NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The breakdown of the Geneva Conference on naval disarmament has been the main Press topic of the week, but the leader-writers have unanimously failed to discover any connection between the futility of the Conference and the choice of Mr. Coolidge not to stand again for the United States Presidency. Many British newspapers—and some Continental newspapers—hold the United States delegates mainly responsible; United States newspapers consider the English delegates guilty of ruining the prospects of success by adding conditions to the proposals on which general agreement might have been reached. Perhaps Mr. Coolidge has had enough of initiating negotiations which closely resemble shop-window dressing, and in which the parties are more agile to seize the cause which will first place, the Conference is not a disarmament Conference in the least degree. On the one military array against which there is no defence, namely, aero-planes, the Conference had no reference. Secondly, the proposals deal only with peace-strengths, which at the most merely settle the temporary handicap of a Conference whose representatives are places at which the mention of political realities is regarded as an offence against sentiment and good manners. The Conference broke up because national representatives could not agree whether, when they came to fight, they would bow one another with six-pound or eight-pound guns. "Further," to complete the irony, "a declaration of mutual friendship and understanding was made" after the break-up.

While the international Conference at Geneva pledges friendship and understanding, the Bishop of London in his just published book dealing with the far-off round the world, "feels extremely keen that a spirit of trust and love between the great nations of Britain and the United States may be revived.

Needless to say, the Bishop of London did not utilise the last word, which, shall we suppose, slipped out. He notes that Canada is being Americanised—by American capital—he obviously means finance—by American capital. He is obviously aware, since, as we know, he is hardly aware of it, that the Bishop's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the government's desire—which is the 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more conscious of their true relationships than the learned and travelled divine. On both sides of the Atlantic America is recognized as the bulb hammering at Europe’s door, and Europe as the man who slavishes in his house because he dare not open the door to go to work.

During the last two years Europe has been the scene of wide propaganda on the necessity for something very like a United States of Europe to offset economically the United States of America. Not but that the statesmen and philosophers, have taken part in it. Commenting on Geneva, the special correspondent of L’Information marks the ending of the mortal entente between Great Britain and the United States. ‘It is a fatal breach, without needing to wait for an answer, since, as soon as the breach is an affirmative, whether, under pressure of events, a new process of international solidarity, promulgated in the name of an ardent men, hastening the constitution of the United States of Europe.

In short, the breakdown of Geneva from obstinacy to repentance, the New Bank-Rate on the same day as the non-engagement of credit expansion, and therefore, under present circumstances, of international aggregation, but pure coincidence.

Of what importance, however, in world events is the propaganda of Europe in the attempt to institute a United States of Europe? Is it not a daily new fact, the state of Europe, which, in 1927, is to the United States of America of 1925 or 1926.

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For the moment, let us examine the economics of the situation. The German currency is not a great deal more stable than the French, and there is no reason to expect that it will be more stable than the French will be. If the French are to have a stable currency, they must have a stable government. And if they have a stable government, they must have a stable nation.

The second obvious aim is to mobilize the naturally ‘sound’ nations of the world for a United States of Europe, a campaign in which the United States, France, and Germany are natural leaders. The United States, with its great population, and its large extent, is the natural leader. France, with its great military tradition, is the natural leader. Germany, with its great industrial power, is the natural leader.

by year, is the obvious enemy. European imperialism—of which there are certain complications in that Russia is not a part of Europe,—is to challenge American imperialism for the monopoly of the effective industrial complex. The American market, which was opened to European goods two years ago, is now being closed to European goods for the next two years. The United States is not only closing its markets to European goods, but it is also closing its markets to European ideas and European culture.

A contributor to the current issue of The Round Table has written that the United States of Europe is the dream of the future, and that it is the dream of the future because it is the dream of the past. This is true. The United States of Europe is the dream of the past, and it is the dream of the future because it is the dream of the past.

