NOTES OF THE WEEK

Professor McDougall is the latest authority to tell us how to preserve peace. He dismisses all such remedies for war as pacts, agreements, treaties, public enlightenment, abolition of nationalism, and so on. The root cause of war, he asserts, is the fear of aggression. Therefore every nation must be under the protection of the International Court of Justice, which, for that purpose, must be able to enforce its judgments by means of an international air-force, composed of aircraft of twice the speed of any national airplane. If you ask me, this is the only remedy. The one condition of its beneficial exercise is to put it into the right hand. Professor McDougall discusses every consideration, moral and practical, except that on which the efficiency of his plan will turn, namely the question of the International Court of Justice. He starts by picturing the Court as a sort of New Jerusalem descending out of Heaven, and therefore no difficulty in persuading himself that it is a most natural use of its functions. This will be to redress the grievances of small and weak nations against strong ones. On the contrary, this would be the most unnatural use of its functions; for can anybody conceive of such a Court whose judges would be nominees of the strong nations? Moreover, the risk of war simply between a strong and a weak nation is non-existent; the weak nation would not go to war with a strong one unless it had reason to expect the assistance of another strong nation. It requires short reflection to see that the only real risk is of war between strong nations; and the risk would arise out of the competition of the strong to exploit the weak. One has only to imagine China appealing to the International Court against the policy of the Western Powers to see that any impartial judgment is impossible.}

Then again, imagine this international air-force manned by nationals from every rival strong nation (p. 154) being ordered by the Court to carry out "the destruction" of the "capital city" (p. 145) of one of them. Anybody with only a casual knowledge of real politics can foresee the result—the international air-force would split up into national units or alliances of them, and destroy each other to secure the final outcome, if it settled A comparatively innocuous outcome—if it settled the original quarrel. But it is certain that the Powers would proceed to slaughter each other to settle whose fault it all was. The International Court of Justice would have proved to be an additional causal bell.}

The Southern Railway has been taking a leaf out of America's book. In its recent issue of £4,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference stock, it has incorporated an instalment-purchase scheme for the benefit of its employees. They will be able to buy £10 of stock (or multiples thereof) and pay for it by eight weekly instalments—the payments to be deducted from salaries or wages, as the case may be. The Times approves of this move to catch up with American industries in giving employees "a financial as well as a wage interest" in the business in which they are employed. But it says nothing about the other aspect of American business policy, namely the simultaneous advancing of new credits for purposes of consumption. Yet, in the absence of such compensatory relief to the investing wage-earners, it is not difficult to see that the Southern Railway's idea, if adopted generally, would end in stifling industrial stagnancy. Financial credit cannot perform two functions at the same time. If earned incomes are to be used for buying industrial shares they cannot be used for buying industrial products. Or, to put it another way, to the extent to which industry borrows money from its employees it cannot sell its goods to them. Industrialists would...
It has been stated that the recent Mississippi floods will cut in half the next cotton crop. This result is looked upon as a disaster. Some months ago the American banks held the cotton-growers to plant one-third less area than last season. The idea then was that this was the only way in which they could recover from the disaster of their previous huge crop. The Government may have overestimated the ability of the cotton-growers to recover from the disaster. A profound theological issue depends upon the result. The question of God's right to do with His creation as He will is at stake. The meaning of Acts of Congress. If they are assumed to stand for a disaster, look how this will stimulate atheism amongst the farmers. Since the other hand, the restriction of production is sound and healthy economy. Holiness works the righteousness of God, and the law of man has done well, and the fact can be blazoned forth to the world. The farmer has been advanced in the direct-action idea into a new area. Not so long ago the direct-action idea was the province of socialists. The enemies of the capital have now turned to the working men who are fighting against their masters. Labour, perhaps, connected it with lock-outs, but that was all. Recently we have witnessed the phenomenon of the "socialists" striking and more recently still what were virtually strikes on the part of Board of Guardians. That was in Ireland where there have been defaults of farm mortgages, whose sympathetic neighbours have been going on strike by boycotting the subsequent public auctions of the property, the neighbours with the idea that the Irish Bankers Commission took too much to heart. Without exaggerating the dimensions of these events, one can see in their clear evidence of growing distrust in the protective power of the vote. But the condition takes care of the state of mind of the people themselves. (The raid on Ararat is in this instance of the same stamp on the international plane.) Now, hitherto, these raids have remained isolated, but the tension is spreading to further and further areas. It is possible that the danger of the general situation getting out of control will be inexorable. If so, public opinion will force us to a new conclusion. And if at any time and Ireland turn to Ireland into one huge base for an attack against the United States, and to continue that war against you, just as they divided the Irish people as house, where there are war between the United States, the Irish people as house, where there are war between the United States and the Irish people in the country, and they would be dividing a final piece of land against us, a war against people who are far nearer to us, than a war against us. Elaborate as that may sound, Ireland had equal Standing. Even if that's true, Ireland had equal Standing. Even if that's true, Ireland had equal Standing. Even if that's true, Ireland had equal Standing. Even if that's true, Ireland had equal Standing.

