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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

As a specimen of frigid effrontery a passage in this month's *Banker* has not been equalled in our recollection. It occurs in an article entitled "The Co-ordination and Fusion of Schemes of Social Insurance." This article This article, among other things, reports the findings of an inter-Departmental Committee appointed to consider the consideration of th consider the inclusion of agricultural workers in the National Insurance scheme. The National Insurance Fund is in a precarious condition as a result of the General Co. General Strike and the coal stoppage; and the above Committee was appointed to see if it could get the Fund on its feet. The passage to which we refer is a paraphrase of the report of the chairman and five members. These constitutes have majority of the members. These constitute a bare majority of the Committee, let us admit, but still a majority; and this is the purport of their findings

"While it was felt that the risk of unemployment in agriculture did not justify the adoption of measures of the system was, nevertheless, desirable." (Our italies.) Little later in the

A little later in the article the writer, after mentioning that the that the Government has this Committee's report under consideration, adds this comment—

But, viewing the National Unemployment Insurance But, viewing the National Unemployment Insurance that it will be safe only on a comprehensive basis; and good lives as its backbone and strength." (Our italies.) These two passages taken together amount to this, that the agricultural worker is to present a subsidy to satisfies itself that the form amount to this, the National Insurance Fund. First the Committee satisfies itself that the form amployee is practically satisfies itself that the farm employee is practically certain not to claim on the Fund to the extent to that he shall be compelled to come under the insurance scheme. In other words, the individual is to be robbed to make a Fund safe. We hope that the this project. Its this project. Its sponsors are more industrial than

industry itself. Firstly, the countryside is denuded of workers by industry; next, industry cannot employ all the men it has deliberately seduced from the land; and lastly, industry is told to look to the workers still left on the land to maintain their prodigal brothers and sons in the towns. To the credit of the ordinary industrial employer we will say that we do not believe that such an impudent recommendado not believe that such an impudent recommenda-tion as this would have occurred to him. It is left for officialdom, secretly prompted by the financier, to put it forward. It would hardly be an honest proposition even if British agriculture were sheltered under formars, fronta fiscal tariff; but considering the farmers' front-trench position under the "Free Imports" policy, the idea leaves us lost for language to describe it.

The Observer's Paris Correspondent reports misgivings in business circles about the continued and rapid rise in the value of the franc. Naturally, as the franc "improves"—that is, the fewer the number of francs a foreigner can buy with a given unit of his own currency—the more expensive it becomes for foreign importers to buy French products. Hence a threatened decline in French export trade. Moreover, insofar as this movement in the franc is due to permanent causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and the total expert to the programment causes (i.e., and i.e., permanent causes (i.e., not due to transient speculative deals) it implies permanent deflation. Deflation shows itself in the form of a lower level of internal shows itself in the form of a lower level of internal prices, accompanied, of course, by a smaller distribution of wages, salaries, and dividends. But, on the other hand, it does not imply a smaller total of the internal public debt. This remains where it was, and must be collected in full out of a now-restricted amount of income. Therefore heavier rates of taxes are threatened. For these and other reasons, the above Correspondent remarks, "the rising franc today is causing almost as much anxiety as the falling day is causing almost as much anxiety as the falling franc did a few months ago." The moral he draws franc did a few months ago. The horar he draws is as follows: "The only quiet life is that which would be given by a franc which neither rose nor fell." This might be a useful lesson, but for the fact

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that the cause of these disquieting movements in the franc is the efforts made to keep it still. It is not as though it were to the interest of the whole French population to stay an upward move, or to stay a downward move, in the franc. The trouble is that one set of interests needs the one alternative, and the other the other. Pull devil, pull baker. And in this tug-of-war there is a loose end of rope at each end which the two dunderheaded teams have agreed to reserve for the exclusive use of the bankers. There is eternal strife between the lenders of savings and the users of these savings-between creditors and debtors. In theory the bankers' interest is ultimately a creditors' interest; but in practice, and in times previous to the internationalising of bank policy, the bankers did not rush indiscriminately to the creditors' end of the rope; for although they had the power to pull the debtors over the mark, they knew that such a victory would be barren. They needed no Portia to warn them that the blood of productive initiative must not drain away when they took from industry their pound of monetary flesh: it was the last thing they wanted; for in an independent, national financeeconomy the interests of banking were seen to depend in the long run on the unslackened industrial activities of the country in question. But once let there be organised a "Bankers' Internationale," then solicitude over economic bloodshed in any national area is rendered unnecessary. When the international flesh-collectors have a herd of industrial victims instead of one only, they can afford to bleed some to death, because they can always breed others from the survivors. Now to come back to the reflection of the Observer's Correspondent, any attempt to find a point at which the franc should be stabilised is an attempt to find flesh without blood-vessels on the living body of industry.

This episode has a wider bearing. The recent Bankers' Manifesto deplored the effect of tariffs as impeding international trade. But in the instance now given we see that the money-changers' currency policy is having the same effect, over a wider area; many times more quickly, and without recourse to the opinion of those who are to be affected by it. Readers who recall the controversy when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain launched his Protection surprise on the electorate soon after the Boer War, will know that the more recondite defences of Free Trade, which were issued by the Cobden Club, rested upon considerations of the monetary exchanges. Their arguments in Transition of the monetary exchanges. ment, in effect, was like this: -

"Yes, we agree that as an immediate effect, Free Trade may mean the extinction of certain home industries. But the implication of such extinction means that other home industries are now importing material more cheaply than the extinct industries could once supply them. These latter industries are thus able to save costs and compete more effectively in world markets, and the nation as a whole will export more under the 'free' conditions than under 'protection.' We shall progressively increase our 'favourable balance of trade.' Then, as to the theoretical danger that, supposing this did not happen and we bought so heavily from abroad as to create an 'unfavourable balance of trade'—even grant that; there is a safeguard in the delicate 'governor' of the Exchange mechanism. British overbuving would the Exchange mechanism. British overbuying would mean a depression of the £ sterling, and would create thereby a stimulus to our exports. So the tendency of an unfavourable balance of trade would automatically be repressed by existing a stimulus to a stimulus to our exports. reversed by scientific monetary adjustments made by the banking system."

Two enlightening lessons are to be drawn from this. The first is that, taking the statement as a whole, it came to this, that Free Trade was Protectionist in principle. It claimed to achieve in one way the same result (only more so) as the Protectionists wanted to achieve in another—namely, a favourable balance of trade for Britanian and the same result. trade for Britain. It was as though the Free Trader said: "Assuming imports £10 and exports £10, the counsels of Finance itself. As to the suggested of counsels of Finance itself.

Protectionist wants to alter the figures (if he can) to imports £8 and exports £10. What I claim to do is to alter them to imports £20 and exports £30." And it will be remembered how the Free Traders boomed Britain's "invisible exports"; pointing out how many millions of pounds Britain was charging to foreign nations for banking, insurance, and shipping services which ping services, which never appeared in Customs' statistics of export values; and showing that, pre-viously, under the Free Trade system, Britain was heaping up investments representing a glorious accumulation of past export *surpluses*. The world was increasingly becoming a debtor to Britain. The second lesson we have referred to it to be found by second lesson we have referred to is to be found by comparing the two italicised passages in the above synopsis of the Free Trade case. The first of these presents Free Trade as producing a favourable balance of trade for Paris 1990. ance of trade for Britain. The corollary of that is, of course, that it produced a corresponding unfavourable balance of trade in other countries. The second presents the banking system as preventing an unfavourable balance of trade for Britain. corollary of that is, of course, that it prevented a favourable balance of trade for other countries.

These two conflicting statements, with their corollaries, cannot be recorded to the corollaries. laries, cannot be reconciled except on the hypothesis that Finance is not automatic in apportioning shares of trade between nations, but discriminates in favour of Free Trade nations. In other words, Free Trade has paid because in the state of the property of the page Trade has paid because the financiers chose to make it pay. We need not now go into the manifest reasons why bankers did this: it is sufficient to show that a quarter of a century ago the fact was appreciated, even though not consciously, by the Free Traders Was appropriate Traders Was appropriate Traders was appropriate to the Traders was appropriate to Bankers' Manifesto would have every country adopt Free Trade. If so, upon the reasoning we have just surveyed, all countries will compete more effectively abroad, all build compete more balances, abroad, all build up external investment balances, all be protected by the Exchange experts against buying more than they sell. All thriving on invisible exports, and wearing invisible clothes, like Hans Andersen's famous monarch. But to speak seriously, the conclusion is irresistible that the benefits of Free Trade cancel out directly. Free Trade fits of Free Trade cancel out directly Free Trade becomes universal. The Social Credit analysis demonstrated that seven years ago. If the whole world became one country, one industrial system, and one banking system, its ledger would still lay on it the necessity of exporting goods to pay its costs. it the necessity of exporting goods to pay its costs. No wonder people are asking if Mars is inhabited.

The Patriot, in its issue of November 4, returns to the subject of the Finance Enquiry Petition Committee. Commenting on our report of this body's activities, it says of the publicity given to the Enquiry by the three papers we mentioned via the Manches by the three papers we mentioned, viz., the Manchester Guardian the Daily ter Guardian, the Daily News, and the Daily News, and the Daily Press would have foretold that with portion of the Daily Press would have received with open arms the idea that the existing order of things open arms the idea that the existing order of things financial must be wrong." We are left to divine on what grounds. All we know of the *Patriol's* polices, that it is out to purge Britain of "Red" influences, and that its propaganda against Bolshevism is perceptibly tinted with Anti-Semitiem that this does not ceptibly tinted with Anti-Semitism; but this does not afford any explanation and semitism; but the does not afford any explanation why the three particular newspapers named should have been the only exceptions to a general boycott of the Enquiry.

