost of the service where the cost of the service is the questions are: (a) whether enterprises would think it worth while borrowing capital in sum lots from the cost of the service where the cost of the service is the questions are: (a) whether enterprises would think it worth while borrowing capital in sum lots from the cost of the service where the cost of the service is the questions are: (a) whether enterprises would think it worth while borrowing capital in sum lots from the cost of the c prises would think it worth while borrowing capital in small lots from thousands of little lots from thousands of little investors instead of in one sum from one lender; and (b) at the standard of themselves from one lender; and (b) whether consumers themselves would think it worth while to invest their instead of spending it on themselves. If they did, all right; we would not make it illegal. They would be some all—unless, of course, one imagines that for they were refused the use of socialised credit.

(2) Why this assumption that no risks are run when moder is borrowed from a Credit Authority? The borrower, this a Social Credit régime, would be just as accountable to his Credit Authority to repay the loan as he is to repay honder at present. So far as "risk" is concerned, there and no difference between his borrowing consumers, money that no difference between his borrowing consumers, money his borrowing new credit. Borrowing, of itself, constitutes a risk.

(3) True. And just as the Price Regulation Factor could correct maladjustments due to consumer investments, so, alternatively, it could correct those due to the utmost indiscrimination in the issue of new credits. It is precisely because the Price Factor can make the right adjustment that it would not violate any Social Credit principle if every producer in the country got as much credit as he could use. Whether that procedure is advisable is another question, and one on which we are not called on to express an opinion. But the fact itself is sufficient to dispose of the assumption that even a universal scheme of finance by new credits necessarily involves "arbiters" and a "bureaucracy." Finally, if the Price Regulation Factor (as is here affirmed) restores to the consumer the purchasing power he had pre-viously sacrificed to finance certain undertakings, then this is only another way of saying that industry is not financed out of consumers' money, but out of new credit. Only a sequence of method is involved; not the principle itself.

NOVEMBER 19, 1925

What Our Readers Are Saying.

[We publish extracts from readers' comments which are being sent in reply to the questionnaire on our Subscription Renewal Forms. The relationship with them that we must aim at can be well expressed by an adaptation of Major Douglas's formula—An aristocracy of writers serving a democracy of readers. It is hoped that these "democratic" requests and criticisms when weighed and balanced by our autocratic "contributors will lead on to the achievement of this ideal relationship. of this ideal relationship.]

detail and in theory the suggestions of Major Douglas (and others) others) for the cure of our present ills. I find myself satiated with dissertations, articles, and statistics which are convincing enough of the poor conditions of my (and your) Bank account, but when I try to apply Douglas's Scheme in rectification of these ills, I find myself somewhat fogged and entangled. Determined to got a rectification of the social to be the social termined to get my mind clear on this point, I have, even today, visited one or two of my friends and sought their instruc-tion, but to my horror I find that they are, if anything, more logged than I am—although they are admitted exponents of the New Economics. Can you incorporate articles telling us what Douglas intends to do, and the effect of these actions on the monetant. monetary and productive conditions? This would be a great

help for propagandist purposes.

2.—May I suggest that you continue your "Art Criticisms" in the form of those appearing (some time ago) under the name of R. A. Stephens? The New Age should surely include competent art criticism.

3.—Notes of the Week are always a wonderful feast, and feat. should like to see a page in each issue given up entirely to the pensuasion and attraction of the uninitiated, written in non-technical largest and attraction. technical language and devoid of argument.

Orago's "A.B.C. of Economics"—written from the point of view of Social Credit. Orage, it will be remembered, was still in his in his Guild Socialism phase at the time this was written. The Editor would be the very man to write a book on similar lines from the Social Credit point of view, which might appear serially in Transfer

serially in The New Age.
5.—I think we would be better without much of the literary, dramatic, and musical notes, for they are too largely simply expressions of opinion, unsupported by reasons. The raison a etre of The New Age is Social Credit first and foremost, and I rather think that the circulation might increase among people who matter if, for instance, the violent opinions of Sorabji were omitted the circulation with the circulation might increase among people who matter if, for instance, the violent opinions of Sorabji were omitted the circulation with the circulation of sorabji were omitted the circulation of sorabji were only the circulation of sorabji were on were omitted (though personally I enjoy them). It is a difficult problem problem, I know. Two other things: (1) As a matter of tact I think all sexual similes might be omitted; and (2) the Economic Broads at the sexual similes might be of the New Age.

