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LITERATURE AND ART

EDITED BY ARTHUR BRENTON.

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INDEX.

VOLUME XLII (New Series).

A
Among the Crowd. 94
An Old Fogy's Books. 174
Art. 11, 12, 13, 266
Art and Education. 64
B
Balkanic Excursions. 291, 293, 284, 296
Bannockburn. 189
Caliban. 218
Canadian Grammar. A. 400
Catholic Socialism Once More. 38
Chancellor and Chancellors. 325
Chesworth's Gospel. 32
Chinese Population Problem. 40
Civilization. Water. 202
Consumer Demand and Business Expenditure. 76
Credit Analysis. A. 124
Current Political Economy. 200, 220, 224, 271, 282
D
Death of Chorley. 40
Debaters' Encyclopedia. A. 107
Deed's Country. The. 166
Defend the East. 128
Descriptive Economics. 247
Drama. 10, 22, 33, 41, 59, 70, 72, 117, 128, 132, 167, 171, 200, 213, 220, 240, 250, 272, 283, 297, 326
E
Economics. 143, 393
Economic Horizonalism. 38
Electricity as a Credit Basis. 126
Engineering Money and Prices. 4, 16
Exclusive. 140
F
Fianna Fail. 186
Piedbo. 149
Pilgrim. The. 250, 258, 273, 308
Pioneer. 190
Privatization 117
Purge of Freedom. The. 200, 284
Future. The. 82, 90
G
Gamble. 128
Getting On. 154
Golden Cockleshell. The. 235
Gold Standard and International Exchange. 284
Grey Snipe Gloves. The. 314
Guide Socialist in Our Time. 8

INDEX TO AUTHORS.

A
A. B. 59, 81, 107
A. N. 40
Ainger, F. R. 246
B
Banks, Paul. 10, 22, 33, 41, 59, 70, 81, 89, 97, 128, 132, 167, 171, 200, 213, 237, 250, 272, 283, 297, 326
Bartlow, Jean. 203
Barnfield, Owen. 166
Bennett, Arthur. 21, 154, 256
C
Church, Richard. 128
Conduche, 296
Correa, Hildert. 34, 95, 142
D
Dickinson, Patricia. 310
Donald, J. D. 64, 66, 101, 114
F
Fletcher, A. B. 82, 90
Forr, Samuel F. Darwin. 54, 68, 79, 93, 126, 183, 197, 284
G
Gibbon, W. J. 120, 177, 206
Graham, Stephen. 180
Graves, Elizabeth. 8, 20
Grieve, C. M. 5, 17, 29, 41
Grimm. John. 281
H
Hayward, C. 214
Hilbert, W. H. 246, 291, 273, 324, 336
Hope, W. H. 5, 23, 153, 296
Hull, Robert. 64

K
Kennedy, Philip T. 17, 278, 317
Kirkbride, J. S. 189
L
Lincoln, Kathryn. 205
M
Maitre, Philippe. 109, 151, 162
McKendran, Hugh. 50, 116, 173
Melhuish, John. 286
McKenna, W. H. 148
N
N. 110, 220, 244, 247

R
Reed, Old and Trusty. 174, 190, 286
Roxy, M. B. 8
Ruthe, Robert. 285
S
Short, Donald. 248
Smith, John. 163
Sutcliffe, Richard. 85, 105, 119, 180

W
W. H. 30, 225, 283, 308
W. T. S. 47
NOTE OF THE WEEK.

Speaking at Briton on April 29 with reference to the Trade Union Bill, Mr. A. J. Cook said:

"I have no personal differences. Cook, Macdonald, and Thomas are all one now. Thanks to Mr. Baldwin, the Labour movement has become united as never before."

"All one," Yes, all one Thomas, not all one Cook. The united Labour movement has decided to fight the Bill "with all its power." It has also decided to repudiate direct action as an instrument of obstruction to a Bill which virtually illegalises direct action. We recognise the practical wisdom of such a decision, but its logic is lost in the mists. Labour's leaders seem about to organise a national protest against being prevented from doing something which they themselves have condemned as immoral and useless. The only intelligible feature about the whole business is Mr. Cook's vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin. The Prime Minister has truly earned it.

The Irish Times of April 22 reports in its "London Letter" that the failure of the Suzuki Trust was caused by the shortening of credit in Japan, consequent on the policy of deflation adopted with a view to restoring the gold standard.

"The interest of the Suzuki firm, with such immense ramifications, suffered more than others."

The implication of this comment is that the wider the economic basis of a business the greater its financial risks; as we ourselves would say it, the stronger is Real Credit the less secure its Financial Credit. The reason is that whereas small concerns may conceivably be run on accumulated savings, the large ones must be perpetually borrowing from banks. In a crisis such as always occurs when the banks restrict credit, the small man may lose his money, but still has his business, whereas the huge trust is likely to disappear altogether.