Patriot publishes some reason why it does not communists or Jews. we can hardly hope to reason Communists or Jews, we can hardly hope to reason with it on this point. with it on this point. But we can at any rate suggest that it should make up its mind about what it thinks to accomplish by suppression Computation to accomplish by suppressing Communistic to Judaic agritation and intrigue; and, moreover, ples make quite certain that the "poisonous", principles behind these influences are not at work in fitness of several of the sponsors to the Petition movement (which the Patriot again enumerates) to pronounce upon Financial questions, the Banker declared a little while ago that even bank-directors themselves ought to be men of wide views and public spirit rather than experts. If a railway system continually ran trains late, or early, or not at all, surely it would not need a railway expert to decide whether the system should be the subject of an investigation. And if a railway's efficiency is everybody's business, certainly a banking system under modern conditions is much more so. There is hardly a problem—economic and social—which obtrudes itself on the notice of public-spirited was the conditions of the conditi spirited men that does not boil down to this apparently insoluble difficulty-" There is no money." spite of the assertion of an authority like Mr. McKenna that all money is created and destroyed, and its quantity regulated, by the banks, the British Press, with the one or two exceptions noted, refrains from allowing any space for the suggestion that bank policy has any bearing on industrial difficulties. The *Patriot*, with its gift for detecting plots," ought to find some useful material here. Its hible is the problem of the problem of the suggestion that bank policy has any bearing the suggestion that bank policy has been useful material here. Its bible is, we notice, Mrs. Nesta H. Webster's The Socialist Network, which is presumably a recapitulation and elaboration of her earlier work, Secret Societies and Subversive Movements. The aim of both books is to show how all reformist movements are interlaced, and how they are all, in different descriptions different degrees, parties to an attack on capitalism and the constitutionalism based upon it. Well, naturally they are interlaced, because their separate agitations are all born of the same root problem, the problem of the ordinary individual to make both ends of his income meet round the prices and taxes of the capitalist system as now controlled and disciplined by the banking system. The Patriot evidently believes that the system would work better but for all this opposition. It is profoundly mis-taken If taken. If everybody were to meet without demur the requirements of capitalism in the matter of his income on the one hand, and the prices he was to pay for his living on the other, capitalism would cease to function in a quarter of the time it is taking about winding up its affairs now.

The success of Labour candidates in the municipal elections last week is to be welcomed. During their term of all agency in term of office the problem of local debts will come up in an acute form, and the manner in which it is met will need careful watching. If we had the ordering of Labour policy we should invert its scale of expenditure on political candidatures. Labour ought to be in the political candidature at the bottom ought to be in strongest representation at the bottom end of the political scale, in close touch with its kith and kin, and under the inspiration of the bread-and-butter cutled the scale of the bread-and-butter cutled the scale of the scale of the bread-and-butter cutled the scale of the scal butter outlook which is the Labour representative's sole raison d'être. And as between the municipalities as such and the Boards of Guardians we should allot the law. allot the larger share of campaign funds to the latter in larger share of campaign funds to the latter, in whom rest purely bread-and butter decisions. We maintain this well knowing how local bodies are bodies are restricted by overriding laws and State Department Department orders. In fact, it is precisely because those restricted by overriding laws and because those restrictions exist that we want to see Labouras the expert protesting and agitating element in political life—in power there. It is not necessarily true that the best place in which to oppose obnoxious rules is where the rules is where they are made or sanctioned. In Parliament a group of Labour members can rise, complain, and it is much plain, and sit down. And that is all. But a much smaller group, constituting a majority of a Board of Guardians, can do a great deal more. Whether they would do it would depend upon their appreciation of its ultimate value and the integral in effect that of its ultimate value; and that is to say in effect that they ought to be tolerably well acquainted with the Social Credit analysis of the economic system and of the true nature of the hidden government based

upon it. Given men of that calibre, their policy would be to insist on an adequate scale of relief for the destitute at all costs, and to go on administering such a scale right up to the point where they were denied further loans by the Government. At that point they would tell the Government to come in and do its own dirty work of getting subsidies out of the poor. The underlying general principle is that of making a hidden autocratic Government come out into the open and impose its policy through its own hired functionaries, so that the public could see it for what it was, a non-elected private monopoly which at present uses the time and energy of hundreds of thousands of citizens to forward its interests without paying them. Seeing that work is laid down as the only basis on which a person is entitled to an income, at least the stewards of such a doctrine should be required to pay an income to every person who serves their system. The labour of Councillors or Guardians should not be voluntary where there is no local autonomy, or at least where that autonomy is conditioned by regulations which a nationally associated body of local authorities are precluded from establishing. Of course, Labour could not hope to interest the public in this policy as such, but it could embody it in the proposition that all existing municipal and Poor Law debt to the Government be repudiated as a charge recoverable by the municipality from ratepayers. This would, of course, be open to the theoretical objection that the debt would only be charged in taxes instead. But the psychological value of such an objection in a contest in which people were to vote as rate. tion in a contest in which people were to vote as ratepayers and not as taxpayers, would be very small as against the practical appeal of a scheme to reduce the rates. For the moment, local obligations owing to investors, or *directly* to banks, could be passed: only the debte to the Covernment need be repudiated. the debts to the Government need be repudiated. A Council elected on this basis would make its rate accordingly Council elected on this basis would make its rate accordingly, leaving the Government to collect the difference through its own paid agents if it thought fit. A minor subject for agitation is the control of the relieving officer. If we are rightly informed, he is not responsible to the Guardians, but to the Ministry of Health. For instance, the Guardians cannot istry of Health. For instance, the Guardians cannot dismiss him.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

"Mr. Mellon's letter on debts had brought down upon "Mr. Mellon's letter on debts had brought down upon him a humiliating but fundamentally unanswerable rebuke from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The mity of Mr. Mellon's blunder arises from the circumstances in which it was committed. The Administration must know that anti-American feeling in Europe has come to a know that anti-American feeling in Europe has come to a very dangerous state of tension, and from London to Tokyo antagonism exists."

ness in the Secretary of the Treasury is made worse by the pretence that the Administration has been generous with ness in the Secretary of the Treasury is made worse by the pretence that the Administration has been generous with debtor nations. If this is true, the Administration had deliberately deceived Congress, for it has been explaining to Congress that it is collecting everything to the limit of Europe's capacity to pay." "The World," quoted by "The Financial Times," July 22.

"After making an extensive study of European economic conditions, the International Chamber of Commerce has issued a report sating that it considers the economic situa-

issued a report sating that it considers the economic situation extremely critical."—"Barron's Weekly," July 5.
"Between 1,000 and 1,100 undesirable aliens are being deported from the United States every month as a result of the combing of prisons insane asylums, and poorhouses.

deported from the United States every month as a result of the combing of prisons, insane asylums, and poorhouses, according to figures just made public. These deportations are in addition to the usual list that has been sent from cities of admission for years.

"Depreciation of the franc is not indicative of general economic conditions in France: whatever is done to the

economic conditions in France; whatever is done to the paper currency the tangible wealth will remain; the land, paper currency the tangine weaten will remain; me land, buildings, railways, docks, power houses, industrial equipment, and industrious population, all will be there, and they constitute the productive debt-paying capacity of the they constitute the productive debt-paying capacity of the country. They cannot be made productive, however, without a monetary system,"—" National City Bank of New York Bulletin," August. THE NEW AGE

The Imperial Conference and the Bankers' Manifesto.

By C. H. Douglas.

To be complete, an examination of the United States ought to include an analysis of the evolution from the primitive ideals of personal freedom which inspired the early colonial settlers, to the rigid State sovereignty which culminated in the Civil War of 1863; a war which was fought far more to decide the right of secession than to abolish chattel

It is sufficient for the present purpose, however, to consider (a) to what extent the United States has attained its present position as a result of flag and fiscal unity, (b) to what extent the present position is stable, and (c) whether the conditions existing in the United States are such as to encourage the belief that it is a satisfactory pattern for gen-

eral imitation. The first characteristic of the United States to be grasped is, that, coinciding with the birth of the industrial age and the development of the steam engine, the Northern Continent of America consisted for all and the development of the steam of the little of sisted for all practical purposes of two shallow coast line settlements with 3,000 miles of unexploited, virgin, and very rich territory lying between them. These two settlements expanded inland. They met with no barriers, either fiscal or political, and the situation presented the perfect ideal for expansion and exploitation in accordance with the rules of the financial and industrial system. For all practical purposes each mile of country exploited represented the acquisition of a foreign market. It absorbed the surplus labour and manufactures of the settled and industrialist community exploiting it, and, in return, it provided the raw material for further exploitation. During this period, considered as a State, its problems were internal, and not very complex or difficult at that. Had it been isolated on a separate planet, it would have been faced with a financial problem in respect of the provision of increasing sums of credit-capital, but the financial houses of Lombard Street and Frankfort-on-Maine were sufficiently accessible to enable them to deal

with this situation. During the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, the two seaboard colonies met in the middle, and the internal exploitation of the United States, slightly interrupted and impeded by the Civil War, but otherwise continuous, may be said to have come to an end. The Spanish-American War provided the diversion which carried the situation on to the openof the twentieth century. In the opening years of the twentieth century the United States began to be faced with the problems of a normally industrialization. trialised nation. Its increasing market, though immense, was no longer able at one and the same time to keep its population employed while consuming the whole of the products of their labour. As usual in such cases, there was immense over-production of capital goods, factories, tools, etc., with the result that in 100% there was a financial crash the result that in 1907 there was a financial crash which shook not merely the United States itself, but the rest of the world. This was followed by a period of of unemployment, by reconstruction considerably assisted by the growing penetration of the United States into external, and notably Eastern, markets, and vitally connected with the development of the motor-car. These events carried the situation along to the point when in 1914 a demand for munitions provided it with an external market of illimitable

that indebtedness, or the contracting, on the part of the European belligerents, of what are now known as the war debts. The cessation of hostilities left the United States in an incomparable condition to supply materials for the physical reconstruction which Europe required as a result of the destruction incurred during the war period, with the result of further financial indebtedness to the United States and a constant demand for the employment of her population. It is contained as a result of the destruction incurred during the war period of the employment of her population. population. It is fair to say that this period is only now drawing to a close.

