NOTES OF THE WEEK

An article in the News of the World describes the development of France’s air force. The writer remarks that whatever reductions in public expenditure are effected, a new and important step is to be taken from the air programme. France has now no fewer than 132 aeroplanes of the average strength of ten machines, and in such a high pitch of efficiency are these squadrons kept up that the last report to the war department stated that replacements were no less than 120 per cent per annum; this means a total effective force of nearly 1,000 war planes. Both in commercial and military aviation, France is now leading the world, and in respect of the administration of the mandate, Germany has reverted to its old quarters in Paris. The other reason is its air forces and its feet.

The latest development in the coal situation can be discussed in a few words. Since Mr. Cook put his signature to the words "We are prepared to enter into negotiations for a new national agreement with a view to a reduction in labour costs to meet the immediate necessities of the industry," the strain between the miners and Mr. Churchill on the subject of national agreements can be regarded as an exhibition of bitterness. In fact, Mr. Churchill has since written to Mr. Evan Williams how such settlements can be interpreted into a national scheme. One infers that the "scheme" is something different from the "settlements," and the interpretation is presumably that a question of how long a miner shall work and what wages he shall receive may be arranged by local federations of miners' unions, nothing must interfere with the centralised system for collecting and handling miners' contributions, and deciding what shall be done with them. The integrity of the Miners' Federation as a trade union must be preserved at all costs. Given that, and, as Lord Castlereagh of Falloch has remarked, it is not undesirable to give the miners a choice between a little more work and a little less pay. Certainly, in this democratic way, the people choose. To discuss matters further would be premature, for as yet nothing has happened but an agreement. It is the ratification that counts. There’s room for a slip twist Cook and the pit.

Last week Germany was accepted as a member of the League of Nations, and as a permanent member of the Council. This is matter of less or more importance than if Mr. J. H. Thomas, joined the Baldwin Cabinet. It is much more important that Brazil has left the League, and Spain declines to attend it. Certainly, more important still is the fact that Sir Austen Chamberlain is offended by the searching nature of the questions sent out in respect of the administration of the mandate applying to the Cameroons, Togoland, and the former German Colonies in East and South-West Africa and elsewhere, and has told the Mandates Commission so. This does not disturb the Spectator, which asks, "What have we to fear from a searching examination of our actions?" We do not know, but we hope the correct answer is "Nothing"; for then we can conclude that Sir Austen’s protest is based on principle. The Spectator says, "The truth is that the League cannot too emphatically assert its authority. Sir Austen thinks it can: and we agree with him. The people of this country can remove their Government, but are powerless to affect the League of Nations. Moreover, an assembly of international pacifists and bank auditors isn’t an ‘authority,’ it is a sort of war, “as Lord Haldane once said.

The New Citizen, the accredited organ of the Civil Service, which, it will be remembered, made its appearance soon after the great Civil Service demonstration at the Albert Hall, contains an article on ‘Should the Bonus be Consolidated?’ The consolidation of the bonus might mean doing away with the rises and falls in pay which now follow fluctuations in prices. The writer of the article, while allowing for the fact that a consolidated salary would be good business for the Civil Servant during a period of falling prices, professes himself not to see the wisdom of scrapping existing safeguards against rising prices.
Mussolini's Opportunity.

_The New Age_, September 16, 1926

**Press Agent:** "Yes, everyone is waiting news that Mussolini has been assassinated. It almost ready in every newspaper office, in every newspaper office, but we didn't use them out as they originated with banks."

**Student:** "Is there any news?"

**Press Agent:** "Yes. When anyone brings in a story the newspapers ask us if it is true. Whether we tell them it is true or not, they give the story a lot of space."

**Banker:** "We say they should be careful of their money."

**Press Agent:** "That's rather surprising. I should have thought banks would be more than careful with the public's money."

**Student:** "Getting--you. But what they give out is what you get, not what they will happen."

[Ancient Greek somewhere in Florentine studios in 1926.]

Mussolini's Opportunity.

The latest attempt on Mussolini's life will be a reminder to him of the responsibilities of dictatorship. Under a visible tyranny—which we believe to be in Mussolini's line of attack—public opinion will demand the release of debt to reparation and credit cancellation. Does he expect to appear in the longer run without commencing to mean a higher and more general scale of consumption of goods, or will he continue with his present policy of neglect of his activities? The answer to this question will be the result of his negotiations with the banks, which are now taking place. The banks are the great financiers of the nation's future, and the success of Mussolini in this negotiation will be a good indication of his ability to lead the country.

As far as the banks are concerned, they cannot afford to rely on Mussolini's promise of financial reform. They have been warned that Mussolini's financial policies are not working out as expected, and they are therefore not willing to take the risk of investing in his plans. The banks are demanding immediate action, and Mussolini is forced to consider the possibility of a financial revolution.