A correspondent writes to point out that our definitions respectively of the "horizontal" and "vertical" trusts do not accord with those adopted by writers on economic subjects in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and elsewhere. We know. We also see his point that these double interpretations tend to confusion. Nevertheless the words "horizontal" and "vertical" are not copyright designations—they are ordinary descriptive adjectives. The natural connotation of "horizontal" in reference to trusts is "comprehensive," that of "vertical" is "particularist." This is how we have applied the terms. Moreover, by so doing, we have established a clear and easily remembered antithesis. Other writers have not done so. We claim common-law rights in the use of the dictionary.

Mr. Hooley, in his "Confessions," described how, when he was at the zenith of his power, there was a demand by the Press for "copy" about him that any journalist who had a new story to tell could be certain of getting ten shillings a line for it. Something of the same sort of boom seems to be going on in the "United States about Mr. Morgagni, Norman. There are columns and columns devoted by American newspapers to his history and achievements. His history does not give them much scope, it must be admitted, for like the great personal figures who are shaping the future of the world, he has no past of his own. The New York Times of April 3 prints a long article about him in which all the writers ("Clear Price") is able to tell is that he is a bachelor in the middle fifties, that he was "un- known to financial London," until he was first elected Governor of the Bank of England in 1929, and that his firm was Brown, Shipley & Co., an American bank, better known in New York than in London. However, few and secondhand as these facts are, they are significant enough to merit repetition. They all go to reinforce our contention that Mr. Norman was Wall Street's choice of a deflation-agent to inaugurate and supervise Britain's compulsory return to the gold standard.
Commenting on Mr. Norman’s re-election this month for his fourth consecutive term in office, the writer refers to certain criticisms made about the Bank. It is of two sorts: one financial and the other political. The former is based on the geographical Act of 1844 and seeks to "modernise" the Bank's historical and traditional attitude. The writer says that this attitude is not unique. The financial viewpoint, according to the writer, is that the Bank should be more open to the view that the supply of money should be managed in a way that is not singularly influenced by the Bank's own policies. The writer is critical of this viewpoint, saying that it is not realistic to expect the Bank to change its policies in the face of external pressures.

Rural Life.

We have received the first number of a new quarterly magazine called The Countryside. It is obviously well-produced, and published by J. W. Robertson Scott. The present number contains eighty-eight pages. In introducing the magazine, the Editor says:

"In this country — we have first-rate periodicals dealing with the cultivation of the land and the care of the farmer. But this is not the case in many other countries. The result is that the countryside is often neglected, and the rural community is often a forgotten one. The purpose of this magazine is to provide a platform for the discussion of rural issues and to promote the well-being of the countryside.

We need hardly record our opinion of the editor's introduction, which we expressed in this passage, as it is unsatisfactory and unsympathetic to readers who are concerned by the county or the community, or who are interested in rural issues. This is not to say that the magazine is not interesting, for it is often illustrated with pictures of people who are working on farms, or of people who are living in rural communities.

But the editor's introduction is not the only reason why we are not fully satisfied with the magazine. We have also found that the magazine is not as well-produced as it could be. It is often printed in black and white, which is not as attractive as it could be. We also find that the magazine is not as well-written as it could be. It is often written in a style that is not as easy to read as it could be.

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Engineering, Money, and Prices.©
By C. H. Douglas.

I.
The subject cannot be covered in the space of the time available, and it is to be expected that, if an article of this class were submitted to the editors, it would be treated with the justice and fairness that it deserves.

The General Nature of Money.

The best definition of money with which I am acquainted is that of Professor Walker, which is: 'money is any medium of exchange which has a degree of acceptability that, no matter what it is made of, and no matter why people want it, no one will refuse it, that is, it will be accepted by all for all transactions.'

The essential quality of money is that a man shall believe that he can get what he wants by the sale of it. This is absolutely the only quality that it is required to possess, although, of course, there are certain minor attributes such as convenience, having a bearing on the question as to what particular description of money, if it fulfils the major requirements, is likely to come into the general use. The value of the money, no doubt, owes its popularity to this latter attribute.

Looking at this point of view, money is simply a ticket. A railway ticket is, in the strictest sense, a limited form of money, and differs only from any other form of money in that it is not continuable, and is only 15 per cent of the tickets necessary to entitle them to seats were available and that the Traffic Department at a matter of 100,000,000. They are not made to last any more, it would probably be agreed that the Traffic Department would hear something to its disadvantage.

It is on the recommendation of a point that I have chosen the sort of story that the Golden Wagon liquidation is by no means told the whole tale, but even on the partial evidence submitted at the annual meeting of the Bank of Scotland the other day that undertaking is in a position (as it was last year, to) declare a dividend of 16 per cent, less 2¼, while the amount set to reserve written off for depreciation is not nearly so large as it was last year.