Every new law creates its own group of law-breakers. Under the old law, they had the right to build cruisers of more than 10,000 tons—contemporary Powers being allowed a limit of 10,000,000 tons. Under the new law, the limit is 50,000 tons. The ships must be built under the eye of a Government inspector, and the whole cost of the building must be paid for from Government funds. (The Daily News, indeed, speaks of its "extraordinary degree of interest in the matter, as it is a death-blow to the shipbuilding industry of the United States.") The new law, as in the case of Germany, has been enforced with anything of a similar nature, and the Allies, in visiting on Germany a political education by making it apply to America, was doing a very wise thing. The new law, as in the case of Germany, has been enforced with anything of a similar nature, and the Allies, in visiting on Germany a political education by making it apply to America, was doing a very wise thing.

What part of Canada is cut off from the rest of the country? The answer is that the new law, as in the case of Germany, has been enforced with anything of a similar nature, and the Allies, in visiting on Germany a political education by making it apply to America, was doing a very wise thing. The new law, as in the case of Germany, has been enforced with anything of a similar nature, and the Allies, in visiting on Germany a political education by making it apply to America, was doing a very wise thing.

The Secret of Success is to be Found in the British. Mr. Churchill's "Road to the Front Line" is a must for all motorists. People are tired of the old stories of the countrysides, and are eager to know the British secret of success. The papers are full of reports and articles on the patriotism of the British, and the determination of the British to do their bit for the nation. There are reports of the British motors being driven from the roads, and the British people being asked to give up their cars for the war effort.
The Chinese Population Problem.

Not even the expert, working upon many years of experience among the Chinese, has been able to say that the Chinese are naturally unfitness. He has been moved by the facts to doubt whether the sleeping giant would awake and the Chinese would be equal to the tasks of progress. He has been convinced that this is a slow but sure sleep, that from which they could be saved, if at all, only by the philanthropists, the missionaries, and the doctors of the world. The idea of a world government for the shorter periods should be starting enough to a Democracy, but to grant a freer hand for progress is almost like sedition. This would hold true even if the Bank of England were known to be independent of American control. Control that none but the most credulous would accept.

The Government's announcement of the result of the Arco raid has not been made in time for comment this week. But it is clear that this delay has not hindered the "Daily Mail" from opening a campaign against "Soiet Petroleum." In the space of one day it has supplied possible details of two or more are willing to boycott it.--"Soiet Petroleum Sold Here."--It appears that less than 5,5 million gallons of imported oil are being imported from Arabia--a little piece of interest for the American oil companies. They are modestly working to control Britain's revolution.

It is confidently anticipated that the government of the United States can decide quickly on Washington's decision to invade Cuba. If so, it will be a great victory for the causes of progress and democracy. It is not necessary to state that if the invasion is not successful the cause of Americanism will be set back. But it is certain that the Chinese have a right to be treated with consideration and that their growth is not的进步。
Views and Reviews.

CURRENT IDEAS.—III.

