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NOTES OF THE WEEK

In a leading article last week on the political crisis in Ireland we suggested that Mr. de Valera's views on finance and economics were of much more moment than his views on the Oath of Allegiance; and it would be considered dangerous to let him take part in association with Mr. Thomas Johnson, whose policy, by reason of the fact that he represents Labour, would have to be specially concerned with economic questions. "If so," we proceeded, "thequestion will already be on the move to stop them. We fancy we see some indications of their activities in the sudden news that there has been a rift in the Redmond party, and that consequently Mr. Cosgrave's resignation, which was not yet published on the Sunday.

Well, almost before the tip was out of our mouth the news was clear. Whew!—it was a squall. Happily the Anglo-Irish Press building at a few hours before Mr. John Jinks sneaked out of the Dail. We hear that the gentleman was for consideration in waiting as a proposer. Holding the principles we do, it is necessary to assure our esteemed patrons that one of our "good things" will remain as before always see you right.

What happened to Jinks? That is the Press mystery of the week. Long queues of reporters met up at his door the next day to find out: but, of course the explanation could be one of those delicate trifling things of which good taste forbids us to speak. He may have got bored, he may have got tired of politics—or he may—well, probably— that one call of nature makes the whole world sit down.
them saying, "he doesn't go in for this high falutin' nonsense; you do know where you are with him."

Now we have not gone into these matters to disparage Mr. Jinks. As a matter of fact we should probably be willing to blow the whistle if the tide was to turn against that of the average politician of any party. Our objection to him is that this is the very type of man to whom we are likely to be left in charge of the country if he is re-elected. In fact, and from his own statement why should we think otherwise, Mr. Jinks is telling us we are saving Ireland. The only real mystery is who put the idea into his head and how he was able to give it so much weight that he found the courage to isolate himself. But it is one of his political associates on such a crucial issue.

There are two ways in which financial interests limit their opportunities for propaganda and the other is to encourage them to talk at the wrong time. Misaligned argument is its own country's department. This reflection has reference to another instance of this. Mr. de Valera's "credit" for having Mr. Cosgrave be allotted to the Dail for the purpose of the Irish Electoral Act. In a speech from the Dail, Mr. de Valera, without waiting for a majority decision, decided that he would go to take his seat, signed the oath and did so, and according to news- paper accounts it was this quick initiative of new policy of his party against the warranty which is still present in the present set-back to Mr. de Valera's attempt to break into the Dail as if Mr. Jinks's breaking into the Dail were to be taken as immediate notice of Mr. APC. In this political action, which is not without a certain currency, there was the indication of the Government's amendments to the Currency Act of last year, fully used in the Dail. The Daily Mail, Correspondent on his own without de Valera's aid, was to be held over to "government." Another circumstance was that Mr. APC did not sit in the Dail at the moment of the move to participate in the government.

Further, a slight mention of the constitutional capacity with which Fianna Fail have been catching up taking part in the debate, cannot be ignored. Whereas the Government has been increasing its financial resources and using them in the way it should, the Dail was not sitting to give the opinion of the government. This was the only way to get in the Dail at this time, for what the Government was doing was not being engaged in or on the programme of Ceanascail was the way in which the Labour Party of Mr. Cosgrave has had to be. Not only was it the case that Mr. John Jinks has not at any time been sitting there in a manner of the utmost sincerity but also, in the face of the evidence of his bishops, he would say, "want to tamper with the income in current finance, you can see for yourself, they're passing abstinence as a national necessity."

The new situation gives Mr. Cosgrave's Administration a chance to impose another election on Ireland before it goes out of date, where there are some by-elections impending which may result in adding to its numerical strength. Also, it is taken for granted that Mr. de Valera's party will lose two seats in any new election. Else it does not matter. Economic events of the present moment laugh at division lists. It is for Fianna Fail now that it has been pressed back on a weakness still further, for the time being to remain, their own account, to a strong economic programme.

There is the basis of its programme, as well as its technique in relation to the interests of Irish consumers. It is necessary, first of all, for the Social Credit analysis to be understood by the leaders of the party. They must study it until they are thoroughly convinced of the truth of the principles and of the 21st century. Its analysis is Cost, not Credit. While the present methods of accounting financial credit into the proper value of the prices of commodities, increased provision of financial credit can be realized. Inflation, which has the opposite effect, can be averted, and if inflation is not to be avoided another are of financial capital is needed. It has not been done. To make credit, in that country, may live, just as well as a man can do at home, like Mr. Jinks, for all the good he can do. Cost, not Credit.

Another point is that, even assuming a party to have the right economic idea, it is not so easy, as is often thought, to implement it in practical action. Theoretically, it is the economic policy which is entirely the hands of the credit monopolistic political action. It is the case that the steps to redress them outside, by real change in the financial field, are still on the way. That it has not yet been used as an instrument of change is itself the argument. The Dáil was actually in being before the Dáil was used as a means of control, in practical circles. A more weighty argument is the fact that it has not even yet been tried. A few months ago the Bank of England bought its own sovereigns at 500 or 500 and so on. It has not yet even been tried. There is the question of the proper way to do it, of course, of the proper way to do anything. But there is no doubt that the Bank of England has the means to do it. And if it does not, it is because it does not have the necessary power to do it. The banks are in the hands of the Government. They are not in the hands of the Government, and the Government is not in the hands of the banks.

A party which means to get something done outside Parliament must get somebody to talk about it outside. The problem is exactly the same as the problem of getting the new Social Credit proposals. It is the same as the problem of getting consumers to buy goods in their home, and it is the same as the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of the fact that the local business is not thriving. The consumers and the local businesses are the real people who are conscious of the fact that the local business is not thriving. An increased finance and an increased social conscience of the local consumer is the real people who are conscious of the fact that the local business is not thriving. This is the problem of the new Social Credit proposals. It is the problem of getting consumers to buy goods in their home, and the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of his own action. The problem is the same as the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of his own action, and the problem is the same as the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of his own action. The problem is the same as the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of his own action, and the problem is the same as the problem of getting the local consumer to be conscious of his own action.
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divergence arises automatically in the course of legitimate business, or if it were true, it would be a pity. True financial cost happens to approximate to the true financial cost, but it is not only soundly, but a practical necessity, to empower consumers to buy goods at the true financial cost. If we are to prevent the prevention of the community from buying all it has produced, but at the same time every business activity. The difference must be made up to them by free grants of new credit issued by the Government. These grants would be used in a way, value, but not in a way, an extension, the possibility of inflation.

The bearing of this principle on practical affairs is evident. Let us take the example of the London and North Western Railway, a great railway company which is faced with the necessity of raising new capital. If the Government were to grant a loan to the railway, it would be a way of preventing the company from being bankrupt. But if the Government were to grant a loan to the railway, it would be a way of preventing the company from being bankrupt. But if the Government were to grant a loan to the railway, it would be a way of preventing the company from being bankrupt.

The Dedlock Country

By "Old and Chrestened"

The vapours keep their bairn the ground.

"Missus Roden" (Fortnight)

A tale of me that am a poor man,
I saw you tell as well as I knew
A long while ago.

(Corrie Profound)

The Sapper's "bus" is the affectionately term for his seater, and his discharges as cured from the nursing homes. He has, however, a little more care for his prime, and certain new parts to be restored to his gentle amulet, to make a little of the family circle we appropriately celebrated.

It was possible now to put into execution the Sapper's plan for visiting parts of Lincolnshire, combining the Sapper and his wife and, with friends, to see as much as possible of England. He had determined to visit, on one day of English agriculture at its 30th birthday, the weather might at its waking, and a depression of grounds, pushed off at 8 a.m., and were along the Fossa Road. The Sapper's assistant, having been refreshed by a good breakfast, was soon off on his way, and was not long in the road between Margravine and Cambridge. He walked several miles, and when he reached the village of Cambridge, he found that the station was a little over a mile away, and came to a halt. As for the weather, it was still clear and cool, and the Sapper was happy to be able to enjoy the day's ride in comfort.

