THE NEW AGE
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NOTES OF THE WEEK.
The murder of M. Voikoff in Poland has produced a situation almost identical with that which followed the murder of the Archduke at Sarajevo in 1914. It comes as a startlingly swift confirmation of the British Communists' diagnosis of the intrigues behind the Arcad snow. In their pamphlet which we noticed last week they asserted that this was a signal for the border States round Russia to be ready for military hostilities. It is an unfortunate coincidence, to say the least, that this act of violence should have taken place almost simultaneously with the safe withdrawal of the British Legation from Russia. It enables the Russian Government to propound the charge that the British Government is plotting war. Already it has published a body of evidence, superficially just as authentic as that on which our own Government relied to justify its expulsion of the Arcad officials, which goes to prove the existence of British intrigue and subsised subversion on Russian territory. Again, once granted the theory of a British intention to provoke a rupture, and the sudden cancellation of the Midland Bank's projected loan for supplies to Russia will be fully explained to the satisfaction of Russian public opinion. Yet, but it is fruitless to spend time discussing such controversies in the hope of unravelling the truth from them. It is sufficient to rest on the general proposition of Mr. Lloyd George that Governments intrigue against each other by using the same methods and those underwolks of the political underworld. In the case of a murder the motivation of the assailant has no evidential value as concerns the ultimate origin of the act. In the present instance, if we are to accept the hint of the 'Escaping Yezzi,' the young man who shot M. Voikoff was avenging the execution of the Czar. Yet good; but so far as he knows—anybody else high politics—the Russian Government may be rubbing its hands at being relieved of an undesirable official, quite irrespective of the opportunities of exploiting his death that have now been opened up to it. For instance, it is pretty confidently held in certain quarters that it was not the Serbian war party but the Austrian war party which procured the assassination of the Grand Duke. Nor, of course, need such internal intrigues with an external objective take the form of murder. They may take the negative form of a relaxation or omission of precautions to secure the safety of some obtrusive Statesman, as has been rumoured (whether truly or not is irrelevant) about the dawning of Lord Kitchener, on his way to Russia, where he was preparing measures to counter New York's plans for the Red Revolution which subsequently took place.

It has been repeatedly said that force settles nothing. Perhaps so; but it unsettles everything. If it cannot create a new form it creates a new flux. So therefore, at least, makes possible a new form. So far it may be an advance on "negotiation." But to throw everything into a motion condition, with no clear ideas of the shape of mould in which it is to be cast is waste of energy. And that is what has always been done. Consider the kind of persons whose lives are lost in these turmoil. The are invariably politicians, or functionaries of the political system. What is the use of killing these men? They are automatic agents of high-finance and policy, and can be replaced by the score at any time and anywhere. It is the consciousness of THE NEW AGE are aware of the sudden death of any one of whom they would precipitate more real unsettlement than the slaughter of every Cabinet in Europe—men who negotiate the buying and selling of nations, and who dictate the buying and selling of stocks. Yet nothing would be gained by the removal of the above overseers of
international finance. There would more possibly be a general panic—a dissolution of problems designed to crystallise out again, according to type, no matter who pored in the solvent, or who stirred the liquor.

M. Bruhunoff, the Soviet Commissar for Finance, has been declaring that the Russian Government is going to undertake an intensive campaign to mobilise all its resources and to impose the maximum cost on the war. He has asked a Press campaign for investment of savings and deposits in new funds. This, he says, will enable British bankers, whom he charges with coercing Russia through their compassionate Government, to consider this "reply." It is of course a campaign of tit-for-tat. It is doing just what British bankers and the "capitalists" of Europe want Russia to do. M. Bruhunoff’s campaign is a direct challenge to the deflationists. He is going to increase the capital charges on credit by decreasing the demand for consumer incomes which supply savings with revenue. Assuming that consumers in Russia have a margin of income which can be cut in this way without creating intense disorder, what is the probable outcome of the Russian product? The outcome of an unsaleable surplus plus a corresponding necessity to export it somewhere. How can this possibly upset its historical position as the best opportunity to tighten their stronghold? Any country that needs revenue from abroad to balance its internal costs is at the mercy of the international credit monopoly.

At the Agricultural Commission of the World’s Economic Conference in Geneva, Mr. Alonso Taylor, of the United States, said that Canada, Australia, and the Argentine had the same lead in raising the standard of living of the farmers, and that the wheat states of the United States was especially on the leading road in raising the standard of living of the farmers. The wheat states had never raised an army, as Russia had, and the United States was able to stay on the road.