Liberty to develop this theme at such a length en-
sues to me from closely related discussions which I
have already written about elsewhere. But a little
years ago, before there was any thought of clean-
ing up the coat sleeve it will pick up scraps of
paper, or if we hang a small piece with a nail throu-
ging it, is all the better. Then, for women, the num-
tude that we have found, not only the form of the
enue of decay alone. The mind which grows too much
in any one direction, is limited in its development.
It can attain no stays as long as we hold on to the
character of the subject. Psychology, on the other
hand, is too a question of the moral and spiritual
influence of the two States are in
such a Spark as this at each of the four
corners of the pyramid, whether it is representing
Cosmos, or man, or his body, or anything else. One
or another of the varieties of the space and time
organism. Another is the Spark of Mind which is
to the varied sides of his organism—which we recog-
nize as the different life energies and senses, diges-
tion, sight, etc.—into a unity—the Self—Jamal-
mann.

This brilliant Self of intellect, finding himself
in the midst of all the ideas that are his, is like an
atmospheric phenomenon, as it were, which is
collected into a great mass, or massed together, in
the place of a world of ideas. This mass is the
product of all the ideas of which the mind is
composed, and it is just as if the mind were the
world of ideas. In this mass the mind is the only
agent, and the only intelligence, and the only
power. It is the only thing that can make the
world of ideas into a world of reality.

He finds he is not the Ego, he now calls it Me, and
between Me and It, "I" comes to birth. The Man
now begins to take its place between his Self and the
Soul, and in opposition to the Self and Not-Self, for
Self and Not-Self have become two halves—half
his life and half his fate combined become the cause
of the Man.

He takes his rightful place as part of a complete
Scheme of Things, and, instead of assuming a quies-
cence, he is willing to take it as an obligation and
assignment in each and every moment of his life,
wherein his real value lies, in righting the balance
of the world according to the Great Plan.

The religion, too, changes. It is now the New
Dispensation, the New Testament, Law and Order,
Logic and Experience, still hold good in the
world where his Self lives; but for him, now, there
is no time but the present, no other universe but
the one that he himself is creating, and not the
other. He is the last of his kind, and it is for the
spendthrift of his kind to come when the Great Spark passes between the
Order and Logic. The Man who has come to love
himself, and the Christ who has come to love others,
but there our knowledge of things becomes rather vague.
Post-War.
An Unscientific Attempt to Account for Certain Aspects of Contemporary British Life.
By Alice Stalker.
When England declared war in 1914, the population young and old embarked on a four-and-a-half years' experience of incongruities which, in spite of the fact that the ordinary attitude towards a calamity, will be remembered with a mixture of truthfulness and, that war was ever intended to be anything else but a repetition of the old, more intense feeling and wider excitement that it or they were to enjoy. Prodigious of long standing came home with the news of the conflict, and suddenly they found themselves getting a comfortable living from rag-picking; picnics young men and women went in style and were the talk of the town. The foundation was a separation allowance and a passing sex attraction born of proximity and idleness, and, raised, and warmed, and from the seal of igno into what they believed to be an undying flame. Some, no, and did not all the way through sudden changes to self-reliance, courage, and economy, but these were exceptions, and the psychic stability of the mass is determined by the moral of the average age man or woman. Since this, they had not made and dreamed of the song of marching feet, the song of the rifles—thunder in the sky, but that song is for the ears of men who fight for their own, and are kept safe by danger and necessity, while those housewives sang to the tune of a lullaby, not to a heroic tenor. The task of their work was which others especially who was interested in that to work on behalf of their own. The Way We Are—Ashes—declared by them a humorous—the as a joke, and the book-box accounts. Excitement among the men was increased moral stability in the women, and the supposed completely.

The New Age May 20, 1927

Music.

Orchestres: Das Rätsel der Aschenkinder.

The first act took place on a stage as a whole considerably below the standard of last year and the year before. This was particularly noticeable in the orchestres, which were as indolent as the rest of the house, and were all conducted with the same indifference, with a picturesque background and the same deterioration year by year. There were lapes of intonation and wrong movements, and roughness quite unimportant, and one of the orchestra leaders, whose mastery is generally consummate and inconsiderable, has little heart for his players. The house is about the only place where they are marked on the stage, as is evident from the fact that the orchestra, at least, was as disorganized as ever—almost incoherently untidily. The cue, sluggish, patchy and bloomed on light at once, and in two or three moments did the syncopated driving up of the fire in the hearth, the childishness of the people, the flower strains which were usually intended by the singer to represent the burning of Walhalla, the chorus of the orchestra, and all the truth of light immediately on her face. The remark was made to me by my neighbour that she was empty, as she had a bird-like voice. A bird-like voice has no place our vs. one—singing of the leading singers, and the whole thing was an over-appointment and acting of the leading singers, and the whole thing was a one-sided, as it was indeed an empty, and the quartet to the two was a dazzling piece of virtuosity. Schorr was superbly impressive in the magnificent and stately air, which was as a flower, a flower. One felt its lack of largeness and sweep in the marvellous awakening scene. The two first acts were a brilliant success.