I think all sexual similes might be omitted; and (2) the Economic Broadsheet should be incorporated in The New Age.

6.—The writers on literature and philosophy, music, and the theatre leave me cold for two reasons: (1) They write with an of imaginative experience suggested by their style and imagery, that they are more interested in developing their own personalities than in the subject in hand. Both these criticisms are writers y literary, as I am not acquainted with any of these exclusively literary, as I am not acquainted with any of these

writers personally.

7.—The only complaint which I have is that the articles are all too short. As it is impossible to please everyone, I do not see how you can better the articles as they now appear. Personally the articles as they now appear. see how you can better the articles as they now appear. Personally sce how you can better the articles as they now appear. It is sonally, as I can have too much of economics, my interest the paper. So far as propaganda is concerned, most people find (leaf) insets would be valuable until it were possible to cater for (leaf) insets would be valuable until it were possible to cater for both seeds.

(leaf) insets would be valuable until it were possible to both sections of thought in a larger paper.

8.—I rather think it would be good to touch on more topics in the "Notes of the Week," if that can be done. This might mean that they would have to be more dogmatic and less the best title for the feature it heads. But the only alternative can think of, and that is not a very good one, is "The Forum."

-I can never be too grateful for your "Notes of the Week," and I should be happy to pay in my weekly subscription to THE NEW AGE if it consisted of them alone. The articles under the New AGE it it consisted of them alone. The articles under the title "The Veil of Finance" are very helpful to one who has had no special training in Economics. As an artist, I have greatly appreciated the series of articles by Mr. Haydn Mackey. "The Arts in Utopia," and I should like more of that sort of writing which relates art to present-day thought and conditions of life. We need more of that practical kind of thinking in art to-day. I wish that more space could be given to the reviewing of new books, both of fiction and of special subjects, such as history and art. I used to read Mr. A. E. Randall's articles in the time of Orage, before the war; and I am very sorry indeed to hear of his untimely death. What a pleasure one took in his writings!

io.—As I very rarely do any reading for amusement, i.e., simply to while away the time, and I am also extremely anxious to mentally grasp as clearly as possible the mechanism of the principles and details of the principles are the principles and details of the principles are th for other subjects in proportion as they may throw more or less light on this one. This also applies to the various writers named, but I hesitate to single out any writer by name and say that I disapprove of his writings. Music, art, and the drama I could thoroughly enjoy when the time comes that the realisation of Social Credit was so far advanced as to be in a fair way towards being an accomplished fact. I think that Captain Adams's book is a splendid addition to the movement.

II.—Broadly speaking, I take the The New Age to-day for its editorial notes and compresses and its articles beginning.

editorial notes and comments, and its articles bearing on the Social Credit idea. I usually read and enjoy "Old and Crusted." The rest I read as I feel inclined or have time.

12.—I make no specific comments because the general style and tone of THE NEW AGE appeal to me. There is nothing in the paper of which I disapprove.

13.-I consider the recent cartoons by Haydn Mackey forceful and interesting, but mal à propos in the pages of The New Age. Nevertheless, the journal each week adds to my hope, strengthens my belief, and restores my faith in the ultimate acceptance of our message.

14.—I think that the subjects dealt with in THE NEW AGE are so many and varied that the ordinary man, which I conceive myself to be, is quite incapable of taking an intelligent view of all the ideas and ideals enunciated. At the same time, even an ordinary man may sometimes glimpse "a pearl of wisdom" from your brilliant contributors, which is well worth the small subscription. I cannot, however, refrain from stating that my favourite writer is "Old and Crusted," possibly because I am past my own juvenility, and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

vondrous kind."

