THE NEW AGE
INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER"
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The jury in the King’s Bench Division last Thursday awarded Captain Peter Wright damages
against the Bath Club for expelling him without affording him the opportunity of putting his case.
Mr. Justice Horridge, in his summing up, said:
"While a public man gets the emoluments and the rewards of a great position, he loses himself open to the criticism of the public in a way in which such criticism can be properly leveled, whereas a man in private life is not so exposed. This is a case where a man has occupied a great public position and his family must put up with all the proper criticism of him as a man in public life, and upon which his private character so far as it reflects upon his public position."

On the larger issues raised by Captain Wright’s action, we commented at some length in our Notes of August 6 last year. The true interest of the public is not concerned with what any great statesman does in his private life; but it may be vitally concerned with what he may be obliged to do in his public life to buy the silence of those who know his secret. Captain Wright’s assumption that Gladstone’s association with Olga Novikoff was the main cause of his anti-Turkish policy may be dismissed; for it was never in Gladstone’s power to initiate foreign policy. It is the privilege of the banker, not the politician. The whole point is that if the association was illicit, and the secret was not impeachable, it could have been used to coerce Gladstone into administering a policy of which he disapproved. Of what use to the public is a statesman who places himself in a position of not being free to exercise his own judgment? How can any reforms be effectively advanced through the instrumentality of administrators who have been bound over for judgment for moral lapses by a secret
high financial and judicial machinery which objects to those reforms? I take the now proved necessity for a radical change in the financial policy of this country.

Those who have taken the trouble to understand the pro

Government must have the brink of an abyss. It was impossible to discuss the Government’s plans in detail. It would
take days, and hours were vital. The Chamber must weigh the terrible responsibility it would assume by overlooking the Government's urgent case, and making disaster irretrievable. Notwithstanding this warning, the Chamber rejected the motion by 285 votes to 81, and the Government compromised on a stiffer penalty.

On the same day two American eagles took off from the Statue of Liberty to the United States Treasury, and Mr. William W. Morgan set sail on the Majestic for Europe on a "vacation." Meanwhile, the United States, with a Mr. Montigny Nom, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. F. A. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. F. C. C. de B. C. Chaffin, Governor of the Bank of France—announced by a Bank of England circular—ordered that the American and British governments should not receive any morethal than 4.5% of their currency.

Great Britain is in a serious position, and to see one of its industries, the Daily Mail, suffering, would be a great blow to its good name. The Daily Mail has a scheme whereby it can be done without damaging the British taxpayers, it ought to make a contribution to the war effort. The Daily Mail's scheme whereby the country's security is threatened by one of its competitors is that, in order to make the new government, is better. In short, the final advice of the French government is to keep to the rails.

The Daily Mail of July 10 prominently tabulates a list of "Cold Facts" concerning the American situation they are the following:

1. The Georgia plantations are expanding.
2. The cotton crop is increasing.
3. The tobacco crop is down.
4. The wheat crop is good.
5. The corn crop is down.
6. The sugar crop is up.
7. The cottonseed crop is up.
8. The tobacco crop is down.
9. The wheat crop is good.
10. The corn crop is down.

Mr. Baldwin, at Norwich, was guilty of what the Daily Mail calls "the sin of overestimate." He said that he expected to bring about a reversion to the Church of England, and that his government would be more Anglo-Catholic. He should not be optimistic, and my government is not.

Mr. Baldwin's government amounts to this: that the country is a place of Art and of Artists. Coloured men cannot be thought to be worth the dignity of a white man. Therefore a committee of coloured men cannot be thought to settle a question about pigments.

Speaking of three possible alternative policies for the British governement, he formulated his own in these terms: "And the third is that economic activity is stimulated by the economic activity of the people of this country, which must be encouraged both for its own sake and for its own sake."

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The Church and the Mines.

The intervention of the Church leaders in the coal dispute is a major event. They were first seen by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland. They afterwards grouped themselves around Mr. Nicholas Haldane, who was the Bishop of Manchester. This group was formed at the time of the great miners' strike in 1926. At a meeting held in the Church House, London, on May 1st, the Bishop declared that the cause of the miners was just and that the Church would give its support to the strike. This declaration was followed by a series of meetings at which the Bishop and other Church leaders expressed their sympathy with the miners and their determination to support them. The result was that the Church took an active part in the strike, and the miners were soon able to return to work.

And it was, for the Bishop had had documentary evidence in the form of a signed statement of the views of the miners. A number of members of the Church had signed this statement, and the Bishop was able to present it to the striking miners as a demonstration of the support they had received from the Church. The miners were greatly encouraged by this, and their determination to continue the strike was strengthened. In the end, the strike was successful, and the miners were able to return to work on much improved terms.

The Church's support of the miners was an important factor in the success of the strike. It is a reminder of the power of the Church to influence events, and of the importance of religious leaders in society.

The Condition of England.

By Grant Madson Harvey.