If this rapid survey of the economic history of the United States during the past hundred years be accepted as substantially correct, and I think it would be difficult to question it seriously, it will be seen that seen that at no period of the time under review can the United States be considered as in any way a parallel problem to that existing in the more settled countries of Europe. We have to look at the condition of affairs in the United States as they exist at the moment exists at the moment exists at the moment exists. exist at the moment rather than as they have existed in the past for any indication which will help us to compare that apparently very fortunate country with those which at the present would seem to be suffering from an inferior ordering of their affairs.

Let us first of all take what we may call the flag consciousness. Internally the United States has been for many years the subject of a clichê which refers to her as the "melting pot." Every nationality in Europe is represented in her population. So far from these begins been effective assimilation, far from there having been effective assimilation, racial difficulties are probably more acute under the Stars and Strings the control of the stars and Strings the stars and String Stars and Stripes than they are in Europe. In the South there is an ever more menacing negro problem, on the Pacific coast there is an Asiatic problem, in New York and the Pacific coast there is an Asiatic problem, and the Pacific coast there is an Asiatic problem. in New York and elsewhere there is a Jewish problem. There is little assimilation due to flag consciousness, although there is undoubtedly an additional consciousness which at the moment is anti-European anti-European.

In order to appreciate the economic and financial situation in the United States it is necessary to remember the change which has come over American banks and can banking in the last ten years. Before the advent of the Federal Reserve System, the United States had the most decentralised system of banking in the world combined with system of banking in the world combined with system of banking in the world combined with system of the system. ing in the world, combined with a common unit of currency. It is probable that, though not perfect, it contained all the essentials of a perfect credit or ganisation.

Taking advantage of the psychology produced by the financial panic of 1907, the New York Jewish financial houses, through the agency of President Wilson (and under the immediate direction of Warburgs, who may be said to be the New York branch of the Rothschilds), completely revolution-branch of the Rothschilds), completely revolution-branch of the American banking system, and reduced the old independent banker to much the same position that the private banks in England have been reduced that the private banks in England have been reduced by the joint stock banking system. It has, of course, to be admitted that by concentrating control of credit such phenomena as "runs" upon control of credit such phenomena as "runs," upon banks are rendered fairly harmless.

But within a bacome an few years of this change the farmer has become antagonistic to the industagonistic to the industrial worker, and the industrial employer, under the leadership of Mr. Henry Ford, has begun to regard New York as typifying his chief enemy. his chief enemy.

Disregarding, as I think we are entitled to do, any suggestions that the human material in the United States is superior to or in fact very different from the various stocks from which it has sprung, the accentuation of most of the characteristics exhibited by the original stock can be put down to environment. It is fairly common ground outside the The first half of the war period represented, for America, a cancellation of the indebtedness to Europe which she had contracted during the period of internal expansion, the second half a reversal of

the advantages of Transatlantic civilisation, and there is no evidence to show that the development of Europe along similar lines can fail to accentuate the existing causes of friction.

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(To be concluded.)

A Vagabond in Denmark. By Leopold Spero.

KINGS OF CLUBS.

The national arms of Denmark, if one recollects aright, are two bearded toughs supporting a shield between them, and leaning on their clubs in a fashion of general but genial preparedness. An even more national picture would be that of four stout men seated round a table, playing cards and grunting and nodding at each other, and ordering more lager in the seemly course of things. In Denmark, as in the rest of Scandinavia, they play the worst bridge in Europe. This would not matter so much if they did not fancy themselves at this particular game. But as Dane, Swede, and Norwegian all think they can play bridge better than the people who invented it, it is possible for the poor stranger to earn a reasonable livelihood by demonstrating, even at fifty or a hundred, how wrong they are.
Even then, as the losers make their good-natured quittance, they will explain that the moral victory was theirs, and that there is really no great satisfaction to be had from winning at bridge by playing it regardless of the Danish conventions.

These four stout men in this dim-lighted coffeeroom are probably playing skat or some other Teutonic mystery. There never was a nation that spent more time at the card table and took less harm by it. As if in confirmation of their propriety, even at this late hour, the good woman of the house takes her post by their side and contemplates them gravely. She is younger than any of them; but to her them. her they are just the lads of the village, or of neighbouring villages, diverting their minds after the day's work. And although she has turned out all the other light of their the other lights, she leaves them enough for their game, each to watch the other's puffing, grunting, friendly and unimpassioned face in the hope of revelations.

But outside in the street there is still light enough the grave blue light of the clear northern sky from which the sun at this season will only be absent a short hour or two. All over Denmark, in every scattered in the season will be absent a short hour or two. All over Denmark, in every scattered island, stout commercial travellers are seated now at angular tables, playing paleolithic games with squares of decorated paste-board. All over Denmark plump and untroubled housewives are sitting in some of the married sitting in serene armchair approval of the married state; trim, cerulean maidens are walking among the pines with the pines with square-cut young men in terrible hats; pink and white flaxen children are dreaming that their toys have come to life as Hans Andersen promises. When the promises. Who, then, unless he be a traveller, and an idle vagabond at that, would bother to wander out under the stars and peer at this granite cairn in its circle of stone, set up in this distant spot to celebrate the recovery of South Jutland?

There

There was a windfall for the Dane. He had no prospect of getting South Jutland back by his own efforts; he did nothing to help in its recovery; and to-day he appears to help in its recovery the appears to help in its recovery. to-day he appears to be calmly indifferent about the accomplished fact. To the English, who cannot understand why Flensborg is still German, the recovery of ancient Ribe, of Haderslev, and Aabenraa, and Tondern towns which four short years ago and Tondern, towns which a few short years ago were still the were still the capitals of German counties, with their names Germanised and their schools under strict orders to forget their Description of their schools under strict orders to forget their Descriptions. orders to forget their Danish as quickly as possible,

the recovery of South Jutland by the luck of a war which brought prosperity to Denmark instead of misery, would have seemed to be a matter of prime importance. But the Dane will tell you quite candidly that he could have had another slice of Slesvig for the asking, but did not want it, and is not at all sure that he wants what he has got. The Germans are bound to make trouble about something sooner or later, he says; so why give them the specific chance? Here, in this moonlit, quiet ground, where a simple stone crowns aspirations of sixty years, it would seem that the soul of calm moral satisfaction should be presiding, or that the Companionage of Dannebrog at least should be represented in the spirit, with a ghostly chain and order. But no. It was nice to get South Julland back, worth a little stone like this, and other stones in other places, though none so pathetic and elaborate as they used to be when Denmark still remembered what stout Christian VIII. fought for with such sober devotion. But perhaps it might have been better to leave well alone. You know what those Germans are. There are a tidy few of them in South Jutland still, and their obstinate sentiment is apt to turn into trouble when the right political occasion arrives.

Anyway, having put up his little duty-monument, why should the Falsterman worry about the Jutlander's troubles? He has quite enough of his own. Though, unlike the Lollander, he is in no danger of being forgotten while the lively traffic between North Commonwant Co being forgotten while the lively traffic between North Germany and Copenhagen keeps everybody reminded of his dainty Falster, lively, Johnny-on-the-Spot, dividend-paying Falster, the little fat cutlet through which this main line runs, bringing Berlin and Frankfort from the Gjedser end of the Warnemunde ferry; runs so straight, so well and truly past smiling villages and gleaning towns to Orehoved on its delightlages and gleaming towns to Orehoved on its delightful bay, with the woods stepping down to the waterside once more, and white sails gleaming in the sunlight, and white sails greaming down with greedy light, and white gulls swooping down with greedy dives of ecstasy, as the ferry-boat tightens her belt and shoulders us and our baggage and the train that carries us all bodily and manfully into the blue. These gulls are no fools. They have the most polite human instincts. For they accompany us just so far as they think there is anything to be had by it, and not a swoop further. They have already robbed this placid bride of half her sandwiches, and thoroughly unset a small child by taking his formal offer of a bun upset a small child by taking his formal offer of a bun too seriously. They are even biting at cherries out of paper bags; though without great appreciation, for they disgorge them sooner or later into the glassy green-and-white wake that slices and curls away from our sides like the flakes from a carpenter's plane.

But at length we give them the final offence, and they turn back and leave us. For here is a stout student who has offered them of the latter end of a home made Danish cigar. And it takes a very gullible gull to condone a thing like that. gull to condone a thing like that.