15.—I may be slightly "low brow," but I must express an opinion that the articles on literature and philosophy which have been appearing in recent numbers have really seemed to be a mere juggling with words. I am afraid that new readers be a mere juggling with words. I am afraid that new readers are frightened away from the intelligent and simple matter in the "Notes" by these most appalling articles. As a matter of fact, I was sending copies of The New Age over to Ireland last week, and felt constrained to apologise to the friends I was trying to interest in Economics for the other articles of a "literary" nature. Mr. Sorabji's articles on Music are also my pet aversion.

16.—The features of The New Age that most interest me

my pet aversion.

16.—The features of The New Age that most interest me are Economics and Public Policy; the others do not appeal to me with the same force, but still I can interest myself in them. What I should like would be more of the writing as the "Notes of the Week," a critical survey of financial and other current events, from perhaps a different angle from yourself. The weakness of the present system was never more apparent, and is open to a severe criticism and analysis. is open to a severe criticism and analysis.

17.—The only suggestion I can offer is to concentrate on the "Movement," and "move Heaven and Earth" to bring about practical results before many of your adherents and all those, who would be adherents, if they only saw or knew, he adown altogether. This kind of life is not worth living, as even four-fifths of the educated admit, but their "Education" stands four-fifths of the educated admit, but their reducation stands in their way and makes them doubt or unable to "see." Why not win the Labour masses? They will not doubt, and will see easily if approached in the right way, I believe. Their shoes pinch too much. Write still more plainly, increase the number of verbal illustrations by citing facts and events. Issue special sheets for the masses at a very low price, and see that they are bought. Keep off party politicians, Churchills, and Lloyd Georges. Find "Men"! full of ideals, without an axe of their own to grind, and of absolute integrity and inflexible determination.

on the "Notes of the Week." They certainly are the thing in the present New Age which interest me most, and I invariably turn to them as soon as the paper has arrived. The "Notes are to me the most interesting commentary on daily events 1 know of. But then my bonnet shelters a bee of the same tribe as yours. A friend of mine whom I got to subscribe to The New Age thinks the "Notes" lack seriousness; I don't agree, but it may be useful for you to know how they strike a man new to the subject. I merely mention this, as it is the intelligent public, not yet acquainted with the subject, who must be convinced. The last two cartoons annoyed him very greatly. To me they are meaningless.

THE NEW AGE

ig.—I have never agreed with Major Douglas's (apparent) view that economic fate works its way, and so we need not worry much as to impressing public opinion. I have had to do with all sorts of pioneers; they invariably miscalculate the forces that are hostile or (more important) that have deflectives tradencies. Hence are a strong supporter of Douglas. I ing tendencies, Hence, as a strong supporter of Douglas, I want to see The New Age more lucid—real lucidity always meaning power. I would like to pass The New Age on to thoughtful young Socialists, etc., but the papers on Pleroma, Seraphim, and the like make new readers think the paper is a crank-sheet. (I am familiar with philosophical and speculative works, and have no objection to courageous unconventionalism, or even "Mysticism"; but I find lucidity in the best Mystics, or even "Mysticism"; but I find lucidity in the best Mystics, and never oddity.) The excellent Editor (I say it with whispering humbleness) is at times a little too allusive (in the literary sense) for plain people. (Not in this week's, August 27, pages, which I venture specially to praise.) I would like to see the Guild idea maintained by Reckitt and such-like. I fancy simple people will not understand the occasional cuts at the League of Nations. All our institutions, including this newest, are tainted with egoist finances: yes, but the finance should be damped with egoist finances; yes, but the finance should be damned and the world federation idea supported. And may the Seven Heavens forgive me for giving hints to an Editor.