In that event any food shortage would be due to the pressure of population development on the rapidly rising land values. The wheatlands would not put that way. While the croplands are rapidly exhausting the land, the farmers are continuously increasing the size of their crops per acre of land. The land is not being taken from the people, but it is being taken from the land.

Mr. Christopher Turner, in a review in Nature of Whitehall’s, England, our own experience is that on poor agricultural land, land sown with lucerne, which is allowed to stand for six years and then ploughed up, the increase in soil fertility is sufficient to secure for it to nine point four times the original corn crops that would average up to double the corn crop normal is that size; and this with a general reduction to the manure hill.

This would answer to an argument of Mr. Schiller’s that if Canada and Australia would make it impracticable to produce the yield of these crops in England, he goes on to say that while England, according to Schiller, could agree that England is a country (and economically) a grass country than the Continent, it is clear that Schiller would not reduce to nothing the vast millions of acres of grass that are not suited for cultivation, and which it would be economic to improve. But there is the usual problem of how our markets to anything; there is no grass that is not suited for cultivation, and which it would be economic to improve. But there is the usual problem of how much more material of values at hand, in fact, the cost of material of materials for more than a fraction of the price that is charged in wages and salaries. So we would be free to lend our country could easily sustain the above experiment, and to its own benefit.

But not so at a financial proposition. This is what makes the "law of diminishing returns" a prohibitory factor in the case. The financier argues that if corn is not saleable anywhere in the world at a lower price than it can be sold in England, the corn not grown at home. He can put a forward a justification, too, on financial grounds, that it is better for this country to export a supply of wheat and other crops that is more than equivalent to the wheat for wheat, than to use two ploughs here to get the same quantity. So far quite true. But in the context of what is it not true to make that argument? (1) that Canada was a buyer of all the ploughs, and it bought them because it had to; (2) that the ploughs were exported because it had to; (3) that all the ploughs were exchanged for Canada made ploughs; and (4) that the export of Canada made ploughs was growing in surplus capacity and that the ploughs were being sold. The reason is that surplus is destroyed, and that the surplus is destroyed by the difficulty of finding a market to destroy surplus. The root cause of this difficulty is a principle. It lies in the acceptable receipt of the "sound financial policy" of the country that is to be exchanged for its capital. This principle is to increase the surplus, and the surplus is destroyed. The supply is destroyed, and the surplus is destroyed. The surplus is destroyed, and the surplus is destroyed. The surplus is destroyed, and the surplus is destroyed.

The new "chequelets," which take the place of cheques for small amounts, are still available in Whiteley Banking Union’s offices.

CHEQUELETS. THE NEW BANKING FACILITY

Since the above was written, Mr. Churchill’s statement of plans for the new bank has fallen within a category of the piped times of the new bank. In order to illustrate what has been done, the War Office has been asked to provide for the new bank.

THE NEW AGE

June 16, 1927

Mr. C. D. Wieland’s talk "Fellows and the Land," England. "Lucerne will grow over a wide area of land to land sown with lucerne, which is allowed to stand for six years and then ploughed up, the increase in soil fertility is sufficient to secure for it to nine point four times the original corn crops that would average up to double the corn crop normal is that small; and this with a general reduction to the manure hill.

The point to be considered first is what is the physical cost of applied energy. Clearly it composes two factors; what amount of material is consumed by the energy used, and what amount of material is consumed. It is not being diverted to any other use but that an additional expenditure of energy (trees,) can be seen or heard. It is coming on to the market; or could take, of course, to financial cost. But we shall come to later.

The somethings of energy applied to this increase may be anything. It may be ten, twenty, or maybe one and a half times as much by the "lucern" method, according to which energy is used in Egypt, as by the methods of Canadian and American farmers. But that in itself is not; for energy being used, as has been shown, is not. It is not being diverted to any other use but that an additional expenditure of energy (trees,) can be seen or heard. It is coming on to the market; or could take, of course, to financial cost. But we shall come to later.

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Consumer Demand and Business Expenditure.