Scotland and the Banking System.

By C. M. Griev, J.P.
(Member, Scottish National Convention.)

III.

Scotland has a large financial system, and the fact that it is operated on a large scale by the banks in Scotland, which are backed by the state, is a matter of great importance. The system is operated on a large scale by the banks in Edinburgh, which are backed by the state, and the fact that it is operated on a large scale by the banks in Scotland, which are backed by the state, is a matter of great importance.

The banknotes of the Bank of Scotland are secured by the state, and the fact that it is operated on a large scale by the banks in Scotland, which are backed by the state, is a matter of great importance.

But it is insufficiently realised that this is not an isolated phenomenon, but is characteristic of the whole range of Scottish life.

Even more characteristic was the case of the Royal Naval Dockyard—a bare-faced preference of English to Scottish interests irrespective of the fact that Scotland (and more than her proportionate share) for the upkeep of the Navy—and in equity entitled a share in the contract. But as soon as it went out of the Royal Naval Dockyard and then 'scot,' of the Scottish Press in connection with a supreme force.

The Convention of Scottish Churchmen, which I have been able to follow up with a certain amount of information in Europe—It is also the most effectual and powerful. Otherwise its continued existence is not an accomplishment which would be an advantage to the nation. It is noted that the Church of Scotland is the most powerful of the English-speaking countries.

Every Scottish industry has been—and is—passing through the same bad times. Scottish unemployment is 50 per cent more than English, our problem is worse in the west in 1960; there were 1,500,000 unemployed in Scotland and 1,500,000 unemployed in England. In 1923, 1,500,000 unemployed were in Scotland, but the figure was 1,500,000 unemployed in England. There were 1,500,000 unemployed in Scotland and 1,500,000 unemployed in England. There were 1,500,000 unemployed in Scotland and 1,500,000 unemployed in England.
The Life of Tree.
By R. Donald (Vicer of Bradwell). May 5, 1927

The Life of Tree.

I am, Sykes, I am not satisfied with your palpable attempt to deal with the "lead" versus "green" dilemma last time, and I'm very much convinced of the fact that, the more I think about it, the better I like the "lead" option. I believe the whole problem into the light the less help you receive, and the less you learn from it. Perhaps the idea of play is by its nature, carried on the darkness in the darkness. I sometimes think I'm a fair sample of the "lead" hypothesis, but I'm not sure that I put much faith in the New Psychology Religion, and therefore I'm not sure about that, that Catholicism touches Science. Contact cannot be established between Religion and the Anti-sceptic of Star distances, or of the Creationist, the distances, or of innumerals either. And Logic can't do it. But Religion, essentially in the heart of man or, Psychologically speaking, esteemed in his Unconscious, and God found there, too, nothing much wrong with that. I don't think, either, would be immensely helpful elsewhere.

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to sell soap. One sign of the child-poseuse that I have noticed is that women are getting involved in politics; and the suggestion is too strong for me that Mrs. Baldwin’s proposals to endow women with the right to vote are a blank cheque for the women of the future. If they have the vote, they will be more than mere spectators of political events. They will become active participants in the political life of the country.

The Committee, we are told, has approached its task with a spirit of enterprise and with a desire to understand the political and social implications of the new Trade Union policy. Its work has been thorough and its conclusions sound. It has been a pleasure to read the report, and its recommendations are clearly stated and well supported. The Committee’s work should be a model for all similar bodies in the future. The new Trade Union policy is a step in the right direction, and I hope that it will be followed by other steps in the same direction.

The Committee’s work should be followed by the trade unions themselves. They must be encouraged to adopt the new policy, and to put it into practice. The unions must be willing to make sacrifices, and to put the interests of the workers before the interests of the employers. The unions must be willing to accept the new constitution, and to work within its framework. The unions must be willing to accept the new policy, and to work within its framework. The unions must be willing to accept the new policy, and to work within its framework.

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look on life. For the moment, it is not the precise source or origin of that it interests us, but the fact that we have now in our midst a new type of feminine mentality, a type approximating much more closely as the culmination of all other previous time in the history of mankind.

Of this new type there are two sub-varieties, the athlete and the artist. The former, for lack of a better word, may be called the physical and political type. The former, man asked for; the latter, he did not.

But in the midst of the public schools for girls where a great deal of stress is laid upon gams and form, and in the schools for girls to play cricket, lacrosse, or hockey, was under considerable advancement. The movement which enabled public schools for girls was largely owing to both of the types we have in view; the athletic and the professional and political one.

For just as in the Hebrew conception of the Hebrew, to wear a woman, so in the Universities and public schools for girls, and in the universities, graces or otherwise, had never been legislated, but by the principle of the widow's improvement, they won their freedom from the temptation and their equality in class, until now there is an Act which gives to its whole community a body to be a barrier of entry to any profession nor to the holding of any kind of office whatsoever.