20.—I greatly enjoy "Notes of the Week," but would suggest that, if possible (and expedient), we might be told occasionally what impression Credit Reform is making in circles that matter. what impression Credit Reform is making in circles that matter. It may be a gospel, but it is hardly one that the common people will hear gladly, as they don't understand current finance and wouldn't grasp the New Economics. For them you might adopt the old line of parables. I gathered from a recent chat with an actuary that in Government, Insurance, and Banking circles Credit Reformers were looked upon as a pathetic kind of fools, who mean well and all that, but were very troublesome—couldn't be got to see that they didn't understand into what a horrible mess the adoption of their theories would plunge the country. To be brief—is the leaven working? I suggest that you might occasionally say how the theory is getting on in the Colonies, and especially in foreign countries. getting on in the Colonies, and especially in foreign countries. I confess "Question Time" bores me. It is not bright, pithy, racy, crisp; but dull, involved, hair-splitting. Why do we get Swedenborg every now and then? Surely speculations about the Deity might get into some other journal. We hardly want Omnipotence to readjust finance.

21.—May I congratulate you most heartily on the admirable way in which the New Economics are presented week by week? I think that a few short articles dealing in detail with the effects of the imposition of "Sound Finance," by the League of Nations, upon Austria and Hungary would be of considerable general interest. I must admit however, that unless a capable general interest. I must admit, however, that unless a capable correspondent is available on the spot the preparation of such articles will be difficult.

A CONFERENCE arranged by two Committees of the Society of Friends on "THE ECONOMIC CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL ANTAGONISMS TO-DAY," will be held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, He-ts., from Friday evening, December 11th, to Monday morning, December 14th, 1925. Subjects and Sprakers: Introductory, by Norman Angell; "The disposition and control of Raw Materials," by E. M. H. Lloyd; "The varving conditions of Labour in the World," and "The increasing struggle for Markets," by Delisle Burns; "The operation of International Finance," by Arthur Brenton (Editor of the New Age. Inclusive fee, 42.—Booking fee 26 (deducted from full charge). Programme and particulars from Secretary of the Conference, Mary E. Thorne, arrangement with Secretary.

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The Subscription Rates for "The New Age," to any address in Great Britain or Abroad, are 30s. for 12 months; 15s. for 6 months; 7s. 6d. for

The Social Credit Movement.

NCVEMBER 19, 1925

Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production, and created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new managed than the banks as fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual searcity, and bringing them to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of more and marking them. ployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for

foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power hands of the community to an amount sufficient to purvide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of the community gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increasing new money, prevalent during the war, necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books mentioned below.

The adoption of this scheme would result in an unpresented improvement of the cedented improvement in the standard of living of the population by the absorption at home of the present unsaleable output, and would therefore climinate the dansaleable output, and would, therefore, eliminate the sug-gerous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other sug-gested remedies these processive to the suggested remedies, these proposals do not call for financial sacrifice on the part of the proposals do not call for financial sacrifice on the part of any section of the community, while, on the other band any section of the community. while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprice

vidual enterprise.

Attention is directed particularly to the following amongst the considerable literature on the subject:

"Through Consumption to Prosperity," by Arthur

"The Community's Credit," by C. Marshall

Hattersley, 5s.
"Social Credit," by C. H. Douglas, 7s. 6d.
"Real Wealth and Financial Poverty," by Capt. W.

Adams, 7s. 6d.
"Cartesian Economics," by Professor F. Soddy, 6d.
"The Flaw in the Price System," by P. W. Martin,
4s. 6d.

4s. 6d.

"The Deadlock in Finance," by A. E. Powell, 5s.

"Economic Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, 6s.

"Credit Power and Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, 7s. 6d.

7s. 6d.

"These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit," by C. H. Douglas, Is.

"The Solution of Unemployment," by Wakinshaw, 10s.

A preliminary set of five pamphlets, together wiffee complete catalogue of the literature, will be sent post 70, for 6d. on application to the Credit Research Library, and High Holborn, W.C.1, from whom the above-mentioned High Holborn, W.C.1, from whom the above-mentioned books may be obtained

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