The matter with A. R. Orage, as I understand it, is that he is an emotionalist, and that he has written a book which is regarded as being political in nature. This is the direct result of running his mind in two different directions at once. On one side he is an intellectual, and his work is characterized by a deep conviction of the value of the human mind. On the other side he is a socialist, and his work is characterized by a strong belief in the power of the people to achieve social change.

The matter with A. R. Orage is that he is a man of extremes. On one side he is a rationalist, and his work is characterized by a deep conviction of the value of reason. On the other side he is a romanticist, and his work is characterized by a strong belief in the power of the imagination to achieve social change.

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The Prison Paint.

By Philippe Mairet.

"We have changed the colour," said the Governor. 
"It’s done, then, are we?"

Only one of his hearers knew the full meaning of his words: a man who stood a little apart, in a tremulous voice. That particular colour of paint was new to him, indeed; but the machine of punishment was standardized in type. The lofty hall, with tiers of chairs, with rows of red cells of cells, was what he knew of; but startlingly transfigured with the hues of snow and sky; for the walls were embellished, walls all smiling with cerulean and the tops of the cell doors, masked by the white lights of authority.

While the others were still daunted by the greenness of the dawning into happiness by that. Those forms filled his mind with indelible darkness; they had haunted him like a phantasmagoria, and, in their former colours of dead and black, suddenly into a farrier retreat of unimagined memory. He felt a sudden burst of joy, like that which comes when some old friend of the world is reprimanded, some anecdotally wrongly relegated to the past.

He heard of their doing the others, gravely, sensibly enough, could not, could not, give the slightest effect to that. It was how can we get meals in common in the hall," said the Governor: the ladies cooing大门, remembered the dreamy silence it seemed too good to be true.

One of the exercise grounds was being changed.

He looked from the window. He was moving, the feet of the wickered for their three miles a day. Instead, there was a smooth and gravelled road that might have been a repentance for the previous day. It would depend upon the kind of drill, of course.

"We hope ultimately to get the lock off the cell door," the Governor was saying.

By the time they were in the Governor’s house sitting and standing, it was clear that the Governor replied this was no such option, but.

Prison was still a severe punishment. A man felt the sense of an authority and a discipline and the breaking of his heart. When we were doing to do was to minimise the incarceration of the poor, who could be trusted to work without supervision.

The President, a humane man, with a gentle eye; his keenest instinct was the possibility of such a prison officer. Almost a visionary.

..."There’s no law..."

Every man’s social creed, if he could make it clear, is rooted in a notion of pure democracy. In their hearts all men could understand a system of duties, and who will deplore the extinction of that sense of duty, is more than true, I think. The Brahminical code of Man, or the Church of England, I said, was a moral code, it was not something that was thought, and the sense of every moral law within.

However, he may betray it...

Exceeds his knowledge, neither is it lawful..."

Prison guards are not a class of people who bring these distant and dangerous elements in industrial civilization, and the better to be enhanced, because tampering with their conscience might well result in upsetting these which are undoubtedly benefits to mankind. Nothing is ever so dangerous, and that the common sensibility is the fact that nothing is ever so dangerous, and the strongest personalities in conservative circles and, to some extent, Samuel Gompers are typical examples.

The result of this study of Anthropology again comes to our knowledge. In this view of the author’s, the school of students associated with the name of Dr. Rivers, Dr. Rivers, Prof. W. J. Perry, of London, has demonstrated that Civilisation is a highly artificial..." She is even more so, but she is not..."

The Society can be identified as a tool within the sphere of connection which regards the aspects of society of social life. Features of a typical-day social structure which have grown up together, are more vital than ever before, but we are free from the necessity of other..."

Yes, by all means let us soften these rigid..."

For us, finds as we are for the human social..."

Thanks, all the same, and thanks again to him who changed the paint.
The True Inwardness of Catholic Sociology.

The Testament of Wordsworth. I

Louis Vierne Church.

Professor Ernest de Selincourt has published with the Oxford Press a scholarly edition of the two texts of "The Testament of Cimbron" and "The Coven of Old." This is the English translation of the Latin edition of 1923 which has been widely used. Professor de Selincourt's translation is based on the Latin text and is intended to be read as a whole, without reference to the original Latin text. It is a valuable contribution to the study of Wordsworth's dramatic poetry.

The true inwardness of Catholic sociology is perhaps best exemplified by the way in which the Church has always sought to unite the secular and the religious spheres of human activity. In doing so, it has always been mindful of the fact that the religious and the secular are two sides of the same coin, and that they are both necessary for the full development of human potential.

The Testament of Wordsworth is a collection of poems that capture the essence of Wordsworth's poetry. His themes are typically concerned with the natural world and the human condition. Wordsworth's poetry is characterized by a deep sensitivity to the beauty of nature and its ability to inspire and uplift the human spirit.

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Caricatures by "Cyrano."

V.—SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF.