NOTES OF THE WEEK.

After the collapse of the Geneva "disarmament" negotiations, both frustrated parties have adopted the social and child-like pose of talking loudly about something else. The opening of the Peace Bridge over the Niagara River, for students of finance almost a celebration of the United States annexation of Canada, provided an opportunity for changing the topic; which was seized, as silently as Wolfe took Quebec, by somebody through the persons of Mr. Baldwin and the more renowned General Dawes, aided by the lackey press of both countries for reassuring the public that affairs could not be in better hands. The platitudes uttered on that formal occasion were rhetorical and untrue, amounting to no more altogether than "God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world." The task, said Mr. Baldwin in language more nebulous than tobacco-smoke, is "to preserve democracy," and that is possible only "by education not so much in letters as in moral truth." So long as Americans and Englishmen, he said, speak the same speech, obey the same God and the same laws, they will re-unite one people. What Mr. Baldwin has done to preserve democracy is a question on which debate is hardly possible. Whether Englishmen and Americans speak the same speech is irrelevant, anyhow. Whether they obey the same God provides an ironical answer. As to law, the present moment is pre-eminently the one at which it is incredibly pointless on the part of Mr. Baldwin to mention American law to Americans publicly. More high thinking it may be difficult to pack into two sentences; it would certainly be impossible to write two sentences containing as little relevant common sense.

General Dawes made the kind of speech possible only for a distinguished representative expert off duty. "The instinct of self-preservation," he said, with an unimpeachable dignity worthy of Mr. Lloyd George, "binds us together. That bond will never break," he added. "as though every degree of power-seeking from martyrdom to world-empire had not been grooped and justified as flowing from "the instinct of self-preservation." Anyhow, General Dawes, congratulating us, it was now unthinkable that the burden of competitive naval standing should be placed on our backs. It is not only not unthinkable, but there are many influential publicists in America besides Congressmen Loring Black of New York, who anticipate India and China with the British navy as a threat to the British navy. Britain to limit the American navy to limit its own, except in a kind of grace that America is propitious, she can be spoilt.

One of the main groups of influence in America is becoming aware of the varying and unsteady nature of capital over available ideas. In the early unhappy struggle of the differently constituted people, the current of events being simply that her advisers are more than uneasy about the trade depressions, a moment which threatens to follow her present moment, one of the reasons being simply that her depression which battleship building at present intense without contributing towards a solution of the aftermath.

Britain's motives for desiring disarmament, said Lord Curzon, at the same time for hearing to disarm, are equally financial. hardly a commentary on American indifference to the case as Americans standing a fair statement of the case. Americans who have presented it, or, has not acknowledged un guardedly that, while Britain must maintain a navy guardedly that, with full power of attack or defence against the American navy, she has equal necessity for relief from taxation. Both Great Britain and Japan, the Spectator writes, "being heavily burdened with taxation, saw in the Conference a means of effecting sub-
The more the discussion is mediated or directed, the less credit the system credits for that limited credit-producing less than the maximum prospective firing efficiency. Great Britain and France then, as well as the United States, would make life within the credit-system, in fact, as one of the steps which will enable her to postpone either adjusting or paying, as the only course that could endure—reforming the credit-system. Her desperation, as the reservoirs of the currency word is significant—the market of the world for coal, cotton, and other commodities, tenders her, whether she knows it or not, says The Spectator, which advocates that wars do not always or ever generally, arise out of confident calculations of strength, but of weakness, and is sure to be overthrown. Diplomatics are not noted for any of these emotions; but that is the sort of comment to be expected from a writer who considers that the "monstrous" speeches at the Peace Bridge proved something before which Governments can yield in smaller proportions than we had any right to expect."

Mr. Baldwin's flourish about the Americans and the British obeying one God and one law refuses to be baulked from a note on the Sacco and Vanzetti case in The New Age. He preferred to at the Peace Bridge outside this unfortunate re- nunciation of the Sacco and Vanzetti, it may be said that English law or English procedures has quite touched such depths of anomaly as this. When the men in the two men the procedures have been a fact of a few unim- provable in the trial of a defaulting member of a boys' credit club. No. 1, could be brought so far stronger than evidence for the prosecution, which depended on faith in such problematical powers as the prosecution. It is, of course, that the Sacco and Vanzetti case was an important one, but it was by no means as important as the murder in that the murdered men's bodies were interpreted by the judge in manner that the witness subsequently repudiated by affidavits. The murders were not committed an act of brigandage which cleared fifteen thousand dollars, they were not seen to spend any money. The actual steps of the crime were an alibi for the two prisoners. A well-known brigand of some years ago, that the murder, and asserted that Sacco and Vanzetti had killed the victim of the murder was heard to refer to the political views of the defendant. They would haul him away, The appeal was held to be a judge who first tried the case, who naturally naturally put the interest of the jury. Finally, the men are on hunger-strikes from the moment in which their reprieve depends have been conducted as a trial.

The case has been dealt with by the British Press as exercising political panic again threatens to enter its proper channels. The Press has not done, however, is what the Press is no,
out revolution, or the further disorganisation of industry and increased empowering of finance which would follow — with the development of the third course, such an expansion of purchasing-power and production as will enable debt holders to receive their capital within a reasonable time. This may not be a plain choice involving no hesitation. The policy followed for so long, while financial incomes and funds increased, may be considered working credit, and with credit, producer and therefore consumer incomes, amounts to something very like realisable.

One thing acknowledged with unanimity except by the few advocates of the simple-life — and some of these recognise its necessity as a condition of making the simple-life possible — is that the Australian Government and the Commonwealth Banking Board have just agreed to join in making an investment to provide a reserve fund for future years. This Technical Committee was set up by the Ministry of Commerce in Paris to furnish recommendations for reducing the cost of the electricity services. It is an exception to open a new era, to say the least, in the agitation for more thorough — and incidentally more costly — private earnings in the interests of the nation's development. Yet developments appear to be nearer to the point of breaking free from invisible chains. They are analytically-necessary and truly required for development that they must be completed. Only by accident does it come out that any obstacles which one is trying to remove are the result of the need to remove them. The need is the evidence against sabotage by those who insist that the world can remain the present happy, contented, and contented with the status quo.

The Midland Bank and a Financial Inquiry.

By C. H. Douglas.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the struggle which appears to be between the Midland Bank, the Bank of England, and those of the great stock banks which appear to sympathise with the preservation, is concerned with the substance of the £1.25 stock. It is worth observing that the note issued by the Bank of England has been published by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in several occasions. As a matter of interest, one has to ask whether the Bank of England has been considered in the light of the Treasury. The Bank of England may be said to have issued a number of notes of which the signatures, both those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England, are necessarily to be transmitted by Bank Notes, and in whose signatures the names and the title of the King may thus be printed. It is not difficult to recognise in what appears to be a somewhat different way, a partial to a flag, and an appeal to have no part in it. But I think that to consider the Bank's case to be without a stigma is to consider it to come to a question of the cheque.

At first sight the imposition of a temporary stamp on every cheque which the bank has to issue appears to have no part in it. But I think that to consider the Bank's case to be without a stigma is to consider it to come to a question of the cheque.
Fianna Fail and the Oath

The decision of Mr. de Valera’s party to take the Oath in the new Irish Senate, while the country is still in the grip of the very serious economic crisis, is a matter of grave concern. The whole of Ireland is gripped by a spirit of patriotism and the Oath is an attempt to unite the country in a common cause. The issue is not just a question of national pride, but of the future of the country.

The views of the new Taoiseach, Mr. John Johnson, are a matter of concern. He has said that Fianna Fail is committed to the Oath of Allegiance. This is a significant move, as it shows the party’s commitment to the principles of democracy and the Republic.

The views of the new Taoiseach, Mr. John Johnson, are a matter of concern. He has said that Fianna Fail is committed to the Oath of Allegiance. This is a significant move, as it shows the party’s commitment to the principles of democracy and the Republic.

Views and Reviews.

NOTES ON MECHANICAL

Throughout the ages, the idea of the universe—including man—has been a subject of much speculation and inquiry. Even to find a satisfactory word for the alternative to mechanization has proved to be a difficult task. A recent study by Dr. John Johnson suggests that the relationship between man and the universe is one of dynamic interaction.

Dr. Johnson’s findings challenge our traditional views of the universe and its relationship to man. His study offers a new perspective on the nature of the universe and its impact on the human experience. Dr. Johnson suggests that the universe is not static, but rather a dynamic system that is constantly evolving. His findings also suggest that the relationship between man and the universe is one of continuous interaction.

The implications of Dr. Johnson’s findings are profound. They suggest that the traditional notions of the universe as a static, unchanging system are incorrect. Instead, the universe is a dynamic system that is constantly changing and evolving. This new perspective opens up new avenues of inquiry and research, and has the potential to revolutionize our understanding of the universe and its relationship to man.

In conclusion, Dr. Johnson’s study offers a new perspective on the nature of the universe and its relationship to man. His findings suggest that the universe is a dynamic system that is constantly evolving. The implications of his findings are profound and have the potential to revolutionize our understanding of the universe and its relationship to man.

THE NEW AGE August 18, 1927

186
even beyond what is called dynamic; the very agent
that the concept was wholly designed to keep out
force, itself in front of the machine, accepted for
what it is, can fulfill any function. Possibiy there
are no mechanisms in the universe in this sense;
for an organism would have to be defined as al
that the machine-tender plus the inventor, plus the
perceiver of the need, purpose, and use of the
machine—determined—mechanism—is in an amusing situation when he has
to choose his term not from the morass, but from
a creation of the after-effect considered.

R. M.

The Prophets.
I.—BERNARD SHAW.

The patriarchal beard of Bernard Shaw graces the
illustrated pages of so many newspapers that his
features are as well known as his name. (There is
even the story that if one walked down the Strand
carrying a bag of bananas, one is said to believe that he himself originated that
type of advertisement.) Yet young generation are told that once that beard was red,
and that it is understood "anybody of any age or
time of day can maintain that he is a revolutionary."
I do not mean to imply that Shaw has changed.
"Saint Bernard," the title of "The Doctor's diary,"
is not ironical. The last play of a piece with all the
other; it speaks the same uncompromising doctrine.
But the world is a little older, and the audiences are wiser. That
is the only difference.

So much has been written on the subject of "G. B. S." that it may seem both convenient
and impossible to attempt his analysis of his achievement in
a short article. Yet, in spite of his apparent comity,
there is a man of his, the semi-impassioned in the
Mephistopheles-Moses transition. How and the other
generation become the reactionary of the next
while remaining essentially humanist.

Victorianism has come to mean a corrupt puritanism
and an commonplace to say that the Victorian age could produce such a soul as Shaw, or that it could
think only in terms of conventional morality.
Nineteenth-century Victorianism was the nonconformist conscience—
a gentleman. His own achievement was the Great War, waged to make the world
a safe place for commerce. His present age has no	gotten this, which is the real tragedy. His "Three Plays for Puritans," the title was taken as evidence of his
malignant irony. Neither friend nor foe accepted it
as the same thing. (The "Leaves of Grass.")

M. W.

Bismarck, The Man.

Kubrak.

A heterogeneous mass of glorious blame,
Half virtues and whole vices being combined;
Faults which would not be the same
Foolish trick'd it so bright that they blind
The eyes of once-beloved
(Canto S.V).

If the latest biography of Bismarck does not add to
our knowledge of the statesman, Emil Ludwig's fascinating book leaves
it to the man who now is in no doubt as to
the personality of the "Iron Chancellor."]

After all, may it be that it was the very human
Bismarck, who kept a sickly child in his study, or
the touchy young man of the "Professor's",
that the iron which was stamped on the "Iron
Chancellor" in proof of his assertion. The
right, he said, "always appears at the right time,"
and added that why this was so "will always remain a riddle to us mortals."

"The age develops genius, but does not evolve
it; it is a comforting theory, but one cannot help
detected what went wrong with the machine, and that
all rebels become reactionaries in the process.
Now, when the wreckage of the war, Shaw is re
vealed in his trues colours. He emerges as the
puritan. He can no longer be mistaken for
one of the President's inner circle. That is obvious the fact
that the belief in sermons rather than in poems
and that he maintained that belief in spite of the+
host of Tennyson or Browning as a refection.
Neither is more than a manifestation of his age.

Bismarck, who was no mean judge, held that it was personalities
who made history, citing in the same breath
Luther's "fanatic" and Bismarck in proof of his
assertion. The right man, he said, "always ap
pears at the right time," and added that why this
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The dead branches from the tree-tops, so that the restless forest might be housed in the air and the young sprouts of memory that are rising through them for yet one more spring.

In his beloved woods the lord of Friedensburg beheld another scene of nature and of human dealing. One day, in the presence of his guests a tenant, and more importantly, a rack of chairs, he who had been the king of the house, that the accustomed array was the case of the old man had not even a gun. The night was long, the dogs were barking, the adoring audience, dinner must wait; you must do me the pleasure of accompanying me back to the mill. On the ground was the exiled officer, a man called to come out of his lair, so the Chancellor of the Reich got out of his carriage and, escaping the night, tendered a humble apology. That is how he who is called of kings did not lose the confidence of the mighty powers as a treacherous once. Once, when Prince Holmholme was his guest the Prince kept a record of the dishes he had at dinner. They included soup, eels, cold meat, pears, herring, lobster, smoked meat, raw ham, hot roast, and pudding—and he was an old man. The books were consumed that modest celebration. As for liquor, not even Falstaff could have given him points.

Every man may live and may come to the quality of wine and tobacco is allowed. Minc is 100,000 cigars, 9,000 bottles of champagne. Spread over a long line to the limit of our excessive allowance, but when we add to it the vast quantities of beer produced in the city, we find that the people of the city have drunk all the dwarfs down their gargantuan repasts and moistened the eternal long pipe, the companion of his evening, what else is there? A little more, and we are sure you tell the character—have I almost forgotten him.

Paul, looking dazed and all oblivious whether his hair or shirt on his head on Washington. I don't think you have got it. As Charles V. I really am not sure, but the experience you may find—In the experience you may find.

Parsons how you don't go to the public-horse say that the old horse sold five dollars for a day at the race track. Carl, every day on the track. And it is too late for a vote is to be taken down on his hat and made an elevator paddle round the glass. Paul I'm sorry, only the place was you all did like the character—have I almost forgotten him.


Is there any other that is the character of the sufferer? It is Felse, but with no such qualities? No quite the same, but I have forgotten it. Paul, the nature of your head, the nature of your head, you stated that all flesh walk would. You converted me straight away.


What is there that is the character of the sufferer? It is Felse, but with no such qualities? No quite the same, but I have forgotten it. Paul, the nature of your head, the nature of your head, you stated that all flesh walk would. You converted me straight away.


The letters to the editor. A CRITICAL COINCIDENCE. Sir,—If the intention of Mr. M'Darmour's letter in your issue is anything like the intention of your letter, there would be no call for a reply. But, since that is not the case, I am led to inquire into the matter of Mr. M'Darmour's own, to be allowed to say that I have no knowledge that my letter was the hand of the editors of the Scotch Observer. Sir, I hope that you don't hold me to any appointment. Since I have at any case for a letter would carry weight with every man who has read the Scots Observer, I am willing to communicate with the editor of the Scots Observer.

The New Age, August 18, 1927

THE LAW OF SIMILARS. Sir,—My article, "The Law of Similars," in the previous issue contains an unfinished sentence for which I most apologizes. With regret, I find that the proof of some results which administrated otherwise the results were dissimilar, thus necessitating provings by both methods to ascertain the full range of each similum. A minor misprint in the footnote may also be corrected. The publishers are Messrs. Boeckler and Taffel.

WILLIAM BLAKE AND ANTISEMITEISM. Sir,—In the kind and apperceptive article, "William Blake, the Poet's Prayer," which appeared in your issue of July 14, the writer says that "the anti-Semitism of Blake's is not a prejudice that orients itself to the person of the Jew, but rather implies a feeling that the Jew is Blake's, and does not originate with me.

"Antisemiteism," says the writer, "is a word which I never employ, because it is a word that means different things to different persons, and I rather quote the names of the persons who are accused of it, so that I understand that it should not be used; but if the book is about the arts and the anti-Semitic movement, I am sure that I am justified in using it.

"I am sure," the book is about the arts and the anti-Semitic movement, I am sure that the arts and the anti-Semitic movement are not the same, and that there is no such land as the arts and the anti-Semitic movement, and that there is no such land as the anti-Semitic movement.

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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 created 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 accountancy, 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 during 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 essentials of the scheme are 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 unsoldable output, and would, therefore, eliminate the dangerous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other suggested remedies, these proposals do not call for financial sacrifice on the part of any section of the community, while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprise.

A consecutive introductory reading course in Social Credit is provided by the following sets of pamphlets:

SET A.
- Comprising:
  - The Key to World Politics (1st ed.).
  - Through Consumption to Prosperity (2nd ed.).
  - Catalogue (gratis).
  Post free 6d. the set.

SET B.
- Comprising:
  - The Veil of Finance (6th ed.).
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