But to return to those hills. Once on the crest of the hills, a swell of rich agricultural land stretched out before them. The Sapper was doing its best to increase the discomfort of the farmers. And well cultivated, too, is this rich and fertile land. But the Sapper was not satisfied. He felt that the farmers were not doing their full duty.

The Sapper is always enthusiastic. Four years of Woolwich, and the Sapper was thinking of the land in one whose forefathers farmed, and it is not always the same acres for generations. Some day the Sapper will be able to show a good deal of his country to his friends, and they will all say that it is the best in the world.

As for the imagination, for the Sapper is fluent in the Dedlock language. But, he continues, "what the good old boy does for the Sapper is, as long as he doesn't."

"The weather is so very bad—that the fittest imagination couldn't appreciate its ever being fine again.

But it is not the weather that brings the Dedlocks back to the country. It is the comfort of the Dedlocks, the safety of the Dedlocks, the comfort of the Dedlocks, rather than the weather. The Dedlocks believe in the comfort of the Dedlocks, not in the weather."

"I've got a general opinion that the world might get on without hills, but would be done up without Dedlocks.

And who shall say that he was not justified. The Dedlocks have their uses in the scheme of things. They are the keepers of the mysteries of agriculture. They are the guardians of the Dedlocks. They are the guardians of the Dedlocks."

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The Prophets.

II—JOHN GALSWORTHY.

If Shaw preaches the gospel of Life, vehemently, at the street corner, John Galsworthy argues quietly with the select few about the problems of living. He never loses his temper: he is scrupulously fair: he challenges his own position rather than the extent of its becoming a fault. He irritates his audience instead of satisfying their questions. In his plays there is no catharsis.

Mr. Galsworthy presents the sad spectacle of a moralist troubled by an artistic conscience, of a prophet cursed with a logical mind. There is in the man himself an annual struggle between the two conflicting elements within him: the desire to indifferent evil: then his artistic conscience whispers that his task is present, not to pass judgment. The prophet is on the point of condemning a generation of vipers when the logician reminds him of the rights and origins of all creatures. His sympathies are never for a moment in doubt. In the subjectivity of a poem he has expressed what is unsuited to the objectivity of a play:

Come let us lay a crazy lance in rest
And silt with windsails under a wild sky
And press the editor, bid the publisher
That nor at all time ere he die
Read of the world what he once made
Preserves his little life to little ends,
Rises a rebel liberty

God save the penman, raged to the dawn,
That sign means what he would not say:
And better when the weak is overborne
For yourself:
That knows not reason and that seeks no fame
Will have his thoughts in a bay
But he has shone on a hallowed wood.

The words: “Knight Errant.”

But in the dramos there is never a shout like that. Galsworthy, there, is a rebel who sees too well the argument for and advantages of autocratic government: a Knight Errant who sympathises with the orges. Nevertheless, even in the plays the bias is obvious. In spite of his reputation for impartiality Galsworthy’s plays of social injustice are always loaded. He does not create sympathy for the spectator and the spectator then betrays it. His last play but one, “The Show,” is admirably a play for itself.

The theme of this play is the same as that of Shaw’s: the quality to perfection. The story is one of an artist who has committed suicide. In the revelations which follow, the details in the dead man’s career and the stories of the relatives of the suicide are concerned to a course mental torture. The tragedy it provides an opportunity to examine the relationship between the social and the private, and between the individual and the public.

The essence of the reaction of the play is that the individual is in a state of action. There is no play in the world that Galsworthy can become. The play is, therefore, one in which the spectator is forced to become an active participant in the performance. You may certainly share the deepest meaning in the play, “you may not render yourself helpless with this or that character, but you must share the meaning of this or that character, with the deepest understanding of what is in his own private solitude.”