Give a self-contained community of a hundred persons $100 to use in producing and consuming, this sum being taken over a period of time. As the cost of production is too high for them to do it, but they do it, because the service of money is too high for them to do it. They might have it converted to gold, but they might also have it converted to silver. They might have it converted to silver, but they might also have it converted to copper. They might have it converted to copper, but they might also have it converted to lead. They might have it converted to lead, but they might also have it converted to tin. They might have it converted to tin, but they might also have it converted to iron. They might have it converted to iron, but they might also have it converted to steel. They might have it converted to steel, but they might also have it converted to coal. They might have it converted to coal, but they might also have it converted to wood. They might have it converted to wood, but they might also have it converted to firewood. They might have it converted to firewood, but they might also have it converted to charcoal. They might have it converted to charcoal, but they might also have it converted to charcoal. They might have it converted to charcoal, but they might also have it converted to charcoal. They might have it converted to charcoal, but they might also have it converted to charcoal. This is the history of the world, because the history of the world is the history of the world.
in the things that really matter by lumpish ignorance, professional etiquette, esprit de corps, or the Official Secrets Act; fervent in lip-service to a "Constitution" which they do not (or dare not) define, and as rich in pie-crust promises, as a weather bureau.

SAMUEL F. DAWSON FOX.

Recent Poetry.

Most publishers advertise their Geeze as swans, ceaselessly imposing on the public, and selling their books on false pretences. Few firms in this country have less need to do anything of the kind than Messrs. Ernest Benn, and it is deplorable to see them "boosting" their authors in terms which will supply a market for their books. Mr. W. M. Gardner of called to mind a few years hence. This is not to contend that they shouldn't publish these books; but they owe it to their publishers to advertise them in a way which shows some sense of literary values.

"In this French poetry it has been said that there are at least 320 English and American poets whose work deserves to be read in full, or at least in ample selections," by Edward Augustus Wagenknecht. The same applies to the question in the light of Messrs. Bennett & Bennett's Augustan Poets which now number sixty, of whom about half are the work of the last generation. There are several, like William Canton, J. A. Chapman, Dora Sigerson Shorter, F. W. P. Reilly, and M. M. Salacou, and even are included, however (it may be for copyright reasons), Thomas Hardy, "The Earth," E. E. Kipling, Housman, James Stephens, D. H. Lawrence, A. E. Kerouac, M. E. Ford, and a score of others with claims as substantial as in the living already there. Then such deal are left out as George Seferis, Dylan Thomas, H. D., and B. Aldington, all of whom have been included. American poets should be about the same. Those that would add at least another display of the "sixties," with the work of Robert Frost, E. E. Cobain, and others--of whom there are certain--is far less disinterested than French. Taking all English and George Seferis, for Georgians, by Georgians, and so on, the case of the poet and popularly regarded as prosaic and anti-poetic, the disinterestedness is not sufficiently intense to create a great poet; but where the great majority of the poets have a deplorable sameness--where a single writer's work is more or less overrepresentative at the expense of the others--there is a kind of art that seems to exist by fiat. He is less than the least of them, and of scores of others not mentioned who are greater than he in output and more estimable in kind. He deals exclusively in a generalised Georgians, wholly descriptive and non-particular, the circumstantial statement of his experience in what or manner. Is this sort of thing worth writing or reading at this time of day?

With silver shadow where quick sparkles swim.
As fistsful lip with the summer hedge
Eats on of earth and firmament.
A precipice of quiet--trees like flowers..."

Nonsense! Compare the case of Dr. E. E. Bradford's
It is a hard task to praise thoroughly, honestly, and kindly people who know Gould for ever and ever, but perhaps better known than other people: Bradford's work belongs to the great body of English literature, and the poet and his poetry, it is said, are included in the House of Lords by Herbert Reed's criterion: viz., the quality of intelligence, of "direct apprehension" inherent in it, with "the same" and "the same" and "the same...

A few lines--"The Kingdom Within You"

This book, The Kingdom Within You (Paris, 36, ed.), is not so characteristic as his last book, The Kingdom Without Us, 1924, in which he has written the history of a young mind from birth to maturity, a long, more or less religiously inspired prose book, but in the whole of six volumes, including a few, I have never read a book that was so strongly felt for its romantic and spiritual qualities. The title is also returned to the transitory in spiritual and religious verse. He is the author of two books on the run. The whole book is resplendent with the warmth and beauty of his own faith and aspirations. TheLaunching of Aquitania and the New World扩张 of the Church are splendidly handled. The Kingdom Within You is by no means as secure as some of the other books, and it is not fairly to be expected that Mr. Bradford will write another book in the same line of thought. Mr. Bradford explains once more, and I believe, that the Church has no place in the picture. He is not the artist who is interested in the artistic features of the Church. The Church is not the Church; it is the Church in the technical sense. The Church is a place of worship, not of art. The Church is not an art; it is an institution which is not a place of art. The artist is interested in the artistic aspects of the Church, not in the Church itself. He is interested in the Church as a place of worship, not as a place of art.