This passage from Falster to Sjaelland on such a day of diamond and sapphire is one of the most beautiful journeys in Denmark. Which is probably why nobody ever talks about it. The journey is short, but so important that only the best quality ferrying is done. And on this powerful, self-confident bustling and on this powerful, self-confident bustling and the self-confident bustli fident, bustling marine push-cart the motion of the water is hardly felt, and the most squeamish voyager has leisure to observe how charmingly Sjaelland brushes and combs and attires herself to greet land brushes and combs and attires herself to greet him, with dark woods running riot from her smiling shoulders, and the strait stretching dainty arms bob up and curtsy and disappear again like polite little Swedish girls. Far away to the east, the siren Moën awaits languidly the arrival of new admirers. But we shall not go to Moën, because we will not have Denmark's only cliffs thrust down our throats.

Views and Reviews.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

Writing under the above title in the English Review for November, Dr. Joseph Shaw Bolton, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., London, vents his contempt for psycho-analysis. On the strength of his own inability to believe the anatomy of the unborn child's brain physiologically capable of the fantasies certain psycho-analysts attribute to it, together with a typically English prejudice for ruling sex out of the scheme of things, he dismisses psycho-analysis in the lump as the unscientific imaginings of the morally defective. His method of criticism is just that method which stimulates distrust against the critic, for it reflects a conservatism that only attained perfection in existing methods and achievements could warrant.

The extravagances of many exponents of psychoanalysis, their readiness to set a disablement of manhood down to a doubtfully corroborated experience of childhood by reference to a sort of A B C code, their unscientific and entirely mystical tracing of motives and origins, no more convince the psychologist who leans towards psycho-analysis than the psychologist who reacts violently against it. Yet the prevalence of neurotic behaviour in present-day society, quite apart from the institutions supervised by Dr. Bolton, necessitates a technique for dealing with abnormalities without withdrawing the subject from society. So many people betray compulsive actions and uncontrolled attitudes, unsocial and disabling symptoms, that any method promising to facilitate more than a superficial inquiry into motives is entitled to constructive and sympathetic criticism. Moral censure, a big stick, and an army of attendants and warders in reserve have proved inefficient, uneconomical, and contrary to the spirit of the people best worth cultivating.

When a psycho-analyst casually advises us that to probe and dissipate in consciousness the repressions of a particular case may occupy as long as three years, we are impelled to take Dr. Bolton's attitude, and shrug our shoulders. We do not care to be reminded of the awful fact that life is short, and prefer to limp along as best we can under the burden of our repressions. The worst of it, however, is that the prescriptions of wiser men who acknowledge that time is a consideration are not guaranteed to work any more quickly. A three-years' cure is better than a verdict of incurability. It is the duty of critics of psycho-analysis to keep it from becoming moribund, to unite it with the general body of knowledge, and to show its true and proper subservience to spiritual values rather than to moral customs.

Psycho-analytic theory has travelled faster than psycho-analytic technique, which is dangerous in any sphere of work. What is more dangerous is that psycho-analytic speculation has travelled too fast. On one or two rocks the psycho-analysts have built a hundred towers of speculation which, they pretend, are as firm and essential as the rock itself. Much of their deduction reminds one of the reasoning attributed by Tylor and Spencer to primitive man. Some of them are more primitive than primitive man, and divide all that exists into quasicylindrical objects on one side and quasi-hollow objects on the other, so that one may, for them, dip a pen into an inkwell only for the sake of unconscious voluptuousness; if one procure a fountain pen, it merely demonstrates one's wish-fantasy for inexhaustible potency

And yet . . . and yet; one does not get rid of the rocks on which psycho-analysis is founded merely by detecting in psycho-analysts themselves a certain childish delight in playing with words of power.

Vehement disgust at the whole notion of one's conduct being coloured—and even determined to one's detriment—by pent-up emotions of which one is unconscious usually betrays greater eligibility for the role of patient than for that of critic. Sanity can be a terrible tyrant. It can even be a sin. Amid the agony of a growing race, or the misery of a decaying civilisation, the sane are those who pass by. In the same way that psycho-analysts have obtained an insight into the motives of so-called normal people by observing those caricatures called abnormal people, so only abnormal people are sufficiently sensitive, which is almost the same as uncomfortable, to be bothered to observe at all.

It is not that psycho-analysts have not seen clearly. That the behaviour of the infant is justly described as Narcissistic, and that too much of the corresponding mood of the right to omnipotence may persist throughout life, is supported by common-sense no less than by psycho-analysis. Many a full grown man almost enrages his family to murderousness by the new-born manner in which he expects them to relieve him of every effort except wishing, and the rest of his conduct is in keeping. Similarly the analogy between the growing boy and the Œdipus myth is just. The boy does compete for monopoly of the mother's favours; he does, often enough, while admiring and imitating the father, in fantasy appropriate the father's power and authority to himself. The eldest boy in a large family deputises for the male parent, and, when he can, goes last to bed, having his mother to himself for a while. Let us make no mistake about it; psycho-analysis has furnished more data for the purification of conscious motives than had previously been available in the secular history of western civilisation.

I no more fancy, at first blush, "subjecting an innocent young girl at the susceptible age of puberty" to the exposures of psycho-analysis than Dr. Bolton. But innocent young girls at puberty are not normal, and in the neglect of their immediate surrogates something must be done for them, especially when their innocence is paradoxically accompanied by neurosis. The dangers which threaten a young girl at puberty from the use of psycho-analysis hardly arise from the presence of psycho-analysis, but definitely from the absence of the necessary spiritual values which ought to rule use. The normal treatment of English youth at puberty—exceptions exist, of course—is as cowardly a system of letting winking dogs lie as could be dug up even in England. Innocence on the part of youth is a considerate pose adopted to save the no longer young from embarrassment, when it is not the common-sense decision to cease knocking if the people pretend to be out. Go and read what the innocent young write on the walls, where they are determined young write on the walls, where they have a fair to humiliate their elders, and where they have a fair to humiliate their elders, and where they have a fair that the population of the published. Having seen, act, if you place, like the ordinary Englishman. Pretend you haven't seen.

The young of either sex have had an extraordinary existence if they have preserved their innocence until puberty. Their hearts must be castles impregnable against the combined forces of the world, of which those which practice the strategy of corruption by those which practice the strategy of corruption by enlightenment are the less dangerous. In the good of religion, morals, and prudence, the wise of gorant intentions instil a sense of guilt where the ignorant intentions instil a sense of guilt where the ignorant they are talking about. Granted more and graver they are talking about. Granted more and graver faults in psycho-analysis than its out-and-out antagonists are in a state of mind to perceive; yet the out-and-out antagonists are, in my experience, of least likely to help in restoring the innocence

Bank and State. .

NOVEMBER 11, 1926

The naïveté with which the Banker puts all the cards on the table—the Government's cards, that is—renders it the most diverting of all the monthly magazines. There is no human activity which it fails to cover, from Trade Union Finance to religion and architecture. Sir Edwin Lutyens and C. H. Reilly contribute an article in the November issue of which the sub-title is a "Plea for the Preservation of the City Churches." According to the Bishop of London's divine plan for providing more churches in the suburbs, where churches are needed, and more banks in the city where churches are needed, and more banks in the city where churches are needed. in the city, where churches are not needed, nearly half the two score lovable city churches which distinguish London from New York, and which were designed "mostly," as the writers say, "by the greatest architect of our race," are threatened with demolition. Sir Edwin and Mr. Reilly have no faith in the array. in the prayers of artists, connoisseurs, or saints. If the churches are not to be pulled down "the bankers who work in their presence must assert that these buildings are part of their daily lives . . . that their presence gives dignity and character to all their surroundings. If they said this clearly and emphatically the churches would be safe, and all the world would be their debtors in yet another sense."

It is my interest that the It is my impression that it is to the banks that the world's debt is to be devoted, not the churches. The title of this article, which is fitly reserved for dessert, is "Rocker of the churches of is "Bankers versus Bishops," and there is plenty of independent evidence, I feel it my duty to add, that the writers are fully capable of being humorists of the constant. the conscious order.

The Right Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P., is also blessed with a deep appreciation for humour. Notwithstanding his innocent candour, however, on the relations of politics and finance, he keeps his best joke to himself. Referring to the "International Manifesto" signed by leading business men and financiers of all the great commercial nations, Mr. Snowden says that "it will probably rank in importance and influence with the famous Petition of the Merchants of the City of London presented by Alexander Baring Napoleonic-war economic policy. But the Manifesto is not a petition, and is not addressed to the usual deviously. It appreciates a simple truth, which "it seeks to impress upon the financial and commercial interests of the world, and through them upon the consideration it deserves to Mr. Snowden's simple truth preserve us from the vandalism of introducing worthy a paragraph to itself.

"The Manifesto," then, "is a welcome indication that the more enlightened business men of the various countries have begun to see the need for international action to reduce the barriers to trade which tariffs, special licences, and prohibitions have erected." It is, indeed, welcome news, but scarcely worth bringing out the band for. Nowhere in Mr. Snowden's article appears the least hint of any other restraint of trade. The credit policy instituted in 1920 which has frozen trade, and which would have under Protection, never casts the slightest cloud over pect that an enlightened politician cannot see the clude that he is keeping the joke up his sleeve.