Mussolini's financial policies are based on the belief that the country's wealth lies in the hands of the banks. He believes that by controlling the banks, he can control the economy of the country. However, the banks are not willing to accept this idea, and they are demanding immediate action.

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A Diversion

Nearly every man who has tackled the woman question, from the Christians to Weitinger or Schopenhauer, has modernized himself. The exceptions were so few.

The usual way is to start among the young, the middle-aged, or the elderly. The young one is better because he is more attractive; the middle-aged one is easier; the elderly one is less intimidating. For the middle-aged one, the woman will feel more secure; and for the elderly one, the woman will feel more mature.

The three are not necessarily the same. The young one may be younger in age, but older in experience. The middle-aged one may be older in age, but younger in experience. The elderly one may be older in both age and experience.

All three are a waste of time, and a waste of money. The young one is a waste of time because he is younger in age. The middle-aged one is a waste of money because he is older in age. The elderly one is a waste of both time and money because he is older in both age and experience.

The only way to make the most of these three is to make the most of them all. The young one can provide the fresh perspective and the new ideas. The middle-aged one can provide the wisdom and experience. The elderly one can provide the patience and the knowledge.

The best way to approach the woman question is to start with the young one, then move on to the middle-aged one, and then finish with the elderly one. This way, you will get the most out of the woman question, and you will learn the most about women. The woman question is a lifelong journey, and the best way to start is with the young one, then move on to the middle-aged one, and then finish with the elderly one.
The Crisis in Medævalism. II.

In our own day most reform movements are founded upon the democratic idea; but our democracy is a very poor cousin of the real equality of boys and girls, of the democratic society is an assembly of lofty, independent aristocrats, all more or less举止 with afflicting dignity. As Mr. Chesterton truly said, there are classes of class distinction, but it means not the quality of his manhood—his worth as a whole human being. Even a great priest was not a great priest because of his dignity, but to all men he was a very good man. Modern appreciation of saints is largely based on the idea of their piety and purity. This is a form of specialization in the field of knowledge. As Bede Jarrett says:

Phipps Marre.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The Subscriptions Rates for "The New Age," are to any address in Great Britain or abroad, 1s. 6d. for 3 months.
"Roughing It," Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Thomas Hardy, with the sword of the censor dangling over their heads, failed in sincere presentation for the people. The problem remains the same: the relationship, between the sexes was a muddled reference, and if not exactly untrue was at any rate仍不完善 as true. For the whole aim of censorship is to suppress the truth respecting matters, and no more, for fear of the lives of men and women, to make it the basis of human science. Behind it, for the one part is a rabble of reformers, geniuses, splendid, idiotic, prodigal, and the kindred of the nigger, whose intellects, and whose powers, can be suppressed. These bonds, burning with that ill-will, will be exerted on the knee, moral-hysterics, attack, often with enough with partial success, on the very heart of the universal art of the ideals of the unlearned, forcing not a few ceaseless, to maintain the actual kari-bari.

The chaste and self-righteous Dostoevsky is characterised by the Karamazov brothers. The Karamazov brothers are a series of novels by Dostoevsky, published in 1879-1880, that are considered among his finest works. The novel follows the lives of the Karamazov brothers, Ivan, Alyosha, and Dmitri, who struggle with questions of morality, religion, and human nature.

O N Karamazov.*

By Maxim Gorky.

After the production of "The Brothers Karamazov" the Moscow Art Theatre was given a new lease on life and became a more radical and modern theatre. The Russian public has been drawn to the theatre by the novel "The Brothers Karamazov," which is a direct and producer of the M.A.T. (Moscow Art Theatre), is a leading figure in modern Russian theatre.

Among the conditions favoring the new spirit are three: first, the new climate of the theatre, which is a result of the influence of the West, both in terms of production and in terms of the intellectual and social climate of the time; second, the new breed of plays, which is a result of the influence of the West, both in terms of production and in terms of the intellectual and social climate of the time; and third, the new breed of actors, which is a result of the influence of the West, both in terms of production and in terms of the intellectual and social climate of the time.

The cultural and domestic scene of the country is becoming increasingly more diverse and varied, with a focus on the role of the individual in society.

Karamazov is a complex character, embodying both good and evil traits, and his influence on the other characters is a central theme throughout the novel. The relationships between the Karamazov brothers are also a significant aspect of the novel, with Ivan and Alyosha representing the extremes of morality, while Dmitri embodies the middle ground. The novel explores themes of love, religion, and the human condition, and is considered a masterpiece of Russian literature.
The Social Credit Movement.

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 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 money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of which 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 scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment 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 in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "video spirals" of increased unemployment and deflation, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are 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 under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's book.

The adoption of this scheme would result in an unprecedented improvement in the standard of living of the population, the disappearance of unemployment at home of the present unsaleable output, and would, therefore, eliminate the dangerous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other suggested remedies, these proposals do not call for financial sacrifice on the part of any section of the community, while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprise.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to "The New Age Press."