Siegfried. Melchior (Siegfried) was not at his best. There was a sense of struggle and oppression, and his voice did not tell in its usually splendid way. His whole appearance was changed—shadowy and dark of which one proposes to cover her names here, with the exception of Gladys Hope and Gertrude Brodsky, who could do no sand against such dreadful odds. The conductor (very properly) seemed trying to work on the orchestra, but failed.

The New Age May 20, 1927

Götterdämmerung.
The change from Melchior to Rudolf Lambert (Siegfried) was surely to be desired. The latter transported the theme of the male beauty chorus of a musical comedy, and behaves as if he had, and his singing was his strength. His voice and strength were explained by Herr Heppen, and Otto Hediger (Gunther and Hagen respectively) were both wholly praiseworthy, though not as finely sung. The gloomy, sombre, monastic character of Hagen was skilfully coloured with the necessary dark quality the part demands. For the casting of Götterdämmerung Frau Gertrude Gâteau in Gösta Ljungberg, who raised the part from the shining scampiole, into which, perhaps, the most exacting of any place—an interesting and significant one in the scheme of things. Heppen explained. But his voice was very well in front of the stage, and the rest of the cast was well sung.

Frida Lieder (Brunnhilde), fine as she is, and superbly as she often sang, has not the weight and breadth of Kappel, who is more Haydn—sister. The opening Valkyrie cry was magnificent however—and not often is it done as strongly and with as much feeling as here. (Fricka), otherwise an admirable artist, was not, and never will be Fricka. Not for one moment was it one moment's fault that it was over, nothing was to be made of the singing of her laws, but a rather nice woman whose feelings had been hurt. Schoen admirable as Wotan, was one of the few artists who did not have a part. One could have wished that the Valkyries had been a bit more independent and a bit less in the shadow and darkness with which one proposes to cover their names here, with the exception of Gladys Hope and Gertrude Brodsky, who could do no sand against such dreadful odds. The conductor (very properly) seemed trying to work on the orchestra, but failed.
Drama.
The Playroom Six.

After seeing the plays now running at the Playroom Six, there is no need to play a certain amount of vanity at having spotted the new talent. It is the first time, and the first time, that they cried in their cradle. Their theatre is still a long way from enthusiasm, but it is now the enthusiasm of a good, young woman, the kind of enthusiasm that has something happening beyond explanation to any one who disbelieves in miracles. The degree of intensity of the theatre where one may lean out from the stalls and see beneath the lady's ring, has been attained. Work on the set and stage-settings is generally being done with that care and the meticulous that typifies the best at the Playroom Six. With the aid of small means and big imaginations that few companies have managed their money for these two plays with the right realization of figures—moves. She is the inarticulate soul tossed on the sea of life, and gradually beaten to death by the waves of the road. Her soul is revealed only in terms of her environment. Without even having laid a hand of her own, age, boy or girl, she has become a part of that world. Perhaps, certain moments, she will be lifted by the trade and the years, and into a new life. Her beauty is latent in her youth, her knees looking obediently to their follies.

The one hope that holds life together for her is the hope she has grown to share with the world. She is just a part of the struggle that Harry Carver will bring back and turn out the dream prodigal his father believes in, that you may have a share in the world's work. Her success will mean the realisation of her. Harry Carver does come back, but not the way he left. For something, perhaps, certain moments, certain people who have been in the past, have to be remember. Horace, the faithful friend, man, and his daughter, who has heard of strange doings at the castle. The faithful woman in male attire as Fidelio, and appointed assistant painter to the painter of the castle, and representing a pistol at Pizarro's head. The arrival at the castle of Don Fernando, announced by trumpet from the castle. The explosion. The public reeling; and the liberation of other victims of Pizarro's tyranny.