Mr. Snowden shares more than one of the human failings common to Capitalist and Socialist, including the temptation to state his opponent's case at its weakest. He charges

the upholders of "Protection" with failing to perceive the logic regarding restraints on trade because they do not generally recognise that "international trade is the exchange of commodities." At the risk of being set down a fool, I assert that international trade is no such thing. As long as the present credit arrangements continue international trade, in the same fashion as hitherto will continue an economic struggle to render other nations debtor. Free Trade for some areas would be practically an invitation to other areas to make them debtors, and often enough the cheap has competed out of existence both the good and the job of producing the good. When a working man cuts his children's hair at a cost of two labour hours, when the barber would gladly cut it at a cost of one labour hour, the working man is practising Protection. The reason is his lack of purchasing power, and sending his children to the barber's would not, of necessity, and certainly not with the necessary promptness, endow him with purchasing power. Protection is washing at home because one cannot afford to put it out.

Subsidy is negative social credit, Protection is negative subsidy, in that it consists of raising the price of the imported article to increase its cost to that of the home-produced article. There are cases where protection of some kind might be necessary under an improved credit system. The whole issue, however, depends on this simple truth not embraced by Mr. Snowden's. We must control on behalf of the consumer whatever is protected; and protection must increase rather than reduce purchasing power. In any event, the markets of the world can be thrown open to Free Trade, they must be recreated, a task which involves a reversal of existing credit-policy.

The Manifesto appears just at the same time as highly organised effort towards the consummation of trustified industry. The object of this movement towards the complete cartel or trust is the sharing out by producers of the limited market. It represents in by producers of the limited market. It represents, in effect, consent on the part of trade to be restrained, not by Protection, of which it is a form, but by the dearth of ability to buy, which contradictorily accompanies intense and widespread desire, both to use and to produce. In this same issue of the Banker there is an article on the "Co-ordination and Fusion of Schools of Schoo of Schemes of Social Insurance "which is in effect a running commentary on the policy of narrowing the market. The recent Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, "took the view," in their Nations of the social services in Great Britain was so great in proportion to the productive capacity of the counin proportion to the productive capacity of the counin proportion to the productive capacity of the country, that no further charge should fall on the taxpayers." The minority report, by the way, was rather less enlightened than the majority report. As it suggested putting the control of insurance in the hands of the local authority to save the overlapping of the friendly societies it may be left to the of the friendly societies it may be left to the friendly societies. Observe, however, what magnificent results have been obtained for the expense of a Royal Commission. Befogged by the idea, not arrived at in the course of its investigations, that the productive capacity of Britain is too poor for the extension of social insurance except at the employers' and workmen's expense the Commission would add and workmen's expense, the Commission would add the cost of further insurance to the prices of current production. By reducing wages and increasing prices at one stroke, it would then, doubtless, noticing the reflection in still further reduced consumption, bewail the steadily falling capacity of the potion to produce nation to produce.

An inter-Departmental Commission lately considered the question of including agricultural labour in the unemployment insurance scheme. "While it

was felt that the risk of unemployment in agriculture did not justify the adoption of measures of insurance against it, the majority felt that extension of the system was nevertheless desirable," on the principle, as the *Banker* explains, that all insurance must have the good lives for its back-bone. The agricultural labourer at length, besides being robbed by the parasitic city, is to be called upon to sacrifice a portion of his miserable subsistence to keep the city's unemployed labourers. Our social system seems to necessitate robbing Peter twice without paying Paul. It is a network of schemes for deferring consumption, the net effect of which is to defer production and to perpetuate unemployment and want. We live continually in the fear that our capacity to produce will to-morrow be less than to-day, and next week smaller still. We refuse to see the obvious fact that whatever we consume in the future will have to be produced then; since to save wealth, as distinct from the power to create wealth, is, outside certain narrow limits, a policy of social unwisdom.

THE NEW AGE

Drama.

Yellowsands: Haymarket.

If Sir Barry Jackson were operating in the New York theatre instead of in London and Birmingham, the local journals would overflow with snappy commendation of his catering for the full life in dramatic production. The suspicion that he calculates on recouping himself on the swings of light comedy for his falls on the slippery-slope of lbsen, Shaw, and miracle-plays is unjustified because he lets musical comedy practically alone. He has entire faith in the ultimate drawing-power of his selection. That he under-estimated the attraction of Rosmersholm has been demonstrated by the extension of its projected run threefold. That he did not under-estimate the attraction of "The Farmer's Wife" was demonstrated when, after playing to empty seats for six weeks, it rose to the biggest

success for some years.

"Yellowsands," by the same author as "The Farmer's Wife," Eden Phillpotts, co-operating with Adelaide Phillpotts, looked like the effect of determination to do the Finipotts, looked like the effect of determination to do the trick again. To do it again, however, so far as the preliminary overcoming of indifference is concerned, will not be necessary. "Yellowsands" is a success from the start. It is as light a comedy as the searcher for respite from the cares of life could wish for, with the chief character that wise, and consequently idle, Tumbledown Dick, who has all his life sturdily refused to take up the cares of life. Mr. Cedric life sturdily refused to take up the cares of life. Mr. Cedric Hardwicke makes the fellow so real that we leave the theatre wondering how much we have lent him, and liking him immensely, nevertheless. When I saw the play it lasted for three and a quarter hours, with two very brief intervals. There was nothing wrong with the tempo, for the philosophy and character of Richard Varwell render the leisurely playing that Cedric Hardwicke gives indispensable. Just a few of his lines, therefore—and there were a few not good enough for the company they kept—have probably not good enough for the company they kept—have probably since been taken out. With ten minutes out of the first act, and rather less out of the third, the comedy will be ready to tickle the public midriff for a long time. In the last act, clever as the Wills sisters are and much as the last act, clever as the Wills sisters are, and much as the audience laughed at them, I felt irritated before they made their exists the state of the their exit; they seemed authorised to do more with their material than they were meant to do, and some of their business can be spared.

Ralph Richardson's Arthur Varwell contributed well to heightening the contrast between the philanderer on whom the world falls carling at Freel Varwell, the Varwell, the the world falls easily and Frank Vosper's Joe Varwell, the brooder who takes the world's pain on himself. Frank Vosper played Joe Varwell not as a paid propagandist looking for a better job, but as though he felt what he uttered. For the "blarsted capitalists" he had a genuine scowl, and realistically comported himself like those young folks with talents superior to their etation whose gradge breaks out talents superior to their station whose grudge breaks out as revolutionary hatred. His somewhat John Tannerish love-scenes with Lydia Blake were finely rendered. The women generally, however, were not as well catered for by the dramatics as the man although Army Veness served a the dramatist as the men, although Amy Veness served a treat when, as Mary Varwell, the mother of easy-minded Arthur, she gave way to her chagrin and showed how a highly proper and religious female can behave when her

son is unexpectedly cut out of her sister-in-law's will; and

son is unexpectedly cut out of her sister-in-law's will; and although, in addition, Aunt Jenifer Varwell was charmingly portrayed by Susan Richmond.

"Yellowsands" is light comedy verging on farce. Its characters are caricatures of types nowadays met with only in country places. Its theme, though the plot is very simple, is peasant cupidity and the embarrassment occasioned by the characters are carried to the control of the refers to the burden of relations, rich or poor. The title refers to the Devonshire village in which the action takes place, and, as played, it reveals a good deal of truthful observation of village people. I confess myself dissatisfied with the dramatist in that he neither drew me into his village nor drove me out. He failed to convince me that his characters were my relations. But Cedric Hardwicke at the piano, or addressing another character prior to administering a pillule of philosophy—his very intonation of the name Emma, for instance—conjured up visions of the real villagers I had known in the wild places of which a few still exist in PAUL BANKS

The Tyranny of Tools.

"Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going; And such an instrument I was to use."—Macbeth.

The World, confronted with a vision of its vast productive machinery, its array of tools invented to disperse its production, its commercial and financial organisations, its armies and navies, might well address this vast assemblage in the spirit of determined and financial organisations, in the spirit of determination shown by Macbeth when confronted with the fronted with the air-drawn dagger. The tools invented to serve men's actions now determine those actions. Such is the eternal tragi-paradox of man's dual nature; his divine consciousness and his creaturehood.

To Mr. Garet Garett a vicin of the Macbeth when controlled invented to the tools invented to the t

To Mr. Garet Garett, a citizen of the United States, we owe the most vivid presentment of this problem in regard to industrial invention that we have seen.* He has succeeded in civing the control of the control of the control of the United States, we not the united States and the United States, we own the control of the United States, we consider the control of the United States, we own the control of the United States, we own the united States, we can state the united States, we can state the united States, we can state the united States and united States, we can state the united States and united States are united States and united States and united States are united States and united States and united States are united States and united States are united States are united States and united States are united States are united States and united States are ceeded in giving us as nearly as possible an extra-mundum view of the significance of tracking view of the significance of machinery.

"That change alone which sets our time off abruptly we from all time before is the fact of potential plenty. take this for granted as if it were a natural fact, where who are horn to the circumstances have been invented. The who are horn to the circumstances have been invented. who are born to the view cannot see it. . . Faster the race has multiplied the power of the machine increased. . . This is now a buyer's world where formerly it was the seller's. Business no longer sits in Asiatic dignity waiting for its customers; it must up and the result.

"Plenty man has achieved. Toil he has not escaped The machine that was to have been a labour saving ice becomes an engine of have been a labour saving that must be device becomes an engine of production that must in a served. . . Modern life has become so involved mechanical spiral that we cannot say for certain whether it is that we produce for the sake of consumption or conit is that we produce for the sake of consumption or consume for the sake of production."

sume for the sake of production."