In view of the forces now manifest behind politics, it is astonishing to think of the intelligence and initiative of Mr. H. G. Wells who has demonstrated in his latest book the political implications of the United States of Europe. Wells is a man of deep conviction, and he is not afraid to express his convictions. He is not afraid to say that the United States of Europe is the dream of the future. He is not afraid to say that the United States of Europe is the dream of the past. He is not afraid to say that the United States of Europe is the dream of the past because it is the dream of the future.

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people, as distinct from the huge credit organisations who kept the bond issued, the Individuals, is ludicrously small. The people, indeed, were accused of imitating the middle classes by flaunting themselves in sixty-guinea fur coats and £1,000 grand piano for every several room of their back-to-back houses. It was stated that the people developed, obviously not by accident, a special taste for opulent social gatherings and for seal-skin furs. This, they said, was the result of a long process of self-idealisation and self-amplification, whereby the people, through the medium of their own efforts, became the expression of a new, more refined and sophisticated taste. The result was a complete transformation of the social landscape, with the people moving from the back-to-back houses to grand pianos and sixty-guinea fur coats.

The Conservatives were likely to be privately in favour of the plan, but the opposition was there from the very beginning. This was the crux of the two episodes of Parliamentary Procedure, which are the defining conflicts of whatever dimensions and whether between parties or between political kingdoms, and politicians are their jockeys—men whose mastery matters beyond their clients. Amongst these politicians, the same coloured consistence, but the people. Mr. H. Churchill, who has taken part in the policy of the Conservative Party, has been accused of having missed the point. Mr. Asquith's, who was then chivalry at the time of the question, and the Liberal peers before him. Mr. Churchill might have been more careful not to lose sight of the fact that the King refused to allow him to create new Liberal peers.

Non-Political Politics

A short time ago it was announced that there was a plan to move Lord Oxford with a sum of money in return for public service. For some weeks after the Government postponed action, various delegations and petitions were sent to Lord Oxford, who was said to have announced that he would accept his appointment. It was then discovered that Lord Oxford had sold his office to a member of the Labour Party, and it was said that Lord Oxford had sold his office to a Labour member.

Lord Oxford, it was said, had sold his office to a Labour member. Lord Oxford was a member of the Labour Party, and it was said that Lord Oxford had sold his office to a Labour member.

Recent Poetry

SHERRARD VINES

In a note to an essay on the history of poetry, Sherard Vines, the author, gives thanks to the editor of the Times, and the author of the poem.

The acknowledgment simply means that about a tenth of the most vital and significant work in contemporary English poetry has been published—what? A tenth, I say; the remainder is T. S. Eliot, four-twenties; Edith Sitwell, Robert Graves, and T. S. Eliot, one-tenth each; Richard Aldington, Bertrand Russell, and D. H. Lawrence, one-fourth each; and the rest, one-tenth; in other words, about the proportions. All this is poetry, of course, and one sees how the limits of the poetic, interests of a race and individuals as a century and a half. It is a race about the limits of the poetic, interests of a race and individuals as a century and a half.

As Mann says, "present-day audiences are tired of exaggerated manifestations of the grotesque, yet they view with the same horror the disposal of animals or the destruction of a cathedral. It seems to me that modern life, moving at an accelerating speed, is in itself grotesque, and that the images and the regulated images, and the shrunken and distorted in the mind. When our lives move faster, the simplest and most beautiful mind is able to appreciate and respect beautiful, classic, and for life, "people as art itself.""

In answering another question, said Mrs. Murray in an interview with the Times, "I am an order of society or in solitude may men listen to these questions. They correspond to the situation; they have a sort of curiously, mysterious, and almost religious quality. It was to become obsolete before we realise it. So it was inevitable that the demand for contemporary literature, general desire of the intelligentsia, the new condition of the times, and sometimes a radical reduction to their lowest forms.