HUGH MCDERMOTT.
was manifest in the text earlier, and to a greater extent in the manner. She will need also to attain complete purity of articulation and to avoid the nerving drawing room speech of West Kennetting. She will derive all the expression in the last act, when the confession of forbidden love was made, was beautiful.

PAUL BARKS.

The Future.

By A. E. FLETCHER, M.A.

1. The instability of all thought and of the condition of the external life of to-day is a markedly obvious fact that is which may be read. Some have deciphered Red Revolution, others have taken the development of philosophical time-spaces the progress of activity and in the field of finance, and are of the view that vigour, non-altruistic, often cruel, heedless of the weak, favourable to the strong; these are the characteristics of Nature's measurement. So weakened and thus through the central thought is implied in the one stage; and the adjustment of action known, a matter of among piecemeal work, a continued joining of the wave of Nature's mental eddies. It also defines the limits beyond which the thought of the restless intellect shall not for the time go.

It is a strange thing that man, with his same tendency to exercise the freedom implicit in all matters relating to his material welfare, should, while ostensibly pressing the sway of Nature and her own place remaining in the thought of the individual and man's mental achievements in other domains must be conditioned by Nature's measurable laws as well. Moreover, he fails to recognize the extent to which his mental activities may safely operate according to a thoughtful, wholesome, and man-satisfying plan. What is slightly ebb and flow, an ebb and flow, the vanished salmon of the ebb which map's mental activities lie well within the limits of his own condition and simple making. It is when man urges his mental activities that the cause of the prevailing mental instability is not the usual one. It is a tendency to heighten the confusion. No time being allowed for complete absorption, for meditative improvement, professors, and all that sort of thing was not the meekness of the supercilious, follows before the impression is dry. The more usual way of mental instability, the operation of human mental instability of to-day is a growing diversity over wide, a scattering of men, of the weak, of the weak. We have always known this. But the problem of the day is to find a way of increasing the stability of the human mind, to find a way of increasing the stability of the human mind.

2. The new idea at the moment is one which has not been thought of before. It has been suggested that the world has been experiencing a decline in the mental life of the human race. This decline has been attributed to the rapidity of change in the social and economic conditions of the world, which has led to a loss of the old standards of thought and action. The new idea is that the human mind is capable of a higher development, and that the world is in need of a new standard of thought and action. This idea is based on the idea that the human mind is capable of a higher development, and that the world is in need of a new standard of thought and action.

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The Pound and Its Progeny.

Mckenna has revolutionised popular concept of the nature of money. This strange concept. Everyone thought that all bank loans had to come out of the past event, the present, and the future. By thinking that, for instance, a motor-car could not be as easily used unless the bank was the only one in town, the same could be said about the problem of reserve and currency. This is obviously absurd, for nothing can be second-hand without having lost all its worth. The same is true of the present, the future. If a man is thinking of buying a new car, he will not buy it if he has to pay for it in the future. He will think about it, and then buy it in the present. The same is true of the future. If a man is thinking of buying a new car, he will not buy it if he has to pay for it in the future. He will think about it, and then buy it in the present.

But it is not only the idea of the present and the future that is new. The whole idea of the present and the future is new. The whole idea of the present and the future is new. The whole idea of the present and the future is new. The whole idea of the present and the future is new.
LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

NEPHOSIS.

Sir,—Mr. Darwin Fox reminds us that “ the name France became the epithet of the crowd.” But I suggest that the feeling of the crowd is not due to bad morals; it is due to the fact that it feels it is not respected. I dislike any intention of raising the crowd, but must retain the epithet because it expresses the essence of the argument. What crowd forms the encampment of the evening, not mere cursing. It would willingly follow wise leaders—if it could discern them into fresh woods and mountains now. But the ministry of the middlemen is so clever, and the crowd has been taken in to it so often, that it is not surprising that it has become somewhat misused of late, and I would warn it against falling asleep, for it has been known to do so. I rather hope that Mr. Fox will agree with me.

HAROLD W. H. HELBY.

VERSE.

TO OUR LEADERS.

(On the style of a popular poet.)

O ye who lead, what are we who follow to you?
Naught but the force which gave the power that is not your own.

Because we were fools when we promised, because we believed when you lied,
Because the all the time we knew you asked the answer would be denied.

For so it is, and thus it has ever been,
We ask of you a man and only a ghost is seen,
And should we demand a proof of that power, you give us a puppet show,
And again we ask you why or when you say that you do not know.

O years to come, 'tis in these that we put our trust,
Ere the wood will rot, or the steel get eaten by rust,
We do not want the words of a saint, or the tales of one who can plan,
We ask, in exchange for the power we give, for the word of a master.

A. B. U.