It is something when a writer in a popular series the so far out of the darkness of Egypt and realises than main problems of the modern world are due to what inability to deal with a superabundance of wealth, time our politicians, economists, philosophers, stand. Mr. Garett is a philosopher who does see the realities, that has only to give up the riddle because he has forgotten tools along with the tools of production man has invented has ceased to be master. So here, as usual, when financial has ceased to be master. So here, as usual, when financial axioms are left out of the critical analysis we are fored man's becoming the creature of his own inventions. Dispersion of human effort trying to evade the curse of Adam symbol of human effort trying to evade the curse is tides. symbol of human effort trying to evade the curse of Adam by machinery. The vicious circle appears complete:

"As you begin with machinery divides."

"As you begin with machines your population divides becomes part rural and control your population of long as It becomes part rural and part industrial, and so long as the rural part can feed the industrial cart there is the It becomes part rural and part industrial, and so is no the rural part can feed the industrial part there is trouble. But a time soon comes when the need of the industrial workers for sustenance is greater than the production of food. This time inevitable because the machine collector scale or rapidly. because the machine calls up people so rapidly.

have to look abroad for food. That means you have the go into other countries—peasant countries—where

* "Ouroboros, or The Mechanical Extension of Mankind." By Garet Garett. (To-Day and To-Morrow Series. Kegan Paul. 2s. 6d. net.)

is a surplus of meat and grain, and exchange there your manufactured goods for food. And you begin to think and speak of your economic necessity.

"There is no such necessity really. To assert it is to say a preposterous thing, namely, that when your industrial population has increased beyond the native food supply, to a point at which you are out of balance, you are obliged to import food so that your industrial population may continue to increase and your cities to grow and your necessity to become greater and greater in endless spiral."

We are given a lurid picture of the ophidian spiral enveloping in its coils the younger industrial nations from Japan to Italy and Brazil. Result in each case: monotonous tending of the machine. of the machine on the lowest standard of living; alternative, of the machine on the lowest standard of living; alternative, starvation. But Mr. Garett cannot break through the terrible coils he has described with such realistic acumen. His denial of "economic necessity" is intuitive, and he can offer no escape but "the dispersal of a population as it begins to exceed the native food supply, i.e., migration to the sources of food." At the same time he is continually reminding us that these tea are beauting industrial, and reminding us that these too are becoming industrial, and that, therefore, throughout the world, in terms of economic

"The agricultural index will rise and the industrial index will fall. It will require a greater quantity of manufactures to buy a bushel of wheat . . . This will not be for one year or two. It will be lasting."

The assumption that the industrialisation of a community ipso facto causes a rapid increase in its population is here made, as usual, without any examination. It is difficult to see why there should be any such necessity. Even on Malthusian principles the explicition should decrease, for the Malthusian principles the population should decrease, for the proportion of food products to total output is lessened. It is much more products to total output is resolution in The New Age) that the rapid growth of population is due to an incidental to an incidental accompaniment of the present machine age, the biological and psychological effects of urbanisation. So long as cities carry not only the population necessary to run their activities, but are primarily regarded as likely hunting grounds for employment, they will increasingly beget that feverish teverish economic insecurity which C. E. Pell, in his "The Law of Births and Deaths," showed to be the most favourable milieu for a rapid rise in the birth rate.

But a community which distributes as income the rewards of its labour-saving brains is one for which there is no room within the within the contracting ring of Mr. Garett's mythical snake, damned to contracting ring of Mr. Garett's mythical snake, damned to swallow itself.

This is a tantalisingly interesting book which every student of the New Economics must read. He will find the paradox of surplus expounded in the surplus expounded in the surplus exposured in the of surplus expounded in broad masterly sweeps by a thinker who only fails to resolve it because he has not analysed the meaning, in terms of economic reality, of his spare but striking references. striking references to finance.

"The industrial equipment already existing in the world is so great that if for one year it were worked at ideal capacity the product could not be sold for enough to pay the wages of labour the wages of lab overhead charges, or profit."

Here we are brought face to face with a tool more tyrannous than the most in the most included in the most include than the machine, a system of economic abstractions which man has allowed to control such elementary human activities as production, business at least a such as production. as production, buying, selling, and trade.

The Economic Problem is part of the greater problem of man's ineptitude with the instruments of his own creation. He invests a dagger to slay his enemies; the presence of the dagger calls up enemies to use it on. He manufactures a machine to provide for his wants and to save his limbs; the heast calls up men who live by making it and then the machine to provide for his wants and to save his limbs, and machine calls up men who live by making it and then the heathen are cajoled, threatened or civilised so that they may want the product of the want invents money to want the product of the machine. Man invents money to facilitate the exchange of a complicated series of human products; in the and series of a complicated series of human products; in the and series of a complicated series of human products; in the and series of a complicated series of human products; in the and series of a complicated series of human products. racilitate the exchange of a complicated series of human products; in the end goods must be sold in order that men may demand money. The same riddle was posed to men of anoney for that which is not bread, and your labour for that which is not bread, and your labour for that riddle, has not revealed itself to Mr. Garet Garett, but he has understood the seriousness of the riddle, for he closes has not revealed itself to Mr. Garet Garett, but the sunderstood the seriousness of the riddle, for he closes capital little book with these words:

In any light man's further task is Jovian. That is to In any light man's further task is Jovian. That is to learn how best to live with these powerful creatures of his mind, how to give their fecundity a law and their functions a rhythm, how not to record a law arror against hima rhythm, how not to employ them in error against him-self—since he cannot live without them."

V. A. DEMANT.

Solitaria. By V. Rósanov.

(Translated from the Russian by S. S. Koteliansky.)

When the decadents used to come to my house, I would let them out, the sterile ones, after midnight, but would detain the last one, the kind Victor Proteikinsky (a teacher with fantasies), and point to a place behind the door. Man has two feet; but if, say, five persons leave their goloshes in the hall, it seems an awful lot. Behind the door stood a multitude of little goloshes so that I myself used to be surprised. To count them quickly was impossible. And both I and Proteikinsky would burst out laughing:

'What a lot!"

"What a lot!" "What a lot!"
I always thought with pride: "Civis Romanus sum."
There sit down to my table ten persons, including the servants. And all are fed by my labour. All of them find a place in the world round my labour. And by no means is Hertzen a civis Rossicus, but "Rosanov."
Hertzen was only having "a pleasant time."

The secret of authorship consists in the constant and involuntary music in the soul. If it is not there, a man can only "make a writer of himself." But he is not a writer. Something is flowing in the Soul. Eternally. Constantly. What? Why? Who knows?—least of all the writer. (Examining My Coins.)

The pain of life is much more powerful than the interest in life. That's why religion will always conquer philo-

In the idea of prostitution—"the fight against which is hopeless"—enters incontestably "I belong to all," i.e., that which also enters in the idea of a writer, orator, advocate, official in the service of the State. Thus, on one hand, prostitution is the most social of phenomena, to a certain extent the archetype of sociality—and it may even be said that rei publicae natae sunt ex feminis publicis, "the first States publicae natae sunt ex feminis publicis, "the first States were born of the instinct of women towards prostitution."

At any rate, it is not worse than "Rome grew from through its vicinity to the river Tiber "(Mommsen) or "Moscow grew great owing to the geographical peculiarities of the river Moskva." And, on the other hand, there indeed enters into the essence of an actor, writer, advocate, even of a "Father who officiates for everybody"—the psychology of the prostitute, i.e., the indifference to "all." and the kindness to "all." "Funeral or wedding? asks the priest of a caller, with an equally smooth, vague smile, ready to pass to "congratulation" or to "condolence." A scholar in so far as he is published, a writer inasmuch as the is printed, are certainly prostitutes. Professors are most certainly only prostitués pêcheurs. he is printed, are certainly prostitutes. Professors are most certainly only prostitutes pêcheurs. Hence does it not follow that "prostitution is indispensable," like the State, the Press, etc., etc.? And, on the other hand, does it not follow: "they should be forgiven" and "they should be left alone"? Prostitution, evidently "so understandable," cannot indeed be grasped by the mind by reason of the extent of its motives and essence. That it is more deep-rooted and ordinary "—need not even be discussed. "Professorship in so a mere sparrow — whilst prostitution, damn it, is perhaps like the mysterious bird Gamayun.

Essentially, "the most intimate I give to all"-is a notion utterly metaphysical. . . Damn it all, it could make you murder out of sheer indignation, or make you . . . ponder over it without end. "As you like it," to quote the title of Shakespeare's play.

Technique, applied to the soul, gave it omnipotence. But it also crushed the soul. There appeared a "technical soul"—a contradictio in adjecto. And inspiration dies.

(The Press and Everything Modern.)

Every movement of the soul in me is accompanied with utterance. And every utterance I want without fail to write down. It is an instinct. Was it not from such an instinct that (written) literature was born? For the idea of print does not occur to me and, consequently, Guttenberg came "later."

With us literature has become so fused with print that we forget altogether that it existed before print, and essentially not at all for publication. Literature was born "by itself (silently) and for itself; and only afterwards it began to be printed. But that is mere technique.

22

The Eugenist Theory.

A REPLY TO MR. G. R. SCOTT.

By Eldon Moore.

I must first correct the impression that I " write with the responsibility of an official of the Eugenics Society." I am an active Fellow of that Society, and I do much work for it, but my article, "The Eugenist Theory," was written solely on my own individual responsibility.

Mr. Scott's answer to myself consists chiefly of contra-

diction. Let me re-contradict as briefly as possible.

(1). He ought to re-analyse his blue Andalusian results and compare them with those of successful Mendelian

(2). The quotation from Professor Morgan only refers to the inheritance of a simple Mendelian character in one particular species. It is not, and could not be in the space, "a clear and accurate summary of the Mendelian theory as accepted to-day by its leading exponents." Were Mr. Scott correct, therefore, about his Andalusians, he would not in the least upset the Mendelian theory.