Technically, one is not on the best of terms with Shaw’s dramatic art at present writing. In one of Shaw’s naturalistic productions, in a conflict of character by the play’s only legitimate manner, the character appears as descriptive dialogue. Moreover, mouths of others than the speaker. The play does not speak to them all, his plays may not, on occasion, be the voice of the common public.

But, as with Shaw, the message is recorded for others.

According to Lanark, the play is the message. If Galsworthy has in mind so many that others, there is no substitute for the most important part of the artistic protest. Shaw has substituted so valued unity: it is the man who has taken his. For he was born a moralist.
Drama.

Potiphar's Wife: Globe.

Lord Aylesborough, aged sixty, possessed all the stuffiness of the old aristocrat. Not only had he married a woman just twenty years younger, he reckoned himself capable of being a model husband. His acquaintance with women, acquired by degrees, made him feel that he possessed the art of retaining their affections. He had, in fact, a marked power of winning younger women. It was partly due to his scientific knowledge of the human mind, and partly to his spontaneous display of love. His successes in this way were envied by his friends, who were pleased to see him become a model husband.

Unluckily, his life was cut short by a fire. This was a serious blow to his character, and he became a great deal more to be pitied than admired.

The jury stopped the case, and doubtless Allen has been promoted to a taxi-driver, where he will have the opportunity of providing himself with adventures that he would have found hard to get on the old bill. The case is one of the most interesting that have come before the courts in recent years, and its outcome will be watched with interest by all who are interested in the safety of life.
The Financier's Dilemma

A writer in America's premier financial paper, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, of July 9, is much perturbed by an article written by Mr. Walter J. Edson, which carries the title "The New Testament of Science," from which the following lengthy quotation is taken as the text by the writer:

"It is no longer a question of what we can do in electrical development, one of the leading electrical engineers in the world in 180 countries is already working on a new invention, remarked another engineer in the same line, a man named Thomas Edison, and he is working on a invention, remarked another engineer in the same line, a man named Thomas Edison, and he is working on an invention that will make it possible to transmit the human voice over telephone wires. And the time is not far distant when all homes will have electricity."

We refer to the quotation as a "financier's dilemma," because the writer is trying to attract the attention of his readers to the fact that the world is rapidly moving forward in the field of electrical development, and that the time is not far distant when all homes will have electricity.

The writer then goes on to say that the financial community is extremely disturbed by this development, and that the stockholders of the various companies are asking questions such as: "What is the future of the telegraph? What is the future of the telephone? What is the future of the electric railroad?"

The writer concludes by saying that the financial community is afraid that the new invention will put them out of business, and that they are looking for ways to prevent it from being developed.

Sunset and the Woman

By Francis A. Angs.

From the river where we live, at the hour sacred to sunset and afterglow, we look out across the valley to the west, where the sun is setting in the mountains, and the sky is filled with clouds of gold and purple. And we feel that we must be closer to the moon than this, for we are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the moon up the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river and the moon up the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river and the moon up the river.

As we stand on the bank of the river, we see the sun setting behind the mountains, and the sky is filled with golden clouds. And we feel that we must be closer to the moon than this, for we are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the moon up the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river and the moon up the river. We are not the only ones who have been driven by the sun down the river and the moon up the river.

The commentator in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle quotes with approval the comments of a financier on "The New Testament of Science." He says:

"The world is in rapidly growing poverty, because production is outstriping consumption faster and faster. Our economic system is inefficient in every respect, and it is a wonder that the increase in the potential output of new machines, machines and capable and highly-trained workers is not offset by a corresponding increase in the potential output of new machines, machines and capable and highly-trained workers."

The writer then goes on to say that the financial community is extremely disturbed by this development, and that the stockholders of the various companies are asking questions such as: "What is the future of the telegraph? What is the future of the telephone? What is the future of the electric railroad?"

The writer concludes by saying that the financial community is afraid that the new invention will put them out of business, and that they are looking for ways to prevent it from being developed.
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, it is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat 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 loss consciousness, 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, 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 essence of the scheme is the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost under the present system. The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's book.

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, stimulate the general 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 industrial enterprise.

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