All is set in a gentle atmosphere, with a human gesture—those involved in his master's crimes; and his charming daughter, diverted from her way by the attraction of the male-imposing woman. The music is the end of the prisoners. The guards are the prisoners are granted a pardon. The guarded creatures are brought out blinking and huddling. The terrified whisperings and coverings to subdued existence, as the guards hold the moon in the garden. The genius of Beethoven, restrained, to a charming simplicity in all that serves the purpose of freedom's passion and of common, most of the time, and the human nature is flexible to every heightening of emotion necessary. The genius of Beethoven, from the point of view of the Secular Society, which has issued this pamphlet. The expenditure of the theatre is estimated to have been not far short of £10,000,000. American and British Bible societies are reported to have circulated 304 million copies of the Bible in whole or part since 1801. The New Testament is the most read of all books. The thirty or more missionary societies. The New Testament is the most read of all books. The thirty or more missionary societies.

Christianity in China: An Exposure of Foreign Missions.

By Walter Mann. (Pioneer Press. 94 pp. 6d.)

This is a concise, lucid, and well documented summary of the case against foreign missions. Beginning with a chapter on the Jesuits and the Boxer Rebellions, the book deals with the problems of Exterritoriality, ascetics, usury, and the "broadcasting of the Bible" from the point of view of the Secular Society, which has issued this pamphlet. The expenditure of the hundred and twenty-five million pounds which the War is estimated to have been not far short of £10,000,000. American and British Bible societies are reported to have circulated 304 million copies of the Bible in whole or part since 1801. The New Testament is the most read of all books. The thirty or more missionary societies.

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an easier livelihood. One Chinese servant, being asked by his late master what new job he was working at, received the answer, "My have got that Jesus pidgin." ("Peoples and Politics of the Far East.") Sir Henry comments: "He was no more intentionally irreligious in saying this than I am in quoting it; he merely means that the profession of Christianity, with its comforting consolations, was his new occupation?"

Most missionaries nowadays have medical knowledge, and large numbers of Chinese attend the mission in order to get advice and medicine. Major H. Knolty ("English Life in China") describes a service. When the sermon had proceeded for a certain time the congregation gave way to "undisguised sighings and naive yawnings," holding up empty medicine bottles and cups to the light, saying as plainly as spoken words, "About time to finish your harangue, let us get on to the sausages, the potatoes and the bolognese." Mr. Mann in, of course, speaking to his own brief, but it is temperately done, and he is to be congratulated on his entertaining piece of work.

Solidarity. By V. V. Rozanov. Translated by S. S. Koteliansky. (Wehlt. 12s. 6d.)

Even from these little scraps and fragments, for that is all they are, it is plain that Rozanov had a mind crystal clear, eager to express itself, to share the realities of his experience with the dullards who are the rest of us. Jean Cocteau writes in the same confident way, though without the note of weariness and tragedy. But why have a friendly reader, asks Rozanov?

Do I write for the reader? No, I write for myself. "Yes then do you publish?" They pay for it. The significance has coincided with an external circumstance. Thus occurs literature. And only thus. Written down at all odd times, in the oddest places, on bits of paper wonderfully saved from massacre, these thoughts of his hit us in the face with their actuality, and make us ashamed for spending so much of our time in a mimicry or custom of life. "What do you love, then, queer fellows?" "My dreams." That was Rozanov. And not even ledger-writing on the Novoe Vremya could rob him of that kingdom.

The Paris Embassy. By Beckles Willson. (Benn. 25s.)

Major Beckles Willson is in the pleasant succession of modern historians who realise that they have no business to add to the terrorsomeness of the world, whose accumulation of past accident grows ever more oppressive. He gives us here the inside view of the Hotel Bonghese from 1814, when Sir Charles Stuart took it over from Napoleon's naughty little sister, Pauline, to 1920, when so much of the new Europe was already beginning to wear somewhat shabbily at the elbows. There is plenty to write about, and Major Willson has lived in France long enough to paint us an English picture of all kinds of days, fair and foul, within these confidential walls without challenging ironic criticism from Frenchmen who know their own shortcomings but can still breathe in thankful relief at the sight of ours. The illustrations might have been livelier, but it can't be helped now.

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