The essence of Mendelism is more complicated than he thinks. It lies in the transmission of character factors and

The essence of Mendelism is more complicated than he thinks. It lies in the transmission of character-factors and the segregation of those factors in the germ-plasm. Unit characters are but an instance of the Mendelian law at its simplest. They have not been exploded by recent biological research, which, by the way, confirms and amplifies our knowledge of Mendelism as the law of all life.

(3) Even were Mendelism exploded, that would not alter the fact that like strongly tends to beget like.

(4) When I wrote of brain structure, I meant it, not skull structure. Brain structure and brain content are different aspects of the same thing, and are therefore indissolubly connected. As a matter of cold, hard fact, between the brains of a genius and an idiot there is a vast difference, visible to the naked eye, in size, weight, and conformation. The microscope reveals differences, less in degrees, of course, between the brains of two normal persons.

The microscope reveals differences, less in degrees, of course, between the brains of two normal persons.

(5). To "rule out from hereditary content any conscious cerebral correlations" is a "tale of little meaning, though the words are long"! If Mr. Scott means that because a child cannot think when it is born, its environment solely will therefore mould the developing mind; then he might just as well say that the finished motor-car is the product, not of the designer's plan, but of the geographical situation of the workshop! Two cars of the same design but made in different workshops, would doubtless show some differences—but differences not nearly so great as those between

ences—but differences not nearly so great as those between two cars of unlike design made in the same workshop. The factors which determine mental aptitudes and vigour are transmitted from parent to child; the child will therefore develop along the same lines as the parent-mental acquirements, of course, are not inherited.

(6) Freaks are usually caused by accident, by environment; some are hereditary, for the quality and functioning of the endocrine gland system depend, like all other bodily and mental characters, upon the chromatin content of the egg. In either case their proportion in the population is too infinitesimally small to be of any racial account. Mental deficiency is less chains to the area but it is hereditary in deficiency is less obvious to the eye, but it is hereditary in 83 per cent. of the cases. There are at least 155,000 mental deficients in the country to-day, and their numbers are daily increasing because of our policy of preserving them to reproductive age.

(7) I agree with Mr. Scott in disliking the modern Press, cinema, radio, etc., and yet, despite the herd-mentality he says that they induce, he will admit that every individual he meets is different to the individual in mind as he meets is different from every other individual, in mind as in body. Why? Surely the obvious answer is that though we all live in the same environment, we all have different parents?

Eugenics does not in any way affect Social Credit or any other political or economic scheme, except in this. Every social structure will collapse unless it is surely founded upon a population of good will be increasing a population of good quality. If by ensuring the increasing survival of the unfit and the decreasing survival of the fit, we reverse natural selection, we shall also reverse Evolution.

FOR ONE WHO WALKS UPRIGHTLY.

The proud, the arrogant of heart They shall not know you as know I;
And they who would have praise of men
All unaware shall pass you by. All unaware snan pass you by.
All unaware, nor ever mark
Thy pure, bright-flamed integrity;
As there were certain steeped in dark
When Light outshone in Galilee.

A. NEWBERRY CHOYCE.

Science Notes.

The Skin Constrictor (Psychogalvanic) Reflex.

This term has been given to the fall in the electrical resistance of the skin which occurs during mental effort or emotion. Recent experiments go to show that this fall is occasioned by the coertificial of the occasioned by the constriction of the blood-vessels of the skin, and not, as had been suggested, by activity of the sweat glands. The fall in resistance may amount to as much as an account of the sweat glands. much as 20-30 per cent. Conversely, a rise in resistance can be produced by preventing the normal venous return by compression of the arm, and so dilating the peripheral blood-vessels. It is stated by Krogh that if the ear of an un-anaes-thetised rabbit is close to the control of the co thetised rabbit is observed, the occurrence of the slightest unaccustomed sound causes the blood-vessels in that region to become constricted. Carrier, who worked in the same laboratory, has recorded closure of the skin capillaries of a man during a thunderstam which man during a thunderstorm which caused him apprehension.
"It appears that the reflex is a very elementary one which may be brought the reflex in a very elementary one which may be brought about without co-operation of the higher centres, as the result of sensory stimulation. It should, therefore, be known as the skin constrictor reflex, and may be considered as part of the mechanism by which the animal normally adapts itself to the activities of muscular exertherefore, be known as the *skin constrictor reflex*, and the be considered as part of the mechanism by which the animal normally adapts itself to the anticipation of muscular exercise and defence. In man it occurs, not only on sensory stimulation, e.g., of a pin-prick, but also in anticipation of the stimulus. Here we may look upon a threatening movement as a conditioned stimulus which has developed as an effect of experience. The fact that many of the emotional stimuli affecting civilised man may bring about a reflex so closely associated with sensory stimulation, physiologically and apparently teleologically, suggests that in responding to such stimuli the individual is, in a sense, defending or preparing to defend himself. The problem appears from an excellent line of psychological investigation. H. M. Paper read by Prof. R. J. S. McDowall and Dr. H. M. Wells at the British Association, and of which a Summary appears in *Nature* of October 30.) appears in Nature of October 30.)

Akhenaten.

In 1887 there was found in a small chamber at the Amarna a mass of baked clay tablets inscribed with the cuneiform writing of Babylonia. It was "The Place of the Records of the Palace of the King." Condemned as forgeries by certain learned "experts," much was destroyed, forgeries by certain learned "experts," much was destroyed, but the 300 or so letters that remain constitute the most important treasure unearthed by the Egyptologist.

These letters throw a vivid light on life and politics in the civilised world that then centred on the Nile, giving of a well-defined background to a great tragedy, the story to Akhenaten and his transient religious reformation, many the most interesting episode in all Egyptian history, for From a line of solidly conservative fighting pharaohs, for the most

many the most interesting episode in all Egyptian history.

From a line of solidly conservative fighting Pharaohs, to the most part strong and able rulers, arose one of a very different sort. A man of peace and, as it would seem, as different sort. A man of peace and, as it would seem, as of truth and beauty and of an original mind and great defer the ruler of an empire, uninterested, he was a real of truth and beauty and of an original mind and great He termination in matters which he deemed of moment. The and his associated, narrowly local, gods of Egypt, and to adore Aten the sun, the only God, the universal deity of adore Aten the sun, the only God, the universal deity of and prestige of a Pharaoh that, in spite of the hatred of his whole hierarchy, he succeeded, at least for the term of his this new cult on his people.

Though the Hittite and the Syrian invaded his borders, almost unchecked, he seems to have lived a happy and prestige of a Phearach that have lived a happy and prestige of the seems to have lived a happy finest and prestige of Phearach that have lived a happy finest and prestige of Phearach that have lived a happy and prestigers.

Though the Hittite and the Syrian invaded his borders, almost unchecked, he seems to have lived a happy and early for a Pharaoh, a simple life, encouraging the finest and building great temples of a new and more open design a great new town for his residence, and to have died in peace.

But an old and deep-rooted priestly power is not so easily recome. After his death come and the But an old and deep-rooted priestly power is not so easily overcome. After his death came a strong reaction, and the next Pharaoh, willing or unwilling, yielded to the strong reaction, amen and all the work of his predecessor was quickly his amen and all the work of his predecessor was quickly his coffin was thrown out of his tomb, the old gods returned in triumph and their priests ruled Egypt with a rod during the long decline to her end.

Mr. Baikie's book* is too long and not always free maps repetition. The style is undistinguished and the text. Poorly adapted to the geographic elucidation of the mapy trait cellent photographs show us masterpieces of T. K.

*" The Amarna Age." By James Baikie, F.R.A.S. (A. and C. Black, Ltd. 12s. 6d.)

Reviews.

NOVEMBER 11, 1926

If I Were a Labour Leader. By Ernest J. P. Benn. (Ernest

Colonel House's first remark to me was simple, direct and definite-' The General Strike,' he said, ' has put England once again right on top of the list of the nations of the world. The whole world is lost in admiration of England and the English.' Such a statement, coming from such a quarter, is—" and so on, and so on. After which the companies of the hadron and so on. After which the companies of the hadron and so on. one is prepared to learn that what Mr. Benn would do if he were a Labour leader corresponds pretty closely with what a brewer would do if he were a Prohibition leader. "I am, therefore, proposing to found a new union, the Union of Good Intentions." Avoid hate, work hard, eschew luxuries, get together, don't strike against the community but only against the bad employer; and on this pavement of moral mosaic we can all walk to Hell amicably. In fact, Mr. Benn implies as much in a reference to a previous book of his, "The Confessions of a Capitalist," for he reminds Labour loaders that he fact he gave them reminds Labour leaders that in that book he gave them certain facts and figures as a challenge, and has never got an answer as to what can be done about them—which is as much as to say, "We're all bound for Inferno, anyway, so don't let's kick up any dust on the road." Of course, Mr. Benn does not really was the boas for geonomic Mr. Benn does not really mean this; he hopes for economic emancipation on behalf of self and fellow-men, but unfortunately he are the route, and fortunately, he relies on the bankers' map of the route, and this marks the right turning for Heaven at a point so close to the mouth of the fiery pit that at the best the pilgrims will only get past, if at all, with sulphur-sodden lungs and smouldering breeches. That is where the element of Good-Will becomes so important. Which of the trayellers are Will becomes so important. Which of the travellers are going to be pushed out to the "Hell" side of the road, where it swings off towards the Heavenly City? Are they going to be to the travellers are going to be pushed out to the Heavenly City? Are

the workers to start their long journey in an orderly fashion. Sufficient unto the day is the stampede thereof. Short views like this will get short shrift; and Mr. Benn Yould be well would be well advised to make an independent survey of the economic situation. The map he is now using has been obsolete these last seven years.

they going to draw lots for the inside positions on this bend—or what? Mr. Benn apparently has not thought of that.

that. All he considers necessary is for the capitalists and

The Breakdown of Socialism. By Arthur Shadwell. (Ernest

Benn. 10s. 6d.)