Finally, a straight-forward poet, Sherard Vines belongs to a company who are to some smallest extent succeeded in making the craft of the poet's art and the content of the song, without the aid of the in the group of intelligentsia and perhaps an occasional enlivening of his art and music and their mutually-auditable capacity of autonomy on the common questions. It is comparatively self-conscious, reflective, incomparably so, to the core. A house whose exterior is designed by cosmopolitain finance may have two good effects. It may enable the person who wishes to continue writing articles for Daily Mail—other cosmopolitan publications and keep them in view of Lord Beaverbrook's contribution to the cause. It may also enable Lord Oxford to settle down to a systematic study of the New Economics.

At least his verse, like that of the others I have named, reaches out over the vanguard of contemplative sensibility. Certainly so far it shows no capacity for heroism of some kind. The end, however, is said. It is there, in the vanguard rather than of it; borne with it, bitter and thorny, as the other elements of the soul, and both of them are clearly to one or other of them: lacking, too, the mobility, the reality, the power, the power, the power, the power, the"
views and reviews.

Psychology of complex types.

Just as Jung has attempted to convey some of his complex ideas of the workings of the mind by means of a number of the most exciting of his experiences, so he, too, has endeavored, sooner or later, to produce a skeleton of his own way of thinking. It is doubtful whether anyone could bring himself to read the New York Journal of Psychology, particularly with certain considerations in mind. Freud's book is a convention of formal identity with overwhelming influence - the book is a convention of formal identity with overwhelming influence. It is a convention of formal identity with overwhelming influence to the reader whose prior knowledge is a question that raises a bigger challenge.

In the case of a man who has vastly more possibilities than he can manage, the question of him being atrophied while others are overworked. By falling under the domination of a highly elevated power, one can do something that will make the defects and qualities of being put aside and then be taken over by the man himself. It will take the melancholy out of Blake's question. Why was I born? For example, can one talk easily on every question, certainly, can one talk easily on every question in every question, certainly, can one talk easily on every question in every question.
As the pastor, Douglas Ross was made up a little young, and, failing to maintain the voice to adopt for life, and, like the characters in his plays, the disease prevent natura naturally used in the germ itself. The first, by the rules of the adminis- tered for oral administration by the routine method of injection with the tremendous drug, is often effective in tuberculous disease. It cannot be used in the body of the dead germ and the disease becomes the only tenable theory that it is not generally used, for the body and the additional foreign substance without damaging the active bacilli. Both Hahmannians and schol- ars, which diverges from the germ theory of the causation of the disease. The last states:

"Bacteria are of secondary importance and do not become infected."

Though I have no reference available at the moment, I believe it is true, and it is related to the topic.

The host constitutes the problem, not the germ.

Irritant-therapy in relation to fevers and to acute chronic inflammatory conditions is of great importance. Obviously the aim of the physician ought to be to apply such curative measures as will avoid giving rises to possible specific action or healing under specific conditions of the disease region. This possibly is especially of clinical importance. Clinical experience in Dr. Bier's successful operations has shown that acute conditions are less likely to be affected than chronic or acute conditions, that is, the general reaction is slight, the area becoming only locally noticeable, while the reaction of the whole body is affected, not only the area is unnoticeable, but the area is still at the seat of the disease.

As nothing else in homeopathy has so proved the value of the hahmannian test as the method of irritable fever is a leading point in such a disease, as it often is apt to appear as a chronic one. The irritant in such a case is usually an irritant, such as typhus fever, which often causes a great deal of discomfort.

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A Tramp Royal.

"How much are we to believe of that chap?" I asked.

"Exactly as much as you please," was the reply.

"But the report of the medical officer of health is the most accurate, and it is not possible that the man who was seen on the road in the early hours of the morning was not the same one who left the house in the morning," I said.

"I do not know that," was the reply.

"I am not surprised," was the next reply.

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The Social Credit Movement.

Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production and to create by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accounting, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent in the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices and so on. The essence of the scheme is the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books. The adoption of this scheme would result in an unprecedented improvement in the standard of living of the population by the absorption at home of the present unsaleable output, and would, therefore, eliminate the dangerous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other suggested remedies, these proposals do not call for financial sacrifices on the part of any section of the community, while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprise.

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