Surely, the achievement of the potential maleness in the female constitution is a great triumph for feminism. There had been in the past a few leaven of the free admission of women to teaching staff of a University; of such was Laura Bassett, the editor of the famous Spallanzani, who was one of those who advocated that of the stockings had been satirised as far back as years ago.

Thus was instituted the machinery for the higher education of women: and the newer Universities from a kind of social occasion in that they had been called to the mixed classes. A few separate universities for the teaching of women were instituted; but the principle of the co-education was started here. Women's place in life is now accorded by Oxford, which is really not so much as a girl's school on bicycles.

But not every girl is educated to the point of the learned professions. The maleness of the life rule is expressed rather by the presence in the out-of-class life. This is the reason why it is generally called for; he said to a companion that he did not have a "pal" if he wanted someone to talk to, to the woman that they knew and peculiarly male interests: almost upon any point there was a difference, for she soon discovered that to do comfortably and to do comfortably and gently and happily was to go to dress as men dress. She had to choose her clothes and restricted movement; hence the breeches, leggins, and bowknots of the man.

In a sense, it might be said that it was made to advertise the new fashion of things and of men.

For playing golf, climbing fences, tramping over mountains in Switzerland, and riding astride, the skilfully executed, given grace and action, were quite suitable; so that woman, so adaptable and practical, adopted a form of costume, the male form, to correspond with her virile activity.

Each breaking forth into maleness on the part of woman has been the occasion of much head-shaking on the part of the older generation. The first woman to wear Bloomer's was charged with the first of the "new" styles. Even in 1860s, Charles H. L. was considered ipso facto immoral, and women on the stage have been so considered as the protest of the public towards the immoral and political type. The form, man asked for; the latter, he did not.

The first woman to ride astride incurred the displeasure of Queen Victoria. The first woman to wear Bloomer's was charged with the first of the "new" styles. Even in 1860s, Charles H. L. was considered ipso facto immoral, and women on the stage have been so considered as the protest of the public towards the immoral and political type. The form, man asked for; the latter, he did not.

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better to say nothing, were it not that his portrait-study, "Gwendolen," shows that he can do pleasing work when so inclined.

Mr. Henry Lamb.
The exhibition of Mr. Henry Lamb's paintings and drawings at the Leicester Galleries shows him to be one of the most individual of contemporary British artists. He never becomes eccentric, however, thanks to the honesty of his purpose. "Straight" subjects are material for his art, but they are subjects too often neglected by the artist in the search for a delicate refinement which English life can rarely give. In "The Tea-Party" he has grouped a typical English family (not of the "county" sort. They are rarely typical), around a table covered with a red-checkered cloth, in a room which has all the colour of provincial life. It is a room in which a provincial housewife would take honest delight, and yet it is in any sense "photographic." The same taught into the life of the people is apparent in "The Football Edition." It shows a street-corner in an industrial town in late spring. There are groups of men about, but no life. Any movement is arrested, while a rhythmic attention is turned towards the latest scores. In the right-hand corner is a small dog waiting for the resumption of ordinary life—bored. The excellence of Mr. Lamb's art is not confined to these two paintings, though they dominate the others in size and merit. His studies of working-class types, "The Bricklayer" and "The Mechanic," are, perhaps, Semite rather than British, but their hard pride is a welcome change from the usual emasculated type of working-man as seen by the artist.

WILFRID HOPKIN.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
OF FOXES AND GEESE.

Sir,—Evidently you cannot propagate propaganda if you have not the proper goose. At all! That one possessing such a pretty wit as Mr. Heby should turn out to be a mere amateur—a disciple of that insipid old twaddlester, Jeremy Bentham! However, one cannot expect all the world to be pleased, and I forgive him for writing me down a neo-Darwinian fox (naturalist's excuse to me as to what to think of my venerable relative) besides, Nietzsche has already said all it all to perfection. I forgive him, too, for failing, under the circumstances, to see what I was getting at. But if I tell you a goose for "usefulness" it may help him out, and a young fox such as those that may be, I suggest that the work of the fox is toWyndham Lewis's new book. I question if the "use" of the goose be one of them: it is a legitimate inference from Xemiphora (quoted by Buehnhans: "Preparatory Clement of Alexandria, Stromata, viii., 5, pp. 802 sq. ed. Heinleiner, and by a certain nothing but—generally, for Winston and the Bankers; and (c.) subsequently to be пользу-дыху and eaten by financiers, politicians, land-sharks, and what is worst of all to be served as food. And what is worse the goose is soon water, and whatever it is that comes out is a long way off. I hope to return shortly to the hunting of the democratic goose and I invite Mr. Heby to participate in the sport.

SAMUEL F. DARWIN FOX.

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