This is a reprint, with elaborations, of articles which have appeared in the *Times*. Mr. Shadwell recounts his experiences as an investigator in the chief countries of Europe. He claims to have travelled with an unbiassed mind, and acknowledges not only the facilities afforded him by the acknowledges not only the facilities afforded him by the Foreign Office, but the valuable information given him by the International Labour Office. If he had found Socialism working successfully he would have said so, so he says. "Why shouldn't I?" he asks—to which challenge the reviewer can only stammer "I don't know." Mr. Shadwell's impartiality work not be quastioned, however: the well's impartiality need not be questioned, however: the point is irrelevant. The fact is that, having found evidence of a breakdown. point is irrelevant. The fact is that, having found evidence of a breakdown, he is able to get his findings published. If he had come to an opposite conclusion he would not have however, here are his discoveries for what they are worth; and their worth to the serious student is zero. For any publicist to spend time, money, paper and ink in ascertaining than private management of industry is better or worse after private management is to arrive at the village six years after the serious and the village six years. whether State management of industry is better or whether private management is to arrive at the village six years after the fair. The question of who can better administer the production system has about as much sense as the the production system has about as much sense as the question of who can better administration of whether hand or mechanical power is the better that where Socialist administration has been applied it has that where socialist administration has been applied it has that of a slackening of production, the Socialist can retort caused a slackening of production, the Socialist can retort that Capitalist administration requires the subsequent partial destruction of its production. Mr. Shadwell would do well to take a trip to Cuba to ascertain why Capitalism, as rether size of its own sugar crop, and proposed to restrict which came along and destroyed 500,000,000 lb. of sugar are being denied bank credit for next year's crop unless they shirts!) By all means let Mr. Shadwell write off Socialism preface to a futile alternative to Capitalism: but let him do so in a preface to caused a slackening of production, the Socialist can retort that Capitalist administration has been applied retort as a futile alternative to Capitalism: but let him do so in a preface to a book in which he is able to show that there has been no breakdown of Capitalism.

Pastiche.

COGITARIA.

By E. Throwsemoff.

You wrote a thought-provoking article, did you? And wonder why thinkers are wild about it, eh?—(Reading my newspaper.)
Mr. * * * made some suggestive remarks. There have

been four murders about what it was they suggested.—(At

a Rotary meeting.)

The Mystery of Three.
hundred centimes—one franc. One hundred cents—one franc. One hundred cents—one dollar. One Belga—five francs.—(Counting my coins.)
"You are addicted to drink." "No—to solitude."—(In

public-house.) Sobriety means clear vision. I see the tax-collector.-

(On my doorstep.)
Ninepence for fourpence. Buying something for fourpence that will be worth ninepence if you do not part with the fourpence.—(Reflections on Insurance.)

the fourpence.—(Reflections on Insurance.)
With his eye in his mouth.—(The Metaphysician.)
"No," I said to Jones, "I'll pay." So I ordered the drinks, and put a half a crown down. Then a very funny thing happened: he picked my change up. "Here!" I said; "that's mine." "No," he said, "it's mine." And so it was: he'd got it! I could see the joke. Well; we laughed; and laughed—er, well; Jones laughed louder than I did about that; because, you see, it was my half-crown. (Dan Leno.)—(Reflections on the "Get-Together" Theory in Industry.)

PRINCIPLES OF PROPAGANDA.

Follow after charity, and desire spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophesy. For he that speaketh in an unknown tongue speaketh not unto men, but unto God; for no man understandeth him; howbeit in the spirit he speaketh mysteries.

He that speaketh in an unknown tongue edifieth himself; but he that prophesieth edifieth the church. I would that ye all spake with tongues, but rather that ye prophesied; for greater is he that prophesieth than he that speaketh with tongues, except he interpret, that the church may receive

So likewise ye, except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? For ye shall speak into the air. There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification. Therefore, if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a barbarian, and be that speaketh shall be a barbarian unto me. he that speaketh shall be a barbarian unto me.

* Wherefore let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue pray that he may interpret. For if I pray in an unknown tongue, my spirit prayeth but my understanding is unfruitful.

Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? For thou verily givest thanks well, but the other is not edified. I thank my God, I speak with tongues more than ye all. Yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue.

If, therefore, the whole church be come together into one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those that are unlearned, or unbelievers, will they not say that ye are mad? But if all prophesy, and there come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all; he is judged of all.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret. But if there be no interpreter, let him keep silence in the church; and let him speak to himself, and to God.

For God is not the author of confusion but of peace, as in

For God is not the author
all churches of the saints.

[From a communication addressed by Paul to
the Corinthians in A.D. 59. Edited for the inthe Corinthians in Alb. 59. Edited for the inthe Corinthian in Alb. 59. Edited for IOHN GRIMM.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TO BIRMINGHAM READERS.

Sir,—I am a resident in Birmingham, and would like to be put in touch with members of the Social Credit Movement or students of the Social Credit Theorem.

[We shall be glad to hear from readers in Birmingham, and to pass on their names and addresses to our correspondent.-Ep.1

TELEPATHY.

Sir,—It is a pity Mr. Philip T. Kenway did not supply further details in connection with his case. The exact degree of relationship between the two ladies concerned is a point of considerable importance. If they were actual sisters, this fact and the additional one of a common key-word sisters, this fact and the additional one of a common key-word being furnished, provide in themselves sufficient explanation for the duplication of thought. Even if not near relations, there are a dozen conceivable explanations, all sufficiently obvious to make their detailed enumeration unnecessary here, which would require examination and complete negation before anything in support of the telepathic theory could be advanced. could be advanced.

GEORGE RYLEY SCOTT.

" EPITAPHS."

Sir, Of all the infinite varieties of "exhibitionism" by which the neurotic individual of all times has attempted to "externalise his inner deficiencies" surely that of the critic is the most facile.

Yet even criticism has its value if the critic chances to be an earnest student and functions as interpreter.

When, however, personal animus or obvious propagandism ousts criticism from its proper place the result is usually an annoying exhibition of dialectics, serving no usful, or any other, purpose.

For this reason I demur to the use of the space given to R. M. for the advertisement of his malice towards Wells and his school and his championship of the Belloc-Chesterton

Orgies of emotionalism form, I believe, a part of a complete life, but if indulged in to excess they engender a form of mystic nebulosity, under which the beginnings of mental senility masquerade as inspiration in as significant a manner as does the most lower in preceding general parallel at the senifty masquerage as inspiration in as significant a manual as does the megalomania preceding general paralysis of the insane. Similar symptoms are often shown by the brain working under the influence of a drug—be that drug opium

or beer!

The annoying part is that Wells, and, for the matter of that, Shaw also, are each in their separate way as largely, though far more sanely, emotional as Chesterton.

Cham's Puritan ancestry and early environment led him

Shaw's Puritan ancestry and early environment led him into sex repression, which, becoming "socialised," is expressed as Life Force worship of a highly emotional (call it

pressed as Life Force worship of a highly emotional (call it spiritual if you like) character.

Wells, on the other hand, perhaps, profiting by an epigram of Wilde's, gained balance by another method. Belloc and Chesterton, however, apparently exchanged physical for mystical intoxication and became, eventually, the prey of a religion which has always appreciated, and used to the fullest extent, the enervating glamour of art appreciations as a dope for those who might be dangerous and interfere with its machinations towards world dominion. But already I find that even criticism of a critic has trapped ing my own contentions and treating R. M. with the malice articles on living writers (well as it is deserved in many tion, in this case to subject matter consisting of a rather tortuously worlded rates. tion, in this case to subject matter consisting of a rather tortuously worded rehash of ideas scavenged from the dustlif R. M. replies "Tu Quoque" I shall not in the least object.

[R. M. replies: J. R. M. seems to have found a champion of the Chesterton-Belloc school where there was none, but a critic, as in the case of Mr. Wells. Had J. R. M. been a less sensitive champion of Mr. Wells he would have noticed this, and, also, that I have no personal animus against any of the people I mentioned. J. R. M.'s practice of his own canons of criticism almost relieve me of telling him that interpretation is not criticism. If J. R. M. regards the repressed emotions characteristic of Puritanism as sane emotionalism, and the expression of the poet as insane objects so emotionally to my article.]

"THE MYSTERY OF THREE."

Sir,—Will M. Merezhkovsky, or his editor, give the reference for Einstein's word that somewhere in the fourth dimension "the left glove fits the right hand"?—I am not concerned with what Lobachevsky may say. Unless I am much mistaken M. Merezhkovsky will find no printed or public utterance by Einstein which bears this interpretation, and which would drag the physicist down to the level of a second-rate necromancer, inferior perhaps, to Orpheus and second-rate necromancer, inferior, perhaps, to Orpheus and Pythagoras, and would stultify the Theory of Relativity which the public associate with Einstein's name.

(Miss) S. F. MEADE.

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